

Historical Development in Higher Education

HE in the Past:

- The 1940s First Born HEIs
- The 1960s Glory Period
- The 1970s Tragic Period due to Civil War and Killing Fields
- The 1980s Reborn Period, establishment & rehabilitation
- The 1990s Reforming/Restructuring/Development
- The Early 2000s Growth of Private HEIs
- From 2010s Increase in public fundings

Cambodia Higher Education at Present

- 132 HEIs (48 public and 84 private HEIs)
- Governed by16 different Ministries (84 HEIs under MoEYS)
- Around 209,059 students in 2021-22 (decreased from 230,000 students in 2014-15)
- 16,471 faculty and staff (23.5% with Bachelor, 67.5% with Master, and around 9% with PhD)

Number of HEIs in Cambodia and their parent ministries

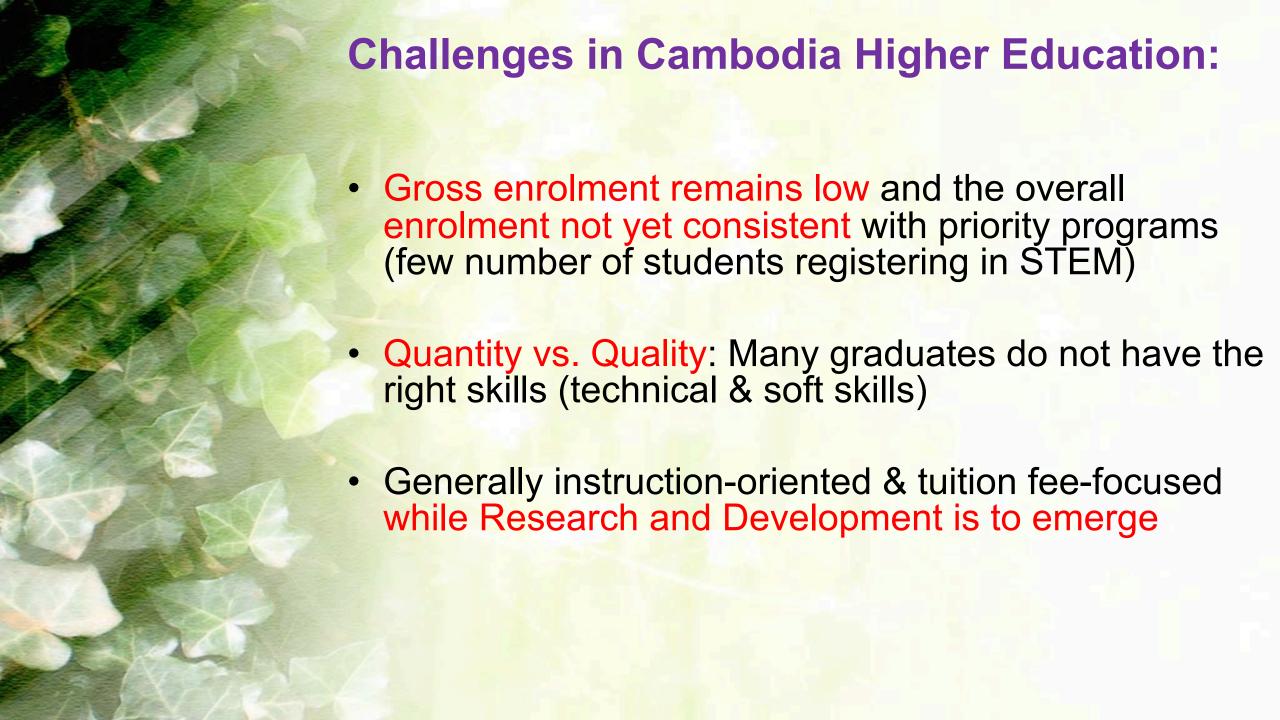
No.			Number of HEIs	
NO.		Publi	c Private	
1	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	13	71	
2	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training	12	13	
3	Ministry of National Defense	5	0	
4	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	3	0	
5	Ministry of Religious Affairs	3	0	
6	Ministry of Health	2	0	
7	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	1	0	
8	Ministry of Interior	1	0	
9	Ministry of Economy and Finance	1	0	
10	Ministry of Public Work and Transportation	1	0	
11	Ministry of Bank of Cambodia	1	0	
12	Ministry of Ministers	1	0	
13	Ministry of Industry, Mine, and Energy	1	0	
14	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation	1	0	
15	Ministry of Economics and Finance	1	0	
16	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	1	0	
	Total	48	⁸⁴ 4	
	Total		132	



Ligher Education Sub-sector Strategy 2021-2030

Two main missions:

- To ensure the increase of students with high capacity to respond to labor market needs
- To ensure the increase of applied research which links and responds to development





High-income country by 2050

Cambodia's recent economic success has been the result of relatively low technology, low wage/skill production in such industries as textiles, apparel, and basic electronics, and sustained by a steady flow of foreign investment.

In order to remain competitive, Cambodia must address an increasingly serious human resource constraint, i.e. rising shortages in skilled graduates in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) produced by the HEIs.



Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs)

- SDGs have been localized in Cambodia context → CSDGs
- CSDGs have 18 goals (17SDG + 1 national Goal: Clearance of Mine/ERW)
- CSDGs have 88 targets (169 targets for SDGs)
- CSDGs have 148 indicators (232 for SDGs)

Issue for discussion:

Higher Education has been regarded as key for economic development, so how can it also respond to social and environmental development?

