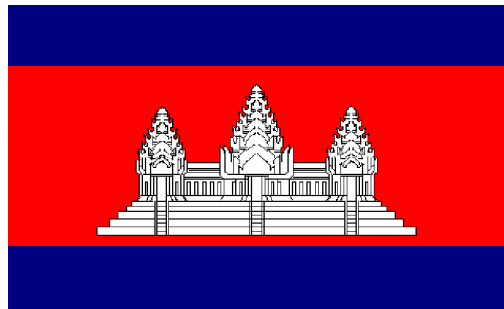




**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
Nation – Religion – King

ព្រះមហាក្សត្រស្រីសុវត្ថិសីហនុ

## **Royal Government of Cambodia**



## **Progress Report on Implementation of Joint Monitoring Indicators 2019-2020**

**Prepared by  
Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board  
Council for the Development of Cambodia**

**September 2021**



**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
Nation – Religion – King

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## ACRONYMS

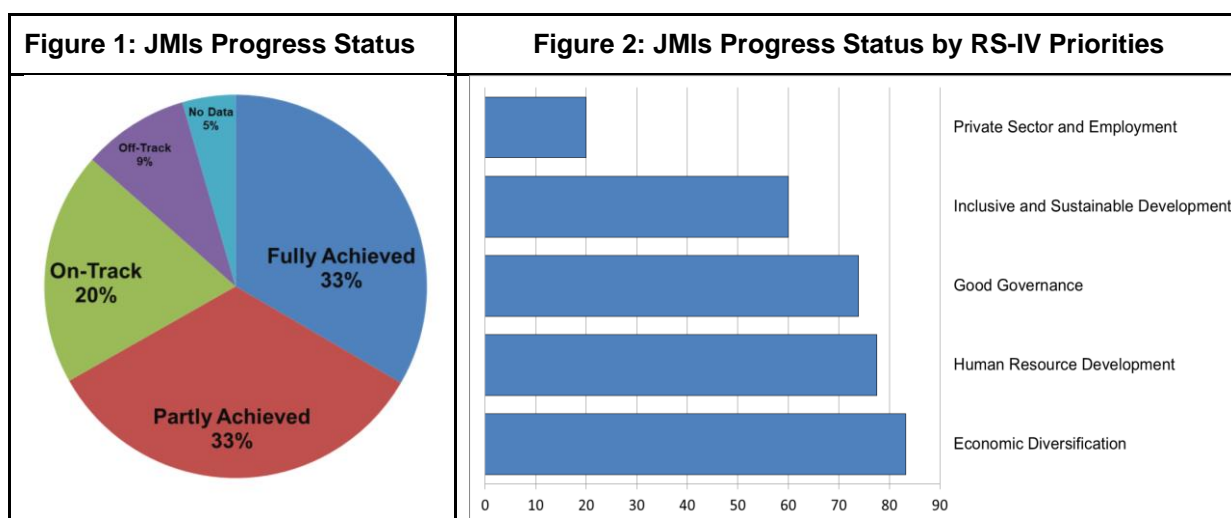
ACU	Anti-Corruption-Unit
AGT	Automated Gateway Transit
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARVs	Antiretroviral Drugs
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BSP	Budget Strategic Plan
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CFis	Community Fisheries
CFMPs	Community Forestry Management Plans
CFRs	Community Fish Refuges
CFs	Community Forests
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CP	Capital/Province
CS	Commune/Sangkat
CSDGs	Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals
DBST	Double Bituminous Surface Treatment
DCPS	Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy
DMK	District/Municipality/Khan
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EENC	Early Essential Newborn Care
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ID-Poor	Identification of Poor Households Programme
ISAF	Implementation of Social Accountability Framework
JMIs	Joint Monitoring Indicators
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCS	Ministry of Civil Service
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NAPVAW	National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution

NPAR	National Program for Public Administrative Reform
NR	National Road
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAP	Provincial Action Plan
PBA	Programme Based Approach
PIP	Public Investment Program
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMS	Performance-based Management System
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PWD	People with Disability
PWG	Project Working Group
QIP	Qualified Investment Project
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RPL/RCC	Recognition of Prior Learning & Recognition of Current Competencies
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SNA	Sub-national Administration
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SY	Study Year
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHLPF	United Nations High Level Political Forum
VSTP	Voucher Skills Training Program
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

# Progress Report on Implementation of Joint Monitoring Indicators 2019-2020

On September 16, 2019, Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) 2019-2023 were approved by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**. The JMIs, which are designed based on the principles of mutual accountability for achieving development results, provide a framework for setting medium-term goals for the development outcomes prioritized in the Rectangular Strategy–Phase IV. Therefore, they are closely aligned with the priorities in the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 and its monitoring framework. The progress of JMIs implementation and challenges encountered especially due to the impacts of COVID-19 as well as recommendations on any follow-up actions were reported by all the 21 TWGs.

The progress of JMI implementation was classified into five main sections, in accordance with the priority areas of the RS-IV, namely 1) Good Governance, 2) Human Resource Development, 3) Economic Diversification, 4) Private Sector and Job Development, and 5) Inclusive and Sustainable Development.



As a result, 44 Outputs (66.7%) of the total 66 Outputs, which were set by the 21 TWGs, were achieved, of which 50% were *fully achieved* (with 100% of the targets met) and other 50% were *partly achieved* (with at least 75% of the targets met). 13 Outputs (19.7% of the total Outputs) were *on-track* (with at least 50% of the targets met and likely achievable) although the COVID-19 pandemic caused some delay in the implementation and other challenges that obstructed the progress which meant to be revised and updated for the next phase of their implementation.

## **Core of Rectangular Strategy – Phase IV: Good Governance**

**Public Financial Management Reform – PFM TWG:** Building on the foundation of the previous reform stages, the JMIs of this reform aim at enhancing integrity of fiscal discipline, budget efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery. The PFM TWG reported significant progress in which more than 80% of its targets in JMIs were achieved. Full achievement in strengthening capacity of civil servants on Public Financial Management was made, indicated by the number of technical training courses on key PFM subjects provided. In 2019, 1059 trainees were trained, exceeded the target. A final draft strategic action plan for capacity development in the PFM Reform Framework - IV (2021-2025) was developed.

Partial achievement toward improving financial accountability and enhancing budget transparency is also commendable. Two additional core Financial Management Information System (FMIS) modules were rolled out in all ministries, capital-provincial departments of economy and finance, and capital-provincial treasuries. FMIS and Non-Tax Revenue Management Information System as well as FMIS and Tax system were operationalized in 2020. Business process for payroll and direct payment has been streamlined, and new business process for staff salary payment and expense has formally operationalized in MEF and eight ministries.

Improvement in budget policy linkages was partly achieved. Program budgeting was implemented in all ministries and 24 provincial administrations in 2020. Medium-term budget framework was piloted in 2019 to guide BSP preparation. Recurrent and capital budgets were integrated into budget book of seven ministries. Action plans for implementing Budget System Reform Strategy 2018-2025 and for sub-national administrations 2019-2025 were implemented. Guideline on BSP budget integration was introduced, but medium-term fiscal framework implementation was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Budget credibility was recorded on-track. External public debt was only 20.78% in 2019 and estimated to be 24% in 2020 which was kept under the threshold of 40% of GDP. Moreover, there were no payment arrears as they were required to be below 2% of total budget expenditure. Action plan of implementing Public Procurement System Reform Strategy 2019-2025 was implemented in 2020 and Guideline on Procurement Plan was also approved. However, the total revenue outturn was reported, not within +/-5% compared to the approved budget. Current revenues were not increased by 0.3 percentage point of GDP. The aggregate budget expenditure was not within +/-5% compared to budget law.

The preparation and implementation of Performance Accountability was reported to be on-track. Format of the performance budget agreement and its M&E framework as well as the guideline on negotiating budget based on performance were prepared. Guideline on performance audit and guideline on ICT audit were implemented in 2020. A comprehensive review of new Public Finance System (PFS) law was in progress. Revisions of the Sub-decree on the establishment of national budget expenditure controls in line ministries, provinces, municipalities, Phnom Penh autonomous municipality, and Public Administration Establishment and the Sub-decree on general accounting of public accounting and standards are still on-going whilst the guideline for implementing the performance-informed budget was under review and preparation.

**Decentralization and Deconcentration Reform – D&D TWG** reported full achievements in all outputs including the revision of municipal and district management structure, the increase funding for local development component of the Commune/Sangkat (CS) and the expansion of the Implementation of Social Accountability Framework (ISAF). Significant progress has been made in implementing D&D JMIs. With district / municipal management re-structuring, in 2020, all 203 DMKs have established and functioned by integrating district sectoral offices into the DMK management structures in accordance with the principle of unified administration. More than 40,000 sectoral officers were transferred to the DMKs while studies on the transfer of assets to DMKs were conducted, and related regulations were prepared.

For the CS Fund, sub-decree on the transfer of additional resources to CS Fund for development expenditures consisting of 1% of the national current revenues for 4 years (2020-2023) was approved, which provided an additional resource to CS Fund in 2020 for development expenditure with a total amount about USD 48.9 million. Together with all resources, each CS on average has USD 75,000 annually for development expenditure.

ISAF implementation was fully achieved. As of 2020, 24 Capital/Provinces (CPs), 170 DMs including 1 Khan, and 1,398 CSs, which were 96% of total 25 CPs, 83% of the total 203 DMs, and 85% of the total 1,646 CSs respectively, have implemented ISAF. Moreover, 6,190 primary schools and 1,095 health centers, which were 86% and 91% of total numbers nation-wide, have successfully implemented ISAF.

**Public Administration Reform – PAR** shows a notable performance in which two-third of its set targets was achieved. The development and implementation of National Program for Public Administrative Reform 2020-2030 (NPAR) and improvement of performance and public service delivery in key sectors and services were partly achieved. For NPAR output, concept note on comprehensive public administrative reform framework was endorsed in 2019. Even though NPAR was not approved yet, the draft was submitted to PAR committee in 2020 and being checked by the Ministry of Civil Service (MCS). Moreover, NPAR's Action Plan of line ministries and sub-national administrations was developed and implemented in 2020 despite quarterly reform progress monitoring report was not produced.

Significant progress was made in improving performance and public service delivery since Law on Public Service Delivery was drafted and Key Performance Indicators in Education and Health were developed and introduced for evaluation and recognition of Best Model Public Service Delivery Agencies. In the meantime, a rolling out plan of the evaluation and recognition in key sectors is on-going. Besides, progress against the output of the development of Performance-based Management System (PMS) was on-track. Although a guideline on PMS was not readily introduced and key sectors were not identified for piloting, drafts of Sub-decree and guideline on performance-based management were submitted to PAR committee and MCS.

**Legal and Judicial Reform – LJR TWG** reported mixed progress although two out of three outputs including strengthening court organization and improving case and information management were on-track. To strengthen court organization, LJR TWG undertook a series of core activities such as preparing regulations on court and case management and establishing regional courts of appeal and specialized labor and commercial court within the courts of first instance. For improving case and information management, LJR TWG reported achieved activities including establishing data center in Phnom Penh and four provinces and introducing procedures to accelerate court proceedings.

The fully undertaken activities under the output of modernizing and applying justice policy and legislation comprised reviewing and updating legal and judicial reform documents, increasing budget allocation, advocating for adaptation for legal aid policy and increasing legal aid budget, providing technical support for amending Anti-Corruption Law, finalizing the draft Law on Witness Protection and Law on the Protection of Reporting Person, and strengthening judicial service centers. However, some other activities were delayed due to the COVID-19 and the lack of data to track the progress on modernizing and applying justice policy legislation.

For **Anti-Corruption**, full achievements were reported in identifying new and amendment-needed legal frameworks and measures necessary for corruption prevention and improving efficiency and transparency of public spending. For legal frameworks and measures related to corruption prevention, ACU completed self-assessment report on Cambodia's UNCAC implementation review – cycle 2 while efforts on improving efficiency and transparency of public spending was ensured by ACU participation as an observer in the public procurement process.

In addition, progress was partially achieved in providing anti-corruption education to students at higher education institutions and public professional schools. Activities in this output included conducting 4 observations at entrance exam to vocational schools and universities,



signing MOUs with the Japanese Business Association of Cambodia, Embassy of Japan, JICA, and JETRO, and modifying 14 joint Prakas on the public services delivery of 7 ministries and institutions.

**Planning and Poverty Reduction – PPR TWG** fully achieved the targets set for implementing Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) Framework and the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2019-2023 over the reporting years. CSDGs Framework was approved by the RGC in 2019 and integrated into NSDP 2019-2023, SSDPs, and sub-national development plans. The Voluntary National Review 2019 of CSDGs was prepared and presented to UNHLPF alongside with the regular follow-up at sub-national level.

Within the priorities of the NSDS, the Statistics Law and related Sub-decrees were amended and adopted. General Population Census 2019 was completed, and major national surveys were disseminated, while Industrial Statistical Survey 2020-2021 is on-going. Cambodian Statistical Indicators Reporting Platform has been developed and regularly updated. National Statistical System coordination and capacity building have been completed. Moreover, three-fourth of the set targets regarding NSDP implementation were achieved, indicated by NSDP's APR 2019 published and disseminated in addition to the implementation of NSDP along with the 3-year PIP schemes being in progress. However, planning and M&E mechanism of NSDP were not fully implemented yet.

**Partnership and Harmonization – P&H JMIs** were aimed at mobilisation and management of ODA for maximum effectiveness and impact in reaching priorities set out in the RS-IV, NSDP and CSDGs. P&H TWG reported success in aligning ODA support with national development priorities. In 2020, aggregate ODA was USD 1.89 billion, approximately 110% of ODA requirement in the NSDP, which is practically appropriate ( $\pm 10\%$  of the set target). Although some data reporting and tracking was delayed due to the COVID-19 situation, it was expected to be available after data validation in the first quarter of 2021.

Progress was on-track in implementing Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy's mechanisms and tools as well as monitoring and reviewing the progress of DCPS implementation. A consolidated JMIs 2019-2023 was approved in 2019 and the JMIs progress report 2019-2020 was formulated. Bilateral consultations were regularly organized either virtually or physically, with more than the target of 5 per year. However, TWG Network Meeting and all Multi-Stakeholder Consultations as well as the 2019 Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation's monitoring exercise were not possibly convened due to the need to comply with government's regulations on prevention of the spread of COVID-19. Besides, the Development and Cooperation and Partnerships Report, which serves as a DCPS monitoring tool, was in progress despite some delay.

### ***Rectangle 1: Human Resource Development***

**Education TWG** reported mixed progress in implementing its JMIs. Increasing student learning achievement in primary education was partly made. In SY 2018/19, the percentage of students achieving at the 'Below Basic' proficiency level for Grade 3 was 50.5% for reading and 40.9% for math, which is 2% higher than the set target (38.9%). In addition, progress in increasing student enrollment in lower secondary but limited to reducing dropout rate was on-track. Lower secondary enrolment rate increased to 59.9% in SY 2019/20, although slightly lower than the target of 62.2%. However, dropout rate still remained challenging at lower secondary education, which slightly increased to 18.6% in SY 2018/19.

Besides, there was no adequate data to track the progress of decreasing student repetition rate in primary education particularly in early grades. Due to the COVID-19 situation, the RGC took a decision to close all education institutions as a non-pharmaceutical intervention to prevent the community outbreak. However, distance learning has been promoted through

digital learning platforms: Facebook, YouTube, radios, and TV channels. For those with no internet connection, students were encouraged to form small groups for self-study and to use paper-based worksheets with guidance from the designated teachers.

**Technical and Vocational Education Training – TVET TWG** reported full achievements over activities toward improved quality of TVET to meet labor market and strengthened public-private partnership (PPP) and cooperation with other partners to ensure TVET sustainability. Tremendous progress was recorded since 73% of graduates, higher than the target (70%), had access to employment and self-employment. Moreover, 82% of employers and trainees in TVET, higher than target (70%), were satisfied. The total of 1,129 TVET instructors (the set target of 332) was trained.

In addition, for strengthening PPP, 99 MOUs, equivalent to 330% of target, were signed with industries and private institutions. Approximately 9,072 students (181% of the set target) participated in the internship and apprenticeship programs at the private industry while 946 students received training at PPP programs. Meanwhile, the output of expanding TVET in supporting of socio-economic development achieved more than three-fourth of the set indicators. The number of students accessed to shortcourses and VSTP (83,470) and the number of workers enrolled for qualification assessments by RPL/RCC in priority skills (2,676) exceeded the planned target. However, only 60% of target students enrolled in TVET Certificate 1, 2, 3, 4, and Higher Diploma of Technology.

**Health TWG** reported that the output toward improved reproductive, maternal, and child health through enhancing quality and effectiveness of health care services was fully achieved through the implementation of Fast Track Initiative Road Map for Reducing Maternal and Newborn Mortality 2016-2020. Proportion of births delivery at health facilities, about 89% in 2019, 90% in 2020, was well-congratulated. This achievement was triggered by the deployment of skill birth trained midwives, Early Essential Newborn Care (EENC) and Skill Birth Attendants, and the successful implementation of the National Reproductive Health Strategy 2017-2020.

**HIV/AIDS TWG** reported that 67% of the planned targets were made, in which two outputs were partly achieved, and one was on-track. The 92-92-92 targets was partly achieved (84-100-96). In 2019, 84% of people living with HIV (PLHIV) knew their status, of which 100% accessed treatment, 96% were virally suppressed. Although the first 92% target was not achieved, the second and third 92% targets were overachieved. Moreover, PLHIV covered under social protection programs progressed quite well. In 2020, more than half of target PLHIV were covered by social protection programs. Efforts were made to provide PLHIV with Equity Cards and to include in Cash Transfer Program for ID-Poor during COVID-19.

The output regarding overall AIDS expenditure coming from domestic budget by 2020 was on-track. In 2017, 24% of all expenditures for AIDS response were from the RGC although no data yet to monitor the progress of increasing the domestic budget to 35% by 2020. The counterpart funding from the RGC on ARVs, staff, goods, and services kept increasing between 2018 and 2020. Despite progress, challenges to sustain a robust HIV response included shifting to COVID-19 as a pressing public health issue. Further effort should be made to target young males as those identified with HIV increased in 2020.

**Food Security and Nutrition – FSN TWG** reported more than 90% achievements, two outputs fully met and one partially achieved. The implementation of activities toward effective, multi-sectoral action strategies and frameworks to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 was achieved. National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023 was disseminated at national level, yet limited at sub-national level due to COVID-19 disruption. Annual joint assessment reports were submitted to Global SUN Movement Secretariat.

National and sub-national coordination mechanisms for WASH-Nutrition alignment have been well-strengthened. Its Joint Action Plan for 2019 and 2020 were developed along with a guideline for harmonizing WASH-Nutrition with Behavior Change Communication Campaign piloted in four provinces. Furthermore, the existing mechanisms at national and sub-national level to increase food availability, promote food utilization, reduce inequalities in access to sufficient, nutritious and diverse foods, and protect FSN from shocks and stresses were moderately strengthened. Although the implementation of some activities in 2019-2020 was delayed due to COVID-19 crisis, there was growing strength in community-led nutrition and governance at sub-national level.

**Gender TWG** reported significant progress toward strengthened institutional architecture and multi-stakeholder coordination for gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors. This can be evident through the National Policy on Gender Equality endorsed by the RGC in alignment with international and national commitments for gender equality and women's empowerment. The Neary Rattanak V was developed to enhance overall effectiveness and performance of MoWA although M&E system for gender equality across sectors has not been established yet. Besides, the third NAPVAW 2019-2023 is fully operational, and evaluation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims to inform and initiate legal reforms to improve response to Violence against Women and Girls was also achieved. The monitoring system of the third NAPVAW, the corresponding ministerial work, and budget plans for its implementation were developed and presented at the sub-TWG on Gender-based Violence in 2020.

Partial achievement has been made in a full operation of a new program for Women Entrepreneurship Development to promote gender equality in leadership and governance. Cambodia-Women Entrepreneur Network was established to promote networking and knowledge exchange related to women's entrepreneurship development, gender, and business in Cambodia, in ASEAN and internationally. Under the framework of the program-wide management approach of the TWG Sub-Group on Women in Leadership and Governance, the Women's Leadership program was initiated in 2019 in collaboration with line ministries, Royal School of Administration, and National School of Local Administration.

**Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene – RWSSH TWG** reported full implementation of the output: rural populations improved their hygiene behavior and practices related to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hand washing. A total of 313 communes were educated about menstrual hygiene management, slightly higher than the set target (300). Capacity of Ministry and Provincial Departments of Rural Development, Project Working Groups, and local authorities in planning, coordinating, advocating for more budget allocation, and monitoring the RWSSH program was strengthened through various meetings to review the progress of PAP II. To expand the implementation of the national RWSSH MIS, 25 capital/provinces recorded indicators on RWSSH performance while three main national technical guidelines were endorsed. For budget allocation in the district investment plan, 104 districts allocated funding for rural water supply, and 127 districts for rural sanitation and hygiene.

Moreover, activities implemented toward increasing equitable and sustainable access to safely managed drinking water services for rural populations achieved more than 80% of the set target, reflected by 322 communes managing climate-resilient piped water supply systems, 111 communes implementing climate-resilient water safety plan, and 6 provinces utilizing water quality monitoring. For increasing equitable and sustainable access to safely managed sanitation services for rural populations, RWSSG TWG implemented 90% of the total targets by establishing 211 Open Defecation Free (ODF) communes, 13 ODF districts, and 183 districts with entrepreneurs providing basic sanitation products and services.

## ***Rectangle 2: Economic Diversification***

**Infrastructure and Regional Integration** – IRI JMIs aim at improving the logistics system and enhancing transport, energy, and digital connectivity. IRI TWG reported the complete implementation of the output: expanding infrastructural connectivity of telecommunications and information telecommunications to all corners of countryside, potential economic zone, and tourism cities. Broadband internet covered 100% of urban areas and 82% of rural areas. Furthermore, the construction of rural physical infrastructures was partly achieved. More than 42% of targeted rural roads (5,268 Km) were constructed and connected for better accessibility, and 100% of 733 Km of rural roads were improved into DBST concrete to be resilient with climate change.

More than 85% of planned activities were implemented to enhance logistics system and transportation by upgrading road pavement and widening with quality as well as rehabilitating and improving railway transport and expanding port. National Transport and Logistics Master Plan (NTLMP) was developed, and the development of logistics complex in Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville under the PPP scheme was initiated in 2020. Road maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction were adequately implemented including NR5, NR71C, NR10, NR48, and NR4. The construction of new container terminal in Sihanoukville Port was begun in 2020 while modernizing and consolidating port facilities and services (Port EDI). The studies of Automated Gateway Transit (AGT) and monorails were completed in 2019, and the study of subway was in progress.

## ***Rectangle 3: Private Sector and Job Development***

For **Private Sector Development**, little progress was reported. Two outputs were on-track while three were off-track. Significant progress was made in 2019. However, the implementation of these respective outputs was hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic since the community outbreak incident in early 2020. In 2020, the number of investors decreased by 10%. Registered investment capital decreased by 12.2% while registered investment projects declined by 24.4%. The jobs created also dropped by 53.5%. Trade, tourism, and investment especially FDI were severely impacted by COVID-19. Export demand shocks caused supply chain disruption and the slowdown in manufacturing industries. With travel restrictions, the demand for tourism and hospitality services largely declined. Construction activity and approved FDI inflows significantly weakened within this set timeframe.

In the meantime, the new Law on Investment together with its Sub-decree on the implementation and Law on Special Economic Zone were drafted to further promote and create an enabling environment for investments in Cambodia. Automation of key border agencies' process to improve transparency and clearance time/cost was strengthened and served as the National Single Window to facilitate trade through providing online QIP and online QIP Master List registration service.

## ***Rectangle 4: Inclusive and Sustainable Development***

**Agriculture and Water** – A&W TWG reported the full achievement in improving animal health and production. Annual meat production in Cambodia increased gradually. The total meat production yielded more than 256,457 tons in 2020, which increased by 7.19% compared to 2019. Successful implementation was also recorded for the output of improved water resources management and development and expansion of irrigation system. The development of irrigated capacity for both rice crop and subsidiary crop reached 100% of the target in 2020. Moreover, increasing operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes and improving capacity of farmer water user community both fully met the target. The establishment of 7 Farmer Water Users Communities annually achieved 80%.

A rapid assessment of COVID-19 impact on Agriculture and Food Security in Cambodia was carried out to identify immediate, medium, and long-term policy responses during and after COVID-19. The pandemic obstructed the implementation of the output: improved agricultural productivity and diversification and its export volume. Meanwhile, there was no official data or reports on agricultural land productivity and agricultural labor productivity yet. The ratio of crop diversification was reported to be moderately lower than the target. The export volume of agricultural crop declined gradually in 2020 compared to 2019 baseline.

**Forestry TWG** reported that out of four outputs, two fully made, one partly achieved, and one was off-track. Accomplished outputs include protecting and improving forest biodiversity as well as improving forestry law enforcement and governance. Numbers of wildlife were rescued and released higher than the target. About 51.50 ha of research plots for tree species were established over the target of 50 ha. Regarding forestry law and enforcement and governance, 988 Community Forests' representatives (target of 200) were trained and engaged in consultative meetings. The Road Map for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade was approved.

Partial achievement was on the output: improved sustainable production and community forests management. Around 4,030.18 ha of degraded forest land were restored. However, only 3.4 million seedlings (target of 10 million) were distributed to local communities. Only 18 Community Forestry Management Plans (CFMPs) were approved, compared to the target 40 and 33 Community Forests with the target of 41. Despite progress, the challenges laid on the development of action plan for production and community forestry. Activities that led to this delay were due to COVID-19, limited resources to support CFs to develop CFMPs, complicated development process of CFMP for communities, and limited CF's fund to support different livelihood activities.

**Fisheries TWG** reported the progress toward sustainably strengthened fisheries resources management and development is an on-going effort. Increasing aquaculture yields by 20% annually was partly achieved. The total seed production from domestic hatcheries was about 78% of the target. Although the progress on improving quality and safety of consumption of products from aquaculture and capture was stagnant, the Action Plan for Inspection and Control of the Quality and Safety for Fish and Fishery Products 2020-2024 was endorsed, which included a National Residue Monitoring Plan for aquaculture products. No new establishment could be certified, but the establishment of an investment facility to support upgrading fisheries establishment for food safety compliance is under development.

Tracking whether the natural fish catch production was maintained become challenging due to no such data except for the fish catch production indicator. Fisheries TWG achieved 89% of the target set for capture fisheries production while reporting the underachievement in inland capture caused by the reduction of the flow of the Mekong River in 2019-2020, which threatens the overall sustainability of Cambodian inland fisheries. On the other hand, marine capture exceeded the target, which may represent a risk of overexploitation and call for more efforts on catch monitoring, control, and surveillance in the future. The total state conservation areas under effective conservation had no data because the updated assessment could not take place as initially planned. Number of strong Community Fisheries (CFis) and total areas under their conservation efforts had no available data for 2020 because the biannual CFis assessment was postponed due to COVID-19. Similarly, the number of managed Community Fish Refuges (CFRs) had no data for 2020 due to the lack of comprehensive monitoring mechanism.

**Mine Action TWG** implemented activities to aim at addressing human security and supports socio-economic development. The TWG reported partial achievement in implementing the output: the known mine/ERW contaminated area was released for socio-economic development. About 67% of the target mine/ERW contaminated land (13,008 hectares in

2019 and 15,761 hectares in 2020) was released, 92% of which was safely used for socio-economic development. Progress on the reduction in the number of mine/ERW casualties was on-track. The number of casualties in 2020 declined by 16% compared to 2019, yet still exceeded the target. The increase of casualties has been attributed to the increase in livelihood activities associated with the use and dealing of scrap metal from ERW in the eastern provinces.

The results on the output: mine/ERW survivors were aware of their rights, received medical/mental care and physical rehabilitation services, and increased advocacy for PWD nationally and internationally, were partly achieved. Between 2019 and 2020, about 87% of the target (1,000 survivors per year), were aware of their rights and services available to them. About 118% of the target (3,000 survivors per year) received medical/mental care and physical rehabilitation services. In addition, Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) has actively hosted national and international meetings to advocate mine/ERW survivors.

**Climate Change TWG** reported that achievement was made on one output while another is on-track. The success was reported on the completion and submission of Cambodia's revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC secretariat in 2020. Progress on Cambodia's monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system for its commitments under NDC was on-track. Although it has not been launched yet, the MRV system was designed and expected to be operationalized in 2021.

## Summary Table of JMIs Implementation Status: 2019-2020

TWGs	Outcomes	Outputs	Progress
<b>Core of Rectangular IV: Good Governance</b>			
Public Financial Management Reform	Integrity of fiscal discipline, budget efficiency (both operational and allocative efficiency), and effectiveness of public service delivery	Strengthened capacity of civil servants on PFM	Fully Achieved
		Financial accountability framework and budget transparency	Partly Achieved
		Further improvement in budget policy linkage	Partly Achieved
		Budget credibility is fundamentally maintained	On-Track
		Performance accountability prepared and implemented	On-Track
D&D Reform	SNA deliver better services and local development to the improved welfare and quality of life of citizens	District / Municipal management re-structured	Fully Achieved
		Commune / Sangkat fund increased	Fully Achieved
		Implementation of Social Accountability Framework	Fully Achieved
Public Administration Reform	Improved performance in public service delivery and performance - based management system	National Program for Public Administrative Reform	Partly Achieved
		Improved performance and public service delivery in key sectors and services	Partly Achieved
		Performance-based management system in identified key sectors and services	On-Track
Legal & Judicial Reform	Improved judicial services and access to justice	Court organization strengthened	On-Track
		Case and information management improved	On-Track
		Justice policy and legislation modernized and applied	No Data
Anti-Corruption	Public, corporate, and social integrity increased	New and amendment-needed legal frameworks & measures	Fully Achieved
		Public spending is done efficiently and transparently	Fully Achieved
		Anti-corruption education	Partly Achieved
Planning and Poverty Reduction	National prioritized goals, including CSDGs and NSDP, and their implementation are assessed based on quality data and statistics	CSDGs Framework implemented through NSDP, SSDPs, and sub-national development plans and M&E the progress	Fully Achieved
		National Strategy for Development of Statistics 2019-2023	Fully Achieved
		NSDP (2019-2023) is implemented with 3-Year PIP schemes and Planning and M&E mechanisms strengthened	Partly Achieved
Partnership & Harmonization	ODA is mobilized and managed for maximum effectiveness and impact in reaching set priorities	Alignment of ODA with national development priorities	Fully Achieved
		DCPS's partnership mechanisms and tools	On-Track
		Monitoring and reviewing progress of DCPS	On-Track
<b>Side 1 of Rectangular Strategy IV: Human Resource Development</b>			
Education	Completion rate of students in basic education increased with better learning outcomes	Students learning achievement in primary education	Partly Achieved
		Student enrollment and dropout rate in lower secondary	On-Track
		Student repetition rate in primary education	No Data
TVET	Increased access and quality of TVET to meet labor market demands	Improved quality of TVET to meet labor market demands	Fully Achieved
		Strengthened PPP and cooperation with other partners	Fully Achieved
		Expanded TVET to support socio-economic development	Partly Achieved
Health	National health system improved results in health, nutrition and well-being of all people	Improved RMCH through enhancing quality and effectiveness of health care services	Fully Achieved
HIV/AIDS	AIDS eliminated as a public health threat	92-92-92 targets	Partly Achieved
		PLHIV are covered under social protection programs	Partly Achieved
		Increased domestic financing for AIDS response	On-Track
Food Security and Nutrition	Food security and nutrition status of all people, particularly the poor, food insecure, and vulnerable, are improved through an effective coordination and delivery system	Strategies and frameworks for effective, multi-sectoral action for ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition	Fully Achieved
		Strengthened national and sub-national coordination mechanisms for WASH-Nutrition alignment	Fully Achieved
		Strengthened existing mechanisms at national and sub-national level	Partly Achieved

TWGs	Outcomes	Outputs	Progress		
Gender	Strengthened institutional architecture and multi-stakeholder coordination for gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors	Evidence-based National Policy on Gender Equality	Partly Achieved		
		Third National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and the evaluation of Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims	Fully Achieved		
		New program for Women's Entrepreneurship Development and PBA mechanism	Partly Achieved		
Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Rural population has increased access to equitable, safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene	Rural populations improve hygiene behaviors and practices of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hand washing	Fully Achieved		
		MRD, Provincial Departments of Rural Development, PWGs, and local authorities have strengthened capacity	Partly Achieved		
		Rural populations have increased equitable and sustainable access to safely managed drinking water services	Partly Achieved		
		Rural populations have increased equitable and sustainable access to safely managed sanitation services	Partly Achieved		
<b>Side 2 of Rectangular Strategy IV: Economic Diversification</b>					
Infrastructure and Regional Integration	Improved logistics system, transport, energy, and digital connectivity	Expanded infrastructural connectivity of telecommunications and information telecommunications	Fully Achieved		
		Development of rural physical infrastructure	Partly Achieved		
		Enhanced logistics system and transport infrastructure	Partly Achieved		
<b>Side 3 of Rectangular Strategy IV: Private Sector and Job Development</b>					
Private Sector Development	Favorable environment for business, investment, and development	Number of investors visit CDC increases	Off-Track		
		CDC's Registered investment capital and projects increases	Off-Track		
		More jobs are created	Off-Track		
	Promoted trade facilitation	Automation of key border agencies' process	On-Track		
		National Single Window completed	On-Track		
<b>Side 4 of Rectangular Strategy IV: Inclusive and Sustainable Development</b>					
Agriculture and Water	Promoted agricultural growth and manage, develop, and conserve water resources in an effective, equitable, sustainable manner	Improved animal health and production	Fully Achieved		
		Improved water resources management and development and expansion of irrigation system	Fully Achieved		
		Agricultural productivity, diversification, and export volume	Off-Track		
Forestry	Promoted and improved sustainable management of productions and community forests and wildlife resources	Forest biodiversity protected and improved	Fully Achieved		
		Forestry law enforcement and governance improved	Fully Achieved		
		Sustainable production and community forests management	Partly Achieved		
		Action plan for production and community forestry	Off-Track		
Fisheries	Sustainably strengthened fisheries resources management and development	Increased aquaculture yields	Partly Achieved		
		Quality and safety of products' consumption from aquaculture and capture	Off-Track		
		Natural fish catch production maintained	No Data		
Mine Action	A national mine action program that addresses human security and supports socio-economic development	Known mine/ERW contaminated area was released	Partly Achieved		
		Reduction in the number of mine/ERW casualties	On-Track		
		Mine/ERW survivors' rights, medical/mental care, physical rehabilitation services, and advocacy	Partly Achieved		
Climate Change	Institutional readiness for climate change response	Revised NDC in line with UNFCCC requirements	Fully Achieved		
		Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification system	On-Track		
<b>21 TWGs 66 Outputs</b>	<b>Fully Achieved 22 Outputs: 33.4%</b>	<b>Partly Achieved 22 Outputs: 33.4%</b>	<b>On-Track 13 Outputs: 19.7%</b>	<b>Off-Track 6 Outputs: 9.0%</b>	<b>No Data 3 Outputs: 4.5%</b>

**Note:** Achieved: 100% of **output indicators** were met (highlighted in **Green**); Partly Achieved: At least 75% were met (**Yellow**); On-track: At least 50% were met (and likely achievable) and/or the deadline was changed due to verifications during implementation (**Orange**); and Off-track: Less than 50% were met (**Red**).