

# Cambodia's SDG Progress (VNR 2023)



SDG 1	<b>NO POVERTY</b> <b>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>
<b>1. Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been a significant reduction in Cambodia's poverty, attributing to its strong economic growth. The poverty rate at the country level decreased from 26.3% to 17.8% over the period of 2014–2019, indicating positive economic development.</li> </ul>
<b>2. ID Poor Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government implemented the ID Poor program, which identifies and targets the poorest households for assistance. This program has facilitated the provision of social assistance, education, health, and livelihood support to the most economically vulnerable sections of society.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Social Protection Policy Framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodia is working towards building a more comprehensive social protection system through the establishment of the National Social Protection Policy Framework and its General Secretariat. This includes the expansion of contributory and non-contributory schemes.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Financial Sector Resilience Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Bank of Cambodia issued a circular on "restructured loans" during the pandemic, particularly for sectors heavily impacted by COVID-19. This includes tourism, textiles, construction, and transportation. These measures have contributed to the resilience of banks and financial institutions, as reflected in indicators such as the solvency ratio and liquidity coverage ratio.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most significant challenge faced by Cambodia is the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty levels. There is a 2.8 percentage point increase in the poverty rate since 2020, with around 460,000 people falling below the poverty income thresholds due to the pandemic's economic repercussions.</li> <li>The COVID-19 pandemic led to a contraction in Cambodia's GDP growth by 3.1% in 2020.</li> <li>The pandemic has widened the gap between the rich and poor in Cambodia, according to the CSES 2021 report. This exacerbation of income inequality poses a challenge to achieving the goal of ending poverty in all its forms.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

<b>SDG 2</b>	<b>ZERO HUNGER</b> <b>End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>
<b>1. National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia has developed a comprehensive strategy to address food security and nutrition challenges. This includes the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, providing a roadmap for achieving the goals set under CSDG 2.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Fast-Track Road Map for Improving Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fast-Track Road Map focuses on accelerating progress in improving nutrition, particularly in response to challenges such as stunting, wasting, and overweight/obesity in children.</li> </ul>
<b>3. SUN Business Network and National Commitments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forming the SUN Business Network and making national commitments for Nutrition for Growth show a commitment to engaging multiple stakeholders and the private sector in achieving nutrition goals.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are continuing concerns for chronic moderate and severe acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic food insecurity in Cambodia. Specific vulnerable groups, such as boys in poorer households, face higher prevalence rates.</li> <li>• A lack of up-to-date data, which can impede effective monitoring and evaluation of initiatives is another issue. Having accurate and timely data is crucial for evidence-based policy interventions.</li> <li>• Limited coordination among different stakeholders and sectors is identified as a challenge. A multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach requires effective coordination to ensure that efforts are aligned and complementary.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

<b>SDG 3</b>	<b>GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b> <b>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>
<b>1. HIV/AIDS Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia is committed to achieving the 95-95-95 goal by 2025, showing good progress in managing HIV/AIDS. Although under 95% of people living with HIV knew their status, 99% were on antiretroviral treatment, and 98% were virally suppressed.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Tuberculosis and Malaria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia transitioned out of the global list of high burden countries for tuberculosis in 2021. Malaria incidence has significantly decreased, and no malaria deaths have been reported since 2018.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Health Equity Fund and National Social Security Fund for Health Care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership in the Health Equity Fund and the National Social Security Fund for Health Care increased significantly, indicating improved access to health services for low-income families and private sector workers, civil servants, and veterans.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapidly increasing levels of NCDs, mental health concerns, and an aging population present long-term challenge. Mental health prevalence increased globally during COVID-19, but treatment rates in Cambodia remain lower than targets.</li> <li>• Despite progress, reproductive, maternal, child, and adolescent health remain concerns, with COVID-19 slowing progress in some areas.</li> <li>• Coverage and quality/safety of health services, especially in district referral hospitals and health centers, have not met expectations.</li> </ul>
-------------------	--

<b>SDG 4</b>	<b>QUALITY EDUCATION</b> <b>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>
<b>1. Modernization of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia has focused on modernizing the TVET system, strengthening the quality of technical and vocational education, and expanding skills training. This aligns with economic and social development policies and involves public-private partnerships for sustainability.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Volunteers for My Community (VMC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Volunteers for My Community program, launched in 2019, engages more than 500 in-school and out-of-school youths annually. It has successfully initiated and implemented projects related to selected SDG goals, building various skills in participating youth.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Early Childhood Education (ECE) Programs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While there is a decrease in the percentage of Grade 1 children attending ECE programs from 65.0% in 2018 to 55.8% in 2022, this is attributed to low enrollment rates in primary schools and parental concerns related to COVID-19.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Education Policy for 2030</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoEYS has developed the education policy for 2030, focusing on inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges include enhancing teaching competency in Khmer language, mathematics, STEM education, foreign languages, sex education, and ICT for Grades 4 to 6 to meet the modern needs of society.</li> <li>• The transition from primary to lower secondary school and high dropout rates in lower secondary school pose challenges.</li> </ul>
-------------------	--

<b>SDG 5</b>	<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b> <b>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girl</b>
<b>1. Legal Frameworks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia has made substantial progress in establishing laws, policies, national plans, and legal frameworks to promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality. The number increased from 55 in 2019 to 73 in 2022, surpassing the target of 55.</li> </ul>

<b>2. Gender-Based Violence Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A multi-sectoral response mechanism for gender-based violence has been established in eight provinces, involving service providers from various institutions, including the government, civil society, and the private sector.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Gender Budgeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government is developing a gender budget, aiming to integrate a clear gender perspective into the overall budget process. This approach uses political policies and public financial management tools to promote gender equality and the development of girls and women.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of women in leadership roles remains limited in Cambodia, falling short of commitments to the SDGs.</li> <li>Societal stereotypes persist, discouraging women and girls from pursuing skills and job opportunities aligned with the needs of the digital economy and society.</li> </ul>
-------------------	--

<b>SDG 6</b>	<b>CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</b> <b>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>
<b>1. Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodia has achieved significant progress in CSDG 6, with 75% of the target indicators achieved as planned. The proportion of rural households with basic access to safe drinking water services and sanitation has increased from 74.7% and 76.8% in 2019 to 85.7% and 84.0%, respectively, in 2022</li> </ul>
<b>2. Improved Access for Vulnerable Households</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UNESCAP Leaving No One Behind Platform indicates that access to clean water among the furthest behind households (poorer households with lower education) increased from 46% in 2014 to 70% in 2021. Access to improved sanitation facilities among these households improved from 4% in 2014 to 52% in 2021.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Action Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The national action plan, Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2019–2023, focuses on enabling the rural population to have increased access to equitable, sustainable, and safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. It emphasizes equality and targets poor households and people in challenging environments.</li> </ul>
<b>4. CNMC Strategic Plan 2021–2025</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure water and related resource sustainability in the Mekong basin, the CNMC Strategic Plan 2021–2025 covers directives such as improving coordination, strengthening cooperation and partnerships, enhancing institutions and human resources, conducting studies and research, awareness-raising, and monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodia faces challenges such as the absence of a national-level master plan for long-term investment in the water and sanitation sector.</li> <li>Limited financial resources pose challenges for the rehabilitation and development of the water and sanitation sector. The inability</li> </ul>
-------------------	--

	<p>to generate sufficient revenue to cover expenses and investments is a concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a shortage of technical officers, especially at the sub-national level, to handle tasks related to water and sanitation.</li> </ul>
--	---

<b>SDG 7</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b></p>
<b>1. Power Master Development Plan (PDP) 2022–2040</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia adopted a comprehensive plan for the development of its power sector, focusing on fulfilling future power demand reliably and affordably, strengthening energy security, and increasing the share of clean energy to contribute to national environmental goals.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Clean Energy Commitment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government commits to maximizing and prioritizing cleaner energy, particularly renewable energy and energy efficiency. It explicitly states a refusal to opt for additional coal-fired power plants or large hydropower plants on the mainstream of the Mekong River in the future.</li> </ul>
<b>3. National Energy Efficiency Policy (NEEP) 2022–2030</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A long-term policy aiming to transform energy consumption by adopting energy efficiency, contributing to economic growth, social inclusiveness, and environmental sustainability. Targets include a 19% reduction in total energy consumption by 2030.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Record-Low Tariffs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The country conducted successful reverse auctions for its national solar park projects, achieving record-low tariffs in ASEAN. The second phase of the national solar park achieved a tariff of US\$2.57 per kWh for 40 MW.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 245 licensed villages that remain unconnected to the electricity grid, primarily due to their locations on islands, flooded areas, areas without road access, remote areas, or as floating villages. Significant investments are needed for power infrastructure development to connect these villages.</li> <li>• Despite steady progress, uncertainty related to the resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine crisis poses challenges.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

<b>SDG 8</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b></p>
<b>1. Strategic Priorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) focuses on four priorities: strengthening public administration, promoting economic resilience through diversification and competitiveness, building social resilience through health and social protection system development, and enhancing financial system resilience.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Business Community Solutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the Cambodia Chamber of Commerce (CCC), solutions include equipping business owners with digital</li> </ul>

	knowledge for online business, efforts to find training and share experiences among network members, and promoting international trade to aid local businesses in recovery and prosperity.
--	--

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia's economic activity is predominantly in the informal sector (77% of total employment in 2019), making it vulnerable to economic and climate shocks.</li> <li>• The economic growth outlook is fraught with risks and uncertainties, including global tensions, a potential global economic slowdown, monetary policy tightening, appreciation of the US dollar, high energy and commodity prices, disruption of global supply chains, fragmentation of the global economy, and climate change-related natural disasters.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

<b>SDG 9</b>	<p align="center"><b>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</b></p>
<b>1. Telecommunication Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RGC introduced the Sub-decree on Management, Construction, and Sharing of Telecommunication Infrastructure, aiming to define resilient telecom infrastructure development, financial resource allocation, and ICT education programs.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Airport Modernization Projects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia is working on several airport projects to modernize infrastructure and accommodate increased tourism post-COVID-19.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Digital Economy Policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has issued policies and regulations, including the Cambodia Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework 2021–2035 and the Cambodia Digital Government Policy 2022–2035.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges include limited resources and funding, lack of coordination among stakeholders, and insufficient skills and knowledge for ICT infrastructure development.</li> <li>• Although access to finance has improved, financial literacy needs to be enhanced, especially among small- and medium-sized enterprise owners.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

<b>SDG 10</b>	<p align="center"><b>REDUCED INEQUALITIES</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Reduce inequality within and among countries</b></p>
<b>1. IDPoor Registry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government leveraged the existing "IDPoor" registry to deliver relief cash transfers to registered IDPoor households.</li> <li>• Cambodia has made significant progress in reducing poverty, with the poverty rate decreasing from 33.8% in 2009 to 17.8% in 2019/20.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Cash Transfer Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launched in June 2020, the cash transfer program disbursed \$714 million as of July 2022. It reached about 690,000 households and 2.7 million individuals, mitigating the increase in poverty and</li> </ul>

	inequality. The cash transfer program mitigated 40% of the increase in poverty, and the Gini index's increase was projected to be lower due to cash transfers.
--	--

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household finances were stressed during the pandemic, leading more households to assume debt to cover living expenses. This may have scarring effects on future consumption.</li> <li>Spatial disparities in poverty and low human development persist. Cambodia faces challenges in education, with lower secondary education enrollment remaining low compared to other ASEAN countries.</li> </ul>
-------------------	--

<b>SDG 11</b>	<b>SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</b> <b>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>
<b>1. Urban Solid Waste Management Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Policy on Urban Solid Waste Management (2020–2030) aims to create a cleaner environment, comfortable living, and well-being through a modern waste management system.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Circular Economy Strategy)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan (2021–2035) promotes sustainable consumption and production, zero waste societies, and addresses issues like single-use plastic consumption.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Land Use Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievements include land use plans for Phnom Penh, Battambang, and Sihanoukville, as well as plans for cities, districts, Khans, towns, and commune/Sangkat levels.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid urbanization and population growth have outpaced infrastructure development. Some areas lack streetlights, proper housing, and access to essential services like electricity and clean water.</li> <li>The rate of urban solid waste is increasing rapidly, posing a challenge to effective waste management.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

<b>SDG 12</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
<b>1. Urban Garbage and Waste Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring urban garbage and solid waste management at the sub-national administration level will be a priority.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Pollution Source Targeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efforts will focus on targeting pollution sources through control, monitoring, law enforcement, and the monitoring of Environmental Management Plans.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of sustainable consumption and production patterns is not widely known among Cambodian people, leading to limited participation in garbage and solid waste sorting, packaging, and disposal.</li> <li>• Cambodia faces limitations in human, technical, and financial resources for the full implementation of sustainable consumption and production practices.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

<b>SDG 13</b>	<b>CLIMATE ACTION</b>
	<b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>
<b>1. Climate Change Strategic Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP:2014–2023) guides efforts toward climate change resilience and mitigation.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Draft Sub-decree on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A draft Sub-decree on the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Mechanisms aims to regulate mechanisms for reducing emissions, encouraging investment and technology transfer, and supporting sustainable development goals.</li> </ul>
<b>3. National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2019–2023) complements climate change policies by addressing associated risks.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of funds hampers the implementation of climate change-related activities, particularly in integrating them into commune investment plans, partly due to interruptions caused by COVID-19.</li> <li>• CDM projects and implementation projects under various mechanisms were affected by the pandemic and global trends.</li> </ul>
-------------------	--

<b>SDG 14</b>	<b>LIFE BELOW WATER</b>
	<b>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>
<b>1. International Partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborations with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Coral Triangle Initiative demonstrate Cambodia's commitment to managing marine resources effectively.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), notably in the Koh Rong Archipelago, covering 405 km<sup>2</sup>, aims to conserve marine ecosystems, including sea turtles, coral reefs, and various fish species.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite efforts to combat illegal fishing, Cambodia remains vulnerable to such practices.</li> <li>• Lack of awareness among local communities near the coast regarding marine conservation leads to unsustainable fishing practices and pollution.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper waste disposal practices result in plastic and other waste entering the ocean, contributing to pollution and affecting marine life.</li> </ul>
--	--

<b>SDG 15</b>	<p align="center"><b>LIFE ON LAND</b></p> <p align="center"><b>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></p>
<b>1. Protected Areas Expansion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government has significantly increased the number of protected areas, covering 41% of Cambodia's total area. This includes National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Protected Landscape Areas, Multi-use Areas, Ramsar Sites, Natural Heritage Sites, and Biodiversity Corridors.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Land Registration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boundaries of Protected Areas (PAs) were demarcated, and state land was registered, contributing to sustainable land use practices. State land registration for the Sustainable Use Zone is about 69,811 ha, and for Core and Conservation Zones, it is about 124,275 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives include research and feasibility studies for a PES policy, a roadmap for PES pilot implementation (2021–2030), a draft notification for a technical working group for PES schemes, and the development of a PES policy for Cambodia.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rising temperatures, increased droughts, floods, and changing rainfall patterns due to climate change pose challenges to CSDG 15 implementation.</li> <li>Effective institutions, regulations, and governance systems are required for sustainable land use practices, but Cambodia's institutional capacity is weak, particularly in rural areas.</li> </ul>
-------------------	--

<b>SDG 16</b>	<p align="center"><b>PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</b></p> <p align="center"><b>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></p>
<b>1. UN Volunteer Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active youth organizations like Khmer Youth Association (KYA) and Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) contribute to capacity building, training on various topics, and encouraging youth involvement in community projects.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Guiding Policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National policies, including the Rectangular Strategy Phase 4, Neary Ratanak Strategic Plan 5, and Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan, guide the implementation of CSDG 16.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval for new cadre replacements is equivalent to losses, and the rate of female candidates in cadre exams is low.</li> <li>• Despite efforts, there is a lack of understanding of the Anti-Corruption Law, requiring further effective education.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

<b>SDG 17</b>	<b>PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</b> <b>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>
<b>1. New Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy (DCPS) 2024–2028</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new DCPS aims to strengthen development assistance effectiveness and inclusive partnerships, align ODA with national priorities, and support the NSDP 2024–2028.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Sector Allocations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant funds were allocated to infrastructure (average of US\$696 million per annum) and agriculture (average of US\$276 million per annum), reflecting government priorities.</li> </ul>
<b>3. ODA/GDP Ratio</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ODA/GDP ratio reached 9.1% in 2020 due to increased loan disbursements in response to COVID-19, slightly declining to around 7.0% in 2021 and 2022.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges include the impact of infrastructure development on existing ICT infrastructure, limited financial resources and skills in the sector, low ICT literacy, uneven internet availability and costs, and the need for further digital transformation.</li> <li>• There are significant inequalities in internet usage within Cambodia, with women, older people, and rural residents often left behind.</li> </ul>
-------------------	--