



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation – Religion – King

ជាតិ ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ ព្រះពុទ្ធិសាសនា

Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia

No: 156 SSR

Decision

On the Joint Monitoring Indicators 2019-2023

GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0918/925 dated 06 September 2018 on the Formation of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28 June 2018 promulgating the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. 03/NS/94 dated 05 August 1994 promulgating the Law on Investment of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0303/009 dated 24 March 2003 promulgating the Amendment to the Law on Investment of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Sub-Decree No. 60 ANK.BK dated 05 April 2016 on the Organization and Functioning of the Council for the Development of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Decision No. 03 SSR dated 11 January 2019 on the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy 2019-2023;
- Having seen the Decision No. 68 SSR dated 10 May 2019 on the Guidelines on Partnership Mechanism and Tools of the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy 2019-2023;
- Pursuant to the necessity for promoting mutual accountability and development cooperation effectiveness;

Hereby Decided

Article 1:

To promulgate the implementation of the Joint Monitoring Indicators 2019-2023 which is attached to this decision to promote mutual accountability between the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and its Development Partners and to increase the effectiveness of development cooperation in supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 and the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy 2019-2023.

Article 2:

H.E. Chhieng Yanara, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister, Secretary General of the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CRDB/CDC) shall have overall responsibilities for coordinating and monitoring the progress of the implementation of the Joint Monitoring Indicators, in collaboration with Ministries and Agencies of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Development Partners and other relevant stakeholders, and incorporate the progress into the annual Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report.

Article 3:

The Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministers of all ministries, Heads of relevant institutions, the Council for the Development of Cambodia, Chair of the Technical Working Groups, Development Partners and other relevant stakeholders as well as the aforementioned officials shall effectively implement this Decision from the date it is signed.

Phnom Penh, 16 September 2019

Prime Minister

Signed and Stamped

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN

Copy to:

- Ministry of the Royal Palace
- Secretariat General of the Constitutional Council
- Secretariat General of the Senate
- Secretariat General of the National Assembly
- Office of the Council of Ministers
- Secretary General of the Royal Government
- Cabinet of Samdech Prime Minister
- Cabinet of Deputy Prime Ministers
- As per article 3 "for implementation"
- Royal Gazette
- Archive

2019-2023 Joint Monitoring Indicators

Within the context of full peace, political stability, sound and prudent macro-economic management and to further promote Cambodia's sustainable and inclusive development, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) introduced the Rectangular Strategy – Phase IV (RS-IV), which represents its “Socio-Economic Policy Agenda” for the Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly. The overarching objectives of the RS-IV based on four dimensional anchors of growth, employment, equity and efficiency for building the foundation toward realizing the Cambodia Vision 2050.

To support the implementation of the RS-IV, JMIs are used to guide activities that promote development results and mutual accountability and construct a framework for setting medium-term goals that have been prioritised in the RS-IV, National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs), sector/thematic/reform strategy and Budget Strategic Plan (BSP). Based on dialogue between the RGC and its development partners in the Technical Working Groups (TWGs), JMIs are, where possible, derived from the NSDP and sector policies/plans and their associated result frameworks, and JMIs should become increasingly embedded in programming and budgeting dialogues.

The JMIs presented here are aligned with priority areas of the RS-IV and represent some of the highest priority work for 2019-2020 that needs to be implemented by the RGC with the support from its development partners.

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Core of the Rectangular Strategy: Acceleration of the Governance Reform – The strategic objective of the governance reform is to modernise state institutions that are inclusive, equitable and just by way of exercising political, economic, and administrative power to govern and manage all national affairs while ensuring the continuity of the roles and functions of the public administration (p.17-18). The acceleration of the governance reform includes: 1) Institutional reform and capacity building; 2) Enhancement of accountability and integrity in the public administration; 3) Strengthening of work efficiency; and 4) Strengthening of private sector governance (p.18).</p>		
<p>Public Financial Management Reform</p> <p>Integrity of fiscal discipline, budget efficiency (both operational and allocative efficiency), and effectiveness of public service delivery.</p>	<p>1. Budget credibility is fundamentally maintained</p>	<p>1.1. Total revenue outturn (national + sub-national: province/capital only) within +/- 5% compared to the approved budget law</p> <p>1.2. Recurrent revenues increase by 0.3 percentage point of GDP</p> <p>1.3. Public debt under 40% of GDP in terms of Present Value (PV) (Baseline 2018: 21.4% of PV of debt to GDP)</p> <p>1.4. Aggregate budget expenditure is within +/-5% compared to the budget law</p> <p>1.5. Payment arrears below 2% of total budget expenditure (Baseline 2018: No arrears)</p> <p>1.6. Action plan of implementation of Public Procurement System Reform Strategy 2019-2025 is prepared (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>1.7. Guidelines on procurement plan attached with annual budget proposal is approved (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>1.8. Draft of amendment to the Law of Public Procurement System 2012 is prepared (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
	<p>2. Financial accountability framework is prepared, implemented, and strengthened, and budget transparency is enhanced</p>	<p>2.1. Seven segments of budget classifications (economic, operating unit and administration, geographic, source of fund, project, program, and function classifications) are fully implemented (Baseline 2018: 5 budget classification segments fully implemented)</p> <p>2.2. Two additional core FMIS modules (budget planning and procurement) developed and tested (Baseline 2018: Six FMIS modules)</p> <p>2.3. All line ministries have been online with FMIS (Baseline 2018: 20 line ministries, and 25 provincial and capital departments of the Ministry of Economy and Finance)</p> <p>2.4. Interface between FMIS, non-tax revenue management information system, and tax system has been developed and piloted. (Baseline 2018: Interface of FMIS implementation with Vattanac Bank and Campu Bank)</p> <p>2.5. Financial reports 2017 and 2018 compliance with Cambodian cash basis accounting standards are prepared (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>2.6. Business process for payroll and direct payment has been streamlined (Baseline 2018: current business process and FMIS at line ministries and Ministry of Economy and Finance)</p> <p>2.7. Budget documents are published and public forums are organized (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p>
	<p>3. Further improvement in budget policy linkages</p>	<p>3.1. Program budget and budget entities are implemented by 24 provincial administrations (Baseline 2018: 39 line ministries and 12 provincial administrations implemented program budget)</p> <p>3.2. Medium-term fiscal framework is prepared and piloted implementation (Baseline 2018: Draft MTFF)</p> <p>3.3. Medium-term budget framework is prepared and piloted implementation (Baseline 2018: Draft MTBF)</p> <p>3.4. Budget Strategic Plan (including budget integration) is prepared and implemented (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>3.5. Budget integration of recurrent and capital expenditures presented in the program budget book of line ministries, namely: MLMUPC, MRD and MAFF (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>3.6. Action plan for implementation of Budget System Reform Strategy 2018-2025 is prepared and implemented (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>3.7. Action plan for implementation of Budget System Reform Strategy for Sub-national Administrations 2019-2025 is prepared and implemented (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>3.8. Guidelines on budget integration for Budget Strategic Plan is prepared and implemented (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>3.9. Sub-decree on Additional fund transfer from state budget to communes and sangkats for local development is prepared and implemented (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p> <p>3.10. Legal framework for public investment is prepared (Baseline 2018: N/A)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
	4. Performance Accountability prepared and implemented	4.1. Rules and regulations are prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amendment to the Law on Public Finance System (Complete draft) - Revisions of Sub-decree No. 81 on the establishment of national budget expenditure controls in line ministries, provinces, municipalities, Phnom Penh Autonomous Municipality, and Public Administration Establishment; and Sub-decree No. 82 on general accounting of public accounting and standards - Guidelines on performance-informed budget formulation; and guideline on performance-informed budget implementation - Format of the performance budget agreement is prepared (Baseline 2018: N/A) 4.2. Guidelines on performance audit and on information technology audit are prepared (Baseline 2018: N/A)
	5. Strengthening capacity of civil servants on Public Financial Management	5.1. About 1,045 and 1,150 civil servants trained on subjects related to economics and finance in 2019 and 2020 respectively (Baseline 2018: 850 civil servants) 5.2. Draft of the updated SCDP under the framework of Public Financial Management Reform Program Stage 4 (2021-2025), approved and implemented (Baseline 2018: SCDP Stage 3)
Decentralization and Deconcentration Reform Sub-national administrations deliver better services and promote local development which will contribute to the improved welfare and quality of life of citizens in their jurisdiction.	1. District/Municipal management structure is revised by integration of technical line offices of relevant ministries into the management structure of the District/Municipal administrations (D/M)	1.1. All D/Ms operate in accordance with new structure and systems, in which the technical line offices are under direct management of D/Ms (Baseline: within current management structure, District/Municipal Administration are not fully responsible for sectoral public service of technical line offices at the D/M level of the line ministries)
	2. The amount of the local development component of the C/S fund increased	2.1. Additional 1% of the state annual recurrent revenue transferred to C/S Fund for local development component from 2020-2023 (Baseline 2018: 2.8%)
	3. Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF) expanded in both of its target areas and its covering services	3.1. 90% of the total districts implement ISAF (Baseline 2018: 62%) 3.2. 85% of the total communes within the target districts implement ISAF (Baseline 2018: 59%) 3.3. 85% of the total primary schools within the target districts implement ISAF (Baseline 2018: 57%) 3.4. 85% of the total health centres within the target districts implement ISAF (Baseline 2018: 51%) 3.5. Solid waste management service of the target districts implement ISAF (Baseline 2018: 0%) 3.6. Clean water supply management service of the target districts included in ISAF (Baseline 2018: 0%)

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Public Administration Reform</p> <p>Improved performance in public service delivery and Performance Based Management system is developed and gradually introduced in the public administration especially in key sectors (Education and Health).</p>	<p>1. National Program for Public Administrative Reform 2019-2030 (NPAR) is developed and introduced based on sequential reform approach to build clean, smart, strong and people-centered public administration</p>	<p>1.1. Concept note on comprehensive public administrative reform framework is endorsed by the Royal Government in the 2nd quarter of 2019</p> <p>1.2. NPAR is approved and introduced by the Royal Government in the 4th quarter of 2019</p> <p>1.3. Public Administrative reform action plan of line ministries and sub-national administrations (Capital and provincial levels) is developed and implemented in 2nd quarter of 2020</p> <p>1.4. A Quarterly Reform progress monitoring report is produced</p>
	<p>2. Performance based management system (PMS) is developed and piloted in identified key sectors and services</p>	<p>2.1. A Guideline on performance based management system is introduced by the Royal Government in the 1st quarter of 2020</p> <p>2.2. Key sectors and services are identified and approved for piloting performance based management system in the 4th quarter of 2020</p>
	<p>3. Improved performance and public service delivery in key sectors and services</p>	<p>3.1. Law on public service delivery is enacted by Council of Ministers by the 4th quarter of 2020</p> <p>3.2. Key performance indicators in Education and Health are developed and introduced in 2019 for evaluation and recognition of Best Model Public Service Delivery Agencies</p> <p>3.3. Evaluation and recognition of Best Model Public Service Delivery Agencies in Education and Health Sector are implemented in 3rd quarter of 2019</p> <p>3.4. Other key services and sectors are identified by 4th quarter of 2019 and rolling out plan of Evaluation and recognition of Best Model Public Service Delivery Agencies is developed and implemented by the 2nd quarter of 2020</p>
<p>Legal and Judicial Reform</p> <p>Improved judicial services and access to justice.</p>	<p>1. Justice policy and legislation modernized and applied.</p>	<p>1.1. Increase in number of judges and prosecutors (Baseline 2018: 437; Target: 10% annual increase)</p> <p>1.2. World Justice Project's Rule of Law index increased (Baseline 2017-2018: 0.32; Target 2023: 0.40)</p> <p>1.3. Decreased jail overcrowding (Baseline 2018: 262% prison occupancy rate; Target: 200%)</p> <p>1.4. Increase in legal aid budget (Baseline 2019: USD 300,000; Target: +25 % annually)</p> <p>1.5. Draft Laws on Bailiffs, Notaries, Clerks, Legislative drafting process, Witness Protection and Protection of Reporting Persons prepared, through transparent and consultative processes (Baseline: 0; Target: 4)</p> <p>1.6. Revision of Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Anti-Corruption Law carried out through transparent and consultative processes (Baseline: 0; Target: 2)</p> <p>1.7. Amendments to the Law on the status of lawyers adopted</p> <p>1.8. Pre-trial detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (Baseline: 65%; Target: 45%)</p> <p>1.9. Prisoners with a final enforceable verdict as a proportion of overall prison population (Baseline 2018: 29%; Target: 49%)</p> <p>1.10. Number of convictions resulting in non-custodial sentences (Baseline: 0; Target: 50)</p> <p>1.11. Number of women whose convictions resulted in non-custodial sentences (Baseline: 0; Target: 5)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
	2. Court organization strengthened.	2.1. A Guideline on Case Management/Registration adopted (Baseline: 0; Target 1) 2.2. Establishment of Regional Appeal Courts (Baseline 1; Target 3) 2.3. Establishment of performance indicators for all courts (Baseline 0; Target 1) 2.4. Study on judicial integrity carried out (Baseline 0; Target 1)
	3. Case and information management improved.	3.1. Reduced backlogs in lower courts (Baseline: 42% civil and 87% criminal cases; Target: 38%, 78%) 3.2. Assessment report on court registrars in Courts of 1 st Instance completed (Baseline: 0; Target: 1) 3.3. Number of selected criminal judgments published (Baseline: 0; Target 50) 3.4. Number of selected civil judgements published (Baseline: 0, Target: 50)
Anti-Corruption* Public, corporate and social integrity is increased.	1. New and amendment-needed legal frameworks and measures necessary for corruption prevention are identified.	1.1. Self-assessment report on law and law enforcement concerning corruption prevention is developed and adopted in 2019.
	2. Anti-Corruption Education is provided to students at higher education institutions and public professional schools.	2.1. Anti-corruption modules for students and lecturers at higher education institutions and public professional schools are designed. 2.2. Number of focal lecturers trained on Anti-Corruption Education by the end of 2020. 2.3. Number of students at higher education institutions and public professional schools received training on Anti-Corruption Education by the end of 2020.
	3. Public spending is done efficiently and transparently.	3.1. Number of ministries, institutions, and public entities that ACU observed in their public procurement process and other tasks related to state expenditure. 3.2. Number of public and private institutions that has been trained on the Law on Anti-Corruption.
Planning and Poverty Reduction National Prioritised Goals, including the achieving of CSDGs through the approval and implementation of NSDP, and their implementation are assessed based on quality data and statistics as parts of an effective M&E system.	1. The current NSDP (2019-2023) is fully implemented along with the 3-Year PIP schemes and the Planning and M&E mechanisms strengthened; and NSDP's APR 2019 approved.	1.1. NSDP 2019-2023 launched and disseminated and widely implemented. 1.2. Three-Year PIP Cycle prepared and submitted to the OCM. PIP report used as reference document for drawing up National Budget. 1.3. APR 2019 of NSDP Report finalized, published, and widely disseminated. 1.4. National M&E Strategy finalized and approved 1.5. Strengthening Harmonization of Planning budget and aid coordination (through linkage between Planning and Budgeting). 1.6. Evidence generated to inform poverty reduction intervention and Poverty measurement report including multi-dimensional and child poverty prepared.

* JMI on Anti-Corruption has been set by the Anti-Corruption Unit for its own implementation and monitoring.

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
	2. CSDGs Framework implemented through NSDP, SSDPs, and sub-national development plans and M&E the progress of achievement.	2.1. CSDGs Framework integrated into NSDP, SSDPs and sub-national development plans. 2.2. VNR 2019 of CSDGs implementation prepared and presented in UN High-Level Political Forum. 2.3. CSDGs Report 2019 formulated 2.4. CSDGs implementation at sub-national level followed up
	3. Annual priorities of National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2019-2023 fully implemented	3.1. 2019 General Population Census 3.2. National Development Indicators Reporting Platform (CAMStat), including CSDG/SDG-specific data portal fully functioned 3.3. Alternative Surveys 3.4. Key Statistical Reports
<p>Partnership and Harmonisation</p> <p>ODA is mobilised and managed for maximum effectiveness and impact in reaching priorities set out in the RS-IV, NSDP and CSDGs.</p>	1. Alignment of ODA support with national development priorities is further improved.	1.1. ODA contribution to the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) - Aggregate ODA requirement in NSDP (Baseline 2018: USD 1.38 bn; Target: USD 1.69 bn) - Percentage of ODA alignment with NSDP (Around 90% of the 2020 Target) 1.2. Percentage of ODA using country results frameworks (Baseline 2018: 64%; Target: 72%)
	2. DCPS's partnership mechanisms and tools are implemented for better coordinating and mobilising development cooperation.	2.1. Consultation mechanisms: - Bilateral consultations (Baseline: as per donor programme cycle; Target: 5 per year) - TWG-Network Meeting (Target: 1 per year) - Multi-stakeholder consultation in the framework of the DCPS 2019-2023 [Sectoral/TWG/NGO/ Sub-national Dialogue] (Target: 2 per mechanism) 2.2. Consolidation of JMIs and monitoring report (Target 1: New JMIs approved in the 3 rd quarter of 2019; Target 2: JMI progress report in 2021) 2.3. Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation/Busan Survey (Target: 2019 round monitoring exercise)
	3. Monitoring and reviewing the progress of DCPS implementation are conducted to ensure results-based development cooperation.	3.1. Annual Development Cooperation and Partnership Report (DCPR) and DCPS review (Target: Annual DCPR)

Rectangle 1: Human Resource Development – Human Resource Development becomes the top priority of the RS-IV, and it acts as the foundation for improving general education, vocational and competence skills, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and a healthy lifestyle and helps empower women as well as shape people’s morality, integrity and a sense of patriotism. The RGC reshapes the focus on human resource development through: 1) strengthening the quality of education, science, and technology; 2) vocational training; 3) enhancement of public health service and nutrition; and 4) strengthening of gender equity and social protection (p. 30-31).

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Education</p> <p>Completion rate of students in basic education increased with better learning outcomes.</p>	<p>1. Decreased student repetition rate in primary education particularly in early grades.</p>	<p>1.1. Repetition rate in primary education reduced from 6.2% (Male: 7.7%, Female: 4.7%) in SY 2017/18 to 5.7% (Male: 6.8%, Female: 4.1%) in SY 2019/20.</p>
	<p>2. Increased students learning achievement in primary education (Reading and Math in Grade 3, and Writing and Math in Grade 6)</p>	<p>2.1. Percentage of students achieving at the “Below Basic” Proficiency level for Grade 3: - Reading: Decreased from 52.6% in SY 2014/15 to 46.6% in SY 2019/20 - Math: Decreased from 44.9% in SY 2014/15 to 38.9% in SY 2019/20 2.2. Percentage of students achieving at the “Below Basic” Proficiency level for Grade 6: - Writing: Decreased from 39.6% in SY 2015/16 to 33.6% in SY 2020/21 - Math: Decreased from 53.2% in 2015/16 to 47.2% in SY 2020/21</p>
	<p>3. Student enrolment in lower secondary education increased and dropout rate reduced.</p>	<p>3.1. Lower secondary Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) increased from 59.1% (Male: 54.9%, Female: 63.8%) in SY 2018/19 to 62.2% (Male: 59.1%, Female: 66.8%) in SY 2019/20. 3.2. Dropout rate at lower secondary education decreased from 15.8% (Male: 17.6%, Female: 14.2%) in SY 2017/18 to 12.8% (Male: 13.8%, Female: 11.7%) in SY 2019/20.</p>
<p>Technical and Vocational Education Training</p> <p>Increased access and quality of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) to meet the labour market demands.</p>	<p>1. Improved quality of TVET to meet labour market demands.</p>	<p>1.1. At least 70% of graduates access to employment and self-employment (Target 2020: 70%). 1.2. Percentage of the satisfaction of employers and trainees in TVET (Target 2020: 70%). 1.3. Annual increase of 18% of trained technical instructors with completed CBT instructor training at public and registered private TVET institutions (Baseline 2018: 244).</p>
	<p>2. Expanded TVET in supporting of socio-economic development.</p>	<p>2.1. At least 39,000 students access to short-term TVET courses and VSTP in Public/Private TVET Institutions per year, at least 50% of women (Baseline 2018: 49,662, Target 2019-2020: 78,000). 2.2. Enrolment for TVET Vocational Certificate, Certificates 1, 2, 3 (CQF 1 2 3 4) and Advanced Diploma of Technology/ Specialty(CQF 5) in priority areas increased at least 20% per year, at least 25% of women (Baseline 2018: L2: 1995, L3: 491, L4: 398, L5: 4,908; Target 2019-2020: L1: 100, L2: 5,266, L3: 1,216, L4: 1,049, L5: 12,955). 2.3. Number of enrolment for qualification assessments by RPL/RCC in priority skills areas increased (2019: 50, 2020:100, at least 70% of passing rate (Target 2019-2020: 150).</p>
	<p>3. Strengthened Public-Private Partnership and cooperation with other partners to ensure the TVET sustainability.</p>	<p>3.1. Signed MoUs with at least 15 industries/private institutions per year (Target 2019-2020: 30). 3.2. At least 2,500 TVET students per year participated in internship and apprenticeship program at the industry (Baseline 2018: 1,754, Target 2019-2020: 5,000). 3.3. At least 400 students receive training at Public-Private Partnership (PPP) program per year (Baseline 2018: 410, Target 2019-2020: 800).</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Health</p> <p>A functional and sustainable national health system, producing improved results in health, nutrition and well-being of all Cambodian people, particularly the poor and vulnerable including women and children.</p>	<p>1. Improved RMCH through enhancing quality and effectiveness of health care services</p>	<p>1.1. Proportion of births delivery at health facilities was 84% in 2018 and expected to increase to : - 89% in 2019 (This target includes public & private data per HSP 2016-2020) - 90% in 2020. (This target includes public & private data per HSP 2016-2020)</p>
<p>HIV/AIDS</p> <p>AIDS eliminated as a public health threat by 2025 with 95-95-95 targets achieved.</p>	<p>1. 92-92-92 targets achieved</p>	<p>1.1. 92% of all PLHIV should know their HIV status. (Baseline 2018: 82%) 1.2. 100% of PLHIV who know their status are on treatment. (Baseline 2018: 99%) 1.3. 100% of PLHIV on treatment have suppressed viral load. (Baseline 2018: 95%)</p>
	<p>2. PLHIV are covered under social protection programs</p>	<p>2.1. 80% of PLHIV on ART are enrolled in social protection programs. (Baseline 2018:18%)</p>
	<p>3. Increased domestic financing for AIDS response</p>	<p>3.1. 35% of overall AIDS expenditure is coming from the domestic budget by 2020. (Baseline 2015:17%)</p>
<p>Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition</p> <p>Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) status of all Cambodian people and particularly the poor, food insecure and vulnerable, are improved through an effective coordination and delivery system at national and sub-national levels.</p>	<p>1. Strategies and frameworks for effective, multi-sectoral action towards ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 (CSDGs, Zero Hunger Challenges, SUN Networks) are harmonized and coordinated at national and sub-national levels.</p>	<p>1.1. National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2019-2023 disseminated with orientation provided at national and subnational levels by 2020. 1.2. Annual joint assessment reports developed and submitted to Global SUN Movement Secretariat. (Two reports submitted in this period)</p>
	<p>2. Strengthened national and sub-national coordination mechanisms for WASH-Nutrition alignment.</p>	<p>2.1. National WASH-Nutrition Priority Joint Action Plan by 2020. 2.2. Guideline and materials developed and for harmonized WASH-Nutrition BCC campaign and rolled out in four pilot provinces by 2020.</p>
	<p>3. Strengthening existing mechanisms at national and sub-national levels to increase food availability, promote utilization of food and reduce inequalities in access to sufficient, nutritious and diverse foods and protect FSN from shocks and stresses.</p>	<p>3.1. Guidelines and platforms strengthened to promote nutrition-sensitive food systems, disaster risk reduction, crop and livestock disease control, climate action and emergency response.</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Gender</p> <p>Strengthened institutional architecture and multi-stakeholder coordination for gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors through an overall national gender policy framework and national programmes for prevention and response to Violence Against Women and Girls, women's economic empowerment, and women's participation in decision making.</p>	<p>1. The evidence-based National Gender Equality Policy is endorsed by the Royal Government and made operational, in alignment with international and national commitments for gender equality and women's empowerment</p>	<p>1.1. The National Gender Equality Policy is finalized in a consultative way and approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia. (Baseline: 0; Target 2019: 1=yes)</p> <p>1.2. A strengthened Oversight and M&E system for gender equality across ministries and sectors - as defined by the First National Gender Equality Policy- is established by the Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW) and followed by line ministries. (Baseline: 0; Target 2020: 1=yes)</p> <p>1.3. The Neary Rattanak V (5-year master plan of MoWA) is developed and used by MoWA to enhance overall effectiveness and performance of MoWA departments and units. (Baseline: 4; Target 2019: 5=yes)</p>
	<p>2. The Third National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women (3rd NAPVAW, 2019-2023) is fully operational and the evaluation of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims (DV Law) to inform and initiate legal reforms to improve response to Violence Against Women and Girls.</p>	<p>2.1. The Third NAPVAW is finalized in a consultative way and endorsed by the Council of Ministers. Ministerial work and budget plans are developed. (Baseline: 2; Target 2019: 3)</p> <p>2.2. The monitoring system of Third NAPVAW and the corresponding ministerial work and budget plans for its implementation are developed and presented at the Sub-Technical Working Group on Gender-Based Violence. (Baseline: 2; Target 2020: 3)</p> <p>2.3. The evaluation of the DV Law is undertaken in a consultative way and its findings and recommendations presented to relevant stakeholders. (Baseline: 0; Target 2020: 1=yes)</p> <p>2.4. A roadmap and outline of necessary legal reforms to improve response to VAWG, based on the DV Law assessment. (Baseline: 0; Target 2020: 1=yes)</p>
	<p>3. A new national program for Women's Economic Empowerment and the PBA mechanism to promote gender equality in (and through) decision making positions are fully operational.</p>	<p>3.1. A national program for Women's Economic Empowerment is formulated and receives support from the RGC and ODA sources for its implementation. (Baseline: 0; Target 2019: 1=yes)</p> <p>3.2. Cambodian-Women Entrepreneurs Network (Cam-WEN) is established and launched to promote networking, information sharing, and knowledge exchange of issues relating to women's entrepreneurship development, as well as gender and business in Cambodia, ASEAN and internationally (By 2019). Baseline: 0; Target 2019: 1=yes)</p> <p>3.3. The Sub-TWG on Women in Leadership and Governance functions effectively to mobilize stakeholders in order to achieve and monitor nationally agreed targets on women's participation in decision making positions (i.e. CSDG5). (Baseline: 1; Target 2019: 2=yes)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene</p> <p>RWSSH National Action Plan II: By 2023, the rural population has increased access to equitable, safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>NAP II targets: • 90% for access to improved rural sanitation. • 90% for access to improved rural water supply.</p>	<p>1. MRD, Provincial Departments of Rural Development (PDRDs), PWGs and local authorities have strengthened capacity to plan and coordinate, to advocate for more budget allocation, and to monitor the RWSSH programme, including in institutions (schools and health care facilities) and during emergencies.</p>	<p>1.1. Number of PWGs holding at least three meetings, including annual meeting, to monitor the progress of PAP II; at least one meeting includes WASH and nutrition (Baseline: 0; Target: 25) (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>1.2. Number of provinces with at least 50% of PAP II indicators on RWSSH performance collected and recorded in the national RWSSH MIS (Baseline: N/A; Target: 25) (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>1.3. Number of national technical guidelines developed and endorsed (Baseline: N/A;)Target: 5 (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>1.4. Number of districts with budget allocation for RWSSH in the district investment plan (Baseline: 15 [D&D districts]; Target: 30); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p>
	<p>2. Rural populations, including people living in challenging environments and arsenic-affected areas, have increased equitable and sustainable access to safely managed drinking water services.</p>	<p>2.1. Number of climate-resilient piped water supply systems managed by a community in compliance with MRD's rural water supply technical design and construction supervision manual (Baseline: TBC; Target: 200); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>2.2. Number of communes implementing climate-resilient Water Safety Plan (WSP) based on the national guideline for rural WSP (Baseline: 28; Target: 250); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>2.3. Number of provinces with annual report on water quality monitoring based on national guideline for drinking water quality (Baseline: 0; Target: 5); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p>
	<p>3. Rural populations, including people living in challenging environments, have increased equitable and sustainable access to safely managed sanitation services.</p>	<p>3.1. Number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Communes. (Baseline: 72; Target: 283) (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>3.2. Number of ODF Districts (Baseline: 2; Target: 13); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>3.3. Number of Districts with entrepreneurs providing basic sanitation products and services (Baseline: 174; Target: 185); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p>
	<p>4. Rural populations improve their hygiene behaviours and practices related to safe drinking water, sanitation and hand washing.</p>	<p>4.1. Number of communes promoting menstrual hygiene management (Baseline: N/A; Target: 300) (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p>

Rectangle 2: Economic Diversification – Economic diversification is necessary for establishing more economic pillars that underpin export-driven and value-added growth through four inter-related and complementary priorities 1) improving the logistics system and enhancing transport, energy and digital connectivity; 2) developing new main sources of growth; 3) getting ready for the digital economy and the Fourth Industrial Revolution; and 4) promoting the development of the financial and banking sector (p.39).

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Infrastructure and Regional Integration</p> <p>Improving the logistics system and enhancing transport, energy, and digital connectivity.</p>	<p>1. Enhance logistics system and transport infrastructure by upgrading road pavement and widening with quality as well as rehabilitating and improving railway transport and expanding port.</p>	<p>1.1. Consolidate National Transport Master Plan with Logistics Master Plan as well as initiate the development of logistics complexes in Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville under PPP scheme. Target 2019-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop National Transport and Logistics Master Plan (NTLMP) by 2020. - Initiate the development of Phnom Penh Logistics Complex (PP-LC) and Sihanoukville Logistics Complex (SHV-LC) Projects under PPP scheme by 2020. <p>1.2. Rehabilitate and construct national roads (Target 2019-2020: Start-up the rehabilitation and construction of national roads: NR5, NR71C, NR10, NR48, and NR4 by 2020).</p> <p>1.3. Develop New Container Terminal and Port EDI. Target 2019-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start-up the construction of new container terminal in Sihanoukville Port with 350m in length and 14.5m in depth by 2020. - Modernize and consolidate port facilities and services (Port EDI) by 2020. <p>1.4. Find solution to mitigate traffic congestion in Phnom Penh (Target 2019-2020: Complete the studies of AGT, Tramway and Monorail by 2020).</p>
	<p>2. Development of rural physical infrastructure.</p>	<p>2.1. 5,268 Km of rural roads are constructed and connected as networks for a better accessibility (Baseline: 1,568 Km; Target: 5,268 Km [2019: 2,195Km and 2020: 3,073 Km]) (Means of verification: MRD Annual Plan)</p> <p>2.2. 733 Km of rural roads are improved into DBST and Concrete to be resilient with climate change issues (Baseline: 330 Km; Target: 733 Km [2019: 351 Km and 2020: 382 Km]) (Means of verification: MRD Annual Plan)</p>
	<p>3. Expanding infrastructural connectivity of telecommunications and information telecommunications to all corners of countryside, potential economic zone and tourism cites.</p>	<p>3.1. Expansion of broadband internet covering urban area (Target 2020: 100%)</p> <p>3.2. Expansion of broadband internet covering rural area (Target 2020: 70%)</p>

Rectangle 3: Private Sector Development – Private sector development remains a priority for the RGC in terms of developing a market economy and its key role to play in promoting growth and socio-economic development. Private sector development will be implemented through a package of comprehensive measures consisting of: 1) Job market development; 2) Promotion of SMEs and entrepreneurship; 3) Organization and implementation of Public Private Partnership; and 4) Strengthening competition (p. 47).

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Private Sector Development*</p> <p>Trade facilitation further promoted through completion of National Single Window, minimization of cross border control burden and cutting necessary procedures related to trade.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Automation of key border agencies' process improves transparency and clearance time/cost 2. The National Single Window completed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The additional investment on improved trade facilitation further strengthened and expanded 2. The completion of the enhancement and integration of automated systems including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) processing automation completed - National Trade Repository (NTR) is regularly updated with regulations on services and investment included - Key components of the National Single Window (NSW) developed
<p>Favourable Environment for business, investment and development resulted from regulatory reforms, revision of investment incentive schemes and enhanced competition.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of investors visit CDC increases 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. The number of investors visit CDC increased by 10%
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. CDC's registered investment capital and projects increases 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. The number of registered investment capital increased by 20% 2.2. The number of registered investment projects increased by 10%
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. More jobs are created 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. The number of jobs increased by 5%
<p>Rectangle 4: Inclusive and Sustainable Development – The RGC attaches serious attention to inclusive and sustainable development, as reflected particularly in the linkage with the “Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals” and focuses the attention on 1) promoting agriculture sector and rural development; 2) sustainable management of natural resources and culture; 3) strengthening urbanization management; and 4) ensuring environmental sustainability and readiness to respond to climate change (p.53).</p>		
<p>Agriculture and Water</p> <p>Promote agricultural growth by improving its competitiveness, quality, nutritional value and safety of products while taking into consideration of strengthened efficiency in sustainable management of forestry and fisheries resources; and manage, develop, and conserve water resources in an effective, equitable, sustainable manner to ensure the ecological system and reduce the natural disasters such as flood, and drought impacted on the livelihood and public property.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved agricultural productivity and diversification and its export volume 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Agricultural land productivity (Baseline 2018: 1,671 USD/ha; Target 2020: 1,804 USD /ha) 1.2. Agricultural labour productivity (Baseline 2018: 1,764 USD /farmer; Target 2020: 2,000 USD/ farmer) 1.3. Increase in ratio (%) of crop diversification (Baseline 2018: 62.32%; Target 2020: 64.55%) 1.4. Increase in total volume of agricultural crop export (Baseline 2018: 5.49 million tonnes; Target 2020: 6.29 million tonnes)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Improved animal health and production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Increase in total meat production (Baseline 2018: 231 thousand tonnes; Target 2020: 270 thousand tonnes) 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Improve water resources management (Operation & Maintenance [O&M] and Farmer Water Users Communities [FWUC] development) and development and expansion of irrigation system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Development of irrigated capacity on rice crop up to 30,000 ha per year (Baseline 2018: 1,802,359 ha; Target 2020: 1,862,359) 3.2. Increase of irrigated capacity for subsidiary crops up to 500 ha per year (Baseline 2018: 4,413 ha; Target 2020: 5,413 ha) 3.3. Establishment of 7 Farmer Water Users Communities (FWUC) annually (Baseline 2018: 544; Target 2020: 558) 	

* JMI on Private Sector Development has been set by the Council for the Development of Cambodia for its own implementation and monitoring.

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
		3.4. Increase operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes 41 per year (Baseline 2018: 207; Target 2020: 290) 3.5. Increase FWUC capacity building 15 per year (Baseline 2018: 103; Target 2020: 133) (Small scale irrigation system is began transfer to sub-national level follow up by decentralization procedure).
Forestry Promoted and Improved sustainable management of productions and community forests and wildlife resources including strengthening forest law enforcement, reforestation, forest landscape restoration, research and development of forest and wildlife, and improvement of livelihoods of community forestry.	1. Sustainable production and community forests management improved 2. Forests biodiversity protected and improved 3. Forestry Law enforcement, and governance improved 4. Action plan for production and community forestry developed	1.1. 40 CF Management Plan approved (20 CF/year); (Baseline 2018 = 85 [55,371.35 ha]) 1.2. 41 CFs able to access financial support for livelihood improvement project activities (Baseline 2018= 21 CFs; Data from RECOFTC) 1.3. 500 ha reforested/restored on degraded forest land (Baseline 2018 = 220 ha) 1.4. 10,000,000 seedlings distributed to the public and local community (Baseline 2018: 1,200,000) 2.1. 1,600 wildlife rescued and released (800 wildlife/year); (Baseline 2018=1,484 wildlife) 2.2. 50 ha of research plots on tree species established (Baseline 2018= 20 ha) 3.1. 200 CFs representatives per year trained and engaged in consultative meetings 3.2. 1 FLEGT Roadmap approved (Baseline=0) 4.1. 1 JMIs Monitoring framework reviewed (Baseline: 0)
Fisheries Sustainably strengthened fisheries resources management and development.	1. Natural fish catch production maintained (NSDP target) 2. Increased aquaculture yields by 20% annually 3. Improved quality and safety of consumption of products from aquaculture and capture	1.1. Capture fisheries production from all sources sustained to around 600,000 metric tons annually [including marine fisheries around 100,000 metric tons] (SPF update target); (Baseline 2018: 656,105 metric tons [including 121,100 tons from marine production]; Target 2020: 600,000 metric tons) 1.2. Total State conservation area under effective conservation (i.e. scoring above 4 using FiA/DFC's assessment methodology); (Baseline 2018: 66,120 ha of inland fish conservation areas assessed as strongly protected [no data for marine conservation]; Target 2020: 142, 135 ha [SPF target]) 1.3. Number of strong CFi [i.e. scoring above 4 at the CFi effectiveness assessment led by CFDD/FiA] and total area under their conservation efforts. (Baseline 2018: 33 CFis; Target 2020: 150 [ASDP target]) 1.4. Number of CFRs effectively managed (Baseline: TBD; Target 2020: 175 CFR [out of a total of 870 CFRs]) 2.1. Total seed production from domestic hatcheries (Baseline 2018: 210, 000,000 heads; Target 2020: 300,000,000 heads [ASDP]) 3.1. Number of establishment (including aquaculture farms) that have received quality seal and/or HACCP certification [ASDP]; (Baseline 2017: 2; Target 2020: 10 [BSP])

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2019-2020	Output Indicator 2019-2020
<p>Mine Action</p> <p>A national mine action program that addresses human security and supports socio-economic development.</p>	<p>1. Known mine/ERW contaminated area is released for socio-economic development.</p>	<p>1.1. 21,400 hectares of mine/ERW contaminated land released per year. 1.2. Released land is safely used for socio-economic development as intended.</p>
	<p>2. Reduction in the number of mine/ERW casualties</p>	<p>2.1. Number of mine/ ERW casualties is reduced 10% annually.</p>
	<p>3. Mine/ERW survivors are aware of their rights, received medical/mental care and physical rehabilitation services and advocacy for PWD is promoted nationally and internationally.</p>	<p>3.1. 1,000 mine/ERW survivors are aware of their rights and services available to them. 3.2. 3,000 mine/ERW survivors received medical/mental care and physical rehabilitation services. 3.3. Active participation of CMAA to advocate for mine/ERW survivors in national and international meetings.</p>
<p>Climate Change*</p> <p>Level of institutional readiness for climate change response (from CSDG 13 and NSDP) – Information component.</p>	<p>1. Cambodia's revised NDC is submitted in line with UNFCCC requirements</p>	<p>1.1. Status of updated NDC submission to UNFCCC(Baseline 2018: Not submitted; Target 2020: Submitted)</p>
	<p>2. Cambodia's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system for its commitments under NDC is operational</p>	<p>2.1. Status of MRV system for the Cambodia NDC (Baseline 2018: Not operational; Target 2020: Operational)</p>

* JMI on Climate Change has been set by National Council for Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Environment for its own implementation and monitoring.