



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA



**NATIONAL REPORT FOR THE MID-TERM REVIEW
OF THE SIXTH ASIAN AND PACIFIC
POPULATION CONFERENCE**

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

Phnom Penh, July 2018

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Abbreviations

ANC	Antenatal Care
APMD	Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration
APPC	Asia and Pacific Population Conference
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CHRC	Cambodian Human Rights Committee
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
COMPETENCE	Comprehensive Programme to Enhance Technology, Engineering and Science Education
CRS	Civil Registration System
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSES	Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey
D&D	Decentralization and De-concentration
EMIS	Education Management Information system
EPO	European Patent Office
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FSDS	Financial Sector Development Strategy
GPCC	General Population Census in Cambodia
GSPD	General Secretariat for Population and Development
HEFs	Health Equity Funds
HSP	Health Strategic Plan
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISAF	Implementation of Social Accountability Framework
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Country
MIPAA	Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NAP-DRR	National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPP	National Population Policy
NPRD	National Program to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia
NRHP	National Reproductive Health Programme
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSRSH	National Strategy for Reproductive and Sexual Health

NSS	National Statistical System
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty
PoA	Programme of Action
RACHA	Reproductive and Child Health Alliance
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SDGs	Sustained Development Goals
SEDP-I	First Socioeconomic Development Plan
SEDP-II	Second Socioeconomic Development Plan
SMP	Statistical Master Plan
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

Foreword

The Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration (APMD) outlined progress on population and development and highlighted region-specific policy directions and priority actions to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in the region.

The Ministerial declaration put forward 116 recommendations designed to provide an effective response to population and development challenges beyond 2014 and link to the development agenda beyond 2015. The recommendations were grouped under eleven thematic areas including poverty eradication and employment, health, sexual and reproductive health and rights, education, gender equality and women's empowerment, adolescents and young people, ageing, international migration, urbanization and internal migration, population and sustainable development, and data and statistics.

In this connection, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has been committed to implementing the APMD's recommendations through the national development policy framework to achieve the global initiatives and goals with high success rates of the implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) of ICPD and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The preparation of the National Report for the Mid-Term Review of APMD for the APPC has been prepared by the General Secretariat for Population and Development (GSPD) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP) in collaboration with UNFPA and through a participatory approach with various stakeholders including concerned ministries and institutions, representatives of development partners and civil society. The report presents the results of Cambodia's in-country review conducted through a multi-sectoral and consultative approach as required for the upcoming regional meeting on the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the APMD. The Report is structured according to the template for national reports provided by ESCAP/UNFPA.

The Ministry of Planning is deeply indebted to concerned ministries, development partners and civil societies especially the United Nations Population Funds for contributing their inputs for the preparation of this national report.

We are confident that this report will serve as a relevant input for the preparation of the Mid-Term Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration for the Asian and Pacific Population Conference.

Phnom Penh, July, 2018

**Senior Minister
Minister of Planning**

CHHAY THAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration (APMD) on Population and Development adopted by the Sixth Asia and Pacific Population Conference (APPC, September 2013) was endorsed by 38 out of 42 participating countries. The APMD outlined progress on population and development and highlighted policy directions for effective implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (Cairo, 1994). The Declaration recommended conducting a regional intergovernmental meeting in 2018 to review implementation of the POA and the recommendations of the APMD in preparation for the Seventh APPC (2023).

There is being considerable overlap between the APMD and SDGs adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015 means that the two reinforce each other and effective implementation of the APMD recommendations would also contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs. To the extent data availability permits, the Review is based (though not exclusively) on SDG Indicators.

This Report was prepared by the General Secretariat for Population and Development (GSPD) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP) in collaboration with UNFPA and concerned ministries and institutions, representatives of development partners and civil society.

From the early 1990s, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has rebuilt and developed the country within a market-based economy pursuing an indicative planning approach. The Rectangular Strategy (RS) and the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) have together provided a national development policy framework that has enabled Cambodia to achieve a high level of economic growth and considerable success in the implementation of the APMD. These were grouped under thematic areas:

- (a) **Poverty eradication and employment:** Cambodia has achieved high rates of economic growth during the past few years leading to significant declines in poverty and inequality. Prevalence of extreme hunger has been eliminated. However, there are sub-national disparities in income and the incidence of poverty varies widely across the provinces. Moreover, many of those who have moved out of poverty live just barely above the poverty line and remain highly vulnerable to falling back into poverty. As a safeguard, RGC has adopted a National Social Protection Policy Framework for 2016-2025 with two main pillars: Social Assistance for Poor and Vulnerable People, and Social Insurance.
- (b) **Health:** There have been significant achievements in the health sector: declines in maternal and child mortality, reduction in the spread of communicable diseases, and a country-wide expansion of Health Equity Funds (HEFs) for the poor. Considerable expansion and improvements in the health sector have resulted in increasing access to quality health care.
- (c) **Sexual and reproductive health and rights:** Youth and adolescents who comprise 22 per cent of the population face many sexual and reproductive health concerns such as STIs, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion, HIV/AIDS and sexual abuse. The RGC has sought to address the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues of adolescents and youth through the *National Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Cambodia 2017-2020*. As a result, considerable progress has been achieved in improving the availability and delivery of SRH services.

- (d) **Education:** Overall performance in the education sector has been satisfactory and Cambodia has achieved a high level of literacy. Also, an increasing proportion of students have continued education and the primary completion rate has risen. However, slower progress has been registered at the secondary school level. Disparities in school attendance between girls and boys are now almost non-existent and secondary school level gender disparities have been eliminated.
- (e) **Gender equality and women's empowerment:** Overall, the position of Cambodian women has been improving. Gender parity has been achieved in education at the upper secondary level and at the tertiary level the ratio of females to males has more than doubled since 2000 from 38 to 85. However, in wage employment the proportion of women has remained stagnant. Female representation in public sector employment and elected offices has increased significantly.
- (f) **Adolescents and young people:** Recognizing the youth as a very important resource for economic, social, cultural and environmental development and maintenance of peace, the RGC launched a comprehensive National Policy on Youth Development in 2011. The implementation of the Policy has taken into account all the relevant recommendations of the APMD.
- (g) **Ageing:** Taking note of the rapidly rising proportion of older persons in the population, the RGC revised the Policy for the Elderly (2003) and widened its scope, renaming it the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030. The goals of the policy are to ensure that older persons are enabled to fully participate with freedom and dignity for as long as they wish in all activities and to ensure that younger persons are better equipped to lead a more productive, healthy, active and dignified life in old age.
- (h) **International migration:** The RGC has put in place the National Employment Policy 2015-2025 aimed at absorbing productively the large number of young Cambodians entering the domestic labour market and the Policy on Labour Migration for Cambodia 2015-2018 aimed at responding to foreign labour market demands and to promote skills development, productive use of remittances and support successful return and reintegration of return migrants. Human trafficking remains a concern in Cambodia. With the support of the international community, the RGC has built a comprehensive legal and institutional framework to address human trafficking.
- (i) **Urbanization and internal migration:** The RGC has attached priority on urban development and protecting the rights of migrants. Despite the rapid increase in the urban population, the proportion of urban dwellers having access to potable water and sanitation services has increased and it is evident that the proportion of slum population in Cambodia's urban areas has declined.
- (j) **Population and sustainable development:** Satisfactory progress has been achieved in many areas, including management of protected areas and sustainable development/climate change. However, with deforestation there has been a decline in forest cover. Availability of safe water and coverage of sanitation have improved. In the area of Disaster Management, the RGC has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- (k) **Data and statistics:** The RGC formulated a Statistical Master Plan (SMP) setting out a long-term, prioritised plan for Cambodia's national statistical system (NSS) for the period 2006 to 2015. To improve timely and wider dissemination of the data, a comprehensive National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2018-2023 to be endorsed by the new government.

- (l) **Financing:** Cambodia has remained dependent on external resources to finance capital investments: 71 per cent of capital expenditure in 2015 was externally funded. Despite the positive impact of consistent reforms to both tax policy and administration, the tax base has remained small. Cambodia has been reclassified as Lower-Middle Income Country. This has affected and will continue to affect adversely the availability of external funding. Grant funding may be replaced by concessional loans while net ODA may fall as new disbursements are reduced or offset by loan amortization. Development will have to be increasingly financed domestically.
- (m) **Capacity building:** Capacity development has remained one of the principal objectives of development cooperation. Technical cooperation has been directed to institutional and human capacity development. Guidelines issued by RGC in 2008 continue to be applicable and state that, inter alia, technical cooperation must be consistent with capacity objectives. Capacity initiatives and the provision of technical cooperation should, to the fullest extent possible, be linked to the major reform programmes of the RGC.
- (n) **Partnerships:** Significant progress has been made in the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Development Cooperation Management (2006-2010). Building up on this the RGC formulated the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy (2014-2018) with the objective of promoting development effectiveness. Priority has been attached to keeping in place an elaborate mechanism for ensuring cooperation among all development partners.
- (o) **Technology and innovation:** Cambodia's National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation outlines five strategies, involving plans for human resources, infrastructure and institutional development, encouraging research and establishing a Ministry for Science, Technology and Innovation. The Cambodia National Science and Technology Master Plan 2014-2020 and Cambodian ICT Masterplan 2020 were launched in October 2014.

Cambodia has achieved significant success in implementing the APMD in each of the eleven thematic areas. However, challenges remain and will have to be addressed in the years ahead. The economy has remained narrow-based and there is need to ensure economic diversification. The reclassification of Cambodia as an LMIC has already started impacting on the availability of external funding. The RGC has over the years put in place a solid policy framework which provides an adequate base to ensure future progress. However, capacity remains an issue and will have to be addressed. There is need to develop a comprehensive national resource plan to ensure the availability of an adequate supply of skills needed for sustained development

I. INTRODUCTION

The Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration (APMD) on Population and Development adopted by the Sixth Asia and Pacific Population Conference (APPC, September 2013) was endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the participating countries: Cambodia and 37 other countries voted in favour of the Resolution, while 3 countries (Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation) voted against and Afghanistan abstained. The APMD outlined progress on population and development and highlighted region-specific policy directions and priority actions to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference of Development (Cairo, 1994) in the region. The Declaration recommended that ESCAP and UNFPA conduct a regional intergovernmental meeting in 2018 to review the implementation of the POA, the Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the POA of the ICPD (1999) and the recommendations of the APMD in preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference in 2023. In response to this directive, ESCAP and UNFPA are organising the Mid-Term Review for the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference scheduled for 26-28 November 2018.

The report presents the results of Cambodia's in-country review conducted through a multi-sectoral and consultative approach as required for the upcoming regional meeting on the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the APMD. The Report is structured according to the template for national reports provided by ESCAP/UNFPA:

- Section I provides a brief introduction to the context and objectives of the review.
- Section II presents a brief description of the methodology for the review, including how various sectors and levels of government, civil society and academia were involved, and the extent to which stakeholders were engaged.
- Section III gives a brief outline of the APMD.
- Section IV summarizes progress on implementation of the APMD 2013 focusing on each of its eleven thematic areas.
- Section V describes the means of implementation including financing, capacity-building, partnerships and innovation.
- Section VI presents key conclusions and outlines the way forward.

II. METHODOLOGY OF THE REVIEW

The preparation of the National Report for the Mid-Term Review of APMD for the APPC has been prepared by the General Secretariat for Population and Development (GSPD) of the Ministry of Planning (MOP) in collaboration with UNFPA and through a participatory approach with various stakeholders including concerned ministries and institutions, representatives of development partners and civil society (Annex II). The Report has been developed based on secondary data collected from various sources, especially from the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the MOP, and was presented at the Consultative Meeting on 13 July 2018.

III. THE ASIAN PACIFIC MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

The Ministerial declaration put forward 116 recommendations designed to provide an effective response to population and development challenges beyond 2014 and link to the development agenda beyond 2015. The recommendations were grouped under the following eleven thematic areas:

- (i) Poverty eradication and employment;
- (ii) Health;
- (iii) Sexual and reproductive health and rights;
- (iv) Education;
- (v) Gender equality and women's empowerment;
- (vi) Adolescents and young people;
- (vii) Ageing;
- (viii) International migration;
- (ix) Urbanization and internal migration;
- (x) Population and sustainable development; and
- (xi) Data and statistics

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the Sustained Development Goals (SDGs) providing a fifteen year post-2015 development agenda. The 17 SDGs¹ cover a broad range of social and economic development issues that include, among others, poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, urbanization and social justice. The considerable overlap between the APMD and SDGs means that the two reinforce each other and effective implementation of the APMD recommendations would also contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs. This Review is based on, to the extent data availability permits but not exclusively, indicators (based on SDGs Indicators)² that cut across the 11 APMD thematic areas. It reviews critical gaps and challenges in the area of population and development that impede the realization of the demographic dividend: the situation of women and young people, persistent challenges such as gender-based violence and discrimination, child marriage, adolescent fertility and issues facing older persons among others. The review is arranged according to the 11 thematic areas highlighted in the APMD.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APMD

From early 1990s, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has rebuilt and developed the country within a market-based economy pursuing an indicative planning approach. It started with the formulation of the National Program to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia (NPRD) 1994-1995 and followed by the first two five-year plans, First Socioeconomic Development Plan 1996-2000 (SEDP-I) and Second Socioeconomic Development Plan 2001-2005 (SEDP-II). In 2004, the RGC formulated a Rectangular Strategy (RS) focussed on – *Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency*. The Rectangular Strategy Phase I covered the period 2004-2008. The Rectangular Strategy guided by the Political Platform of the RGC has provided an overarching policy framework for the continuation of the planning process. Both these plans succeeded in meeting almost all their

¹ Cambodia endorsed the SDGs and added an 18th on De-mining and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) as relevant to the national context:

² See Annex I

broad objectives and helped in achieving an average annual growth rate of 7-8 per cent. The Third Five Year Plan (2006-2010), termed as the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), was ended prematurely in 2008 to give way to a new planning cycle to match with the term of the Parliament. The Fourth Five-Year Plan (2009-2013) was prepared as an instrument for implementing policies to help achieve the goals and targets stated in the Rectangular Strategy-II (2009-2013). The current National Strategic Development Plan, 2014-2018 (NSDP) was prepared for implementing policies to achieve goals and targets in the Rectangular Strategy-III (2014-2018).

The RS and NSDP together provide a national development policy framework to adapt the global initiatives and goals to the local context and to craft a fully localised set of targets, which can feed into national and sectoral development planning processes. As such, Cambodia has been able to achieve high success rates in the implementation of the ICPD-PoA and the MDGs. The following Section reviews performance in implementing the recommendations of the APMD.

4.1 POVERTY ERADICATION AND EMPLOYMENT

The APMD called for attaching the highest priority to addressing poverty and hunger as matters of urgency and creating an enabling environment for poverty eradication at all levels, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Cambodia has achieved high rates of economic growth during the past few years as a result of a stable macroeconomic environment, the development of regulatory and policy frameworks, and private sector investment in key sectors, particularly agriculture, construction, tourism and also the garment industry. Though growth in agriculture has been slow, it has been more than offset by higher growth rates in industry and even more so in the services sector. As a result, population living below the poverty line and overall inequality have decreased. Prevalence of extreme hunger has been eliminated. Indicators presented in Table 1 bring out Cambodia's success in the implementation of the APMD's recommendations pertaining to the need to address poverty and hunger.

Population living below the poverty line dropped from 47.8 per cent in 2007 to less than 13.5 per cent in 2014. This has been accompanied by a moderate decline in inequality and the share of the poorest quintile (the poorest 20 per cent) increased from 7.4 to 9.0 per cent since 2000. Hunger has been eliminated resulting in declining proportions of underweight, stunted and wasted children. However, there are sub-national disparities in income and the incidence of poverty varies widely across the provinces. The poorer peripheral provinces continue to face much higher than the national average level of poverty – the proportion of population living below the poverty line is estimated at 29 per cent in Rattanakiri and Otdar Meanchey³. At the same time, nutritional deficiencies appear to have ranked above 40 per cent in Preah Vihear and Kampong Chhnang.

The proportion of working children (aged below 17 years) has increased. This is explained by the deep rooted cultural practice of parents putting children to work from a young age, particularly in the rural areas. Large scale efforts will be needed to sensitize parents to understand that continuing education would in the longer run more than offset the loss of children's earnings. Despite a demographic dividend, Cambodia's labour force is experiencing skills shortages associated with slowing jobs growth. Thus, RGC has given high

³ CMDG End Report, 2015.

priorities to the development of skilled labour force boosting productivity growth and being a key factor for compensating for rapidly rising real wages and underpinning on-going structural transformation, as well as to broaden the job base associated with promoting job matching. Moreover, a “missing middle” firm structure significantly challenging employment creation is to be fostered to boost Cambodia’s domestic private sector. These challenges need to be addressed by investing in developing human capital and to introduce labour market information network for expanding modalities of support to job matching and by leveraging the use of digital and internet technology and employment centres.

Table 1: Eradication of Poverty and Hunger

Indicator	Unit	2000	2010	2014	2017
Proportion of people living below the poverty line	%	47.8 (2007)	21.1	13.5	N/A
Proportion of people living in hunger	%	18.7 (2007)	4.1	0.0	N/A
Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption	%	6.9 (2007)	8.3	8.6	N/A
Prevalence of underweight children (<5 yrs. old)	%	45.2	28.0	23.9	N/A
Prevalence of stunted children	%	44.6	40.0	32.4	N/A
Prevalence of wasted children	%	15.0	11.0	9.6	N/A
Prevalence of working children (≤ 17 yrs.)	%	16.5	16.8	19.3	N/A
Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1)	%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (2.1.2)	%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (8.3.1)	%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Achievements to date have resulted from the vibrancy of the economy and the relatively equitable pattern of distribution. Mainstream economic growth, even if maintained, will become less effective in reducing poverty as those remaining in poverty become harder to reach. Many of those who have moved out of poverty live just barely above the poverty line. They are highly vulnerable to falling back into poverty due to shocks such as illness and weather-related events such as drought and flooding or external economic down turns (recession). Acknowledging the need to increase resilience to withstand the impact of internal circumstances and external shocks, RGC has adopted National Social Protection Policy Framework for 2016-2025 with two main pillars: Social Assistance for Poor and Vulnerable People, and Social Insurance.

4.2 HEALTH

Adoption of appropriate policies and programmes to achieve universal health coverage was the underlying theme of the recommendations incorporated in the APMD. The Declaration called for strengthening health systems to ensure delivery of equitable health outcomes by increasing health financing, training and effective deployment of human resources for health, strengthening procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems, service delivery, planning and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, universal access and political will in leadership and governance.

The RGC gives four priorities to health sector: (1) Improving sexual, reproductive, women's and children's health; (2) Reducing morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases; (3) Reducing morbidity and mortality from non-communicable diseases; and, (4) Ensuring equitable access to quality health services as reflected in the NSDP 2014-2018. It has been recognized that the Health Strategic Plan (HSP) is the means to implement these four priority areas. At subnational level, health sector is identified under the decentralization and de-concentration (D&D) reform framework as one priority, which is articulated in the ten-year (2010-2019) national program on the sub-national democratic development and implemented on a pilot basis under of the three-year (2016-2018) implementation plan of the Implementation of Social Accountability Framework (ISAF). The national budget for health increased by 16 per cent in 2018 compared to 2017 (National Budget Law 2018).

There have been significant achievements in the health sector, and most health-related CMDGs targets have been reached. Notable achievements include progress in reducing maternal and child mortality, reducing the spread of communicable diseases, and the country-wide expansion of Health Equity Funds (HEFs) for the poor. Life expectancy has significantly increased. Both male and female Cambodian children born now are expected to live on an average 12 years longer than those born in 2000. Almost universal coverage has been achieved in child vaccination with 98 per cent of children receiving complete vaccination. The proportion of medically supervised deliveries has increased to 89 per cent in 2014 from 32 per cent in 2000. As a result of these improvements in maternal and childcare, Cambodia has witnessed significant declines in the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) as well as in infant and under-5 child mortality rates. The practice of breastfeeding has been popularized and the proportion of children exclusively breastfed for up to 6 months has increased manifold to 93 per cent in 2014 from 11 per cent in 2000.

Considerable expansion and improvements in the health sector have resulted in increasing access to quality health care. The impact is reflected by the data presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Improvements in Health Care

Indicator		Unit	2000	2010	2014	2017
Life expectancy at birth ^a	Male	Years	54 (1998)	61 (2008)	67 (2013)	68 (Projected)
	Female		58 (1998)	64 (2008)	71 (2013)	72 (Projected)
Infant mortality rate (IMR)		/000	95	45	28	
Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) (3.2.1)		/000	124	54	35	

Indicator	Unit	2000	2010	2014	2017
Proportion of children vaccinated	%	71.0	92.0	98.0	N/A
Proportion children < 6 months exclusively breast fed	%	11.4	74.0	93.0	N/A
Maternal mortality ratio (3.1.1)	/100000	437	206	170	N/A
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (3.1.2) (to be replaced by 4 ANC)	%	32.0	71.0	89.0	88.99 ^b
Proportion of population with large household expenditures (25% as thresholds) on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (3.8.2)	%		6.5 ^c (2009)	4.7 ^c	3.8 ^c (2016)
Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included the national programme (3.b.1)	%	31 ^d	74 ^d	65 ^d	90.58 ^e

^a Cambodia General Population Census 1998 and 2008, Cambodia ICPS 2013, and Population Projection of Cambodia based on ICPS 2013

^b Health Sector Progress Report 2017. Health Management Information System, Ministry of Health.

^c Social Health Protection in Cambodia Report: Out-of-Pocket Health Expenditure in Cambodia using the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey Data 2009-2016. June 2018, Department of Planning & Health Information and World Health Organization

^d Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Ministry of Planning

^e Only public health facilities based reporting. Health Sector Progress Report 2017. Health Management Information System, Ministry of Health. Target population covered is children under 1 year of age.

4.3 SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

The APMD called on countries to accord priority to policies and programmes to achieve universal access to comprehensive and integrated quality sexual and reproductive health services for all women, men and young people in order to, among others: reducing the unmet need for family planning; eliminating maternal, new-born and child mortality, and achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

The issue of sexual and reproductive health and rights is of special significance to Cambodia, especially in the context of the youth and adolescents. Cambodia has the youngest population in Southeast Asia, with 22 per cent of the population aged 15 to 24 years⁴. Young people might face many sexual and reproductive health concerns such as sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion, STIs, HIV/AIDS and sexual abuse. Of particular concern is adolescent knowledge on HIV/AIDS, with only 32.7 per cent of females and 42.4 per cent of males aged 15-19 possessing comprehensive knowledge on HIV. In addition, about 4 per cent of females and 5 per cent of males aged 18 to 24 and 6 per cent of females and 5 per cent of males aged 13 to 17 reported at least one incident of sexual abuse before the age of 18⁵. Some factors that increase health risks include youth unfriendly services, lower educational attainment, limited information and knowledge on sexual and reproductive health, and rural-to-urban migration of young population for employment.

⁴ CIPS 2013

⁵ Findings from Cambodia's Violence Against Children Survey 2013, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia

The introduction of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) into national education system as extra curriculum by the MoEYS, which started on a pilot basis in some provinces from 2006, has aimed at reducing a range of health issues faced by young people, such as sexual harassment, teenage pregnancy, abortion, and drug abuse. It has been envisaged that integration of CSE into the national curriculum will take place on a stepwise approach starting from the school year 2020-2021 and the full integration will be operational from school year 2023-2024 onward.

The RGC has sought to address the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues of adolescents and youth through the *National Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Cambodia 2017-2020* which is implemented through the National Reproductive Health Programme (NRHP) of the Ministry of Health (MOH). The NRHP developed the first *National Strategy for Reproductive and Sexual Health (NSRSH)*, 2006-2010 which was followed by the second NSRH, 2012-2016. The Health Strategic Plan (HSP), 2008–2015 and 2016–2020 also recognize reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health as the most important priorities facing the health sector. Political commitment to maternal health is also reflected in the MOH’s Fast Track Initiative Road Map for Reducing Maternal and Neonatal Mortality 2016–2020, which sets out the priority interventions for the next five years in order to meet Cambodia’s HSP III goals and targets.

As a result of these policy initiatives, considerable progress has been achieved in improving the availability and delivery of SRH services (Table 3). The proportion of married women aged 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods has increased to 39 per cent in 2014 from 19 per cent in 2000. Significant declines have been registered in the proportion of young females reporting an unmet need for family planning. Access to gynaecological and obstetrics services has increased and the proportion of pregnant women having at least 2 ANC consultations with skilled health personnel now exceeds 90 per cent compared to 25 per cent in 2000. As a result of improved availability of contraception, the total fertility rate (TFR) has fallen to 2.7 from 4.0 in 2000. Resulting improvements in maternal and child health have already been discussed in Section 3.2 above. Adolescent fertility rates of the 15-19 years have fluctuated (decreasing during 2000-2010 but increasing during 2010-2014) while those for females aged 20-24 years have dropped. Why adolescent fertility increases during 2010-2014 despite the decline of unmet need for family planning calls for further investigation.

Table 3: Situation of Sexual and Reproductive Health

Indicator		Unit	2000	2010	2014	2017
Proportion of married women using modern contraceptive methods		%	19.0	24.8*	39	25 ^f
Proportion of pregnant women with ≥ 2 ANC with skilled health personnel		%	25.4	72.0	90.5	99 ^g
Proportion of females with unmet need for family planning	15-17 yrs	%	1.7	0.6	0.4	N/A
	18-19 yrs	%	6.8	3.3	1.6	N/A
	20-24 yrs	%	15.7	8.7	1.4	N/A
Adolescent fertility rate (from CDHS)	15-19 yrs	/000	51	46	57	N/A
	20-24 yrs	/000	191	173	162	N/A
Total fertility rate (TFR)		Nr	4.0	3.0	2.7	N/A

Indicator	Unit	2000	2010	2014	2017
Number of HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (no disaggregated data by sex, age and key populations) (3.3.1).		N/A	N/A	0.05 ^h	0.03 ^h
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods ⁶ (3.7.1)		N/A	N/A	56.4	N/A
Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that group (3.7.2)	%	47 (2005)	46	57	N/A
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ⁵ (5.6.1)	%	N/A	74.6 (2010)	75.6 (2014)	N/A
Are there laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education? (5.6.2) Refer to section of gender		The number of laws, policies, plans and legislations that ensure access by all women to information, education and sexual and reproductive health services: 10 documents			

^f Only public health facilities based reporting. Health Management Information System, Ministry of Health.

^{g, h} Health Sector Progress Report 2017. Health Management Information System, Ministry of Health.

4.4 EDUCATION

The APMD laid emphasis on the right of everyone to education and that education should be directed towards the full development of the human person. It called for a commitment to universal access for all to complete, free and compulsory high-quality primary education as well as access to secondary, tertiary and vocational education and skills training. It drew special attention to keeping girls in school through post-primary education and promoting the empowerment of girls.

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) attaches great importance to the education sector, which plays an important role in the national development. The children, youth and adults will receive education and lifelong learning services with high quality, which are relevant and responsive to the labour market demand. In order to realize in full the benefits of Cambodia's demographic dividend there has to be a focus on building skills for learning and providing opportunities for access to technical and specialized skills for all.

The overall strategic objective of the NSDP for education sector is to ensure equitable access to high quality education services. To realize this sectoral priority, the Education Strategic Plan (ESP) 2014-2018 has an increasing focus on the expansion of Early Childhood Education, expanding access to quality secondary and post-secondary education and Non-Formal Education, Technical and Vocational Education. Specific measures will be taken to assure the education for marginalized children and youth. In order to provide focus, accountability and clear outcomes the ESP builds around seven key sub-sectors: Early Childhood Education, Primary Education, Secondary and Technical Education, Higher Education, Non-Formal Education, Youth Development and Physical Education and Sport.

⁶ CDHS

Within the context of D&D reform, high priority has been given to the education sector in order to improve the outcomes and impact of education activities. Measures have been taken through ESP 2014-2018. Achievements in school education have been policy-driven. RGC's initiatives – improving the budget management and to better linking results to financial resources, rigorously implementing the Teacher Code of Conduct, and strengthening the partnership between the government, communities and parents, development partners, private sector and civil societies, providing free breakfasts for pupils, limiting educational fees/waivers, and constructing schools close to homes, and focusing on the gender dimensions – have contributed to increasing enrolment. The national budget for education increased by 13.5 per cent in 2018 compared to 2017 (National Budget Law 2018).

Overall performance in the education sector has been satisfactory (Table 4). Cambodia has achieved a high level of literacy. Among people aged 15-25 years, the rate of literacy has gone up to 93 per cent from 80.4 per cent in 2000. The net enrolment rate at primary school level has risen to 98 per cent from 85.5 per cent in 2000. Also, an increasing proportion of students have continued education and the primary completion rate has risen from 51 per cent in 2000 to over 80 per cent. However, slower progress has been registered at the secondary school level. Gross enrolment rate at the lower secondary level at 57.6 per cent falls far short of the primary school completion rate. Gross enrolment rate at the lower secondary level has remained low – 58.1 per cent in 2010, 55.1 per cent in 2015 and 57.6 percent in 2017. Moreover, the dropout rate at lower secondary level has remained high as shown by the fact that the lower secondary completion rate declined from 48.7 per cent in 2010 to 40.3 per cent in 2015 and to 42.6 per cent in 2017. Disparities in school attendance between girls and boys are however now almost non-existent. At the secondary school level gender disparities have been eliminated since the turn of the century.

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 has been 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. Finally, boosting demand by improving the basic quality and effectiveness of learning in schools and strengthening technical and vocational education are key enabling conditions. The RGC reiterated, in successive versions of the RS, that education is a driver of human resource potentials and vital for the country's growth and development.

Table 4: Progress in the Education Sector

Indicator	Unit	2000	2010	2015	2017
Literacy rate for population aged 15-24 years	%	N/A	88.8	93.0	N/A
Net enrolment rate at primary level	%	85.5	94.8	97.9	97.7
Gross enrolment rate - lower secondary	%	22.9	58.1	55.1	57.6
Primary completion rate	%	N/A	83.2	84.1	79.9
Lower secondary completion rate	%	N/A	48.7	40.3	42.6
Gender ratio at the primary school level	F:M	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.01

Indicator	Unit	2000	2010	2015	2017
Gender ratio at secondary school level	F:M	0.68	0.97	1.1	1.1
National learning assessment at grade 3, 6 and 8 for Khmer and Math subjects		N/A	N/A	Grade 6	Grade 8
Khmer	52.5			54.2	
Maths	42.8			47.3	
Physics	N/A			45.5	
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, by sex (4.1.1)	Use the above indicators of MoEYS (national test result) as proxies				
Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of schools with access to:					
(a) Electricity					
<i>Primary schools</i>	%	N/A	12.0	30.1	49.6
<i>Secondary schools</i>	%	N/A	30.1	58.8	76.4
(b) Basic drinking water					
<i>Primary schools</i>	%	N/A	60.2	58.1	59.3
<i>Secondary schools</i>	%	N/A	55.9	48.3	45.9
(c) Single-sex basic sanitation facilities					
<i>Primary schools</i>	%	N/A	38.3	47.0	54.2
<i>Secondary schools</i>	%	N/A	66.2	66.7	68.8

Source: EMIS of MoEYS

4.5 GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

A call for mainstreaming gender dimensions into strategies, plans and programmes in all socioeconomic sectors and addressing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination summarizes the very comprehensive coverage of gender issues in the APMD. The declaration addressed discrimination, violence and injustices women are often faced with in all walks of life – education, employment, politics, health care, social services, everywhere including the household.

Overall, the position of Cambodian women has been improving (Table 5). Gender parity has been achieved in education at the upper secondary level. At the tertiary level too, the ratio of females to males has more than doubled since 2000 from 38 to 85. Parity has also

been achieved in literacy among age groups 15-24 years and 25-44 years. In wage employment the proportion of women has remained stagnant except for an increase in the services sector. The most significant increments have taken place in the share of women in public sector employment at the highest levels. Within less than two decades, the proportion of women under-secretaries has increased from 4.0 to 17.6 per cent and of women secretaries of state from 6.0 to 20.5 per cent. The proportion of female members in the National Assembly (lower house of Parliament) and female Senators have also increased significantly.

Table 5: Situation of Cambodian Women

Indicator	Unit	2000	2010	2015	2017
Female/male ratio upper secondary	F:M	48	82	100	N/A
Female/male ratio in tertiary education	F:M	38.0	86.7	85.0	N/A
Ratio literate females/males 15-24 years	F:M	87.0	98.3	100.0	N/A
Ratio literate females/males 25-44 years	F:M	78.0	99.0	100.0	N/A
Proportion of women aged 15-64 in wage employment ^{7a} - all sectors	%	N/A	50.4	48.2	48.4 (2016)
Proportion of women aged 15-64 in wage employment ^{7b} - agriculture	%	50.8 (2004)	48.4	49	52.3 (2016)
Proportion of women aged 15-64 in wage employment ^{7c} -industry	%	47.6 (2004)	45.9	46.1	45.9 (2016)
Proportion of women aged 15-64 in wage employment ^{7d} – services	%	31.2 (2004)	32.5	36	45.9 (2016)
Proportion of female secretaries of state	%	6.0 (1998)	8.0 (2008)	20.5 (2013)	N/A
Proportion of female under secretaries of state	%	4.0 (1998)	15.1 (2008)	17.6 (2013)	N/A
Proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly	%	12.3 (1998)	21.0 (2008)	20.3 (2013)	N/A
Proportion of seats held by women in the Senate.	%	14.8 (1999)	14.8 (2012)	N/A	17.7 (2018)
Proportion of female ministers	%	7.4 (1998)	7.1 (2008)	10.7 (2013)	N/A
Proportion of female provincial governors	%	0	0	0	4.0
Proportion of female deputy provincial governors	%	0	20.0 (2011)	17.0 (2014)	17.33
Proportion of seats held by women in commune councils	%	0	15.1 (2007)	17.8 (2012)	20.0
Are legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (5.1.1)	Number	Number of laws, policies, national plans, and legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the			

^{7a,b,c,d} CSES

Indicator	Unit	2000	2010	2015	2017
		basis of sex -including a specific law to address discrimination against women in priority and emerging issues- (CSDG) : 50 documents (2016)			
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 (5.2.1)	%	N/A	N/A	30.8 (2014)	N/A
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, by age (5.2.2)	%	N/A	N/A	0.1% (2014)	N/A
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (5.3.1)	%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percentage of female adolescents aged 20-24 who were married by exact age 15 ^{8a}	%	9.3	4.7	5 (2014)	N/A
Percentage of female adolescents aged 20-24 who were married by exact age 18 ^{5b}	%	33.4	27.7	29.4 (2014)	N/A
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament ^{9a} (5.5.1)	%	12.3 (1998)	21.0 (2008)	20.3 (2013)	N/A
Proportion of seats held by women in local governments ^{6b} (5.5.1)	%	N/A	20 (2013)	21	18
The legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (5.a.2)	Number	3 legal documents (2016) ¹⁰			
Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (5.c.1)	Number	Under the formulation process			

Gender parity in literacy and education has been achieved. The role of women in politics and the public service has shown strong improvements, most notably in the proportions of seats held by women in the National Assembly and female Secretaries of State. However, in the economic sector as reflected in wage-based employment there has been limited progress, restricted mainly to the services sector. Lack of data precludes an assessment of the trend in gender-based violence. On the policy side, the RGC has continued to take the issue very seriously. Key legislation enacted before the APMD - the Law on Prevention of

^{8a&b} Further analysis of the CDHS 2014: Sexual and Reproductive Health of Adolescents and Youths in Cambodia 2000-2014

^{9a&b} Women and Men in Cambodia FACTS & FIGURE 2018, NIS

¹⁰ Ministry of Women's Affairs 2016

Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims (2005) and the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2007) – has remained in force. In addition, in 2015, the RGC launched the second National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and there are number of national guidelines on referral and minimum standards on providing health care and socio-psychological supports for survivors of violence against women have been established and rolling-out.

4.6 ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The APMD highlighted three needs relating to adolescents and young people: (a) ensuring equitable access to youth-friendly sustainable health and social services to all without discrimination, that is, including youth with disabilities, those living with HIV/AIDS, ethnic minorities and other status; (b) meeting the sexual and reproductive health, information and education needs of young people, with their full participation and engagement, and respect for their privacy and confidentiality; and (c) addressing youth unemployment, underemployment, vulnerable employment and informal employment.

In Cambodia’s social, cultural and political context, youth are defined as those aged between 15 and 30 years regardless of their marital status. According to Cambodia’s 2008 national census, youth accounted for 33% of the total population. The RGC views youth as a very important resource for economic, social, cultural and environmental development and maintenance of peace in both the present and the future. As such, in 2011 it launched a comprehensive National Policy on Youth Development formulated by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Aimed at improving youth’s capacity and providing them with opportunities to develop their potential in education, employment, health and decision making, the implementation of the Policy has taken into account all the relevant recommendations of the APMD.

Progress in education and the delivery of health care in general and reproductive health services have been discussed above. Attention has been focused on providing youth with high quality education aimed at strengthening their capacity for engagement in the labour market. However, youth still have inadequate access to educational services. As a result, youth, especially women, are able to get only low paid jobs. Some youth leave their hometown to find jobs in the city and others go abroad in order to find jobs. They are faced with vulnerability such as loss of choice, drugs addiction, alcohol consumption and work-related accidents. Youth unemployment and underemployment have remained a major area of concern with respect to youth.

Table 6: Adolescents and Youth

Indicator	Age-group	2000	2010	2013	2017
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group ¹¹ (3.7.2)	10-14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	15-19	47% (2005)	46%	57% (2014)	N/A

¹¹ CDHS

Indicator	Age-group	2000	2010	2013	2017
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training ¹² (8.6.1)		N/A	N/A	4.3%	N/A
Percentage of youth aged 18-30 who has drop out in grade 6 and not working ¹³		N/A	3.46% (2009)	2.96% (2014)	2.62% (2016)

4.7 AGEING

Taking note of the unprecedented pace of the demographic transition towards an ageing society in the Asian and Pacific region, the APMD called on Governments to prepare for and respond to an ageing society in order to address the social, economic and political implications of population ageing. It identified measures for strengthening health and social protection systems to adequately address the vulnerability of older persons, especially of older females, to poverty, social isolation, age discrimination, abuse and violence, limited access to health-care services, social protection measures and labour markets.

Though the proportion of older persons in Cambodia's population has been one of the lowest in the Southeast Asian region, the RGC has attached priority to issues facing older Cambodians (aged 60 years and over). Soon after endorsing the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid, 2002), Cambodia was one of the first countries to follow-up on the MIPAA recommendations. It formulated a Policy for the Elderly 2003, though older persons then constituted less than 6 per cent of total population. The objective set for Cambodia's Policy for the Elderly adopted in 2003 was to ensure that elderly people are provided access to opportunities that allows them to contribute to and share in the benefits of the development of the nation.

Facing an acceleration in the growth of its older population, the RGC noted that population ageing was assuming new dimensions. The proportion of older persons had risen to nearly 8 per cent by 2015 and was projected to continue rising to exceed 20 per cent by 2050. Population ageing could be seen as impacting increasingly on all sectors of the economy and segments of society. The RGC therefore revised the Policy for the Elderly and widened its scope, renaming it the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030. The goals of the policy are to ensure that older persons are enabled to fully participate with freedom and dignity for as long as they wish to in family, community, economic, social, religious and political activities and to ensure that younger persons are better equipped with knowledge that enables them to lead a more productive, healthy, active and dignified life in old age.

Cambodia's National Ageing Policy takes into account all recommendations of the APMD. The Policy seeks to guarantee for older persons, among others, financial security, health and wellbeing, ageing in place, active ageing, and protection from abuse. The elderly faces a high risk of falling into poverty, as social protection coverage has remained very limited. The first Action Plan for its implementation covering the first three years (2018-

¹² Labour Market Transitions of Young Women and Men in Cambodia 2014, page 13, table 9; published in June 2015 (NIS)

¹³ CSES

2020) has been launched. A successful implementation of this Plan will go a long way in meeting the concerns raised in the APMD with respect to older persons.

Table 7: Ageing-related Issues

Indicators	2000	2010	2013	2017
Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and vulnerable (1.3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	17 ^a
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, aged and persons with disabilities (11.2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (11.7.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Target group includes only the poor

4.8 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The APMD focused on the following issues relating to internal migration: (a) ensuring fair treatment of and guaranteeing basic human rights to migrants; (b) encouraging international, regional and bi-lateral dialogue to improve the situation of migrants; (c) protecting undocumented migrants from abuse and exploitation; and (d) eliminating human trafficking.

To take advantage of the prevailing demographic dividend, the RGC put in place the National Employment Policy 2015-2025 and the Policy on Labour Migration for Cambodia 2015-2018. The former is aim at absorbing productively the large number of young Cambodians entering the domestic labour market. The latter aims at responding to foreign labour market demands and to promote skills development, productive use of remittances and support successful return and reintegration of return migrants.

These policies are aimed at developing and implementing the rights based and gender-sensitive regulatory frameworks through social dialogue at all levels; protecting and empowering men and women migrant workers regardless of their status through all stages of the migration process; and harnessing labour migration and mobility to enhance social and economic development in Cambodia recognising that migrant workers are agents of innovation and development. It is therefore well designed to fulfil the requirements of the APMD.

Table 8: International Migration and Trafficking

Indicators	2000	2010	2013	2017
Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (8.8.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (10.7.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (10.c.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation (16.2.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Cambodian workers have mostly migrated to countries within the Region or the Middle East. Main destination countries have been Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Republic of Korea and Japan in Asia and Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait in the Middle East. With each of these countries Cambodia has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or a formal agreement governing labour migration. The RGC has become increasingly aware of the risks of abuse faced by women workers particularly among domestic servants as cases have been reported from virtually all destination countries. With ageing populations in the destination countries, the demand for caregivers is projected to increase and additional safeguards are called for ensuring the rights of caregivers and protecting them from abuse and exploitation.

Human trafficking remains a concern in Cambodia. This includes women being subject to forced marriage abroad and the increasing number of male Cambodian victims identified in forced labour trafficking situations. As Cambodians have continued to migrate abroad through irregular channels, risks to human trafficking and labour exploitation are unavoidable. Cambodian men are reported to being abused and exploited in the regional fishing industry, having been trafficked through neighbouring countries and ending up stranded in the country of final destination. While the RGC has not formally banned recruiting and sending Cambodians overseas to work in fishing, it has made several statements indicating that it does not support regular migration into the fishing industry. In response to the 2016 request from the President of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee (CHRC) to the Royal Thai Government to protect the rights of fishers, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand indicated they would undertake further measures to protect workers in the sector.

With the support of the international community, including IOM, the RGC has built a comprehensive legal and institutional framework to address human trafficking. There is also cross-border cooperation with neighbouring countries, notably Thailand and Vietnam, for improving prevention, protection, return of victims, and prosecution of perpetrators. While regional partnership and formal agreements have been developed, implementation of such agreements remains challenging on both sides of the border.

4.9 URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Taking cognisance of rapid urbanization across the Asian and Pacific Region, the APMD called on countries to (a) promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of internal migrants guaranteeing them freedom from discrimination and equal access to education, health care and social services; (b) harness the benefits of persons moving to urban areas and seize the advantages of higher population density in cheaper provision of basic services and infrastructural facilities; (c) reduce urban poverty and promote the integration of internal migrants by developing and improving their income-earning capability, with special attention to women; and (d) commit to improving the quality of human settlements and prioritize the upgrading of slums.

According to the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS, 2013), urban population accounted for 21.4 per cent of the total population. The annual growth rate of urban population was estimated at 3.7 per cent compared to the annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent for total population – with a large proportion of the urban growth rate being accounted for by rural-urban migration. With rapid urbanization, Cambodia faces all the challenges highlighted in the APMD and has taken steps to address them. One major measure incorporated in the National Population Policy 2003 and the National Population Policy 2016-2030 was to reduce the potential negative impact of rural-urban migration. The migration of young men and women seeking employment in cities has a profound impact on Cambodia’s urban landscape, as it increases pressure on the physical infrastructure (energy, sanitation, transport) as well as natural resources (water, land and air).

The RGC has attached priority on urban development and protecting the rights of migrants. Despite the rapid increase in the urban population, the proportion of urban dwellers having access to potable water and sanitation services has increased (Table 9). Information on the proportion of temporary (slum) dwellers in the urban population has not been available but from the increase in the proportion of urban population having access to these basic services, it is evident that the proportion of slum population in Cambodia’s urban areas has declined.

Table 9: Impact of Rural-Urban Migration

Indicators	2000	2010	2015	2017
Proportion of urban population with access to potable water	60.0 (1998)	80.5	80.7	N/A
Proportion of urban population with access to sanitation	49.0 (1998)	86.6	89.0	N/A
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (11.1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (11.3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (11.3.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of deaths, missing persons and persons and directly affected persons	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicators	2000	2010	2015	2017
attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (11.5.1)				

4.10 POPULATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The APMD highlighted the need to promote sustainable development by proactively addressing population dynamics and the formulation of rural, urban and national development strategies and policies so as to ensure effective use of limited natural resources. The management of the environment and natural resource base of the country, along with climate change, is rapidly becoming a crucial factor pertaining to the sustainability and stability of economic growth and social development.

The National Population Policy paid due attention to the impact of population growth on the environment. One of the seven main policy measures included in the Policy was “to alleviate the impact of population pressure on the environment and natural resources”. For achieving this, the Policy sought to improve the availability of data on the impact of population pressure on the environment; achieve a rate of population growth compatible with the protection and responsible use of natural resources; encourage reforestation where population pressure is damaging natural wooded areas; and enforce legislation pertaining to common community property and right to use open access resources (for example public land).

The Ministry of Environment is mandated to lead the RGC’s approach to environmental sustainability. Good progress has been achieved in many areas, including: (1) Environmental Knowledge and Information; (2) Management of Protected Areas; (3) Environmental Protection Agency; and (4) Sustainable Development/Climate Change. The preservation of forests, water resources and the environment is central to sustainable development. However, the RGC’s sustainability efforts have yet to generate momentum. Deforestation resulted in a decline in forest cover from 63.7 per cent in 2000 to 49.8 per cent in 2015. The RGC has taken measures to reverse the trend which, if left unchecked, could lead to direct negative ecological impacts on soil and water quality as well as biodiversity and fishery losses. Among others, the government has instituted 497 forest communities covering 514 million hectares. The number of fishery communities has increased from 440 in 2005 to 516 in 2015 covering an area of 647,000 hectares. There are currently 4,912 fishery conservation areas. The use of firewood for fuel has been reduced from 84 per cent in 2005 to 74.8 per cent in 2014.

Safe water and sanitation is another area of concern. Urban water supply recorded coverage of 81 per cent in 2011, while rural water supply has met the target of 50 per cent. The coverage of sanitation in urban areas reached 89 per cent in 2015. Land registration has increased from 15 per cent in 2000 to 28 per cent in 2011 to 58 per cent in 2015.

In the area of Disaster Management, the RGC has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) is responsible for collecting, consolidating and storing loss data in line with the seven targets of the Sendai Framework. The RGC introduced a National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2014-2018. The goal of this Plan is to “build resilient nation and local communities to pursue sustainable development”. This takes into account all the provisions

of the Sendai Framework such as reducing disaster-related deaths, unaccounted for persons, economic loss and damage to infrastructure. It also provides for strengthening the early warning systems and improving emergency response. The NCDM also manages food supply for poor families in time of crisis.

Table 10: Ensuring Sustainable Development

Indicators	2000	2010	2013	2017
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (2.4.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (12.8.1)	Climate change is included in the national curriculum (from 2015)			
Has Cambodia adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030? (13.1.2)	Yes. National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2014-2018			
Has Cambodia communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases the country's ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (13.2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Has Cambodia integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula? (13.3.1)	Yes (from 2015)			

4.11 DATA AND STATISTICS

Reliable data are essential for planning, policy formulation and monitoring progress. The APMD emphasized strengthening the national statistical system at all levels to produce reliable, disaggregated and internationally comparable statistics on population, social and economic development in a timely manner to help monitor subnational, national, regional and international development. It called for wide dissemination allowing for use in research, policy formulation and monitoring progress. It laid emphasis on timely availability and easy accessibility of data files and statistics for national and international users through the

Internet, including the World Wide Web.

Cambodia's national statistical system covers all designated official statistics and statistical units within ministries and government institutions. The National Institute of Statistics (NIS), which is part of the Ministry of Planning, is the focal point on statistical matters in Cambodia. The NIS compiles and consolidates statistics provided by decentralized offices and also collects primary data through household and establishment surveys and population, agricultural and economic censuses. It is responsible for the decennial Census of Population. The statistical structure is decentralized. There are statistical bureaus and sections within planning and statistics departments of the various Ministries and in the planning and statistical units in the provinces and districts. In addition to the NIS, each ministry and other government institution have a statistics unit responsible for producing statistics. Various ministries and other institutions collect and produce statistics as part of their work. The system consists of NIS and 27 line ministries, government institutions and the National Bank of Cambodia, all producers of designated official statistics.

The RGC formulated a Statistical Master Plan (SMP) setting out a long-term, prioritised plan for Cambodia's national statistical system (NSS) for the period 2006 to 2015. The Plan, resulting from extensive consultations among line ministries and institutions and their development partners, outlined statistical activities as well as related financing and technical requirements. Priority statistics include: compilation of the annual and quarterly National Accounts; the expanded Consumer Price Index; producer and agricultural commodity price indices; indices of agricultural and industrial production and of retail sales; and labour force statistics and a labour costs index. Also included are: agricultural production statistics and crops, livestock and fisheries statistics; education, health, labour market and tourism statistics; poverty statistics; demographic statistics; and measures of access to basic facilities. The NIS has continued to widen age, sex and regional disaggregation of all relevant data.

The decennial Census remains the main source of demographic data. The last Census of 2008 followed the Census of 1998 which was the first to be conducted in 36 years. Another Census was planned for 2018 but the RGC has postponed it to 2019 because of the General Elections to be held in 2018. Coverage of the Civil Registration System (CRS) remains far from complete (Table 11). Latest estimates show that 75 to 80 per cent of births during the last one year had been registered. Less than 50 per cent of deaths were registered.

The NIS and other statistics producing entities have consistently endeavoured to improve timely and wide dissemination of the data. Cambodian statistics have also been made increasingly available through the World Wide Web. Since 2012 several general assessments have been conducted. There have also been focused assessments of statistics that are of specific importance to the economic integration of countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Other assessments have covered capacity to produce Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, management systems, funding of statistical work, and strengthening economic statistics capacity. The National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning has developed a comprehensive National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2018-2023, to be endorsed by the new government.

Table 11: Development of Statistics

Indicators	2000	2010	2013	2017
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority ¹⁴ (16.9.1)	22%	62.1%	73.3% (2014)	N/A
Does Cambodia have a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (17.18.3)	Statistical Master Plan (2006-2015). Funded by RGC and donors.			
Has Cambodia (a) conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration (17.19.2)	(a) Population Census 2008; Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013; (b) Birth registration of under 1-year-old –75-80%; Death registration less than 50% [Source: National Baseline on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Cambodia, 2016]			

V. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 FINANCING

In Cambodia, financing of development has remained, as in most other countries a major challenge. The RGC introduced a Financial Sector Development Plan 2001-2010 focused on the development of a sound, market-oriented financial sector to mobilize and allocate resources to support sustainable economic growth. In 2006, this Plan was updated to the Financial Sector Development Strategy (FSDS) 2006–2015. These instruments helped achieve significant progress. However, as Cambodia moved towards achieving the status of a lower middle-income country (LMIC), official development assistance (ODA) began to decline and the Government decided to update FSDS 2006-2015 to the FSDS 2011–2020. This Strategy provides an assessment of current challenges and constraints, an endorsement of the objectives in the earlier strategy and action plans for the future. The FSDS 2011–2020 synthesizes and prioritizes the goals, strategies, and plans for each subsector of the financial system, and aligns these with the long-term vision for the financial sector as a whole. It also serves as a guide to enable development partners to coordinate the capacity building and other forms of technical assistance that they provide.

Cambodia has remained dependent on external resources to finance capital investments: 71 per cent of capital expenditure in 2015 was externally funded. While consistent reforms to both tax policy and administration over more than two decades have had a positive impact, the tax base has remained small mainly due to the narrow economic structure. Current levels of revenue/GDP have been comparable to a number of neighbouring and other ASEAN countries. The Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (2014-2018) set an ambitious goal to raise domestic revenue by 0.5 percentage points of GDP annually, from 15.18% in 2014 to 17.35% in 2018. Options for widening the tax base include: (i) income tax, (ii) expansion of property tax base, (iii) including more individuals and small/medium scale enterprises and (iv) the Large Taxpayers Department.

¹⁴ CDHS

In 2014, only one-quarter of total public expenditure was funded by the national budget. External financing for the public sector has remained volatile. There was steady growth in annual disbursements since 2008. In 2012, total disbursement peaked at USD 1.5 billion. Between 2014 and 2017, external development assistance declined from USD 1.45 billion in 2014 to 1.21 billion in 2016. The year 2017 has seen some recovery due to rising loan disbursements that have increased total disbursement by 9% compared to a year earlier. In 2015 Cambodia's GNI per capita was estimated at an equivalent of \$1,070, according to the World Bank Group. This being above the threshold of \$1025 for low-income countries, Cambodia has been reclassified as Lower-Middle Income Country. This has affected and will continue to affect the availability of external funding. Grant funding may be replaced by concessional loans while net ODA may fall as new disbursements are reduced or offset by loan amortization. Development will have to be increasingly financed domestically.

5.2 CAPACITY BUILDING

The RGC has attached a high priority to capacity building. Capacity building is essential to ensure that adequate human and institutional resources are available to support the development effort. Capacity building usually requires external assistance in the form of both expertise and resources. Cambodia has been assisted by South Korea and Japan as also international organizations in building capacity.

Partnership arrangements have been used effectively to identify approaches that address capacity development priorities and systems strengthening, including the implementation of the reform programmes of the RGC in a coherent manner. This is essential for ensuring a lasting and sustained impact on capabilities of RGC institutions.

Capacity development has remained one of the principal objectives of development cooperation. Technical cooperation, which has usually been provided as grant financing, has been directed to institutional and human capacity development under the leadership of RGC. Guidelines issued by RGC in 2008 continue to be applicable and state that, inter alia, technical cooperation must be consistent with capacity objectives associated with a RGC strategy/plan and sensitive to the operating environment. Capacity initiatives and the provision of technical cooperation should, to the fullest extent possible, be linked to the major reform programmes of the RGC.

5.3 PARTNERSHIPS

Significant progress made in the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Development Cooperation Management (2006-2010) was reflected in the increase in the level of development cooperation, resources mobilized, improved effectiveness and efficiency in the allocation and use of external resources and strengthened dialogue mechanisms and an enhanced quality of partnership with all development actors.

Building up on this the RGC formulated the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy (2014-2018) with the objective of promoting development effectiveness. This Strategy demonstrates the Government's commitment towards its overarching objectives to provide guidance and support to all ministries and agencies as well as to development partners and national stakeholders to promote the immediate and long-term effectiveness of external assistance as well as of all other forms of development finance.

Looking beyond existing relationships with traditional development partners and recognising the important role of all development actors, one of the explicit objectives of this Strategy is to strengthen cooperation with South-South and Triangular partners, civil society and the private sector as well as to promote synergies and effective coordination between the resources and contributions that each of these actors provides.

The RGC recognised that dialogue arrangements play a central role in managing development partnerships and promoting their effectiveness. Regular reviews, including as part of formulating the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy, have been conducted to ensure that the mechanisms that have been put in place continue to be relevant and effective. Recognising the importance of continuity and incremental strengthening, the RGC continued to build up partnership principles, tools and mechanisms at all level alongside the new development of the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy. Now, the RGC has been effectively leading the bilateral consultations with development partners to review and align ODA with national priorities as well as to strengthen Technical Working Groups (TWGs) as part of sector partnership promotion.

The RGC has thus attached priority to keeping in place an elaborate mechanism for ensuring cooperation among all development partners.

5.4 TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Despite achieving considerable economic and social progress during the last decade or two, Cambodia still lags behind neighbouring countries in terms of knowledge-based development. However, some progress has been achieved. As an example, the number of internet users in Cambodia grew by 43 per cent in the year to January 2017, to 45 per cent of the population – closing in on the world internet coverage rate of 50 per cent.

RGC developed Cambodia's National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation with input from line ministries, NGOs and civil society. UNESCO provided assistance to this exercise under its regional programme "COMprehensive Programme to Enhance Technology, Engineering and Science Education" (COMPETENCE) in Asia. The policy outlines five strategies, involving plans for human resources, infrastructure and institutional development, encouraging research and establishing a Ministry for Science, Technology and Innovation.

The Cambodia National Science and Technology Master Plan 2014-2020 was launched in October 2014 by the Ministry of Planning with support from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). Industrial innovation is a key focus, particularly in the areas of agriculture, primary industries, and information and communication technology (ICT). The Cambodian ICT Masterplan 2020 for government was also launched in 2014. The plan aligns with the ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2015, to focus on human resources, training and enhancing digital literacy (including for rural people), computer access of government employees, expanded ICT infrastructure, cyber security and more. Specific goals include providing 70 percent of Cambodians access to internet by 2020. Information technology is crucial for a society to be informed and involved in a country's development. Access to internet is essential to allow quick processing and sharing of information with the public.

Cambodia has put in place a framework for the grant and protection of patents. In 2003 it passed the Law on Patents, Utility Model Certificates, and Industrial Designs (Law on Patents) and is a signatory to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property. In 2016 Cambodia joined the contracting states of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and in 2017 signed an Agreement on Validation of European Patents with the EPO. By June 2017, Cambodia had granted 17 patents.

VI. CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

Cambodia has achieved significant success in implementing the APMD in each of the eleven thematic areas. Overall, since the adoption of the APMD at the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference in 2013, Cambodia has moved up to being classified as a lower middle-income country (LMIC). Sustained high economic growth over several years has resulted in a significant decline in poverty and the elimination of hunger. Remarkable progress has been made in the health sector as well as in the area of sexual and reproductive health. Progress in education has, however, fallen slightly short at the secondary level. There have been positive changes in both gender equality and the status of women.

With respect to youth, the situation remains a cause of concern. They still do not have adequate access to education and youth unemployment and underemployment remain an issue. Older Cambodians have received increasing attention and so have migrants. There have been significant improvements in the collection and dissemination of statistical data. However, civil registration remains well below the target.

However, challenges remain and these will have to be addressed in the years ahead. For example, Cambodia's economy has remained narrow-based, which would be vulnerable to shocks; poverty has been reduced but a large proportion of the non-poor are surviving barely above the poverty line and are vulnerable to shocks which can push them back into poverty. There are also regional inequalities in the extent of poverty with wide differences in the incidence of poverty between rich and poor provinces.

There will be need to ensure that economic diversification is underway and adequate financial resources are available for future development. The reclassification of Cambodia as an LMIC has already started impacting on the availability of external funding. Further reductions can be expected and domestic resource mobilization will have to be given high priority.

The RGC has over the years put in place a solid policy framework. Policies and strategies have been developed for almost all key sectors. As such, Cambodia has an adequate base to ensure future progress. However, capacity remains an issue, which will have to be addressed. There is need to develop a comprehensive national resource plan to ensure the availability of an adequate supply of skills needed for sustained development.

Annex 1: Relevant SDG Indicators

Thematic Area ¹	Relevant SDG Indicators (or appropriate question) ²		
1. Poverty eradication and employment	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (1.1.1)		
	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (2.1.2)		
	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (8.3.1)		
2. Health	Maternal mortality ratio (3.1.1)		
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (3.1.2)		
	Under-5 mortality rate (3.2.1)		
	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (3.8.2)		
	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (3.b.1)		
3. Sexual and reproductive health, services and rights	Number of HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (3.3.1)		
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (3.7.1)		
	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that group (3.7.2)		
	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (5.6.1)		
	Are there laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education? (5.6.2)		
4. Education	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, by sex (4.1.1)		

Thematic Area¹	Relevant SDG Indicators (or appropriate question)²		
	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (4.3.1)		
	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (4.a.1)		
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (5.1.1)		
	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 (5.2.1)		
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 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, by age and place of occurrence (5.2.2)		
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (5.3.1)		
	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliament and (b) local governments (5.5.1)		
	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (5.a.2)		
	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (5.c.1)		
6. Adolescents and young people	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (3.7.2)		
	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (8.6.1)		

Thematic Area ¹	Relevant SDG Indicators (or appropriate question) ²		
7. Ageing	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 vulnerable (1.3.1)		
	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, aged and persons with disabilities (11.2.1)		
	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (11.7.1)		
8. International migration	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (8.8.1)		
	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (10.7.1)		
	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (10.c.1).		
	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation (16.2.2)		
9. Urbanization and internal migration	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (11.1.1)		
	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (11.3.1)		
	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (11.3.2)		
	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (11.5.1)		
10. Population and sustainable development	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (2.4.1)		
	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (12.8.1)		
	Has Cambodia adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in		

Thematic Area ¹	Relevant SDG Indicators (or appropriate question) ²		
	line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030? (13.1.2)		
	Has Cambodia communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases the country's ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (13.2.1)		
	Has Cambodia integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula? (13.3.1)		
11. Data and Statistics	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (16.9.1)		
	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (17.18.3)		
	Is there a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, and what are the sources of funding? (17.18.3)		
	Has Cambodia (a) conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration (17.19.2)		
<p>¹ Based on the thematic areas of the Ministerial Declaration of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration.</p> <p>² Based on SDG indicators – Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 (A/RES/71/313)</p>			

Annex II: List of Ministries/Agencies participating in the Consultation on National Report of ICPD Review, on 13 July 2018.

No	Ministries and Institutions
1	Ministry of Economy and Finance
2	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport
3	Ministry of Environment
4	Ministry of Health
5	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
6	Ministry of Planning
7	Ministry of Public Work and Transport
8	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation
9	Ministry of Urban Management, Urbanization, and Construction
10	Ministry of Women's Affairs
11	National AIDS Authority
12	National Committee for Disaster Management

No	Development Partners and NGOs
1	Australia-DFAT
2	CCC
3	HelpAge Cambodia
4	ILO
5	IOM
6	KHANA
7	RACHA
8	RHAC
9	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
10	UN HABITAT
11	UN Women
12	UN Youth Task Force/Youth Advisory Panel
13	UNDP
14	UNESCO
15	UNFPA
16	UNICEF
17	WHO

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