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Country Report:

The Importance of Statistical Development in Cambodia

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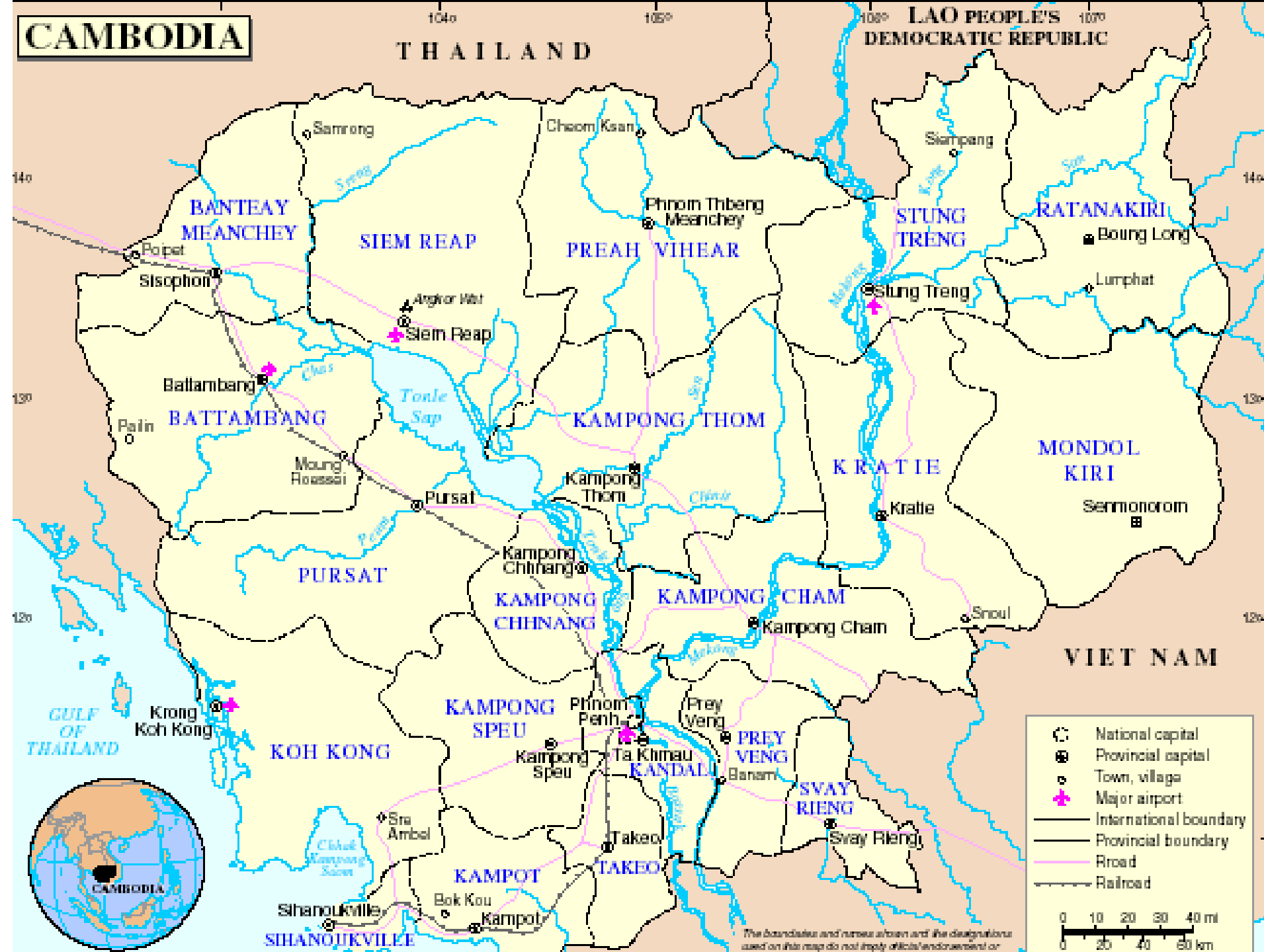
Southeast Asia Map



CAMBODIA

THAILAND

LAO PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



National Institute
of Statistics
Ministry of Planning
CAMBODIA

Introduction

- Name of Country: Kingdom of Cambodia
- Land Area: 181,035 square kilometers
- Population Size in 2016 (estimated): 15.6 million
- GDP per capita in 2015: US\$ 1,218
- The percentage of contribution in GDP by sectors in 2015:
 - Agriculture : 21.2%
 - Industry : 32.1%
 - Service : 39.6%

NIS's Vision and Mission

- **Vision:** the vision of National Institute of Statistics is based on 5 principles:
 - ✓ Necessity
 - ✓ Integrity
 - ✓ Usability
 - ✓ Professional and
 - ✓ Trust
- **Mission:**
 - ✓ The mission of National Institute of Statistics is to coordinate, collect, compile, analyze and disseminate high quality and objective official statistics to assist informed decision-making, debate and discussion within the Royal Government of Cambodia at national and sub-national, business and the media, as well as the wider Cambodian and international community

Importance of Statistics

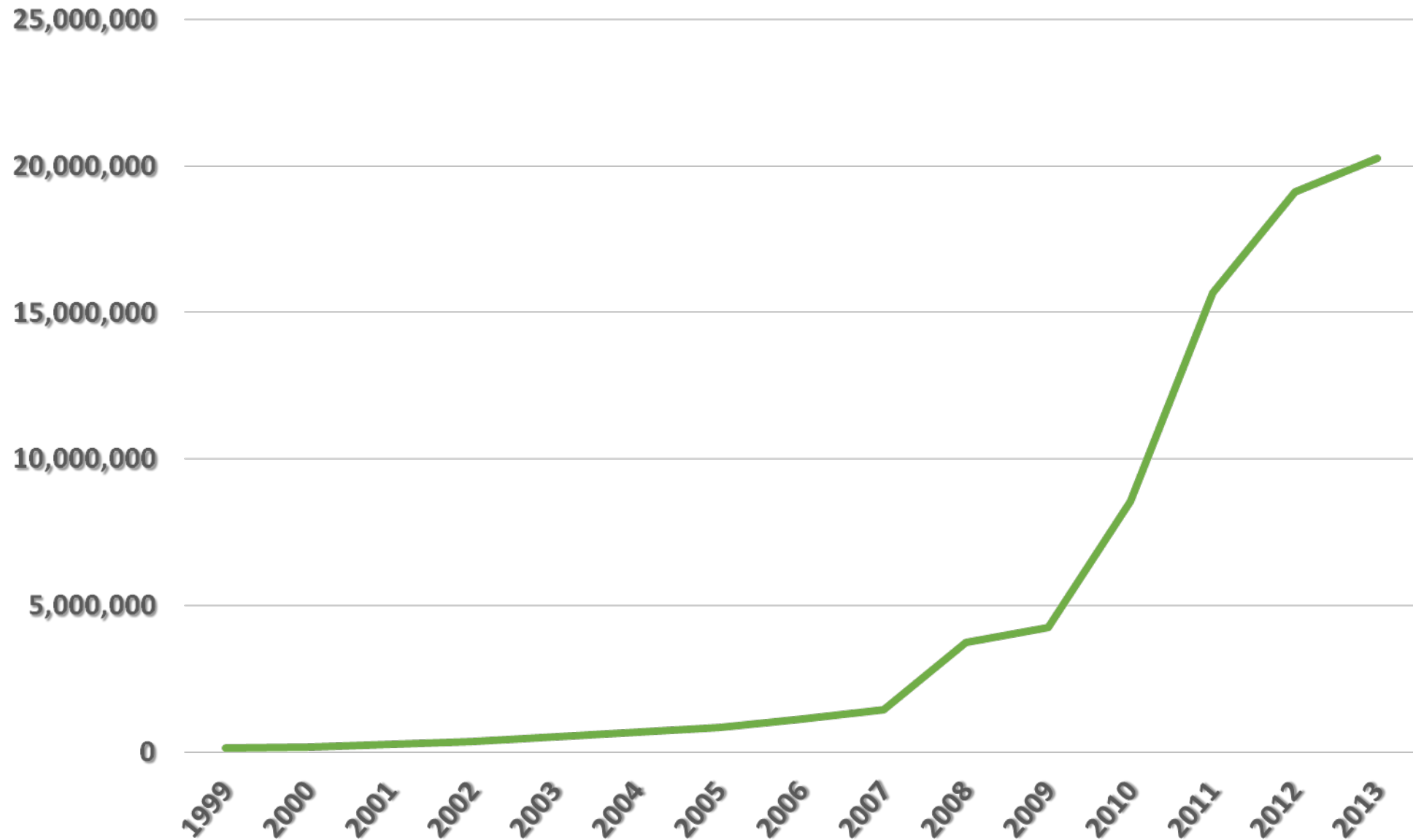
- In the modern, globalized world, statistical information has been emerging as a critical factor in supporting national and international demand for evidence-based planning and policy formulation, and monitoring and evaluation processes.
- In Cambodia, statistics are indispensable part of the government strategic plans, and regional and international cooperation, including:
 - ✓ National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)
 - ✓ Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG)
 - ✓ National Programme to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia (NPRD)
 - ✓ Five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP)
 - ✓ Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency
 - ✓ Financial Sector Strategy 2006-2015 and the Public Financial Management Reform Programme
 - ✓ Requirement for data exchange and data sharing to international organizations and development partners as well as private users.

Key Indicators

Percent distribution of households by Accessibility to internet facility

Accessibility to Internet	2008			2013		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Access	98.9	96.0	99.7	94.5	78.3	98.7
Accessed at home	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.6	10.9	0.5
Accessed outside home	0.9	3.6	0.2	1.3	4.5	0.5
Accessed at home and outside home	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.6	6.4	0.3

Number of mobile phone, 1999-2013



Internet subscriber

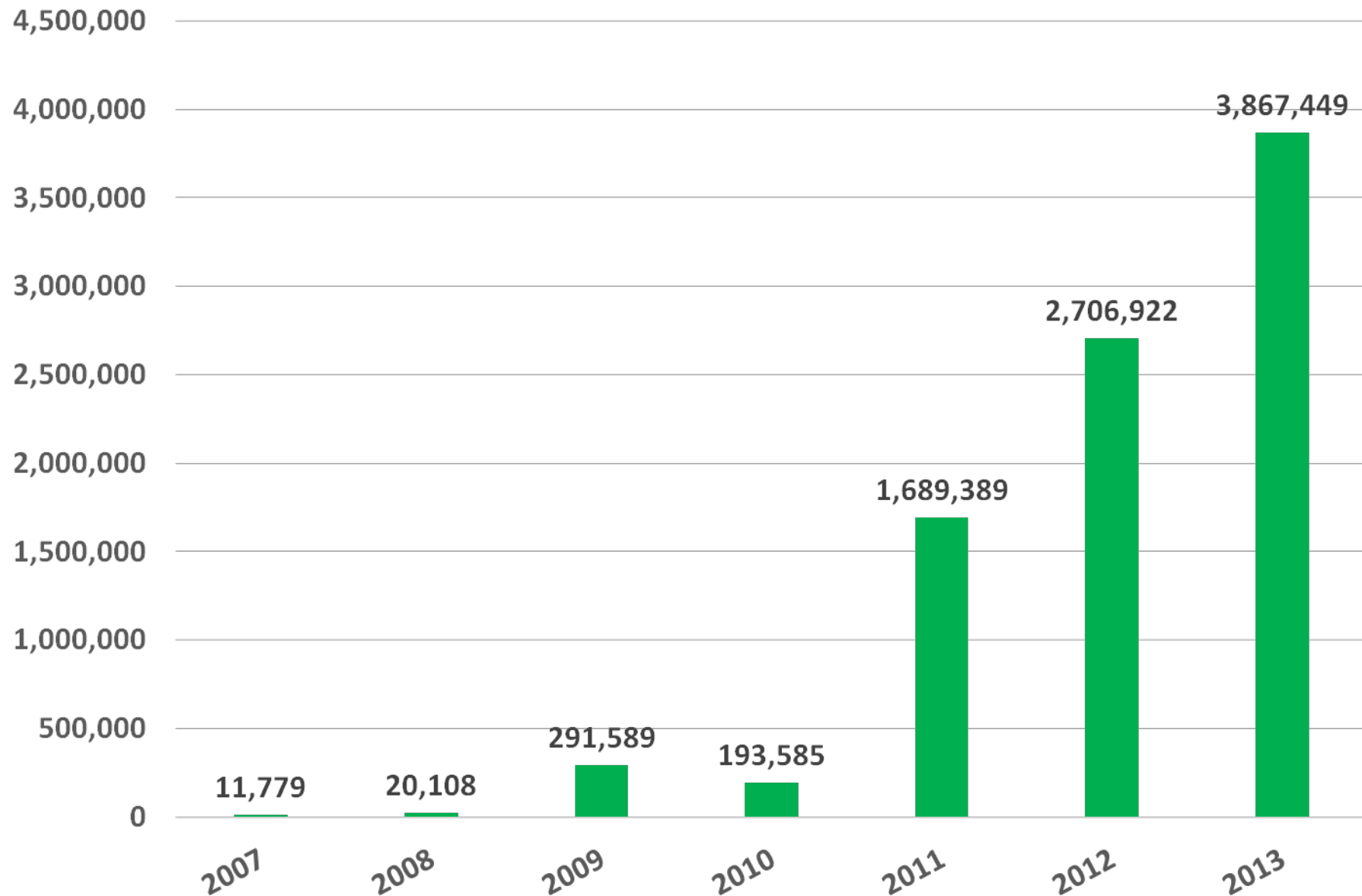
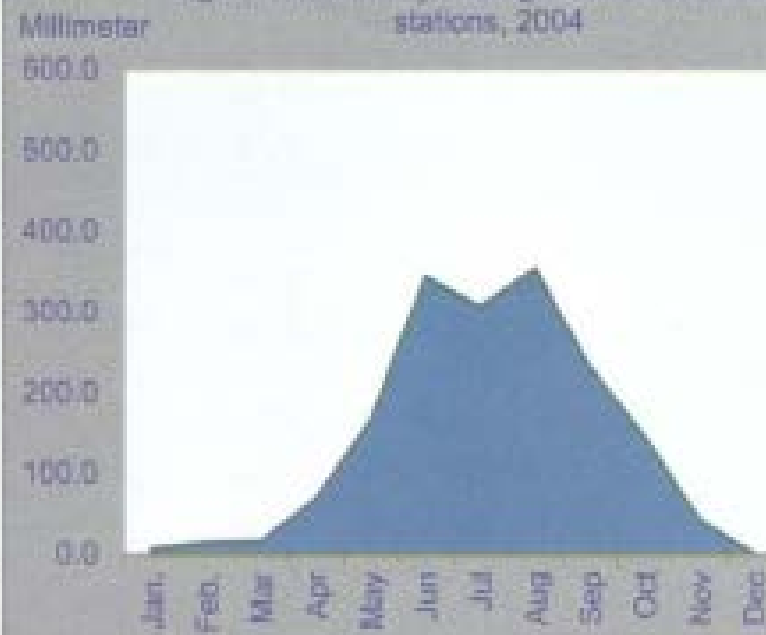


Figure 1.3. Monthly average rainfall at selected stations, 2003



Figure 1.4. Monthly average rainfall at selected stations, 2004

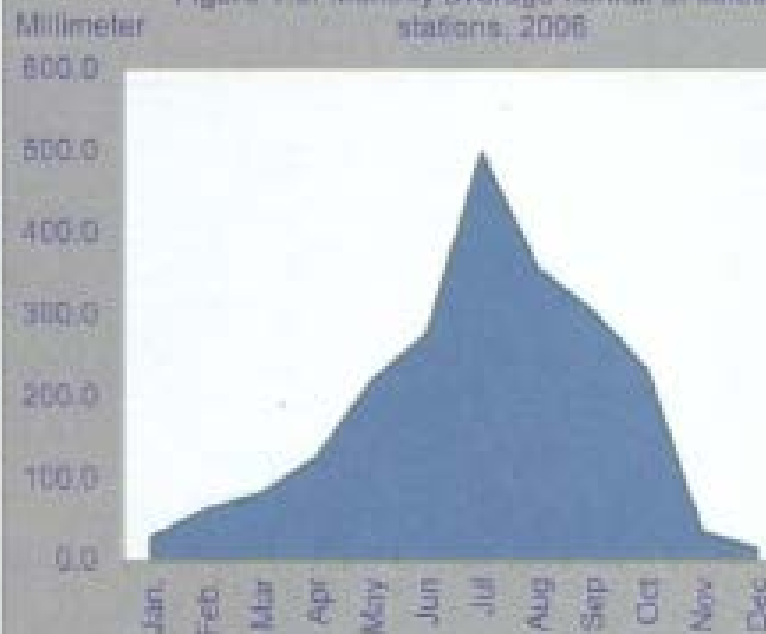


Monthly average rainfall,
2003-2006

Figure 1.5. Monthly average rainfall at selected stations, 2005



Figure 1.6. Monthly average rainfall at selected stations, 2006



Monthly average rainfall, 2007-2010

Figure 1.7. Monthly average rainfall at selected stations, 2007



Figure 1.8. Monthly average rainfall at selected stations, 2008

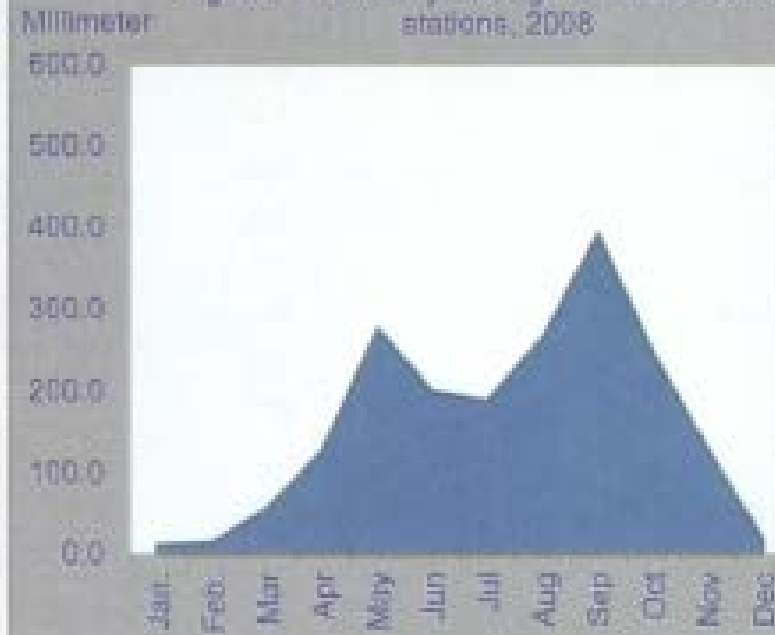


Figure 1.9. Monthly average rainfall at selected stations, 2009

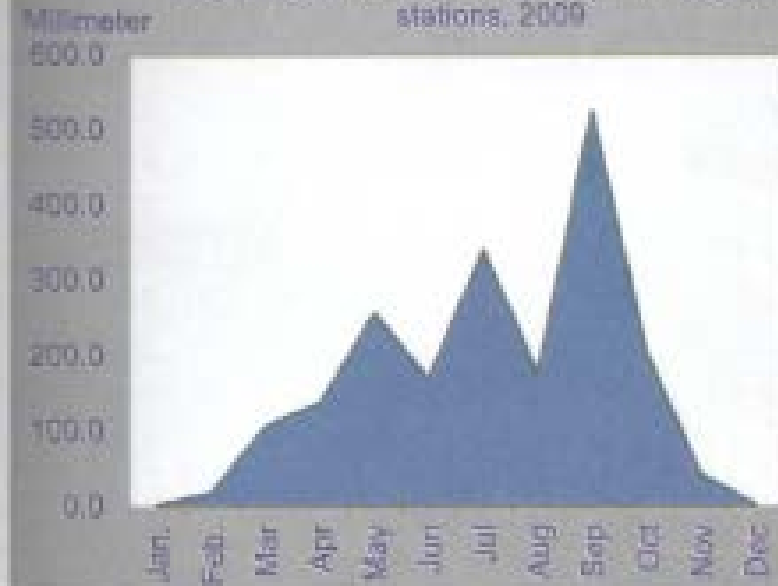
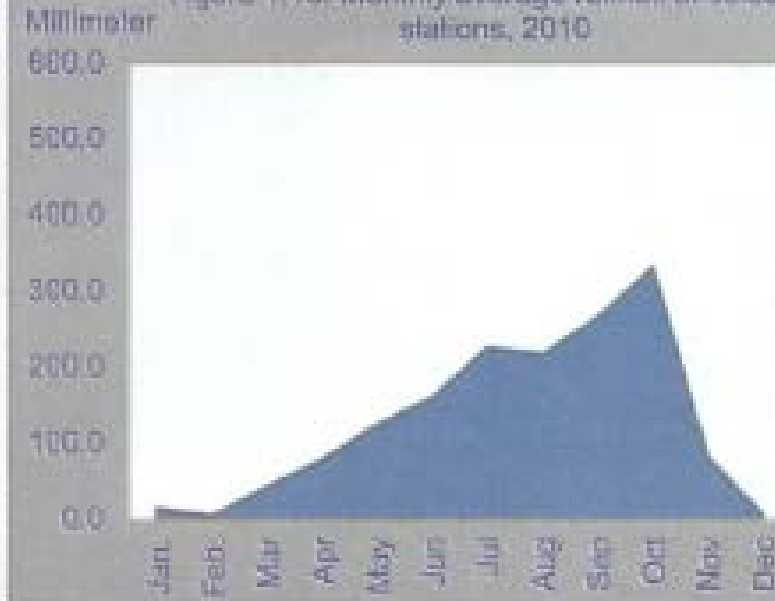
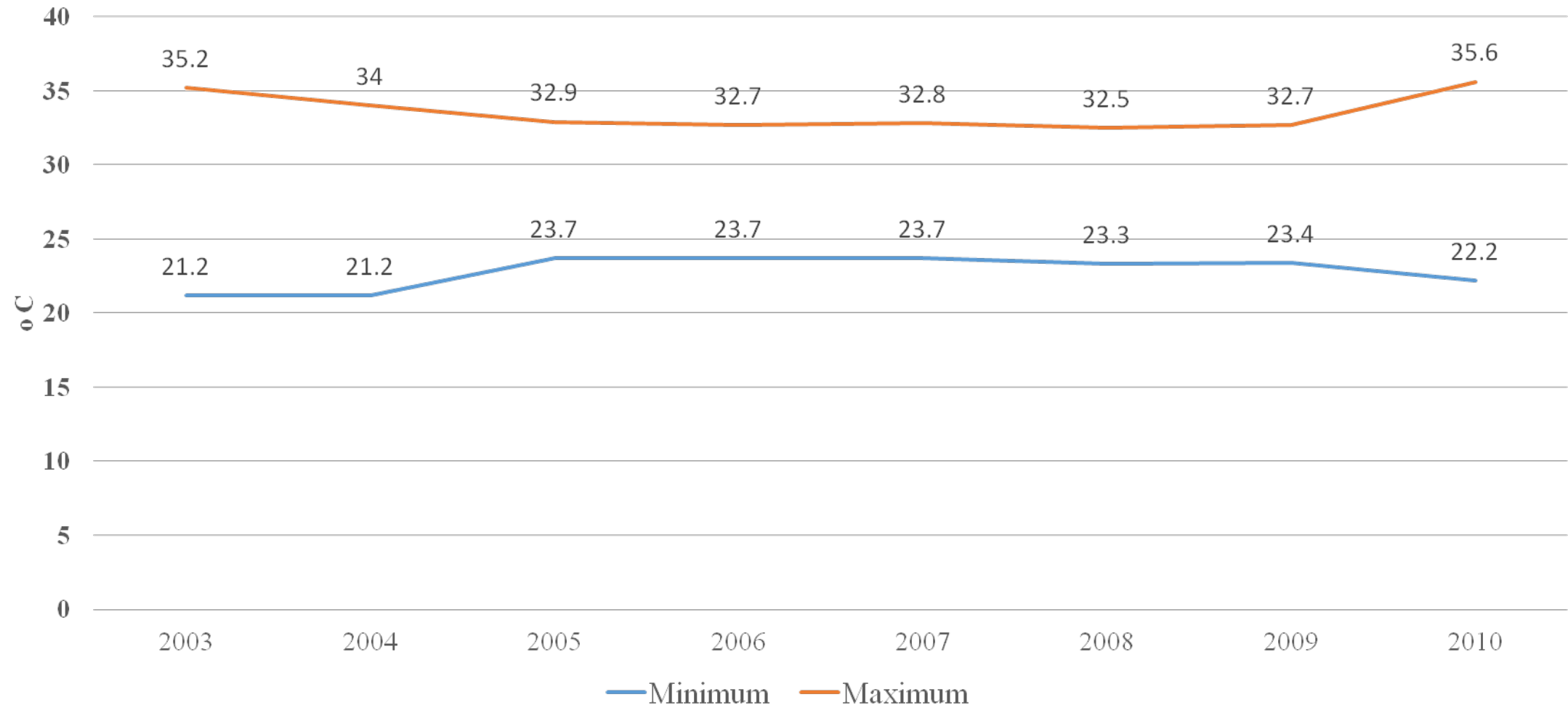


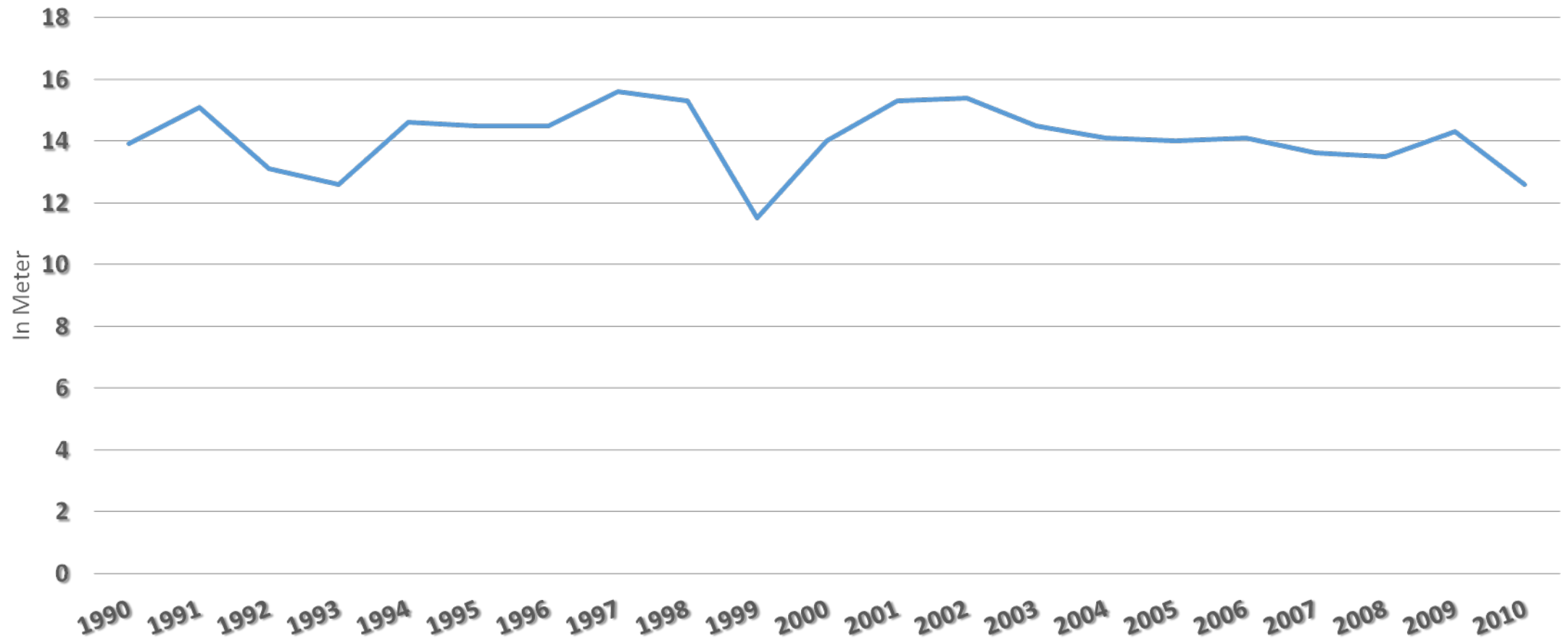
Figure 1.10. Monthly average rainfall at selected stations, 2010



Annual Minimum and Maximum temperature 2003-2010



Annual average maximum water level of Mekong River in meter, 1990-2010



Future thinking for some issues

- Big Data is fundamentally changing our world. It is becoming the new in 21st century, and the people need to learn how to drill and refine it, that is, how to produce data and turn them into information, knowledge and wisdom. The main sources of the big data from :
 - Twitter
 - Mobile phone
 - Satellite imagery/aerial photography
 - Price data/job vacancy data via scraping
 - Scanner data/price data sources via large vendors
 - Smart meter data on electricity/gas consumption
- Open data is data that can be freely used, reused and redistributed by any one, at most, to the requirement to attribute and share alike.