

GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

Country Report



Cambodia

General Country Score

13

South and East Asia

33

Global

33

Capabilities

25

South and East Asia 37
Global 42

Governance

6

South and East Asia 36
Global 36

Availability

12

South and East Asia 29
Global 30

Use and Impact

8

South and East Asia 28
Global 22

KEY FINDINGS

Comparing with other lower-middle income countries reviewed, Cambodia scored quite low in the report. Despite this, there is evidence of civil servants training by the National Institute of Statistics that is part of a sustainable strategy plan, as well as a legal framework with force of law in terms of data protection. Cambodia does not show evidence of open data initiative and data management capabilities, although there are datasets on public finance and land data, which is available through NGO websites.

CAPABILITIES

There is some evidence of civil servants training on data matters, although are not widespread. The National Institute of Statistics has jurisdiction to coordinate statistical development activities.

In terms of open data, there is no evidence of an initiative. There is also no evidence of sub-national capacity in managing data.

However, there is little evidence of government support for data reuse by policy decision-makers, citizens, academics and civil society as outlined in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2019-2023.

	Country	Region
Open data initiative	●	6/11 ●
Sub-national institutional capabilities to manage data	●	2/11 ●
Widespread and regular training for civil servants	●	6/11 ●
Support for data reuse	●	2/11 ●

Table 1: Comparison of selected indicators of Capabilities in the country vs region. Green circles refer to availability widespread and regular evidence in the government, yellow circles refer to isolated evidence in the government, and red circles refer to no evidence. x/11 countries refer to x countries reviewed which achieved the corresponding circle.

GOVERNANCE

Cambodia has data available for company register, land tenure, existing land use, budget and spend data, and COVID-19 vaccination.

However, there is low availability of data in areas such as beneficial ownership, political finance data, asset declarations, lobbying data, public consultation data, RTI performance data, public procurement data, emission, biodiversity, climate vulnerability, vital statistics and real-time healthcare system capacity.

	Country	Region
Data protection laws	●	7/11 ●
Data management frameworks	●	1/11 ●
Data sharing frameworks	●	7/11 ●

Table 2: Comparison of selected indicators of Governance in country vs region. Green circles refer to existence of framework with full force of law, yellow circles refer to existence of frameworks but no force of law, and red circles refer to no existence of such frameworks. x/11 countries refer to x countries reviewed which achieved the corresponding circle.

AVAILABILITY

Malaysia has data available for company register, existing land use, asset declarations, budget and spend data, public procurement data, climate vulnerability, vital statistics and COVID-19 vaccinations. Most of these data are also updated timely, available free of charge and openly licensed, with exception to company register data. However, there is low availability of data in areas such as biodiversity, beneficial ownership, lobbying data, public consultation data, political finance data and vital statistics.

	Country
Scored \geq Global Average	Public Finance, Land
Scored < Global Average	Public Procurement, Political Integrity, Health & Covid 19, Company Information, Climate Action

Table 3: Comparison of modules (except Capabilities and Governance) in the country against global average. Note that these are modules, so may have overlapping indicators with Use and Impact.

USE AND IMPACT

There is no evidence of use cases of open data in the four identified areas which are impactful. In the case of political integrity, international and national NGOs have used some to highlight failures of the government but arguably with little effect. Other than this, although public procurement data is not publicly available, procurement practises were analyzed in a very general sense through NGO advocacy.

Use cases	Country	Region
Corporate due diligence	●	2/11 ●
Influencing policy for inclusion and gender	●	5/11 ●
Accountability use of political integrity	●	2/11 ●
Procurement data analytics	●	5/11 ●

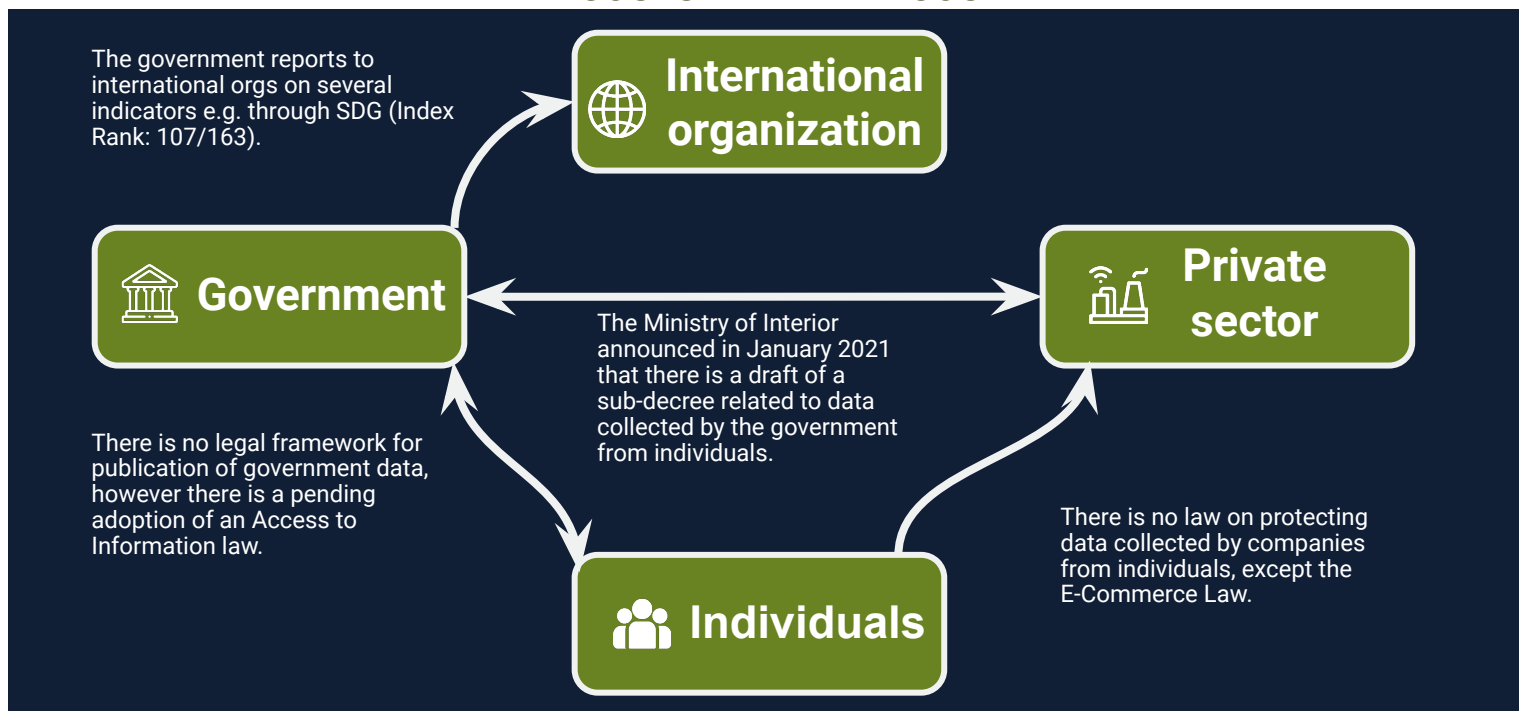
Table 4: Comparison of selected indicators of Use and Impact in country vs region ranked by green referring to uses that are widespread, regular and embedded, yellow referring to uses in isolated cases and red referring to no evidence of use. x/11 countries refer to x countries out of 11 reviewed which achieved the corresponding colour rank.



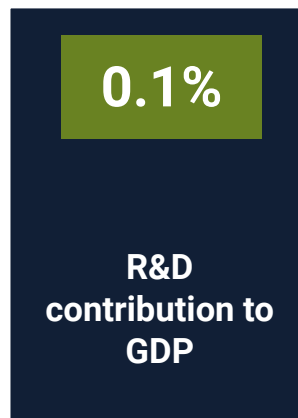
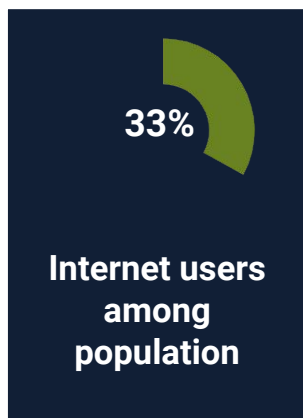
SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Cambodia is a country located in the southern portion of Indochinese Peninsula in South East Asia with population of 16.8 million and urban population of 25%. The government is a constitutional monarchy operated as a parliamentary representative democracy. Based on an overview by the World Bank, Cambodia reached lower middle-income status in 2015 after two decades. Driven by garment exports and tourism, Cambodia's economy sustained an average annual growth rate of 7.7 percent between 1998 and 2019, making it one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. The economy contracted 3.1% in 2020, but grew 3.0% in 2021.

DATA ECOSYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY



OTHER INDICATORS



NOTES:

Data sources in this country report include the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/>, <https://www.worldbank.org/>), World Population Review (<https://worldpopulationreview.com/>), Sustainable Development Goal Index (<https://dashboards.sdqindex.org/profiles>) and Digital Development Dashboard (<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx>).

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The Global Data Barometer is a collaborative project that aims to measure the state of data in relation to urgent societal issues. Building on the Open Data Barometer, which has been used to drive policymaking, advocacy, and academic research, the survey was implemented from May 2019 - May 2021 to create a benchmark encompassing data governance, capability, availability, and use and impact of data for public data.

Full report and downloadable datasets can be found here: <https://globaldatabarometer.org/>.

