

## RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – CAMBODIA SDG PROFILE CARD

<b>REGION</b>	ASIA PACIFIC
HDI/Rank	0.555/143
Inequality adjusted HDI	0.418 (2014)
Nationally established MPI	0.146 (2014)
Income Level	Lower Middle-Income
UN Development Status	
GDP Per capita growth	US\$ 1,158.7 (2015)
Population size	15.578 million (2015)

SDGs Goals/Targets		Thematic Area/Sector, as Identified in Key Government Planning Documents	National Development Plan	Identify National Indicators for the Specific Targets	Institution Responsible for Target implementation (line ministries)	Any relevant comment related to this priority target area in the National Development Plan?
			Identify closest Goal/Target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG Goal/Target			
People	<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>					
	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Overarching Environment for Implementation of the Strategy/ Favorable macro-economic and financial conditions and environmental sustainability	✓ Achieve more than 1 percentage point reduction in poverty incidence annually. <sup>1</sup>	Poverty Rate, Gini Coefficient of consumption Inequality		Partially reflected. No mention of extreme poverty in the plan, but if poverty (as measured by national poverty line) is reduced by 1 percent annually, extreme poverty will be significantly reduced by 2030 by default.
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national	Overarching Environment for Implementation of the Strategy/ Favorable macro-economic and	✓ Achieve more than 1 percentage point reduction in poverty incidence annually. <sup>2</sup>	Poverty Rate, Gini Coefficient of consumption Inequality		Poverty rate stands at 16.8%, so this is more ambitious than the target. They use a nationally defined poverty line.

	definitions	financial conditions and environmental sustainability				
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Develop Social Protection System  National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strengthen the social protection system to be more interconnected and coordinated and consolidate it as an integrated, consistent, and efficient system covering both the public and private sectors, including a clear cut division of roles distinguishing between policymaking, regulation and operations.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>✓ Expand coverage of IDPoor to all rural households and provide updated Lists of Poor Households every two years.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>		Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)	
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Land reform and clearance of mines and UXO  NSDP - Key policy priorities and actions 2014-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Intensify land reforms, focusing on strengthening the management, organization, utilization and distribution of lands that will contribute to reducing poverty, ensuring food security, protecting the environment and natural resources, and socio-economic development, within a market framework.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>✓ Further strengthening institutional capacity and governance, at both national and subnational levels, and ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of public services to better serve people.<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>		Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY), Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MOLVT) and Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)	Partially reflected.
People	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition  Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reduce vulnerability of the food insecure population and protect them against risk by improving disaster preparedness and mitigation and enhance resilience of households against effects of climate change.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>✓ Increase climate change resilience for the community, especially for women and girls.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>			

		Enhancing Implementation of Population Policy and Gender Equity				
	<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>					
<b>People</b>	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Promotion of health and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improve quality, assess and coverage of nutrition services to reduce insufficiency of protein-energy and micronutrient among women and infants.<sup>9</sup></li> <li>✓ Increase the local availability and accessibility of diversified food (through homestead food production) and raise awareness on nutritional values of local agricultural products to the community.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>✓ Improve food access for the poor and vulnerable, including people living with HIV/AIDS; enhance demand for nutrition services through social protection instruments.<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>		Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)	
<b>People</b>	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Promotion of health and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improve child and maternal nutrition through increasing the extent to which women and their new baby born are covered along the first 1000 days of life through scaling up existing delivery mechanisms, improving the quality of nutrition care and counselling in the health system, increasing access to safe and nutritious complementary foods, and expanding nutrition education through media campaigns and community based programs.<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>		Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)	Partially reflected
	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women,	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Promotion of health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Intensify and diversify small holder farming systems and improve linkages to markets.</li> <li>✓ Enhance sustainable and secure access to land for the poor and food-insecure.</li> </ul>		Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)	

indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improve access to and sustainable use of common property fishery and forestry resources.</li> <li>✓ Enhance employment and income opportunities for the food-insecure, targeting vulnerable populations.<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>			
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Improved Productivity, Diversification and Commercialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improve the productivity of all crops by strengthening and expanding sustained extension services and market information; extending the outreach of the supporting services structure to local levels and linking them to the concerned networks and other stakeholders; promoting R&amp;D for productivity improvement and adaptation to climate change; promoting production and use of quality seeds; further investing in irrigation and rationalizing water use; improving collection and storage facilities; and preparing and improving the regulatory framework for seed production, import of agricultural inputs, contract farming, agricultural land-use, water-user associations, as well as human resource development in this sector.<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>		Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as	NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals, as well as the genetic diversity of their wild relatives is protected and conserved <i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i><sup>15</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Lists of (i) plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and genetic varieties of other cultivated plants (e.g. ornamental); and (ii) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture found in Cambodia<sup>16</sup></p> <p>Herbarium and collections of seeds or other planting materials of wild relatives of plant genetic resources<sup>17</sup></p> <p>Databases of traditional plant breeders, animal breeders</p>		

	internationally agreed			<p>and curators of <i>ex-situ</i> collections<sup>18</sup></p> <p>Plant nurseries, germplasm facilities, botanical and zoological gardens for researching protection, conservation, germination, breeding and local genetic pools<sup>19</sup></p> <p>Laws on Genetic Resources (standard) for internal and external investments<sup>20</sup></p> <p>Germination, transplantation, reproduction and conservation of threatened flora species, and reproduction of threatened fauna<sup>21</sup></p> <p>Number of local genetic pools has been established<sup>22</sup></p> <p>Number of relevant national legislations and policy frameworks has been established<sup>23</sup></p>		
People	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>					
	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	<p>Health Strategic Plan</p> <p>Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Enhancing Implementation of Population Policy and Gender Equity</p>	<p>✓ Reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality and malnutrition among women and children to 130 per 100,000 births by 2020.<sup>24</sup></p> <p>✓ Reduce maternal mortality rate.</p> <p>✓ Increase the proportion of pregnant women visiting Antenatal Care (ANC) four times and above.<sup>25</sup></p>	<p>✓ Maternal mortality ratio (100,000 live births)</p> <p>✓ Percentage of pregnant women visiting Antenatal Care 4 times</p>	Ministry of Health (MoH)	

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Health Strategic Plan  Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality and malnutrition among women and children (Neonatal Mortality Rate to 18 per 1,000 live births; Infant Mortality Rate to 25 per 1,000 live births; Under 5 Mortality Rate to 30 per 1,000 live births by 2020).<sup>26</sup></li> <li>✓ Improve quality, accessibility and coverage of antenatal care, delivery, postnatal care, baby care and emergency obstetric and neonatal services, and prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child.</li> <li>✓ Improve quality, accessibility and coverage of immunization and integrated management of childhood illness (pneumonia and diarrhea diseases).</li> <li>✓ Improve quality, assess and coverage of nutrition services to reduce insufficiency of protein-energy and micronutrient among women and infants.<sup>27</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Neonatal mortality rate (1,000 live births)</li> <li>✓ Infant mortality rate (1,000 live births)</li> <li>✓ Under 5 mortality rate (1,000 live births)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health (MoH)	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition  Health Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reduce morbidity and mortality rates caused by major communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, dengue, and other neglected tropical diseases including newly emerged transmitted diseases and other re-emerged diseases, particularly exerting more efforts to completely eliminate malaria by 2025.<sup>28</sup></li> <li>✓ Goal 1.6 Eliminate new HIV infections and sustain reduction of HIV/AIDS-related mortality.</li> <li>✓ Goal 1.7 Reduce prevalence and mortality of Tuberculosis and maintain high Tuberculosis treatment cure rate</li> <li>✓ Goal 1.8 Ensure zero deaths from malaria and reduce dengue mortality</li> <li>✓ Goal 1.9 Reduce prevalence of parasite infections, including Helminthiasis and other infectious diseases; and</li> <li>✓ Goal 1.10 Strengthen disease surveillance system to reduce morbidity and mortality due to emerging and reemerging infectious diseases and zoonotic diseases.<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Percentage of HIV prevalence among general population</li> <li>✓ % People Living with HIV/AIDS on Anti-Retroviral Treatment survival after a 12-month treatment</li> <li>✓ Prevalence of all forms of Tuberculosis per 100,000 population</li> <li>✓ Tuberculosis death rate (100,000 population)</li> <li>✓ Tuberculosis Cure Rate</li> <li>✓ Malaria mortality rate reported by public health facility per 100,000 population</li> <li>✓ Number of Malaria cases treated at public health facility per 1,000 population</li> <li>✓ Dengue hemorrhagic fever case fatality rate reported by public health facilities</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health (MoH)	

People	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition  Health Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reducing morbidity and mortality of non-communicable/chronic diseases and other public health problems related to substance use, alcohol and tobacco, traffic accident, injury, food safety, disaster, environmental health and climate change.<sup>30</sup></li> <li>✓ Goal 1.11 Reduce population exposure to risk factors of non-communicable and chronic diseases including cancer, diabetes, and cardio-vascular diseases and promote oral health, hygiene and sanitation, and food safety.</li> <li>✓ Goal 1.12 Promote early detection, provide better primary prevention and manage acute events including palliative treatment and care and rehabilitation services</li> <li>✓ Goal 1.13 Expand coverage of primary and complementary mental health and mental-related illness services including addictive substance treatment services.</li> <li>✓ Goal 1.14 Reduce blindness in specific geographical area and hearing impairment.<sup>31</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Prevalence of adult 25-64 years-old having Hypertension*</li> <li>✓ Prevalence of adult 25-64 years-old having Diabetes*</li> <li>✓ Number and % of women aging 30-49 years-old received cervical cancer screening at least one</li> <li>✓ Number of newly diagnosed cervical cancer per 100,000 women aging over 25 years-old</li> <li>✓ Prevalence of blindness</li> <li>✓ Cataract surgical rate per 100,000 population</li> <li>✓ Prevalence of Tobacco use among male &amp; female adults</li> <li>✓ Number of cases of adults with mental health illness seen at public health facility per 10,000 population</li> <li>✓ % of opioid addictive person received treatment</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health (MoH)	
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition  Health Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reduce harmful uses and impact of illicit drug, alcohol and tobacco.<sup>32 33</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Prevalence of Tobacco use among male &amp; female adults</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health (MoH)	
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Promotion of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reduce injuries and disability due to violence, accident and other causes.<sup>34 35</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Road traffic mortality (per 100,000 population)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health (MoH)	

		and Nutrition				
		Health Strategic Plan				
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Health Strategic Plan  Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition	✓ Goal 1.1. Increase coverage and access to quality sexual and reproductive health services, especially for young women, men and adolescents. <sup>36</sup>  ✓ Improve sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, infant, child health and nutrition. <sup>37</sup>	✓ Unmet need for family planning ✓ Contraceptive prevalence rate (using any modern contraceptive method) ✓ Number of health facilities providing ✓ Adolescents Youth Friendly Services ✓ Adolescent fertility	Ministry of Health (MoH)		
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition	✓ Move towards universal health coverage, including establishing institutional structures and capacity building for oversight of social health protection. ✓ Scale up Health Equity Funds, voucher schemes and other social assistance mechanisms and community-based Health Insurance; ensure comprehensive coverage of services through financing schemes, with a particular focus on reproductive health. <sup>38</sup>		Ministry of Health (MoH)		
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	✓ Develop a Law on the Management of Environmental Pollution <sup>39</sup> ✓ Control of freshwater and seawater quality through pollution minimization <sup>40</sup> ✓ Monitor pollution caused by waste water from factories and enterprises <sup>41</sup> ✓ Monitor air pollution and disturbance by noise and vibration <sup>42</sup> ✓ Monitor hazardous waste management <sup>43</sup> ✓ Improve accessibility to safe-drinking water (from multiple sources) and sanitation in rural communities residing in water-scarce areas <sup>44</sup>	Proportion of untreated wastewater disposed into the coast and ocean area <sup>45</sup>	Ministry of Environment          Ministry of Rural Development		



People	<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>					
	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Strengthening and enhancing education, science and technology and technical training	✓ All children have access to preschool, primary school and lower secondary school and then opportunities to continue learning. <sup>46</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Education (male, female, urban, rural)</li> <li>✓ Gross Enrolment Rate in Primary Education (male, female, urban, rural)</li> <li>✓ Completion Rate in Primary Education (male, female, urban, rural)</li> <li>✓ Gross Enrolment Rate in Lower Secondary Education (male, female, urban, rural)</li> <li>✓ Completion Rate in Lower Secondary Education (male, female, urban, rural)</li> <li>✓ Gross Enrolment Rate in Upper Secondary Education (male, female, urban, rural)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)	
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Strengthening and enhancing education, science and technology and technical training  Education Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Build and expand access to quality home-based, community and pre-school education for at least 80% of children by 2018.<sup>47</sup></li> <li>✓ Increased enrolment of children from 0 to 6 years old, especially for poor, ethnic minorities, and children with disabilities with priority to community pre-school and home based care services.</li> <li>✓ Improved quality of ECE, care, nutrition and increased health care services.</li> <li>✓ Ensure result-based management system fully</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Percentage of three, four and five year old children in all aspects of ECE</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)	Since the goal is to achieve 18 percent coverage by 2018, it is assumed that universal coverage will be achieved by 2030.

			functioning to support ECCD <sup>48</sup>			
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Education Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Increased percentage of scholarship and opportunity for eligible students, especially disadvantaged group, to access to HE</li><li>✓ Improving the quality and relevance of higher education</li><li>✓ Higher education systems are fully functional to support HEIs to meet national and regional standards by 2018.<sup>49</sup></li><li>✓ Technical and Vocational Education program - implement the national qualifications framework to improve the quality of technical and vocational education, and to institutionalize effective coordination among and between all stakeholders.<sup>50</sup></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Number of HE qualification professors increase 1000 Master degree and 250 PhD by 2018.</li><li>✓ Percentage of public student scholarship in first year to increase from 5% in 2012 to 15% in 2018.</li><li>✓ Gross enrolment rate at HE increase from 13% in 2012 to 23% in 2018.</li><li>✓ Percentage of graduates in between 75% to 85%.</li><li>✓ Percentage of graduates with employment increase in between 5% to 10% in 2018 against prime data found in 2014.</li><li>✓ 80% of HEIs prepared annual budget plan in 2018.</li><li>✓ 50% of HEIs complied with internal quality assurance standards in 2018.</li><li>✓ Budget for HE sub-sector increase from 4% to 20% in 2018.</li><li>✓ HE result-based management will proceed in 2018</li></ul>	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)		
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Strengthening and enhancing education, science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Strengthen the quality of education and technical and vocational training, and the development of technical and soft skills for youth, especially team work, discipline and professional ethics at workplaces through: the reform of training curricula and programs, strengthening national qualification standards framework, establishment of national competency</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Number of Technical High Schools</li><li>✓ Number of student in technical high schools</li></ul>	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)		

	entrepreneurship	and technology and technical training	standards, and monitoring and testing of competency, skill recognition, development and contest, aimed at fulfilling the demand of labor market, increasing employment opportunities and using all the potential of Cambodia's demographic dividend as well as creating appropriate conditions for Cambodia's workers to take up management and leadership roles. <sup>51</sup>			
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Enhancing implementation of population policy and gender equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Promoting the role of women in the economy through strengthening vocational training programs, equipping them with technical and entrepreneurial skills, and empowering them.<sup>52</sup></li> <li>✓ Reduce girls' drop-out rates in primary school and lower secondary school.</li> <li>✓ Increase scholarship for girls in upper secondary and higher educations.</li> <li>✓ Raise awareness of parents in order increase girls' access to education.</li> <li>✓ Increase the participation of women in all areas of education service delivery and management, and promote gender responsive social behaviour.<sup>53</sup></li> </ul>	✓ Gross enrollment rate of girls in higher education		
People	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Strengthening and enhancing education, science and technology and technical training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Develop and implement innovative non-formal education programmes including equivalency to target out of school youth and adults to acquire literacy and technical skills to contribute to social, cultural and economic development.<sup>54</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Literacy rate</li> <li>✓ Youth literacy rate</li> <li>✓ Adult literacy rate</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)	
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender	Education Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Adult literacy rate 15-45 years old increases from 87.05% to 90.55% by 2018.</li> </ul>			

	equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development					
People	<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>					
	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Enhancing Implementation of Population Policy and Gender Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Eliminate gender disparities in wage employment, specifically in the agriculture, industry, and service sectors<sup>55</sup></li> <li>✓ Facilitate women's equal access to business services relevant for MSMEs<sup>56</sup></li> <li>✓ Facilitate women's equal access to vocational training at public, private or NGO facilities<sup>57</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Female share of wage employment in Agriculture (%), Industry (%), Services (%) (Data Source: CSES)<sup>63</sup></p> <p>Number of women benefiting from obtaining business services<sup>64</sup></p> <p>Gender-sensitive records at officially licensed public and private institutions or NGOs<sup>65</sup></p>	Ministry of Women's Affairs; Micro-Finance Institutions; Line Ministries	
		Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ensuring equitable access to quality health services by all Cambodians<sup>58</sup></li> </ul>	% Of HIV+ pregnant women receiving Anti Retroviral Treatment for Protection from Mother To Child Transmission <sup>66</sup>	Ministry of Women's Affairs; Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training Ministry of Health	
		Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Strengthening and Enhancing Education, Science and Technology and Technical Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increase the number of children and youth that have access to all education levels with a focused attention on equity and access for the most disadvantaged areas and groups of children<sup>59</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Education Female (%)<sup>67</sup></p> <p>Gross Enrolment Rate in Primary Education Female (%)<sup>68</sup></p> <p>Gross Enrolment Rate in</p>	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	

		Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Enhancing Implementation of Population Policy and Gender Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Develop and strengthen policies, legal provisions and programmes, to increase women's representation in politics and other key decision making positions<sup>60</sup></li> <li>✓ Set affirmative action measures in areas where sharp gender disparities exist, (e.g. Increasing quota for women on electoral candidates list)<sup>61</sup></li> <li>✓ Increase climate change resilience for the community, especially for women and girls<sup>62</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Lower Secondary Education Female (%)<sup>69</sup></p> <p>Net enrolment rate of girls in upper secondary school (%)<sup>70</sup></p> <p>Gross Enrolment Rate in Upper Secondary Education Female (%)<sup>71</sup></p> <p>Net enrolment of girls in higher education (%)<sup>72</sup></p> <p>Proportion of women holding decision making positions in public sector (from director-general to office level at national and sub-national levels) (Data source: Ministry of Civil Services)<sup>73</sup></p> <p>Number of female headed households benefit from the Climate Change programme<sup>74</sup></p>	Ministry of Civil Service, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Cambodian National Council for Women, Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups of Line Ministries	
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy/ Peace, Political Stability and Social Order	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Enhancing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Mainstream Buddhism for educational purpose amongst pupils, students and ordinary people in order to raise awareness of moral values to avoid the use of drugs, domestic violence, pornography, sexual trafficking, and teenager violence<sup>75</sup></li> <li>✓ Reduce all forms of violence against women and girls through effective implementation of the NAPVAW II (2014-2018) and National Action Plan to Fight Human Trafficking (2014-2018)<sup>76</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Reports of relevant institutions that participate in implementing NAPVAW II (2014-2018) at national and sub-national levels show</p>	Ministry of Cults and Religions	MoWA, LMs, DPs

		Implementation of Population Policy and Gender Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ensure that laws and policies in Cambodia are gender sensitive and designed to protect the rights of survivors of violence against women<sup>77</sup></li> <li>✓ Increase the capacities and resources of key sectors at the national level on designing, implementing, reporting, monitoring, evaluating, and coordinating violence against women response and prevention interventions<sup>78</sup></li> <li>✓ Closely monitor the incidents of domestic violence, rapes and human trafficking and enforce implementation of laws in order to bring perpetrators to justice<sup>79</sup></li> </ul>	<p>sufficient budget to implement the activities<sup>80</sup></p> <p>Report on the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Fight Human Trafficking (2014-2018)<sup>81</sup></p> <p>Laws, new policies and relevant regulations for the justice system are reviewed to ensure they are gender responsive and consider marginalized women and girls<sup>82</sup></p> <p>Reports of relevant institutions that participate in implementing NAPVAW II (2014-2018) at national and sub-national levels, show sufficient budget to implement the activities<sup>83</sup></p> <p>Number of DV cases filed with the Police<sup>84</sup></p> <p>Number of cases of violence against women where offenders are convicted<sup>85</sup></p>	<p>Cambodian COMMIT Task Force, MoWA, MoI, International Collaboration Committee</p> <p>MoWA, CNCW, MoJ</p> <p>MoWA, LMs, DPs</p> <p>MoWA, Line Ministries, Development Partners</p> <p>MoWA, MoJ, MoI</p>	
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation					Major challenges to expanding education and training opportunities for girls and women include child marriage. This is outlined in the gender strategy. Yet,

						the NSDP does not include any targets related to this. The Gender Strategy also does not address this.
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate					
People	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Enhancing Implementation of Population Policy and Gender Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Set affirmative action measures in areas where sharp gender disparities exist, (e.g. Increasing quota for women on electoral candidates list)<sup>86</sup></li> <li>✓ Invest in programmes aimed at enhancing assertiveness and leadership confidence in young women to ensure equal participation in leadership in schools, tertiary institutions and youth groups and other community based organisations<sup>87</sup></li> <li>✓ Formulate and implement capacity building programmes for sitting and aspiring women leaders and support initiatives, including resource mobilisation efforts that seek to promote women in politics and other governance structures<sup>88</sup></li> <li>✓ Develop and strengthen policies, legal provisions and programmes, to increase women's representation in politics and other key decision making positions<sup>89</sup></li> <li>✓ Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework and carry out periodic gender audits on representation and participation of men and women in politics and decision making positions<sup>90</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Number of women civil servants receiving capacity development, training on leadership and procedures<sup>92</sup></p> <p>% Women Holding Decision-making Positions in Public Sectors<sup>93</sup> (Data source: Ministry of Civil Services)</p>		<p>Key institutions responsible for target implementation not clearly defined in the NSDP</p> <p>Also drew targets and associated indicators from the gender strategy</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increase proportion of women in political positions<sup>91</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Proportion of women in the Senate<sup>94</sup> (Data Source: MAIS (MOWA))</p> <p>Proportion of women in the National Assembly<sup>95</sup> (Data Source: MAIS (MOWA))</p> <p>Proportion of women as members of the councils<sup>96</sup> (Data Source: MAIS (MOWA))</p> <p>Proportion of women who are the chief of provincial cabinet or director of provincial department<sup>97</sup> (Data Source: MAIS (MOWA))</p>	MoWA, CNCW, NEC, political parties, MoP, MCS, MoIn, CSOs and DPs	
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increase accessibility and coverage of sexual and reproductive health services for all including young women, men and adolescents<sup>98</sup></li> <li>✓ Promote public awareness raising on reproductive, sexual and psychological health, food security and nutrition<sup>99</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Number of IEC (Information, Education and Communication) programs on access to health information and healthcare services, including reproductive, sexual and psychological health, food security, nutrition, prevention of communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV and STDs, and noncommunicable diseases (eye care, cancer) for the target groups, particularly for women and children<sup>100</sup></p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>MoH, MoWA, SNA</p>	
<b>Planet</b>	<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>					



6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Development of Physical Infrastructure/ Water Resources and Irrigation Systems Management	✓ Improve sector performance and access to safe, affordable and sustainable water supplies <sup>101</sup>	Access to safe water source of urban population (%) <sup>104</sup> (Data Source: CSES)	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts (MOIH)	
	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	✓ Improve accessibility to safe-drinking water (from multiple sources) and sanitation in rural communities residing in water-scarce areas, as well as water for irrigation <sup>102</sup>	Access to Improved Drinking Water - % of Rural Population <sup>105</sup> (Data Source: CSES)	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	
	Overarching environment for implementing the strategy/ Favorable Macro-economic and Financial Condition and Environmental Sustainability	✓ Prioritize expenditures on education, health, social security, agriculture, land and rural development, and expanding the improvement and maintenance of physical infrastructure such as roads, railways, ports, irrigation, power, clean water supply, schools, and hospitals <sup>103</sup>		Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) and concerned ministries	
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	✓ Improve accessibility to safe-drinking water (from multiple sources) and sanitation in rural communities residing in water-scarce areas, as well as water for irrigation <sup>106</sup>	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water  Access to improved sanitation of urban population (%) <sup>108</sup> (Data Source: CSES)	MRD, PDRD, District Office of Rural Development, Private sector NGOs	While there is an indicator in the NSDP to track access of the urban population to improved sanitation, the document does not have specific targets/action to improve access. The document only includes targets related to improving access to sanitation in rural communities.  <b>The SDG target is partially addressed</b>
	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/	✓ Promote oral health, hygiene and sanitation, and food safety <sup>107</sup>	Access to Sanitation – % of Rural Population <sup>109</sup> (Data Source: CSES)	Ministry of Health	



						management of environmental resources (page 21). However, details are lacking so it is difficult to determine if the issue of water-use efficiency is addressed.  <b>The SDG target is partially addressed</b>
	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	The Development of Physical Infrastructure/ Water Resources and Irrigation Systems Management	✓ Implement integrated water resources management and development by considering a clear link between water resources and other sectors of the environment, the changing human and environment needs and other needs <sup>118</sup>		Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)	While there is a clear mention of implementing IWRM, the NSDP does not make any reference to transboundary cooperation
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	The Development of Physical Infrastructure/ Water Resources and Irrigation Systems Management  Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	✓ Take measures to rationalize water use in all water bodies: rivers, lakes and the Tonle Sap <sup>119</sup>  ✓ Strengthen management and conservation of wetlands, biosphere, and coastal zones <sup>120</sup> ✓ Increase forest cover through reforestation <sup>121</sup>	Number of Ramsar sites <sup>122</sup>  Forest cover (% of total area)	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)  Ministry of Environment	
<b>Planet</b>	<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>					
	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and	NBSAP  Cambodia Industrial Development Policy	✓ By 2020, the Government, the private sector and other stakeholders have taken steps to reduce the negative impacts on ecosystems and their services caused by unsustainable production and consumption activities <sup>123</sup>	Reports on impact of current production methods and consumption patterns on ecosystems and their		The Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015–2025 mentions

	production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	2015–2025		<p>services<sup>124</sup></p> <p>Data on ecological footprint of industries operating in Cambodia<sup>125</sup></p> <p>A national strategy for sustainable production and consumption<sup>126</sup></p> <p>Market based incentives (such as taxes and prices) developed for sustainable production and consumption<sup>127</sup></p> <p>Legislations and other programs (green growth development, <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative) supporting sustainable development established and implemented<sup>128</sup></p> <p>Number of certified products commercialized, in relation to sustainable Production<sup>129</sup></p> <p>Trend in degraded state of ecosystems caused by production and consumption activities<sup>130</sup></p> <p>Trend in biological diversity as affected by production and consumption<sup>131</sup></p> <p>Number of enterprises applying sustainable production methods based on developed standards<sup>132</sup></p>		<p>setting clear standards and guiding principles on environmental protection and production safety for investment projects located in SEZs and other industrial zones<sup>134</sup></p> <p>The NBSAP also has a target that relates to this SDG target</p>
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				New technologies adopted or adapted <sup>133</sup>		
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy/ Favorable Macro-economic and Financial Condition and Environment Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ensure sustainable management of natural resources<sup>135</sup></li> <li>✓ Ensure sustainable use of natural resources<sup>136</sup></li> </ul>			Ministry of Environment (MOE)	
	NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ By 2020, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) is used throughout the country as an incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity<sup>137</sup></li> </ul>		<p>Number of biodiversity friendly incentives and PES programs or projects developed and implemented<sup>139</sup></p> <p>Number of legislations regarding Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) developed and implemented<sup>140</sup></p> <p>Status of key ecosystem services and their benefits in areas targeted by PES<sup>141</sup></p>		
	NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ By 2020, the Government, the private sector and other stakeholders have taken steps to reduce the negative impacts on ecosystems and their services caused by unsustainable production and consumption activities<sup>138</sup></li> </ul>		<p>Reports on impact of current production methods and consumption patterns on ecosystems and their services<sup>142</sup></p> <p>Data on ecological footprint of industries operating in Cambodia<sup>143</sup></p> <p>A national strategy for sustainable production and consumption<sup>144</sup></p> <p>Market based incentives (such as taxes and</p>		

				<p>prices) developed for sustainable production and consumption<sup>145</sup></p> <p>Legislations and other programs (green growth development, <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative) supporting sustainable development established and implemented<sup>146</sup></p> <p>Number of certified products commercialized, in relation to sustainable Production<sup>147</sup></p> <p>Trend in degraded state of ecosystems caused by production and consumption activities<sup>148</sup></p> <p>Trend in biological diversity as affected by production and consumption<sup>149</sup></p> <p>Number of enterprises applying sustainable production methods based on developed standards<sup>150</sup></p> <p>New technologies adopted or adapted<sup>151</sup></p>		
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reduce losses in fish processing and wastage especially in small-scale fish processing<sup>152</sup></li> <li>✓ Promote research and development, and promote the use of pre and post-harvest technology to maintain quality and reduce losses<sup>153</sup></li> </ul>			<p>Fisheries Administration (FiA)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)</p>	<p>The NSDP mentions that Research and development on post-harvest processing technology and management are still at a nascent stage</p> <p>The targets do not</p>

						address reducing food waste at the consumer level
						<b>The SDG target is partially addressed</b>
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources  NBSAP	<div>✓ Maintain a high quality environment: it should be chemical-free; by monitoring and inspecting polluting sources and monitoring water, soil and air<sup>154</sup></div> <div>✓ By 2020, pollutant pressures on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are substantially reduced to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity<sup>155</sup></div>	<div>Plans to address current and possible future pollutions<sup>156</sup></div> <div>Implementation of international treaties and plans having provisions to control pollution<sup>157</sup></div> <div>Water quality standards such as Total Suspended Solids (physical), Oxygen levels (chemical) are adopted and implemented<sup>158</sup></div> <div>Adoption of green management strategies and approaches in organizations/industries that are sources of pollutants<sup>159</sup></div> <div>Educational programs on water pollutants<sup>160</sup></div> <div>Proportion of agricultural areas with high use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers<sup>161</sup></div>	Ministry of Environment	The NSDP mentions developing a Law on Chemicals Management	
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and	National Policy on Green Growth	<div>✓ Promote the implementation of 3R Principle, 'Reducing, Reusing and Recycling' for natural resources use efficiency and resilience to climate change<sup>162</sup></div>		National Council on Green Growth	The NSDP does not have a specific target that aligns with this SDG target	

	reuse	NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ By 2020, the Government, the private sector and other stakeholders have taken steps to reduce the negative impacts on ecosystems and their services caused by unsustainable production and consumption activities<sup>163</sup></li> </ul>			
	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	<p>National Policy on Green Growth</p> <p>NBSAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Encourage small, medium, and large enterprises to pursue sustainable practices related to the production and use of natural resources<sup>164</sup></li> <li>✓ By 2020, the Government, the private sector and other stakeholders have taken steps to reduce the negative impacts on ecosystems and their services caused by unsustainable production and consumption activities<sup>165</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Reports on impact of current production methods and consumption patterns on ecosystems and their services<sup>166</sup></p> <p>Data on ecological footprint of industries operating in Cambodia<sup>167</sup></p> <p>Market based incentives (such as taxes and prices) developed for sustainable production and consumption<sup>168</sup></p> <p>Number of certified products commercialized, in relation to sustainable Production<sup>169</sup></p> <p>Trend in degraded state of ecosystems caused by production and consumption activities<sup>170</sup></p> <p>Trend in biological diversity as affected by production and consumption<sup>171</sup></p>	The National Council on Green Growth	



				Number of enterprises applying sustainable production methods based on developed standards <sup>172</sup>		
				New technologies adopted or adapted <sup>173</sup>		
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities					
	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	NBSAP	✓ By 2020, every Cambodian (i) is conscious about the environmental, economic, health, social and cultural value of the services derived from ecosystems, in particular the value of protected area systems as well as the value of terrestrial and aquatic animal and plant resources including animal wildlife, livestock, agricultural, forest, freshwater and marine resources, and the biomass used for energy production, and integrates this knowledge in the way they deal with these ecosystems and resources <sup>174</sup>	Increase in the number of educational and media materials and programs that have been provided to educators and learners <sup>175</sup>  Number of schools with incorporated elements of biodiversity conservation in Curricula <sup>176</sup>  Number of School Programs on biodiversity <sup>177</sup>		
Planet	<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>					
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy/ Favorable Macro-economic and Financial Condition and Environmental Sustainability  Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/	✓ Strengthen the adaptation capacity and resilience to climate change, particularly by implementing the "Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023", "National Policy on Green Development" and the "National Strategic Plan on Green Development 2013-2030" <sup>178</sup>  ✓ Increase climate change resilience for the community, especially for women and girls <sup>179</sup>	Specific needs of women and vulnerable women are addressed in the process of	Ministry of Environment  National Council for Disaster Management	

	<p>Enhancing Implementation of Population Policy and Gender Equity</p> <p>Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Promotion of Health and Nutrition</p> <p>Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</p> <p>Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan</p>	<p>✓ Reduce vulnerability of the food insecure population and protect them against risk by improving disaster preparedness and mitigation and enhance resilience of households against effects of climate change<sup>180</sup></p> <p>✓ Strengthen capacity of national and sub-national officials, particularly at the community levels, on disaster-risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and hazard resilience<sup>181</sup></p> <p>✓ Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage due to climate change (Objective-6)<sup>182</sup></p>	<p>climate change response and disaster risk management<sup>183</sup></p> <p>Building the capacity of the VDCs on adaptation to climate change and the use of appropriate and scientific knowledge acceptable at the locality<sup>184</sup></p>	<p>(NCDM), National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)</p> <p>Council for Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), Ministry of Rural Development</p> <p>National Climate Change Committee</p>	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	<p>Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</p> <p>Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy/ Favorable Macro-economic and Financial Condition and Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>✓ Prepare the climate change legal framework which will include updating institutional arrangement, financing arrangements, and mainstreaming of climate change across sectors<sup>185</sup></p> <p>✓ Strengthen technical and institutional capacity to promote the mainstreaming of climate change responses into the policies, laws and plans at national and sub-national levels<sup>186</sup></p>		<p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Cambodia CC Strategic Plan 2014-2023, Gender &amp; CC Strategic Plan 2013-2023 are in place. Cambodia has also submitted its INDC to the UNFCCC</p>

		Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Prepare the climate change legal framework which will include updating institutional arrangements, financing arrangements, and mainstreaming of climate change across sectors<sup>187</sup></li> <li>✓ Coordinate developing a national adaptation plan and develop implementation strategies for addressing medium- and long-term adaptation needs<sup>188</sup></li> </ul>		Ministry of Environment	
		Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development (Objective-4)<sup>189</sup></li> <li>✓ Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses (Objective-7)<sup>190</sup></li> <li>✓ Decentralize the preparation of GHG inventory and set-up a data-base management system<sup>191</sup></li> <li>✓ Mobilize resources and support to address climate change<sup>192</sup></li> </ul>		National Climate Change Committee	
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning		Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strengthen the capacity of the secretariat of the National Committee for Climate Change Management, in coordinating inter-ministerial activities and also in managing national climate change funds<sup>193</sup></li> <li>✓ Create a knowledge management system for collection, analysis, and dissemination of data/knowledge, including knowledge of local communities on climate change<sup>194</sup></li> <li>✓ Coordinate and enhance capacity and public awareness on climate change at national and local levels<sup>195</sup></li> <li>✓ Strengthen capacity of national and sub-national officials, particularly at the community levels, on disaster-risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and hazard resilience<sup>196</sup></li> </ul>		Ministry of Environment	
		Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses (Objective-5)<sup>197</sup></li> </ul>		National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)	
					National Climate Change Committee	

Planet	<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>					
	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	<p>Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</p> <p>NBSAP</p> <p>NBSAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Control of freshwater and seawater quality through pollution minimization<sup>198</sup></li> <li>✓ Monitor pollution caused by waste water from factories and enterprises<sup>199</sup></li> <li>✓ By 2020, anthropogenic pressures (pollution, exploitation, sedimentation...) on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change have been significantly reduced<sup>200</sup></li> <li>✓ By 2020, pollutant pressures on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are substantially reduced to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity<sup>201</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Proportion of untreated wastewater disposed into the coast and ocean area<sup>202</sup></p> <p>Extent of healthy and/or recovering coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems<sup>203</sup></p> <p>Laws on management, exploitation, pollution of ecosystems, existing, being reviewed or updated, and status of their enforcement<sup>204</sup></p> <p>Proportion of untreated wastewater disposed into the coast and ocean area<sup>205</sup></p> <p>Proportion of fish stocks contaminated by Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and heavy metals<sup>206</sup></p>	Ministry of Environment	
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	<p>Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</p> <p>NBSAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strengthen management and conservation of wetlands, biosphere, and coastal zones<sup>207</sup></li> <li>✓ By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through the conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems, focusing in particular on degraded forests,</li> </ul>	<p>Number and extent (area) of restoration and rehabilitation programmes<sup>210</sup></p>	Ministry of Environment	

		NBSAP	<p>protected areas and conservation areas, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification<sup>208</sup></p> <p>✓ By 2020, the rate of loss of natural forests, coral reefs and other natural habitats is at least halved; and habitat degradation and fragmentation, pollution, overharvesting, introduction of invasive alien species and their impacts are significantly reduced<sup>209</sup></p>	<p>Number of natural habitats under protection with functional management plans<sup>211</sup></p> <p>Plans of habitat loss prevention, and for habitat restoration</p> <p>Size of habitat restored and/or protected.</p> <p>Coverage/Extent of natural habitats</p> <p>(Annual) rate of loss of natural habitats</p>		
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	NBSAP	<p>✓ By 2020, anthropogenic pressures (pollution, exploitation, sedimentation...) on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change have been significantly reduced</p>	<p>Extent of healthy and/or recovering coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems</p> <p>Location, status and trends of coral reef and other ecosystems vulnerable to climate change have been determined and updated Annually</p> <p>Number of studies on anthropogenic pressures (including in particular pollution and sedimentation affecting coral reefs) and their impact on vulnerable ecosystems</p>			
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal,	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable	<p>✓ Strengthen the management and conservation of fishery resources in a sustainable manner, especially through the suppression of all violations of laws, rules</p>			Fisheries Administration (FiA)	

unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Management of Natural Resources  NBSAP	and regulations related to fisheries including tightened control of fishing gears and fishing period, elimination of overfishing, strengthening fishing communities' capacity for the management, use and conservation of fisheries resources <sup>212</sup>  ✓ By 2020, freshwater fisheries and aquaculture are managed sustainably by addressing their constraints, and by reducing and preventing their possible negative impact on fish stocks and on aquatic threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems <sup>213</sup>	Rules for avoiding over-fishing and destructive fishing practices <sup>214</sup>  Strict enforcement of rules <sup>215</sup>  Sustainable fishing practices <sup>216</sup>  Reduction in illegal fishing levels <sup>217</sup>		
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources  NBSAP	✓ Establish National Flora Park and National Marine Park <sup>218</sup>  ✓ Strengthen management and conservation of wetlands, biosphere, and coastal zones <sup>219</sup>  ✓ By 2020, the coverage of marine and coastal protected areas and freshwater protected areas has at least doubled as compared to the 2010 levels <sup>220</sup>	Plan for doubling marine and coastal PAs from 2010 level <sup>221</sup>  Establishment of the MPA that will protect the coral reefs around Koh Rong and Koh Rong Samloem islands and along Preah Sihanouk province's coast <sup>222</sup>	Ministry of Environment	
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that	NBSAP	✓ Develop and implement, in harmony with international and regional agreements to which Cambodia is party, an incentive system of subsidies, taxes and regulations that encourages the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and environmentally responsible behaviour, and eliminates, phases out or reforms harmful subsidies on, for instance, fossil fuels and agriculture <sup>223</sup>		MOE, MAFF, MEF and GSSD	While the elimination of certain forms of fisheries subsidies is not explicitly mentioned in the NBSAP, the document does refer more broadly to the elimination, phasing out or reform of harmful subsidies to

	appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation					promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and environmentally responsible behavior.
	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Promotion of Livestock Farming and Aquaculture  NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Implementing Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries 2010-2019 with the aim of boosting fish production to serve domestic consumption and export markets by relying on 3 pillars: (1) freshwater and marine-based natural fisheries, (2) freshwater and marine aquaculture, and (3) facilitating processing and trade<sup>224</sup></li> <li>✓ By 2020, freshwater fisheries and aquaculture are managed sustainably by addressing their constraints, and by reducing and preventing their possible negative impact on fish stocks and on aquatic threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems<sup>225</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Aquaculture (tons) (15% increased)</p> <p>Fish stock levels and status of aquatic ecosystem: their maintenance or restoration to levels that are sustainable<sup>226</sup></p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	The World Bank has recently upgraded Cambodia's economic status to Lower-Middle Income group. Despite its reclassification as a Lower Middle-Income Country, Cambodia's transition from a Least Developed Country will take perhaps another ten years while its human asset and economic vulnerability indices remain within the LDC category
	<b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>					
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ensure green cover, forest and wildlife conservation; the sustainability of fisheries resources; and the sustainability of the ecosystem, so that the quality of land and sustainability of water sources could be</li> </ul>	Reforestation (cumulative total from 1985) (000 ha) <sup>229</sup>	Ministry of Environment (MOE) , Forestry Administration (FA),	

freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Natural Resources  NBSAP	improved by focusing on the protection of biodiversity, wetlands and coastal areas <sup>227</sup>  ✓ By 2020 the majority of areas under agriculture, animal production, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication and improved well-being <sup>228</sup>	Percent of forest area certified for sustainable Forestry <sup>230</sup>  Increase in coverage of certified forest areas <sup>231</sup>  Areas under agriculture, animal production and aquaculture where management is sustainable <sup>232</sup>  Number of capacity building workshops and of people informed and/or trained in sustainable management practices and monitoring <sup>233</sup>  Enforcement of laws and measures relating to the sustainable use of biological resources <sup>234</sup>	Fisheries Administration (FiA)	
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	✓ Manage forest and wildlife resources in a sustainable and equitable manner, in accordance with the “National Forest Program 2010-2029”, in particular through better law enforcement and governance, demarcation, classification and registration of forest, effective management and exploitation of state and private forests, implementation of measures for improving the livelihoods of and promoting participation from forest-dependent communities, enhancement of management and effectiveness of conservation measures, reduction of deforestation and degradation of forests, intensified tree planting and forest rehabilitation, strengthening the conservation of wildlife and wildlife sanctuaries, development of institutional and human capacity, and promotion of research studies and their dissemination <sup>235</sup>	Reforestation (cumulative total from 1985) (000 ha) <sup>238</sup>	Forestry Administration (FA)	



		NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ By 2020 the majority of areas under agriculture, animal production, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication and improved well-being<sup>236</sup></li> </ul>	Percent of forest area certified for sustainable Forestry <sup>239</sup>		
		NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ By 2020, 10% of the protected areas, conservation areas, agro ecosystems and forest ecosystems, including mangroves, that have been under a lot of pressures in recent years are in an advanced state of restoration and are providing enhanced services, particularly to women, elders and children of local communities and indigenous ethnic minority groups<sup>237</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Increase in coverage of certified forest areas<sup>240</sup></p> <p>Flow of funds for the restoration of protected areas, conservation areas, agro-ecosystems, and forest ecosystems including mangroves that have been under a lot of pressure<sup>241</sup></p>		
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Improved Productivity, Diversification and Commercialization	NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Enhance soil fertility management to combat land degradation and desertification<sup>242</sup></li> <li>✓ By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through the conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems, focusing in particular on degraded forests, protected areas and conservation areas, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification<sup>243</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Number and extent (area) of restoration and rehabilitation programmes<sup>244</sup></p> <p>Legislations on forestry and other natural resources, revised as needed to ensure adequate integration of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services, and their enforcement<sup>245</sup></p> <p>REDD+ projects<sup>246</sup></p> <p>Level of species, genetic and habitat diversity: the higher the level, the higher the chances of having resilience<sup>247</sup></p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain						The NSDP makes reference to

	ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development					conservation projects in the Central Cardamom Mountains. However, there are no clear targets related to this SDG target. The NBSAP also does not have targets that make direct reference to mountain ecosystems
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	<div>Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</div> <div>Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Improved Productivity, Diversification and Commercialization</div> <div>Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</div> <div>NBSAP</div>	<div>✓ Ensure: (1) green cover, forest and wildlife conservation; (2) the sustainability of fisheries resources; and (3) the sustainability of the ecosystem<sup>248</sup></div> <div>✓ Enhance soil fertility management to combat land degradation and desertification<sup>249</sup></div> <div>✓ Reduce deforestation and degradation of forests<sup>250</sup></div> <div>✓ Protection of biodiversity and aquatic-animal habitats<sup>251</sup></div> <div>✓ By 2020, freshwater fisheries and aquaculture are managed sustainably by addressing their constraints,</div>	<div>Surface of 23 protected areas (ha)<sup>254</sup></div> <div>Community protected areas (Nos)<sup>255</sup></div> <div>Forest cover (% of total area)<sup>256</sup></div> <div>High diversity of fish species<sup>257</sup></div> <div>Species management and conservation action plans</div>	<div>Forestry Administration (FA)</div> <div>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)</div> <div>Forestry Administration (FA)</div>		

		NBSAP	<p>and by reducing and preventing their possible negative impact on fish stocks and on aquatic threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems<sup>252</sup></p> <p>✓ By 2020, all species of fauna and flora threatened at national level have been identified and their status has been improved significantly as a result of applying measures to address their respective threats<sup>253</sup></p>	<p>produced for freshwater fish, in particular endangered species: existence of plans and status of their effective implementation<sup>258</sup></p> <p>National Red List of threatened species<sup>259</sup></p> <p>Number of habitat restoration programmes and species recovery action plans<sup>260</sup></p> <p>Number of illegal activities on the threatened species: decline in the number and size indicates progress toward achievement of the target</p> <p>Occurrence of threats: reduction in the occurrence and impact of threats/pressures is a sign of progress towards the recovery of threatened fauna and flora species</p>		
15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	NBSAP	<p>✓ Develop a national policy and regulations on biodiversity and access and benefit sharing (ABS) of genetic resources<sup>261</sup></p> <p>✓ By 2020, Cambodia has developed and is enforcing a legislation and national policies on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization<sup>262</sup></p>	<p>Relevant Laws and policy frameworks on ABS have been established<sup>263</sup></p> <p>Education and capacity building programs on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS have been organized</p>	Ministry of Environment (MOE)	

				and implemented <sup>264</sup>		
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	✓ Managing forest and wildlife resources in a sustainable and equitable manner, in accordance with the "National Forest Program 2010-2029", in particular through better law enforcement and governance, and strengthening the conservation of wildlife and wildlife sanctuaries <sup>265</sup>			Forestry Administration (FA)	The NBSAP does not have any target that directly relates to this SDG target
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	NBSAP	✓ By 2020, major invasive alien species (IAS) and their pathways have been identified and prioritized, and the prioritized IAS and pathways are controlled <sup>266</sup>	<p>Number of invasive aliens species identified<sup>267</sup></p> <p>Number of invasive aliens species for which pathways have been described as well as factors facilitating their establishment and spread<sup>268</sup></p> <p>Laws and policy frameworks developed for the prevention and control of IAS and their enforcement<sup>269</sup></p> <p>Areas affected by invasive aliens species identified<sup>270</sup></p> <p>Number of invasive aliens species control programs under management programs<sup>271</sup></p> <p>Protection and eradication measures on the IAS<sup>272</sup></p> <p>Mechanisms in place to boost regional cooperation and coordination<sup>273</sup></p>			

	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources  NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Mainstream biodiversity issues into the development plans of each sector<sup>274</sup></li> <li>✓ By 2020, protected areas and conservation areas have been valued, are part of a well-connected protected area system and have been integrated in national sustainable development goals and national green growth strategies, plans and programmes<sup>275</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Studies on valuation of PAs and conservation areas<sup>276</sup></p> <p>Strategies and actions for integrating PAs in wider landscapes and seascapes and in sustainable development goals, as well as monitoring, evaluating and adapting mechanisms<sup>277</sup></p>	Ministry of Environment	
Prosperity	<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>					
	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	The Development of Physical Infrastructure/ Electricity Power Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Expand the capacity of low-cost and hi-tech electricity production, especially from new and clean energy sources, along with continued development of all levels of the transmission network aimed at strengthening energy security and ensuring efficient, safe, high quality, reliable and affordable electricity supply and distribution to respond to development needs<sup>278</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Household consumers (nos)<sup>279</sup></p> <p>Transmission line network (22 KV)<sup>280</sup></p> <p>Transmission line network (115 KV)<sup>281</sup></p> <p>Transmission line network (230 KV)<sup>282</sup></p>	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MOME)	
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	The Development of Physical Infrastructure/ Electricity Power Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Foster development of all types of renewable energy such as biomass, biogas, bio-fuel, and enhance the efficiency of energy through the use of energy-saving stoves, to reduce the use of fuel, firewood, charcoal, etc.<sup>283</sup></li> </ul>		Ministry of Mines and Energy (MOME)	
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	The Development of Physical Infrastructure/ Electricity Power Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Encourage the efficient use of energy and mitigate the adverse effects on the environment resulting from energy supply and use<sup>284</sup></li> </ul>		Ministry of Mines and Energy (MOME)	
Prosperity	<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and</b>					

rity	<b>sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>					
	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Overarching environment for implementing the strategy/ Favorable macro-economic and financial conditions and environmental Sustainability	✓ Ensuring an average annual economic growth of 7%. This growth should be sustainable, inclusive, equitable and resilient to shocks, through diversifying the economic base to achieve a more broad-based and competitive structure with low and manageable inflation, a stable exchange rate, and steady growth in international reserves. <sup>285</sup>	Real GDP Growth Rate, Per-capita GDP, Inclusive Growth (Index), Structure of GDP		
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	Overarching environment for implementing the strategy/ Favorable macro-economic and financial conditions and environmental Sustainability	✓ Continue to implement economic diversification policies based on competitiveness of the Cambodian economy and link the economy with regional production value chain with special attention on increasing rice production and milled rice for export, raising manufacturing and agro-industry products also for export, and furthering the Tourism Development Plan 2011-2020. <sup>286</sup>  ✓ Increased labor-intensive industries, Booming tourism, Agricultural & livestock/fish development. <sup>287</sup>		Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) and concerned ministries	
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Private sector development and employment  Overarching environment for implementing the strategy/ Favorable macro-economic and financial conditions and environmental Sustainability  Industrial Development Policy	✓ Development of industry and small and medium enterprises (SMES)  ✓ Promote entrepreneurship (including SMEs), especially among Cambodian nationals: how to run business, investment options, incentives, consultancy, capital, and techniques. <sup>288</sup>  ✓ By 2025 target, to officially register 80% to 95% of SMEs, out of which 50% to 70% of them to have accurate accounts and balance sheets. <sup>289</sup>	Percentage of officially registered enterprises with proper balance sheet	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) and concerned ministries	

	<p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>	<p>National Policy on Green Growth</p> <p>NBSAP</p>	<p>✓ Developing an economy in balance with environment, society and culture.<sup>290</sup></p> <p>✓ By 2020, the Government, the private sector and other stakeholders have taken steps to reduce the negative impacts on ecosystems and their services caused by unsustainable production and consumption activities<sup>291</sup></p>	<p>Reports on impact of current production methods and consumption patterns on ecosystems and their services<sup>292</sup></p> <p>Data on ecological footprint of industries operating in Cambodia<sup>293</sup></p> <p>A national strategy for sustainable production and consumption<sup>294</sup></p> <p>Market based incentives (such as taxes and prices) developed for sustainable production and consumption<sup>295</sup></p> <p>Legislations and other programs (green growth development, <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative) supporting sustainable development established and implemented<sup>296</sup></p> <p>Number of certified products commercialized, in relation to sustainable Production<sup>297</sup></p> <p>Trend in degraded state of ecosystems caused by production and consumption activities<sup>298</sup></p> <p>Trend in biological diversity as</p>		
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				<p>affected by production and consumption<sup>299</sup></p> <p>Number of enterprises applying sustainable production methods based on developed standards<sup>300</sup></p> <p>New technologies adopted or adapted<sup>301</sup></p>		
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Private Sector Development and Employment/ Development of Labor Market	✓ Creating more jobs for people especially the youth through further improvement in Cambodia's competitiveness to attract and encourage both domestic and foreign investments. <sup>302</sup>				Partially reflected, no mention of full employment
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Private sector development and employment/ Development of labor market	<p>✓ Developing and implementing a national employment policy to closely align the employment sector to the needs of socio-economic development, in particular by focusing on youth employment.<sup>303</sup></p> <p>✓ Promoting the formulation and implementation of a national policy on education and technical and vocational training aimed at enhancing worker productivity, addressing and reducing youth unemployment, increasing people's income and ensuring equity.<sup>304</sup></p>				
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Capacity building and human resources development/ Development of social protection system	✓ Fight against human trafficking and assist victims through rehabilitation, vocational training and integration of the victims back to the community. <sup>305</sup>		Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY), Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MOLVT) and Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)		



	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Private sector development and employment/ Development of labor market	✓ Improve labor conditions through strengthening the implementation of the labor law and the law on social security schemes for persons defined by provisions of the labor law, and further supporting the Better Factory Program and improvement of labor market environment. <sup>306</sup>		Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MLVT)	
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy/ Favorable Macro-economic and Financial condition and Environmental Sustainability	✓ Further the Tourism Development Plan 2011-2020		Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) and concerned ministries	
		Tourism Development Strategy	✓ Encourage nature and cultural tourism development in a responsible and sustainable manner, in a way that tourism benefits socio-economic development, job creation and poverty alleviation. <sup>307</sup>	International and domestic tourist, tourism employment, tourism receipts (\$ millions), accommodations (rooms)	Ministry of Tourism	
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Private sector development and employment/ Banking and financial sector development	✓ Develop the financial sector to be more broad-based, diversified, deepened, sound and effective, based on market principles to support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. <sup>308</sup>			
Prospectivity	<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>					
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable	Private sector development and employment/ strengthening private sector and promoting investment and business	✓ Increasing investments in physical infrastructure including improvements in services and means to facilitate and support business processes and further strengthening and developing special economic zones. <sup>309</sup>			Partially reflected

access for all	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan	✓ Build and rehabilitate climate-resilient rural road infrastructures and connect production areas to the market <sup>310</sup>			
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Industrial Development Policy	✓ Transforming and strengthening the industrial structure in the national economy by increasing the GDP share of industrial sector to 30% in 2025 from 24.1% of GDP in 2013 with the manufacturing sector growing from 15.5% in 2013 to 20% in 2025. <sup>311</sup>	GDP Share of Industrial Sector		
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Industrial Development Policy  Financial Sector Development Strategy	✓ Explore the possibility of establishing a policy-based financing institution tasked to provide credit to exporters who can export products in priority industries, and export insurance services to reduce export-related risks. <sup>312</sup>  ✓ Develop a sound financial sector that can contribute to poverty reduction by supporting economic growth and increasing poor people's access to finance. <sup>313</sup>			
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	✓ Green Growth focus on ensuring harmony between economic and environmental development; environmental protection; green investments (and creating green jobs); green technologies; economic reforms taking into account green incentives (especially green taxes, green finance, green credit and green micro- and macrofinances); and human resource training and green education <sup>314</sup>		RGC	
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030,	Promotion of Agricultural Sector/ improved productivity, diversification and commercialization	✓ Promote Industrial and Agricultural Research linked to industry (& other stakeholders). <sup>315</sup>  ✓ Collaborate to promote and encourage study and		Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	

	encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	Industrial Development Policy	research on sciences, technology and innovation. <sup>316</sup>			
Prosperity	<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>					
	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy/ Favorable Macro-economic and Financial condition and Environmental Sustainability  General Policy Directions in the Rectangular Strategy Phase III	✓ Reduced poverty rate ( $\geq 1\%$ per year) & income inequality <sup>317</sup>	Gini Coefficient of consumption Inequality		
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Gender Strategy  National Disability Strategic Plan	✓ Promote gender equality in decision-making at all levels and mainstream gender in policies, sectoral plans, and key reform programs of RGC. <sup>318</sup>  ✓ Improve the livelihood of persons with disabilities and their families, respect inherent dignity and independent living including comprehensive welfare. <sup>319</sup>			Partially addressed
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Develop Social Protection Systems	✓ Mainstream gender at national and sub-national levels, promote the role of women in society, eliminate all discriminations against women and continue to mainstream women in public life. <sup>320</sup>  ✓ Implement the law on protection and promotion the rights of persons with disability in accordance with the national policy, eliminate discrimination and provide them opportunities for participating all activities in the society. <sup>321</sup>		Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY), Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MOLVT) and Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)	
	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and	National Social Protection Strategy	✓ Ongoing interventions of limited coverage will be scaled up and implementation will be assessed to			Partially reflected. No specific measure to

social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality		<p>improve efficiency and effectiveness. New interventions will be piloted, evaluated and scaled up based on effectiveness and sustainability.</p> <p>✓ Existing social protection gaps for the poor and vulnerable will be addressed by new programmes that intend to help both relieve chronic poverty and promote human capital, such as cash transfers focusing on improvement of child and maternal nutrition, health and education outcomes and reducing child labour, as well as second-chance programmes that promote skills development for out-of-school youth and provide support to child labourers to re-enter the school system.<sup>322</sup></p>			achieve wage and fiscal equality.
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations					N/A
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions					N/A
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	<p>Policy on Labour Migration for Cambodia</p> <p>NSDP (Capacity Building and Human Resources Development/ Implementation of Population Policy)</p>	<p>✓ International standards and instruments related to labour migration and migrant workers are reviewed with respect to the Cambodian context and legal framework, and ratified and implemented in a gender-sensitive manner<sup>323</sup></p> <p>✓ The Government contributes to multilateral and regional cooperation on labour migration, particularly within ASEAN, with a clear vision of how ASEAN regional integration and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) can enhance decent work opportunities for all migrant workers<sup>324</sup></p> <p>✓ In consultation with social partners and civil society</p>		<p>MOLVT, MOWA, MOFA&amp;IC, MOI</p> <p>MOLVT, MOFAIC MOI, MOWA, MOEF</p> <p>MOLVT,</p>	

			<p>organizations, the Government establishes gender-sensitive, sector specific minimum standards for MOUs with destination countries as a condition of sending, and key articles for contracts with employers prior to sending any workers abroad<sup>325</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The MOLVT invests in the capacity of the relevant bodies at central and provincial levels, and takes a leadership role in strengthening interministerial cooperation on labour migration, including actively contributing to the Migration Working Group of the National Committee to Counter Human Trafficking<sup>326</sup></li> <li>✓ New legislation and regulations are considered only where gaps are identified, and developed to reflect the specific and distinct needs of women and men migrants through tripartite consultation. Procedures related to labour migration are streamlined to incentivise regular migration and protect workers' rights<sup>327</sup></li> <li>✓ Labour migration continues to be included within national development and sectorial plans to recognize and maximise the development potential of migration for Cambodia, and ensure coherent development planning</li> <li>✓ The Government cooperates with local leaders, social partners and civil society organizations to provide accurate and up-to date information on safe migration and rights at work in major migrant-sending communities and in transit hubs<sup>328</sup></li> </ul>		<p>destination countries Governments, MOFA&amp;IC</p> <p>MOLVT, MOFA&amp;IC, MOI, MOWA, MOEF, MOSAVY</p> <p>MOLVT, MOJ, MOEF, MOWA, MOI, MOFA&amp;IC</p> <p>MOFA&amp;IC, MOI, MOLVT, MOSAVY, MOEF, Sub- committee on Labour Migration, MORD, MOT, MOAFF, MOIH, MOWA, MOEYS, MOP</p> <p>MOLVT, MOI, PDOLVTs, NEA, MOEF, Sub- committee on Labour Migration</p>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The Government facilitates migrants' access to vocational training programs to develop and recognize the skills of migrant workers as a measure to enhance protection and earning potential. Training programmes and skills recognition systems are developed for women and men in consultation with employers and governments of destination countries, according to labour market needs, in specific occupations and sectors<sup>329</sup></li> <li>✓ Migrants' access to justice is facilitated through implementing the complaints mechanism in an effective, gender-sensitive and timely manner. In the event of a crime, judicial processes are initiated to ensure an adequate penalty, and a deterrent to others<sup>330</sup></li> <li>✓ Government consular services are established or enhanced in major destination countries to provide effective assistance to men and women migrant workers regardless of their status, including shelter, legal, labour dispute, social protection and repatriation facilities</li> <li>✓ Unlicensed brokers or agents, or licensed recruitment agencies linked to exploitative or unscrupulous practices, are targeted with appropriate sanctions to reduce irregular migration and reduce the vulnerability of migrant workers<sup>331</sup></li> <li>✓ The Government monitors and enforces protection mechanisms in the recruitment and placement of migrant workers, including institutionalizing inspection of private recruitment agencies, the delivery of pre-departure training, and regulating the costs of migration, including brokerage fees<sup>332</sup></li> <li>✓ Sex-disaggregated data is collected and analysed on a</li> </ul>		<p>MOLVT, MOSAVY, MOEF, MOFA&amp;IC, PDOLVTs</p> <p>MOLVT, PDOLVTs, MOEF, MOFA&amp;IC</p> <p>MOFA&amp;IC, MOLVT, MOI, MOWA, MOEF, MOJ</p> <p>MOLVT, MOJ</p> <p>MOLVT, PDOLVTs, MOI, MOFA&amp;IC, Sub- committee on Labour Migration, MOWA</p> <p>MOLVT,</p>	
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			regular basis to inform evidence-based policy that is tailored to and addresses the experiences of women and men migrant workers <sup>333</sup>		PDOLVTs, MOI, MOFA&IC, MOWA	
			✓ New legislation and regulations are considered only where gaps are identified, and developed to reflect the specific and distinct needs of women and men migrants through tripartite consultation. Procedures related to labour migration are streamlined to incentivise regular migration <sup>334</sup>		MOLVT, MOJ, MOEF, MOWA, MOI, MOFA&IC, MOI	
Prosperity	<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>					
	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Promotion of Agricultural Sector /Land reform and clearance of mines and UXO	✓ Continue to adopt the National Housing Policy in order to resolve housing problems for poor people so they can live in safety, welfare, and in dignity. <sup>335</sup>		Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization, and Construction (MLMUC)	*Should review National Housing Policy
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Overarching Environment for Implementation of the Strategy/ sustainable management of natural resources  The development of physical infrastructure/ Development of transport and urban infrastructure	✓ Provision of rural transport infrastructure to improve rural people's accessibility to services and facilitate transport of rural products to markets. <sup>336</sup>  ✓ Promote development of all modes of transport infrastructure as well as urban infrastructure supported with a vibrant, safe and efficient logistics system aimed at contributing to the enhancement of national competitiveness and people's welfare. ✓ Focus on traffic safety through the improvement and stricter enforcement of the "Law on Land Traffic". <sup>337</sup>		Ministry of Public Work and Transport (MPWT)	No special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations.
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and	Overarching Environment for Implementation of the Strategy/Land reform and clearance of mines	✓ Promoting the preparation of Law on Land Management and Urbanization and Law on Agricultural Land. <sup>338</sup>		Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization, and Construction (MLMUC)	

	management in all countries	and UXO				
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	<p>Promotion of agricultural sector/ Sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>Private sector development and employment/ Strengthening private sector and promoting investment and business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Intensify the implementation of necessary measures to ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem, ... by promoting the preparation and effective implementation of policies and regulations, as well as related action plans and programs for the management of protected natural areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscape areas, multiple use areas, wetlands, biodiversity conservation areas, natural heritage conservation areas, and maritime parks...<sup>339</sup></li> <li>✓ Preservation of urban heritage as an important asset of Cambodia's cultural landscape inspiring tourism, cinema, art creation and investments.<sup>340</sup></li> <li>✓ Conserving heritage areas: Register heritage areas including urban heritage, conserve them and present them to the public, especially major sites in remote areas such as Banteay Chhmar, Sambor Prei Kuk, and Preah Khan Kampong Svay; Protect heritages, restore and excavate in ancient sites; Strengthen the capacity of the heritage officials through a reinforced cooperation with relevant national and international institutions in particular with the APSARA National Authority and Preah Vihea Authority; Encourage public participation in the preservation of heritage.<sup>341</sup></li> </ul>		Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MOCFA)	
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	<p>Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Promotion of health and nutrition</p> <p>Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Development of social protection systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reducing morbidity and mortality rates caused by chronic non-communicable diseases and other public health vulnerabilities related to food safety, drug use, alcohol and tobacco consumption, traffic accidents, <u>disasters</u>, environment and climate change.<sup>342</sup></li> <li>✓ Further strengthening mechanisms to respond to disasters, with focus on protection of victims during and after disasters through further strengthened relevant institutions and mechanisms, in particular Committee for Natural Disaster Management, by further increasing collaboration, cooperation and coordination with all related stakeholders such as the Cambodian Red Cross, various international humanitarian aid agencies, private sector, donors and</li> </ul>		Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY), Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MOLVT) and Ministry of Women's Affairs	



			other partners. <sup>343</sup>		(MOWA)	
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Development of Physical infrastructure/ development of transport and urban infrastructure	✓ Preparing a Master Plan for Urban Infrastructure Development, ... to reduce traffic congestion, improve national economic efficiency and competitiveness, as well as enhance welfare of people and ensure environmental sustainability through consistency with the framework of land management and urban planning including National Policy on Housing, laws related to land management, urbanization and construction, National Strategy on Development of Municipal and Urban Areas, <u>installation of solid and liquid waste management system</u> as well as fire prevention and firefighting system. <sup>344</sup>			Air quality in cities is not addressed in the NSDP
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Capacity Building and human resource development/ Enhancing implementation of population policy and gender equity	✓ Strengthen urban and agglomeration management to make cities clean with full sanitary facilities, fresh air, green spaces, and gymnasium complexes. <sup>345</sup>			
Peace	<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>					
	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Good Governance/ Fighting Corruption  Overarching environment for implementing the strategy/ Peace, Political Stability and Social Order	✓ Strengthen dissemination of the Law on Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims <sup>346</sup>  ✓ Mainstream Buddhism for educational purpose amongst pupils, students and ordinary people in order to raise awareness on moral values related to drug use, domestic violence, pornography, sexual trafficking, and teenager violence <sup>347</sup>		Ministry of National Assembly-Senate Relations and Inspection  Ministry of Cult and Religion	

		Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Enhancing Implementation of Population Policy and Gender Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Reduce violence against women through a multi-sectoral coordinated primary prevention strategy targeting key actors and settings for positive change<sup>348</sup></li><li>✓ Increase the provision of easily accessible, appropriate, quality services, and coordinated response to the varied needs of all survivors' of violence against women without discrimination<sup>349</sup></li><li>✓ Ensure that laws and policies in Cambodia are gender sensitive and designed to protect the rights of survivors of violence against women<sup>350</sup></li><li>✓ Increase the capacities and resources of key sectors at the national level on designing, implementing, reporting, monitoring, evaluating, and coordinating violence against women response and prevention interventions<sup>351</sup></li></ul>	Number of DV cases filed in the Police <sup>352</sup>  No. of Families Having Problems of Violence at Home <sup>353</sup> (Source: Commune database)  Prevalence rate of domestic violence <sup>354</sup> (Source: Commune database)	NA	Key Ministries responsible for these four targets are not explicitly mentioned
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Good Governance/ Legal and Judicial Reforms  Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Development of Social Protection System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Strengthen dissemination law and legislation both at national and international level which relate to women and children and human trafficking<sup>355</sup></li><li>✓ Fight against human trafficking and assist victims through rehabilitation, vocational training and integration of the victims back to the community<sup>356</sup></li><li>✓ Develop National Plan for Child Development 2015-2025; laws and policy related to Child Rights, to promote implementation of the National Plan on the elimination of child labor; and continue to plan activities for social budget analysis focused on children<sup>357</sup></li></ul>		Ministry of Justice  Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation;  Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training;  Ministry of Women's Affairs		

			✓ Strengthen the Cambodia National Council of Children, both at the national and sub-national levels and increase cooperation with partner organizations to promote children's rights <sup>358</sup>			
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Good Governance/Legal and Judicial Reform	Good Governance/Legal and Judicial Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Modernization of the legislative framework<sup>359</sup></li> <li>✓ Provide better access to legal and judicial information<sup>360</sup></li> <li>✓ Strengthen legal aid services for the poor and the vulnerable, especially for children<sup>361</sup></li> <li>✓ Enhance the quality of judicial decisions, including on pre-trial detention<sup>362</sup></li> <li>✓ Enhance access to judicial information, including on court decisions and proceedings, periodic administrative reports and administrative information regarding pending cases, including status and scheduling information<sup>363</sup></li> </ul>		Ministry of Justice	The RGC has improved legal and judicial systems by focusing on the development of a sound legal framework and modernization of laws, as well as by laying out the necessary strategies and measures to enhance the competence, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, crucial for strengthening the rule of law. RGC will continue implementing the legal and judicial reform strategy to achieve its strategic objectives.
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Overarching Environment for Implementation of the Strategy/ Peace, Political Stability, and Social Order		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Prevent and suppress all criminal activities, including terrorism and its financing, money laundering, illegal drug and human trafficking, and transnational crimes, and continued implementation of the "Safe Village/ Commune" policy<sup>364</sup></li> <li>✓ Intensify the effective implementation of 1961, 1971, and 1988 International Drug Control Conventions, 1972 protocol and convention on transnational organized crime<sup>365</sup></li> <li>✓ Strengthen and expand the Border Liaison Offices<sup>366</sup></li> </ul>		National Authority for Combating Drugs	This target is partially aligned. The targets within the NSDP do not address reducing arms flows and the return of stolen assets



			and efficiency <sup>376</sup>			
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	<div>Good Governance/ Reform of Armed Forces</div> <div>Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Enhancing Implementation of Policy and Gender Equity</div>	<div>✓ Promote gender equality in RCAF (Royal Cambodian Armed Forces) by encouraging leadership and participation in decision-making processes and equal access to benefits for women<sup>377</sup></div> <div>✓ Set affirmative action measures in areas where sharp gender disparities exist, (e.g. Increasing quota for women on electoral candidates list)<sup>378</sup></div> <div>✓ Invest in programmes aimed at enhancing assertiveness and leadership confidence in young women to ensure equal participation in leadership in schools, tertiary institutions and youth groups and other community based organisations<sup>379</sup></div> <div>✓ Formulate and implement capacity building programmes for sitting and aspiring women leaders and support initiatives, including resource mobilisation efforts that seek to promote women in politics and other governance structures<sup>380</sup></div> <div>✓ Develop and strengthen policies, legal provisions and programmes, to increase women's representation in politics and other key decision making positions<sup>381</sup></div> <div>✓ Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework and carry out periodic gender audits on representation and participation of men and women in politics and decision making positions<sup>382</sup></div>	% Women Holding Decision-making Positions in Public Sectors <sup>383</sup> (Data source: Ministry of Civil Services)		<div>Key Ministries responsible for implementation of these targets are not defined</div> <div>While, there are multiple targets on gender in the NSDP that address this SDG target, inclusion and participation of other marginalized groups in decision-making (for eg: people with disabilities) is missing.</div>	
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Overarching Environment for the Implementation of the Strategy/ Deepening Cambodia's Integration into the Region and the	<div>✓ Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination, adopt laws and regulations required to meet the obligations of membership in international and regional organizations (especially the ASEAN), as well as strengthen the capacity of the concerned governmental institutions to effectively enforce the adopted laws and regulations<sup>384</sup></div>		Royal Government of Cambodia		

		World				
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Capacity Building and Human Resource Development / Promotion of Health and Nutrition	✓ Support strengthening of civil registration and vital statistics system that record vital events such as births, deaths and causes of death <sup>385</sup>		Ministry of Health	This target is partially addressed. Legal identity is broader than civil registration. It also includes providing legal identity to disadvantaged groups	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Good Governance/ Legal and Judicial Reforms	✓ Strengthen the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms <sup>386</sup> ✓ Provide better access to legal and judicial information <sup>387</sup> ✓ Enhance access to judicial information, including on court decisions and proceedings, periodic administrative reports and administrative information regarding pending cases, including status and scheduling information <sup>388</sup>		Ministry of Justice		
	Overarching Environment for the Implementation of the Strategy/ Peace, Political Stability, and Social Order	✓ Respect the freedom of holding other beliefs and practicing other religions <sup>389</sup>		Ministry of Cults and Religions (MCR)		
	The Development of Physical Infrastructure/ Development of Information and Communication Technology	✓ Encourage use of press freedom and freedom of expression such that it is in line with the principles of a pluralistic democracy, the rule of law, and protection of human rights and dignity <sup>390</sup>		Ministry of Information (MOIn)		
	Private Sector Development and Employment/ Development of	✓ Amend provisions in the labor law to implement rights and freedoms in relation with health, work safety and good work conditions <sup>391</sup>		Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MLVT)		

		Labor Market				
		Good Governance/ Fighting Corruption	✓ Promote and protect the freedom to seek, obtain and disseminate information on corrupt cases in the media <sup>392</sup>		Anti-Corruption Unit	A law on Access to Information should be in place to provide an enabling environment. There is no reference to this law in the NSDP
Partner ship	<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>					
	Finance 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection					Needs further discussion with the Government to assess
	Finance 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries					N/A

	<p><u>Finance</u> 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>				<p>Needs to be further looked into with the Government</p> <p>The global SDG indicators for this target are: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget</p> <p>Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p>
	<p><u>Finance</u> 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p>				<p>Needs to be further looked into with the Government</p> <p>The global SDG indicator for this target is: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p>
	<p><u>Finance</u> 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>				<p>Needs to be further looked into with the Government</p> <p>The World Bank has recently upgraded Cambodia's economic status to Lower-Middle Income group. Despite its</p>



						reclassification as a Lower Middle-Income Country, Cambodia's transition from a Least Developed Country will take perhaps another ten years while its human asset and economic vulnerability indices remain within the LDC category. Need to discuss with the Government whether this SDG target is relevant for Cambodia
	<u>Technology</u> 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	Private Sector Development and Employment/ Strengthening Private Sector and Promoting Investment and Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Transform Cambodia to be an attractive and competitive destination for investment in the region, especially within the framework of ASEAN Economic Community<sup>393</sup></li> <li>✓ Further promote the modernization of local enterprises and improved innovation capacity as well as strengthened links between local enterprises and domestic industries with foreign investment projects, aimed at promoting transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how, increasing productivity, and enhancing attractiveness and competitiveness of Cambodia<sup>394</sup></li> </ul>		Royal Government of Cambodia	
	<u>Technology</u> 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as					N/A

	mutually agreed					
<u>Technology</u> 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	<p>The Development of Physical Infrastructure/ Development of Information and Communication Technology</p> <p>Capacity Building and Human Resource Development/ Strengthening and Enhancing Education, Science and Technology, and Technical Training</p>	<p>✓ Further develop the information and telecommunication technology sector as a modern, state-of-the-art and high quality service in accordance with international standards, and provide service at competitive rates, with nationwide coverage, for the public to use and benefit from the service<sup>395</sup></p> <p>✓ Enhancing knowledge and human resource capacity in science and technology, especially in the priority sectors including agriculture, livestock farming and aquaculture, industry, energy, construction and physical infrastructure, ITC, healthcare and environment, through implementing a number of key measures including: (1) mainstreaming scientific and technological knowledge and its applications in academic curriculums at all levels especially in high school, vocational and technical training and higher education; and (2) promoting R&amp;D including the introduction of a research network model linking universities, public institutions and industry<sup>396</sup></p>	Internet users (nos) <sup>397</sup>	Ministry of Post And Telecommunications (MPTC)		
<u>Capacity-building</u> 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation						Needs to be further looked into with the Government
<u>Trade</u> 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the	Private Sector Development and Employment/ Strengthening Private Sector and Promoting Investment and Business	<p>✓ Enforce reforms as required under the WTO and ASEAN, ascertain market access through trade negotiations, and have transparent trade rules and laws<sup>398</sup></p>		Ministry of Commerce (MOC)		

	conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda					
	<u>Trade</u> 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020					Needs to be further looked into with the Government
	<u>Trade</u> 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access Systemic issues Policy and institutional coherence					Needs to be further looked into with the Government  The global SDG indicator for this target is: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
	<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u> 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence					Needs to be further looked into with the Government
	<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u> 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development					Needs to be further looked into with the Government
	<u>Policy and institutional coherence</u>					Needs to be further looked into with the

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development					Government
<u>Multi-stakeholder partnership</u> 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy/ Partnership in Development	✓ Strengthen partnership in development with all stakeholders in order to mobilize financial resources from all sources for the country's development <sup>399</sup>		Royal Government of Cambodia	
<u>Multi-stakeholder partnership</u> 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy/ Partnership in Development	✓ Strengthen the Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum, Government-Private Sector Forum, Consultative Meeting between Government and NGOs, and Bilateral Consultation mechanisms, with the aim to transform these fora into a "Cambodia Development Forum" which will serve as a unified platform for dialogue between the Royal Government and all its stakeholders, including development partners, private sector and NGOs as well as other relevant stakeholders <sup>400</sup>		Royal Government of Cambodia	
<u>Data, monitoring and accountability</u> 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase					Needs to be further looked into with the Government

significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts					
<u>Data, monitoring and accountability</u> 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries					Needs to be further looked into with the Government

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<sup>1</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 118

<sup>2</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 118

<sup>3</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 193

<sup>4</sup> NSPD 2014-2018; Page 71

<sup>5</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 130

<sup>6</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 105

<sup>7</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 191

<sup>8</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 203

<sup>9</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 182

<sup>10</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 191

<sup>11</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 191

<sup>12</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 191

<sup>13</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 191

<sup>14</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 124

<sup>15</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186

<sup>16</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186

<sup>17</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186

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- <sup>18</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186
- <sup>19</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186
- <sup>20</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186
- <sup>21</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186
- <sup>22</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186
- <sup>23</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page186
- <sup>24</sup> Health Strategic Plan; Page 61
- <sup>25</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202
- <sup>26</sup> Health Strategic Plan; Page 61
- <sup>27</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 182
- <sup>28</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 181
- <sup>29</sup> Health Strategic Plan; Page 67
- <sup>30</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 182
- <sup>31</sup> Health Strategic Plan; Page 68-69
- <sup>32</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 185
- <sup>33</sup> Health Strategic Plan, Page 69
- <sup>34</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 185
- <sup>35</sup> Health Strategic Plan, Page 69
- <sup>36</sup> Health Strategic Plan; Page 63
- <sup>37</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 182
- <sup>38</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 187
- <sup>39</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 138
- <sup>40</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 134
- <sup>41</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 138
- <sup>42</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 138
- <sup>43</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 138
- <sup>44</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 143
- <sup>45</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 182
- <sup>46</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 177
- <sup>47</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 177-178
- <sup>48</sup> Education Strategic Plan; Page 17
- <sup>49</sup> Education Strategic Plan; Page 35
- <sup>50</sup> Education Strategic Plan; Page 15
- <sup>51</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 176
- <sup>52</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 201
- <sup>53</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 203
- <sup>54</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 179
- <sup>55</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 201
- <sup>56</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 29
- <sup>57</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 28

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<sup>58</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 182  
<sup>59</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 177  
<sup>60</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>61</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>62</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 203  
<sup>63</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 64  
<sup>64</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 29  
<sup>65</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 28  
<sup>66</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page ix  
<sup>67</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page xi  
<sup>68</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page xi  
<sup>69</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page xi  
<sup>70</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 225  
<sup>71</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page xi  
<sup>72</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 225  
<sup>73</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 225  
<sup>74</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 203  
<sup>75</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 116  
<sup>76</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 20  
<sup>77</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>78</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>79</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>80</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 42  
<sup>81</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 44  
<sup>82</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 39  
<sup>83</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 42  
<sup>84</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 204  
<sup>85</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 40  
<sup>86</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>87</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>88</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>89</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>90</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 202  
<sup>91</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 47  
<sup>92</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 47  
<sup>93</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 218  
<sup>94</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 232  
<sup>95</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 232  
<sup>96</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 232  
<sup>97</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 232

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- <sup>98</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 182
- <sup>99</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 37
- <sup>100</sup> Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2014-2018; Page 37
- <sup>101</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 155
- <sup>102</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 143
- <sup>103</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 119
- <sup>104</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 224
- <sup>105</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 224
- <sup>106</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 143
- <sup>107</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 185
- <sup>108</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 224
- <sup>109</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 224
- <sup>110</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 134
- <sup>111</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 138
- <sup>112</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 138
- <sup>113</sup> National Policy on Green Growth; Page 3.
- <sup>114</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 153
- <sup>115</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 156
- <sup>116</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 124
- <sup>117</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 151
- <sup>118</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 152
- <sup>119</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 151
- <sup>120</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 139
- <sup>121</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 139
- <sup>122</sup> NSDP 2014-2018; Page 229
- <sup>123</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
- <sup>124</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
- <sup>125</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
- <sup>126</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
- <sup>127</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
- <sup>128</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
- <sup>129</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
- <sup>130</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
- <sup>131</sup> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016. Page 168
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