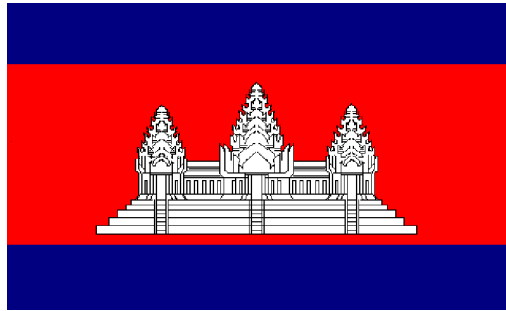




Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation – Religion – King

កម្ពុជាធិបតេយ្យ ស្ថេរ សុខុមាល័យ

Royal Government of Cambodia



Joint Monitoring Indicators 2021-2023

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

July 2021



Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation – Religion – King

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

Royal Government of Cambodia

Joint Monitoring Indicators 2021-2023

Prepared by
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July 2021



Unofficial Translation

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation – Religion – King
ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ ជាតិ ព្រះពុទ្ធ ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Royal Government of Cambodia

No: 76 SSR

Decision

On Joint Monitoring Indicators 2021-2023

ROYAL GOVERNMENT

- 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 Royal Government of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0320/421 dated 30 March 2020 on the reshuffling and complementing members of the Royal Government 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 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;
- Having seen the Decision No. 156 SSR dated 16 September 2019 on the Joint Monitoring Indicators 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 2021-2023 which are attached to this decision to promote mutual accountability between the Royal Government of Cambodia and its development partners and to increase the effectiveness of development cooperation in supporting the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy – Phase IV, National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, and 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 Royal Government of Cambodia, development partners and other relevant stakeholders, and incorporate the progress into the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report.

Article 3:

The Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Economy and Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministers of all ministries, Heads of relevant institutions, Council for the Development of Cambodia, Chairs of 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, 15 July 2021

Prime Minister

Signed and Stamped

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN

Copy to:

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

2021-2023 Joint Monitoring Indicators

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 2021-2023 that needs to be implemented by the RGC with the support from its development partners. These JMIs also reflect the evolving context of the COVID-19 pandemic and is designed to align with the RGC post COVID-19 recovery plan.

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<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. Aggregate budget expenditure is within +/-5% compared to the budget law</p> <p>1.4. Framework, roadmap and action plan for addressing expenditure arrears is adopted and implemented</p> <p>1.5. At least 95% of annual procurement plans approved on 31st December before budget year starts.</p> <p>1.6. Law on amendment of public procurement law is enacted in 2022 and implemented.</p> <p>1.7. Stage 2: To increase public procurement threshold, in which procurement entities are entitled to make decision.</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
	<p>2. Financial accountability framework is prepared, implemented, and strengthened, and budget transparency is enhanced.</p>	<p>2.1. Functional budget classification is improved and utilized for preparing, monitoring, and reporting budget (Baseline: functional budget classification is not fully utilized).</p> <p>2.2. Two new modules, namely budget preparation and procurement management, are officially implemented at all LMs, fully authorized budget entities, and the 25 capital-provincial Departments of Economy and Finance.</p> <p>2.3. All 25 Capital /Provincial administrations implement FMIS while all fully authorized budget entities implement FMIS and at least 15 public administration establishments (PAEs) pilot the implementation of FMIS.</p> <p>2.4. Interfacing the FMIS and the payroll system of Ministry of Civil Services and interfacing the FMIS and the education financial management system (EFMS) of the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport.</p> <p>2.5. The financial statements are acceptable in compliance with IPSAS Cash Basis.</p> <p>2.6. All line ministries and fully authorized budget entities are instructed by Prakas to implement new Business Process in FMIS for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure commitment and general expenditure that are other than salary and direct transaction, and constituting risk at level 1 and level 2. - Operational procedures of all expenditure commitment and general expenditure that constitutes risk at level 3. <p>2.7. Five debt indicators are retained below the ceilings/thresholds set out in Debt Management Strategy.</p>
	<p>3. Budget-policy linkage is further improved.</p>	<p>3.1. Budget entities are implemented in all LMs and 25 capital and provincial administrations; implementation of program budgeting is strengthened and improved in all LMs; budget entities are reinforced for implementation in all LMs; and all 25 capital and provincial administrations implement Program Budgeting.</p> <p>3.2. Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) 2023-2025 is adopted at the Plenary Session of the Council of Ministers in 2022.</p> <p>3.3. Number of budget entities is increased in compliance with guideline set by MEF.</p> <p>3.4. Delegate authorities to Khan Administrations for virement process at sub-account and account level in one chapter (in one activity cluster) by Decision of the Governor of respective Capital/ Provincial Board of Governors.</p> <p>3.5. Public Private Partnership law is adopted in 2021 for implementation.</p> <p>3.6. Sub-degree on standard operating procedures for managing investment project by public private partnership mechanism is adopted for implementation.</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
	4. Performance accountability framework is prepared and implemented.	4.1. New public finance system law is adopted for implementation in 2022. 4.2. The Sub-degree #81 and #82 are revised and adopted for implementation in 2022. 4.3. Guideline on defending budget based on performance (so-called Performance-informed Budget) is adopted for implementation. 4.4. Output agreement between MEF and LMs is signed for budget preparation in 2023. 4.5. PI-9 on public participation in receiving fiscal information gets better (score higher than D) compared with the 2020 PEFA assessment.
	5. Capacity of civil servants in PFM is strengthened.	5.1. Regulatory framework that identifies qualification of trainees for certificate program in PFM skills is prepared and piloted for at least five training programs per year. 5.2. Draft action plan for vision/strategy of 3+1 reform is prepared.
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. Provincial Administrations and Capital Administration are reviewed to be restructuring and functioning as regional and metropolitan administration respectively.	1.1. Draft legal framework for regional and metropolitan administration developed and submitted for approval.
	2. Transferred obligatory and permissive functions are effectively implemented by SNAs.	2.1. At least 3 obligatory functions of which standards and technical guidelines are introduced and implemented. 2.2. At least 3 additional permissive functions are clearly defined by specific legal frameworks and implemented.
	3. Implementation of Social Accountability Framework (ISAF) expanded in both of its target areas and its covering services.	3.1. At least 90% of communes/sangkats implement ISAF. 3.2. At least 90% of primary schools implement ISAF. 3.3. At least 95% of health centres implement ISAF. 3.4. At least 15% of DMK administrations implement ISAF. 3.5. ISAF has been implemented at least 1 expended service such as WASH, child nutrition, natural resource management, and waste management.

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<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 2020-2030 (NPAR) is developed and introduced based on sequential reform approach to build clean, smart, strong and people-centred public administration.</p>	<p>1.1. National Program for Public Administrative Reform is approved and implemented by the RGC in 2021.</p> <p>1.2. Public Administrative reform action plan of line ministries and sub-national administrations (capital and provincial levels) is implemented in 2021.</p> <p>1.3. Semestrial 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 implemented by the RGC in 2021.</p> <p>2.2. Key sectors and services are identified and approved for piloting performance based management system in 2021.</p>
	<p>3. The law on public service delivery and rolling out plan of evaluation and recognition of best model public service delivery agencies are developed and implemented to build quality, accountability, and transparency in public services provision.</p>	<p>3.1. Law on public service delivery is enacted by Council of Ministers by quarter 4 of 2022.</p> <p>3.2. Key performance indicators in Education and Health are developed and introduced in quarter 2 of 2021 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 2021.</p> <p>3.4. Other key services and sectors will be technically supported to develop key performance indicators in the evaluation and recognition of Best Model Public Service Delivery Agencies.</p> <p>3.5. Guideline on citizen participation in providing public services is implemented in quarter 1 of 2022.</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. Decreased jail overcrowding (Baseline 2018: 262% prison occupancy rate; Target: 200%)</p> <p>1.3. Increase in legal aid budget (Baseline 2019: USD 300,000; Target: +25 % annually)</p> <p>1.4. 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>1.5. Revision of Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Anti-Corruption Law carried out through transparent and consultative processes (Baseline: 0; Target: 2)</p> <p>1.6. Amendments to the Law on the status of lawyers adopted</p> <p>1.7. Pre-trial detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (Baseline: 65%; Target: 45%)</p> <p>1.8. Prisoners with a final enforceable verdict as a proportion of overall prison population (Baseline 2018: 29%; Target: 49%)</p> <p>1.9. Number of convictions resulting in non-custodial sentences (Baseline: 0; Target: 50)</p> <p>1.10. Number of women whose convictions resulted in non-custodial sentences (Baseline: 0; Target: 5)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
	2. Court organization strengthened.	2.1. A Guideline on Case Management/Registration adopted (Baseline: 4; Target 5) 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* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote integrity, good government in the public sector and society - Promote a clean business in the private sector - Strengthen and promote integrity in public procurement - Promote anti-money laundering and asset confiscation - Promote the implementation of recommendations from UNCAC cycle 1 and 2 review - Strengthen cooperation between ACU, civil society, National Assembly and Senate 	1. Pupils, students, private institution staff get trainings on anti-corruption law.	1.1. Program on Anti-Corruption Education at vocational and professional training school, university, private institutions is conducted. 1.2. Number of raising awareness on anti-corruption.
	2. Cooperation consultations, new anti-corruption initiatives for private sector engagement strengthened and promoted.	2.1. Number of MOUs and Cooperation signed. 2.2. Number of meeting/consultations with the private sector. 2.3. Number of private companies that engage in anti-corruption.
	3. Process of public procurement is observed.	3.1. Number of projects and institutions that ACU observed in the process of public procurement.
	4. Cooperation with national and international institutions on anti-money laundering, asset tracking and confiscation of proceeds of offences.	4.1. Number of cooperation with national and international institutions on anti-money laundering, asset tracking and confiscation of proceeds of offences.
	5. UNODC's recommendations in the self-assessment report on Cambodia UNCAC implementation review cycle 2	5.1. Action plan on the implementation of UNCAC recommendation.
	6. Dialogue/consultation on anti-corruption participation and challenges to be solved together.	6.1. Number of dialogue/consultations on anti-corruption participation.

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

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<p>Planning and Poverty Reduction</p> <p>National prioritised goals, including the achieving of CSDGs through the adaptation and implementation of NSDP, and their implementation are assessed based on quality data and statistics as parts of an effective M&E system.</p>	<p>1. The current NSDP (2019-2023) is fully implemented in 2019-2020 along with the 3-Year PIP schemes and the Planning and M&E mechanisms strengthened; and NSDP's MTR 2021 and VNR 2022 prepared and approved.</p>	<p>1.1. NSDP 2019-2023 has been fully implemented through Sectoral Strategic Plans and Sub-National Development Plans.</p> <p>1.2. NSDP 2024-2028 drafted and discussed at inter-ministerial meetings.</p> <p>1.3. PIP prepared by cycle and submitted for approval from the RGC. PIP used as a reference document for annual budget planning.</p> <p>1.4. MTR 2021 of NSDP 2019-2023 finalized and adopted by the RGC.</p> <p>1.5. The guideline for NSDP M&E prepared and adapted</p> <p>1.6. Strengthening harmonization of planning, budget and aid coordination (through linkage between planning and budgeting).</p> <p>1.7. Evidence generated to inform poverty reduction intervention and poverty measurement report including multi-dimensional and child poverty prepared.</p>
	<p>2. CSDGs Framework implemented through NSDP, SSDPs, and sub-national development plans and M&E the progress of achievement.</p>	<p>2.1. Review targets and indicators of CSDGs response to COVID-19 impact.</p> <p>2.2. VNR 2022 of CSDGs implementation prepared and presented in UN High-Level Political Forum.</p> <p>2.3. The progress of NSDP implementation and the progress of CSDGs achievement at sub-national level have been monitored for 2021, 2022 and 2023.</p>
	<p>3. Essential activities from National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2019-2023 fully implemented.</p>	<p>3.1. Conduct of censuses, surveys and other statistical compilations.</p> <p>3.2. NSS coordination and capacity building has been strengthened and implemented.</p> <p>3.3. Data use and access through modernization of ICT fully implemented.</p>
<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>	<p>1. Alignment of ODA support with national development priorities is further improved.</p>	<p>1.1. ODA contribution to the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggregate ODA requirement in NSDP (Baseline 2018: USD 1.38 bn; Target: USD 1.97 bn) - Percentage of ODA alignment with NSDP (Around 90% of the 2023 Target or \pm 10%) <p>1.2. Percentage of ODA using country results frameworks (Baseline 2018: 64%; Target: 80%)</p>
	<p>2. DCPS's partnership mechanisms and tools are implemented for better coordinating and mobilising development cooperation.</p>	<p>2.1. Consultation mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bilateral consultations (Baseline: as per donor programme cycle; Target: 5 per year) - Multi-stakeholder consultation in the framework of the DCPS 2019-2023 [Sectoral/TWG/NGO/ Sub-national Dialogue] (Target: 2 per mechanism) <p>2.2. Consolidation of JMIs and monitoring report (Target 1: New JMIs approved in 2021; Target 2: JMIs final report in 2024)</p> <p>2.3. Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation/Busan Survey (Target: Joint the monitoring exercise)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
	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)
<p>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).</p>		
<p>Education</p> <p>Completion rate of students in basic education increased with better learning outcomes.</p>	1. Decreased student repetition rate in primary education particularly in early grades.	1.1. Repetition rate in primary education target for SY2021/22 in the ESP is 4.9% (Male: 5.6%, Female: 3.4%).
	2. Increased students learning achievement in primary and lower secondary education (Writing and Math in Grade 6 and Writing and Math in Grade 8)	2.1. Percentage of students achieving at the “Below Basic” Proficiency level for Grade 6: - Writing: Decreased from 39.6% in SY 2017/18 to 33.6% in SY 2020/21 - Math: Decreased from 53.2% in 2015/16 to 47.2% in SY 2020/21 2.2. Percentage of students achieving at the “Below Basic” Proficiency level for Grade 8: - Writing: Decreased from 71% in SY 2017/18 to 65% in SY 2021/22 - Math: Decreased from 36.3% in 2017/18 to 30.3% in SY 2021/22
	3. Student enrolment in lower secondary education increased and dropout rate reduced.	3.1. Target for Lower secondary Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in SY 2022/23 is 66.7% (Male: 65%, Female: 72%). 3.2. Target for Dropout rate at lower secondary education in SY2021/22 is 10.3% (Male: 10.9%, Female: 9.2%).
<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>	1. Improved quality of TVET to meet labour market demands.	1.1. Percentage of graduates access to employment and self-employment (Baseline 2020: 73%, Target 2023: 75%). 1.2. Percentage of the satisfaction of employers and trainees in TVET (Baseline 2020: 82%, Target 2023: 85%). 1.3. Number of TVET instructors trained to enhance the quality of training (Baseline 2020: 572 [F: 98], Target 2021-2023: 2,000 [F at least 400]).

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
	2. Expanded TVET in supporting of socio-economic development.	2.1. Number of students trained in short course programme [F at least 50%], (Baseline 2020: 37,333 [F: 18,334], Target 2021-2023: 117,000 [F at least 58,500]). 2.2. Number of student enrolment for TVET programme CQF level 1-5 is increased, at least 20% per year [F at least 25%], (Baseline 2020:12,193 [F: 3,451], Target 2021-2023: 62,000 [F at least 15,500]). 2.3. Number of enrolment for qualification assessments by RPL/RCC in priority skills areas, with annual increase of 10% [F at least 15%], (Baseline 2020: 2,276 [F: 305], Target 2021-2023: 6,000 [F at least 900]).
	3. Strengthened Public-Private Partnership and cooperation with other partners to ensure the TVET sustainability.	3.1. Number of MOUs signed between TVET institutions and industries/private institutions (Baseline 2020: 63, Target 2021-2023: 200). 3.2. Number of TVET students participate in internship at the industry (Baseline 2020: 4,233 [F: 784], Target 2021-2023: 15,000 [F at least 3,750]). 3.3. Number of students participates in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) programme (Baseline 2020: 572 [F: 32], Target 2021-2023: 1,800 [F at least 450]).
Health 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.	1. Improved RMCH through enhancing quality and effectiveness of health care services	1.1. Proportion of births delivery at Health Facilities was 90% in 2020 and expected to achieve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 91% in 2021 - 92% in 2022 - 93% in 2023
HIV/AIDS AIDS eliminated as a public health threat by 2025 with 95-95-95 targets achieved.	1. 90-100-98 targets achieved	1.1. 90% of all PLHIV should know their HIV status. (Baseline 2019: 84%) 1.2. 100% of PLHIV who know their status are on treatment. (Baseline 2019: 100%) 1.3. 98% of PLHIV on treatment have suppressed viral load. (Baseline 2019: 96%)
	2. PLHIV are covered under ID Poor	2.1. % of PLHIV on ART is enrolled in ID Poor. (New Indicator Baseline: to be established in 2021)
	3. Increased domestic financing for AIDS response	3.1. 50% of overall AIDS expenditure is coming from the domestic budget by 2023. (Baseline 2017:24%)

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<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. The 2nd NSFSN 2019-2023 is disseminated, and implemented according to the six recommendations of the Prime Minister (Government directive Sor Chor Nor 934) and law enforcement is supported (e.g. breastmilk substitutes, food fortification and food safety standards).</p> <p>1.2. Annual joint assessment reports developed and submitted to Global SUN Movement Secretariat. (Two reports submitted in this period)</p> <p>1.3. Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder guidelines and platforms are developed to advocate and promote sector-led and joint priorities for FSN and related topics (e.g. food systems, climate change, social protection, cross-cutting issues, COVID-19)</p>
	<p>2. Strengthened national & sub-national coordination of FSN applying the Twin Track Approach of the 2nd NSFSN 2019-2023 (aligning sector-led and joint priority actions).</p>	<p>2.1. National and sub-national coordination mechanisms for WASH and Nutrition Alignment are strengthened.</p> <p>2.2. Sub-Working Groups (SWGs) for the six Joint Priority Actions of the 2nd NSFSN 2019-2023 are established and operating at national level (including healthy diets; food value chains, food safety and fortification; community-led nutrition; social assistance and FSN; FSN in disaster management and climate change).</p> <p>2.3. A strategy to scale-up the Provincial Working Groups for Coordinating Food Security and Nutrition (PWG-FSN) is developed.</p>
	<p>3. Strengthen information & knowledge management mechanism to collect evidence, promote and monitor Food Security and Nutrition (FSN).</p>	<p>3.1. Strengthen and harmonize the information and knowledge management concerning sector-led and joint priority actions for FSN (healthy diets; nutrition-sensitive WASH; food value chains, food safety and fortification; community-led nutrition; social assistance and FSN; FSN in disaster management and climate change).</p> <p>3.2. Strengthen the monitoring and reporting mechanism on FSN.</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<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 <i>National Gender Equality Policy</i> 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 2021: 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 2021: 1=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: 0; Target: 2021-2023)</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 2021: 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 2021: 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 2021: 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 2021: 1=yes)</p> <p>3.2. 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). (Target: quarterly meeting)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<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: 6 [WASH MIS]; 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: 25 [WASH MIS]; Target: 25); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>1.3. Number of communes with budget allocation for <i>Rural Water Supply</i> in commune investment plan (Baseline: 219; Target: 1,400); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>1.4. Number of communes with budget allocation for <i>Rural Sanitation</i> in commune investment plan (Baseline: 308; Target: 1,400); (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: 322; Target: 770); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>2.2. Number of communes implementing climate-resilient Water Safety Plan based on the national guideline for rural WSP (Baseline: 111; Target: 500); (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: 6; Target: 25); (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: 187; Target: 600) (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>3.2. Number of ODF Districts (Baseline: 13; Target: 30); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>3.3. Number of ODF Provinces (Baseline: 0; Target: 4); (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p> <p>3.4. Number of Districts with entrepreneurs providing basic sanitation products and services (Baseline: 185; Target: 204); (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: 313; Target: 600) (Means of verification: WASH MIS)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<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).</p>		
<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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalization of the “Comprehensive Master Plan on Intermodal Transport Connectivity and Logistics System for Cambodia 2021-2030” by 2021(Baseline 2020: Interim MP on Intermodal Transport Connectivity and Logistics was approved) - Start-up the Project for Development of Phnom Penh Logistics Complex (PP-LC) (Baseline 2020: Negotiation on Framework Agreement is completed) - Start-up the Project for Development of Sihanouk Ville Logistics Complex under PPP scheme (Baseline 2020: Pre-feasibility study of SHV-LC is completed) <p>1.2. Rehabilitate and construct national roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue/start-up the rehabilitation and construction of national roads NR5, NR4, NR71C, NR10, NR48, NR31, NR33, NR41, NR7, NR23, PR312. Baseline 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NR5 - North Section (Battambang-Sri Sophorn): 89.75% of construction is completed • NR5 - Middle Section (Thlea M'am-Battambang): 23.02% of construction is completed • NR5 - South Section (Prek Kdam-Thlea M'am): 35.62% completed • NR5-Middle Section (Sri Sophorn-Poi Pet): 35.4Km: N/A • NR71C: (Tbong Khmom-Chomka): Resettlement work is under progress • NR10: 42.40% of construction is completed • NR48: Bidding Evaluation for Contractor selection is under progress • Maintenance NR4: Preparing to open bidding packages • NR31, NR33, NR41, NR7: N/A - Operationalisation of the Road Asset Management System managed by MPWT - Support upgrading the Road Crash Sate Base System in partnership with National Road Safety Commission and MPWT - Construction of Phnom Penh-Sihanouk Ville Expressway is completed by 2022 (Baseline 2020: 31.91% is completed) - Negotiation of Phnom Penh-Bavet Expressway Construction is completed and Concession Agreement is prepared (Baseline 2020: Framework Agreement was signed)

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
		<p>1.3. Develop New Container Terminal and Port EDI and Improving Container Terminal Operation and Management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start-up the construction of new container terminal in Sihanouk Ville Port (Phase1) with 350m in length and -14.5m in depth (Baseline 2020: Detailed design is on-going) - Start-up the construction of new Container Terminal Expansion at Sihanouk Ville Port – Phase 2 and 3 (Baseline 2020: F/S is on-going) - Complete the development of port EDI System for Port modernisation by 2023. (Baseline 2020: Contract under JICA Grant Aid was signed) - Container Terminal operation and management is improved (Baseline 2020: JICA TCP is on-going) <p>1.4. Find solution to mitigate traffic congestion in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phnom Penh Traffic Data is updated (Baseline 2020: Traffic data was last updated in 2012 by JICA) - Improve Bus Service Operation in Phnom Penh (Baseline 2020: JICA TCP is on-going) - Improve Capacity of Traffic Management System in Phnom Penh (Baseline 2020: N/A) - Feasibility Study Subway system in Phnom Penh is studied (Baseline 2020: F/S study of AGT was completed by JICA, and F/S of Monorail was completed by CCECC (China)) - Develop Walkable City and Green Mobility strategy and action plan for Siem Reap (Baseline 2020: World Bank study is on-going)
	<p>2. Development of rural physical infrastructure.</p>	<p>2.1. 3,958 Km of rural roads are constructed and connected as networks for a better accessibility (3034Km is the remaining uncompleted section from the previous target set in 2019-2020, and additional 924Km are newly added to the target) (Baseline 2020: 995 Km; Target by year: 2021: 1,196 Km, 2022: 1,315 Km, and 2023: 1,447Km)</p> <p>2.2. 2,991 Km of rural roads are improved into DBST and Concrete to be resilient with climate change issues (Baseline 2020:382 Km; Target by year: 2021: 904 Km, 2022: 994 Km, and 2023: 1093 Km)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
	<p>3. Enhance digital infrastructure through the integration of submarine cable systems, which features efficient and stable operation, smoothly expansion of interconnection bandwidth in a timely manner, getting ready for business and people to participate in the digital transformation</p>	<p>3.1. Optical submarine cable and related infrastructure from Sihanouk Ville to Hong Kong is constructed. (Baseline: Feasibility Study is completed and the supervision service contract was signed; Target 2021-2023: complete lay out subsea cable system approximately 2715Km and cable landing stations)</p> <p>3.2. Phnom Penh - Sihanouk Ville Backbone Cable System along the Phnom Penh - Sihanouk expressway is constructed (Baseline: N/A; Target 2021-2023: complete lay out the optical fibre cable 230 Km in total and installation of transmission equipment)</p> <p>3.3. National Data Centre (NDC) in Phnom Penh is built (Baseline: N/A; Target 2021-2023: complete construction (NDC) and facilities)</p> <p>3.4. Digital Infrastructure and broadband connections: Critical infrastructure gaps are identified, and procurement advanced for improving broadband connections for critical sub-national government facilities and Improvement of the Government digital infrastructure (cloud)</p>
	<p>4. Increase power supply capacity to be more reliable and reduce power losses</p>	<p>4.1. National power transmission network is improved Baseline 2020: 3,129.83 km of Transmission Lines (HV) has been extended: - 500 kV: 179 Km - 230 kV: 1,881.13 Km - 115 kV: 1,069.70 Km Target 2023: 3,564.83 km of Transmission Lines (HV) is extended: - 500 kV: 251 Km - 230 kV: 1,989.13 Km - 115 kV: 1,294.70 Km</p> <p>4.2. Rural Electrification System is improved Baseline 2020: - 37,161 km of distribution network (MV) has been extended (Invested by EDC 17,169 km, Invested by Licensee 19,992 km) - 40,592 km of distribution network (LV) has been extended (Invested by EDC 8,820 Km, Invested by Licensee 31,772 km) Target 2023: - 40,061 km of distribution network (MV) is extended - Distribution network (LV) is extended (Note: Target number cannot be identified as of now)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<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).</p>		
<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>	<p>1. Improving the National Single Window system on parts that are under the CDC’s responsibilities to be more efficient and simplified.</p>	<p>1.1. Number of Online QIP Master list application increases</p>
<p>Favourable Environment for business, investment and development resulted from regulatory reforms, revision of investment incentive schemes and enhanced competition.</p>	<p>1. The number of investors visit CDC increases</p>	<p>1.1. The number of investors visit CDC increased by 10%</p>
	<p>2. CDC’s registered investment capital and projects increases</p>	<p>2.1. The number of registered investment capital increased by 20% 2.2. The number of registered investment projects increased by 10%</p>
	<p>3. More jobs are created</p>	<p>3.1. The number of jobs increased by 5%</p>
<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</p>	<p>1. Improved agricultural productivity and diversification and its export volume</p>	<p>1.1. Agricultural land productivity (Baseline 2020: 1,804 USD/ha; Target 2023: 2,024 USD /ha) 1.2. Agricultural labour productivity (Baseline 2020: 2,000 USD/farmer; Target 2023: 2,419 USD/ farmer) 1.3. Increase in ratio of crop diversification (Baseline 2020: 64.55%; Target 2023: 67.79%) 1.4. Increase in total volume of agricultural crop export (Baseline 2020: 6.29 million tonnes; Target 2023: 7.7 million tonnes)</p>

* 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 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
<p>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>	<p>2. Improved animal health and production</p>	<p>2.1. Increase in total meat production (Baseline 2020: 247 thousand tonnes; Target 2023: 270 thousand tonnes)</p>
	<p>3. Improve water resources management (Operation & Maintenance [O&M] and Farmer Water Users Communities [FWUC] development) and development and expansion of irrigation system.</p>	<p>3.1. Development of irrigated capacity on rice crop up to 30,000 ha per year (Baseline 2021: 1,892,359 ha; Target 2023: 1,952,359) 3.2. Increase in irrigated capacity for subsidiary crops up to 500 ha per year (Baseline 2021: 4,913 ha; Target 2023: 6,913 ha) 3.3. Establishment of 7 Farmer Water Users Communities (FWUC) annually (Baseline 2021: 565; Target 2023: 579) 3.4. Increase operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes 41 per year (Baseline 2021: 331; Target 2023: 413) 3.5. Increase FWUC capacity building 15 per year (Baseline 2021: 148; Target 2023: 178) (Small scale irrigation system has been transferred to sub-national level follow up by decentralization procedure).</p>
<p>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 members.</p>	<p>1. Production and community forests management improved</p>	<p>1.1. Revised Guideline on the preparation of the Community Forestry Management Plan (CFMP) development (Baseline: 0; Target: Revised Guideline approved) 1.2. Number of CFMP approved (20 CFMP/year); (Baseline 2020: 103 [70,991 ha]; Target: 60 CFMP approved) 1.3. Number of Community Forestry (CFs) able to access financial support for livelihood improvement (Baseline 2020: 54 CFs; Target: 30 CFs received financial support) 1.4. Number of hectares of degraded forest land to be reforested/restored (Baseline 2020 = 4,250.18 ha; Target: 15,000 hectares of degraded forest land reforested/restored) 1.5. Number of seedlings produced and distributed to the public and local community (Baseline 2020: 4,605,911 seedlings; Target: 1,800,000 seedlings distributed)</p>
	<p>2. Forests biodiversity protected and improved</p>	<p>2.1. Number of wildlife rescued and released (Baseline 2020: 4,155 wildlife; Target: 2,400 wildlife rescued and released) 2.2. Area established as research plots per year for tree species established (Baseline 2019-2020: 71.50 ha; Target: 30 hectares of land established as research plots)</p>

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
	3. Forestry Law enforcement, and governance improved	3.1. Number of relevant stakeholders trained and engaged in consultative meetings per year (Baseline 2020: 1,463 participants [566 women]; Target: 600 relevant stakeholders) 3.2. Development of Timber Legality Definition for Cambodia (Baseline: 0; Target: Timber Legality Definition developed) 3.3. Development of Forest Resource Management Information System (FRMIS) (Baseline=0; Target: FRMIS established)
	4. Strategies and action plan for production and community forests developed and approved	4.1. Development of Production Forest Strategic Plan (PFSP) 2021-2030 (Baseline: 0; Target PFSP 2021-2030 approved and implementation initiated)
Fisheries Sustainably strengthened fisheries resources management and development.	1. Natural fish catch production maintained (NSDP target)	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 2020: 535,900 metric tons including 122,700 tons from marine production; Target 2023: 600,000 metric tons [SPF update target and ASDP 2019-2023]) 1.2. Total State conservation area under effective management (i.e. scoring above 4 using FiA/DFC's assessment methodology); (Baseline 2018: 66,120 ha of inland fish conservation areas and 2,469 ha of marine conservation areas assessed as strongly protected; Target 2023: 172, 746 ha for freshwater and 9, 840 ha for marine conservation) 1.3. Number of strong CFi [i.e. scoring above 4 at the CFi effectiveness assessment led by CFDD and DAD] (Baseline 2018: 50 CFis and estimated 50 CFRs; Target 2023: 300 CFis [ASDP target] and 325 CFRs)
	2. Increased aquaculture production by 20% annually	2.1. Total aquaculture production from both fresh water and marine aquaculture (Baseline 2020: 400,400 metric tons [FiA annual report]; Target 2023: 619,000 metric tons [ASDP]) 2.2. Cumulated number of farmers trained on GAqP during the period (Baseline 2020: 0; Target 2023: 3,000) 2.3. Cumulated number of hatcheries trained on GAqP during the period (Baseline 2020: 0; Target 2023: 100) 2.4. Total annual seed production from domestic hatcheries (private and public); (Baseline 2020: 235,000,000 heads; Target 2023: 350,000,000)

Outcome 2019-2023	Output 2021-2023	Output Indicator 2021-2023
	3. Improved quality and safety of fisheries products' consumption from capture and aquaculture	3.1. Number of annual inspections of fisheries establishments and locations (including aquaculture farms) for fishery product; (Baseline 2020: 50; Target 2023: 200 [National plan of inspection of the quality and safety of fish and fishery products]) 3.2. Number of fish handling and processing establishments (including aquaculture farms) that are certified for good sanitary practices (Baseline 2020: 0; Target 2023: 100)
Mine Action A national mine action program that addresses human security and supports socio-economic development.	1. Known mine/ERW contaminated area is released for socio-economic development.	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.
	2. Reduction in the number of mine/ERW casualties	2.1. Number of mine/ ERW casualties is reduced 10% annually.
	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.	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.
Climate Change* Level of institutional readiness for climate change response (from CSDG 13 and NSDP) – Information component.	1. Long-term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality	1.1. Status of Long-term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (Baseline: 0; Target: the strategy is developed and submitted to UNFCCC)
	2. GHG emission reduction	2.1. Status of sub-decree on GHG emission reduction mechanisms (Baseline: Drafted; Target: the sub-decree is adopted)
	3. Cambodia's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system for its commitments under NDC is operational	3.1. Status of MRV system for the Cambodia updated NDC: This is on-going (the system designed but not yet operational)

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