



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា  
លេខ: ៩៩៩.៨៨៨

ប្រធាន សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
៩៩៩.៨៨៨

**សេចក្តីផ្តែម**

**ទី១**

**អ្នកជនករណៈជាមួយនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ - ២០១៨**

**រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល**

- ពានយើង្ហាមមួលឯកនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- ពានយើង្ហាមព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ ៩៩/រកត/០៩១៣/៩០៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៩ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការកែងកាំរៀបចំការងារភ្នែកកិច្ចការនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- ពានយើង្ហាមព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ ៩៩/រកត/១២១៣/១៣៩៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការកែងកាំរៀបចំការងារភ្នែកកិច្ចការនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- ពានយើង្ហាមព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ ៩៩/រកត/០៩១៦/៣៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៩ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការកែងកាំរៀបចំការងារភ្នែកកិច្ចការនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- ពានយើង្ហាមព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ ០២/នស/៩៩ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៩ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើប្រាប់ស្តីពីការងារភ្នែកកិច្ចការនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា និងព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ ៩៩/រកត/០៩០៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៣ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើប្រាប់ស្តីពីការងារភ្នែកកិច្ចការនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- ពានយើង្ហាមព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ ៦០ អនក្រ. ហក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៥ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងការប្រព័ន្ធដែលក្រុមប្រើប្រាប់ស្តីពីការងារភ្នែកកិច្ចការនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- យោងតាមការចារ៉ាចំពាច់របស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល

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សេចក្តីអាជីវកម្ម

ព្រំរចនជាក់ឱ្យអនុវត្តន៍ទៅសម្រាកភាមដាម្បូមគ្នា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨-២០១៩ ដូចមានចំណងក្នុងភាគអប់នឹងសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ ដើម្បីលើកកម្ពស់គណនោយ្យភាពខ្លួនឯសរាងកដិស្សាកិច្ចលិនដៃគុណអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ក៏ដូចជាដោដើម្បីបង្កើនប្រសិទ្ធភាព និងភាពសំគិតិសិទ្ធិនៃបិរញ្ញាប្រទេសហប្រជិបតិការ សម្រាប់តាំងដល់ការអនុវត្តផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩-២០១៩ និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រសិកិច្ចសហប្រជិបតិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងភាពជាជៃគុណ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩-២០១៩ ។

ବ୍ୟାକିନୀ ୫.

ប្រគល់ភាគកើច្ចុងនឹងកុត្តម ឱន ថ្មីនិងថ្មី នៃរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទូលបន្ទុកបេសកកម្មពិសេស អនុប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សា អភិវឌ្ឍន៍កុត្តជាតិ ដើម្បីសម្របសម្រល និងការម៉ានការអនុវត្តសម្រាករាយការពាណិជ្ជការ ហើយត្រូវបានបញ្ជាការណ៍អំពី វិវាទភាពនៃការអនុវត្តជាន់នៃ សម្រេចនៅខោលាងកន្លែងឡើង ពិនិត្យ និងពិនិត្យអនុសាសន៍ ។

ଶ୍ରୀକାଳ ୩. -

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କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିକ ଜ୍ଞାନ :

- ក្រសួងព្រះយេរោងកំពង់
  - អគ្គលេខាធិការន្ទាន់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាគម្ពន់
  - អគ្គលេខាធិការន្ទាន់ក្រុមសកា
  - អគ្គលេខាធិការន្ទាន់ក្រុមសកា
  - ទីស្តីក្រសួងកណ្តាល: ម៉ែមប្រើ
  - អគ្គលេខាធិការការដំឡើងកិច្ចាល
  - ខ្លួនការលើយសមេទិន្នន័យហាលេខាបត្រិកិច្ចាលយកសម្រួលត្រូវ
  - ខ្លួនការលើយសរុបចំណុចនូវបានការពារក្នុងក្រសួងកណ្តាល
  - សម្រាប់ការ ២ ប្រការ ៣ និង ៤ ក្នុងការ ៦ «ដើម្បីអូរភ្នែក»
  - ការកិច្ច
  - ឯកសារ - ការបញ្ជីកិច្ច

ກັດຕາເກີ່ມເຕົາ ໂສຕ. ໧ ແລ້ວ ຂອງລັດ ພຳ ເມືອນ





Unofficial Translation

Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation Religion King

សាសនាគម្ពុជាប្រជាមានៈ

Royal Government of Cambodia  
No: 33 SSR

**Decision**  
On the Joint Monitoring Indicators 2017-2018

**Royal Government**

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0913/903 dated 24 September 2013 on the Formation of the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1213/1393 dated 21 December 2013 on the reshuffling and complementing members of the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0416/368 dated 04 April 2016 on reshuffling and complementing members of the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. 02/NS/94 dated 20 July 1994 promulgating the Law on Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. 03/NS/94 dated 05 August 1994 promulgating the Law on Investment of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Royal Decree No. 0303/NS dated 24 March 2003 promulgating the Law on the Amendment of the Law on Investment of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Sub-Decree No. 60/ANK.BK dated 05 April 2016 on Organization and Functioning of the Council for the Development of Cambodia;
- Pursuant to the need of the Royal Government;

**Hereby Decided**

**Article 1:**

To promulgate the implementation of the Joint Monitoring Indicators 2017-2018 which is attached to this decision to promote mutual accountability between the Royal Government of Cambodia and its Development Partners and to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of development cooperation in supporting the implementation of the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 and the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy 2014-2018.

**Article 2:**

H.E. Chin Bun Sean, Senior Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Council for Development of Cambodia, shall have the overall responsibilities to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Joint Monitoring Indicators and shall produce a progress report of their implementation and submit to Samdech Prime Minister for review and advice.

**Article 3:**

The Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CRDB/CDC) under the overall management of H.E. Chhieng Yanara, Minister attached to the Prime

Minister, in collaboration with Ministries and Agencies of the Royal Government, Development Partners and other relevant stakeholders shall be the Secretariat to lead the implementation of the Joint Monitoring Indicators. The Secretariat shall report annual progress activities to H.E. Chin Bun Sean, Senior Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Council for Development of Cambodia.

**Article 4:**

Minister in-charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Economy and Finance, the First Vice-Chairman of the Council for the Development of Cambodia, Ministers and Heads of all ministries and Institutions, Chairs of the Technical Working Groups, Development Partners and other relevant stakeholders shall implement this Decision from the date it is signed.

Phnom Penh, 05 April 2017

**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 Samdech - Excellency Deputy Prime Ministers
- As per article 2, 3 and 4 "for implementation"
- Royal Gazette
- Doc - Archives

ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ମହାକାଵ୍ୟାମିତିରେ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାର କରିଛି ।

លេខរូប	ឈ្មោះ	អាជីវកម្ម	ឈ្មោះ	អាជីវកម្ម
៤០១៤ - ២០១៤	សារិន ឈុន	សារិន ឈុន	ឈុន សារិន	ឈុន សារិន
៤០១៥ - ២០១៥	សារិន ឈុន	សារិន ឈុន	ឈុន សារិន	ឈុន សារិន

លេខរូប	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ
លេខទី២	សារិយាយ	សារិយាយ	សារិយាយ	សារិយាយ
ការអនុវត្តន៍របស់រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី	និងនិធីទេសចរណ៍យើងីជី ត្រូវបានរៀបចំ	និងនិធីទេសចរណ៍យើងីជី ត្រូវបានរៀបចំ	និងនិធីទេសចរណ៍យើងីជី ត្រូវបានរៀបចំ	និងនិធីទេសចរណ៍យើងីជី ត្រូវបានរៀបចំ



ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	អាជីវកម្ម	អាជីវកម្ម	អាជីវកម្ម
ឃុក	និងរដ្ឋបាល ពេទ្យ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ

























ល.រ.ល.ស.ល.ស.	ឈ្មោះ	ភូមិ	ឈុំ	សង្កាត់	ឈុំ	សង្កាត់
ល.រ.ល.ស.ល.ស.	ឈ្មោះ	ភូមិ	ឈុំ	សង្កាត់	ឈុំ	សង្កាត់
ឈ្មោះ ល.រ.ល.ស.ល.ស.						



លក្ខណៈស្នើសុំ កុំព្យូទ័រ ៤០១៨-៤០១៩	នាក់បានបាយ ៣០១៧ - ៤០១៨	នាក់បានបាយ ៣០១៧ - ៤០១៨	<p>អនុវត្តន៍យាយទាន់រាយរាយនៃ និងអភិបាលនីមួយៗ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ប្រុបខ្លួនគាល់យោបាយគាំសង្គម ត្រូវបានអនុវត្តន៍ដោយលាងស្តី</li> <li>- ហុយវីរុញ្ញតិត្រូវការសង្គម និងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តន៍ដោយលាងស្តី</li> <li>- ឯកសារការាលអមុន្តប្រើបានពាណិជ្ជកម្ម</li> </ul> <p>ឯ. ការបង្កើនតំបន់ប្របសណ្ឌប័ណ្ណរីនឹងយោបាយ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- រួមឱ្យដោតិលង្ហោះនានា ឬ ត្រូវបានបាយ និងនូវតំតាមរីត្រូវបានបង្កើនពាណិជ្ជកម្ម</li> <li>- អនុវត្តន៍ត្រូវដោតិ និងត្រូវក្រោមពាណិជ្ជកម្ម</li> <li>- ប្រើបង្កើនសំណង់ចំណែករាជក្រឹតិនិងសង្គមទាន់សង្គមប័ណ្ណរីនឹងយោបាយ</li> <li>- ការិនិកសារការិច្ឆិនិងអនាមុខនៃសារពីនិងប្រើបង្កើនការ និងការសំណើជីថិជ្ជកម្ម</li> <li>- ប្រើបង្កើនសំណង់ដើម្បីយោបង្កើនអនុមាលិករាយការ</li> <li>- ប៉ូន្មានរាយការពីចិត្តប្រុងបានពីអនុសាលាមកម្មប្រើបង្កើនពាណិជ្ជកម្ម</li> <li>- ដែនការអ្នកសំណង់ពីចិត្តប្រុងបានពីអនុសាលាមកម្មប្រើបង្កើនពាណិជ្ជកម្ម</li> </ul> <p>ឯ. ការពើរាយការិច្ឆិនិងការបែងសង្គមប្រើបង្កើនពាណិជ្ជកម្ម</p>
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## 2017-2018 Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs)

The Royal Government's vision for the fifth mandate and beyond, based on the Rectangular Strategy – Phase III (para 10) "is to build a Cambodian society which is peaceful with political stability, security and social order; a prosperous nation with long-term economic growth, sustainable and equitable development, enhanced livelihoods of people, and reduced poverty incidence; a society which is committed to environmental protection, enhanced culture and national identity which firmly adheres to the principles of multi-party democracy and shows respect for human rights and dignity; and an advanced society with well-connected social fabrics and well-educated and culturally advanced population who enjoy a good standard of living and live in harmony both within the society and family; and a noble nation with high reputation in international fora and a full-fledged member of the international community with equal rights and functioning on equal footing as other members."

The JMIs, which are based on principles of mutual accountability for achieving development results, provide a framework for setting medium-term goals based on development outcomes that have been prioritized in the Rectangular Strategy. Outputs – with indicators – were agreed by the TNGs to guide activities during the period 2014-2015. Based on the NSDP mid-term review findings, the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) localization exercise, the Development Finance Assessment (DFA), sector policy reviews and new policies such as the Industrial Development Policy (IDP), a renew set of JMIs for the 2017-2018 period are agreed to guide further actions. The JMIs, which are presented here and aligned with four priority areas of the Rectangular Strategy (para 14), therefore represent some of the highest priority work for 2017-2018 to be implemented by the Royal Government with the support of its development partners.

Outcome 2014-2018	Output 2017-2018	Output Indicator 2017-2018	Output Indicator 2017-2018	
			Core of the Rectangular Strategy: Good Governance – The Rectangular Strategy, para 14(4) prioritizes Strengthening institutional capacity and governance of public institutions in order to improve the efficiency of public service delivery and investment climate through: (1) Continuing legal and judicial reforms to ensure social justice and promote rights of people along with integrity, transparency and accountability of civil service; (2) Continuing reform of public administration including decentralization and de-concentration and strengthening oversight institutions to bring public services closer to the people; promoting democratic process at sub-national level and to ensure checks-and-balances in the exercise of power; (3) Continuing public financial management reform to ensure efficiency in budget allocation and use of funds; (4) Within the scope of good governance the following components are further identified: (a) fighting corruption; (b) fighting corruption; (c) public administration reform; (d) reform of the armed forces.	Core of the Rectangular Strategy: Good Governance – The Rectangular Strategy, para 14(4) prioritizes Strengthening institutional capacity and governance of public institutions in order to improve the efficiency of public service delivery and investment climate through: (1) Continuing legal and judicial reforms to ensure social justice and promote rights of people along with integrity, transparency and accountability of civil service; (2) Continuing reform of public administration including decentralization and de-concentration and strengthening oversight institutions to bring public services closer to the people; promoting democratic process at sub-national level and to ensure checks-and-balances in the exercise of power; (3) Continuing public financial management reform to ensure efficiency in budget allocation and use of funds; (4) Within the scope of good governance the following components are further identified: (a) fighting corruption; (b) fighting corruption; (c) public administration reform; (d) reform of the armed forces.
Legal and Judicial Reform	1. Justice policy revised and applied  Judicial Service & access to justice are strengthened	1.1. World Justice Project's rule of law index increased (baseline: 0.33 in 2016; target: 0.40 in 2018) 1.2. Decrease jail overcrowding (baseline: 19% prison occupancy rate in 2015; target: 150% in 2018) 1.3. Increase in legal aid budget (baseline in 2016: 75 thousand USD; target: +20% annually in 2018) 1.4. Draft Laws on Bailiffs, Notaries and Clerks prepared, through transparent and consultative processes (baseline: 0; target: 3) 1.5. Pre-trial detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (baseline: 65%; target: 45%) 1.6. Number of convictions resulting in non-custodial sentences (baseline: 0; target: 50) 1.7. Number of women whose convictions resulted in non-custodial sentences (baseline: 0; target: 5)	1.1. World Justice Project's rule of law index increased (baseline: 0.33 in 2016; target: 0.40 in 2018) 1.2. Decrease jail overcrowding (baseline: 19% prison occupancy rate in 2015; target: 150% in 2018) 1.3. Increase in legal aid budget (baseline in 2016: 75 thousand USD; target: +20% annually in 2018) 1.4. Draft Laws on Bailiffs, Notaries and Clerks prepared, through transparent and consultative processes (baseline: 0; target: 3) 1.5. Pre-trail detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (baseline: 65%; target: 45%) 1.6. Number of convictions resulting in non-custodial sentences (baseline: 0; target: 50) 1.7. Number of women whose convictions resulted in non-custodial sentences (baseline: 0; target: 5)	1.1. World Justice Project's rule of law index increased (baseline: 0.33 in 2016; target: 0.40 in 2018) 1.2. Decrease jail overcrowding (baseline: 19% prison occupancy rate in 2015; target: 150% in 2018) 1.3. Increase in legal aid budget (baseline in 2016: 75 thousand USD; target: +20% annually in 2018) 1.4. Draft Laws on Bailiffs, Notaries and Clerks prepared, through transparent and consultative processes (baseline: 0; target: 3) 1.5. Pre-trail detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (baseline: 65%; target: 45%) 1.6. Number of convictions resulting in non-custodial sentences (baseline: 0; target: 50) 1.7. Number of women whose convictions resulted in non-custodial sentences (baseline: 0; target: 5)
Court Organisation	2. New court organisation established and adapted to the legal framework  3. Case and information management improved	2.1. Administrative secretariats staffed and operational (baseline: 0; target: 25 courts) 2.2. Guideline on Case Management/Registration adopted (baseline: 0; target: 1) 2.3. Establishment of Regional Appeal Courts (baseline: 1; target: 3) 2.4. Establishment of performance indicators for all courts (baseline: 0; target: 1)  3.1. Reduced backlog in lower courts (baseline: 42% civil cases and 87% criminal cases; target: 38% and 78%, respectively) 3.2. Assessment report on court registrars in Courts of 1st Instance completed (baseline: 0; target: 1) 3.3. Number of selected criminal judgments published (baseline: 0; target: 50) 3.4. Number of selected civil judgments published (baseline: 0; target: 50)	2.1. Administrative secretariats staffed and operational (baseline: 0; target: 25 courts) 2.2. Guideline on Case Management/Registration adopted (baseline: 0; target: 1) 2.3. Establishment of Regional Appeal Courts (baseline: 1; target: 3) 2.4. Establishment of performance indicators for all courts (baseline: 0; target: 1)  3.1. Reduced backlog in lower courts (baseline: 42% civil cases and 87% criminal cases; target: 38% and 78%, respectively) 3.2. Assessment report on court registrars in Courts of 1st Instance completed (baseline: 0; target: 1) 3.3. Number of selected criminal judgments published (baseline: 0; target: 50) 3.4. Number of selected civil judgments published (baseline: 0; target: 50)	2.1. Administrative secretariats staffed and operational (baseline: 0; target: 25 courts) 2.2. Guideline on Case Management/Registration adopted (baseline: 0; target: 1) 2.3. Establishment of Regional Appeal Courts (baseline: 1; target: 3) 2.4. Establishment of performance indicators for all courts (baseline: 0; target: 1)  3.1. Reduced backlog in lower courts (baseline: 42% civil cases and 87% criminal cases; target: 38% and 78%, respectively) 3.2. Assessment report on court registrars in Courts of 1st Instance completed (baseline: 0; target: 1) 3.3. Number of selected criminal judgments published (baseline: 0; target: 50) 3.4. Number of selected civil judgments published (baseline: 0; target: 50)
Public Administration Reform	1. Salary and allowance system is more efficient and performance-oriented.  The Cambodia Civil Service is more transparent, efficient, and effective in delivering services to the public.	1.1. All civil servants' minimum salary is increased to 1 Million Rials and more in 2018 and their salary is automatically transferred through their individual bank account. 1.2. Some specific positions in all sector, especially education and health sector, received a top up allowances so that their performance and productivity are improved.	1.1. All civil servants' minimum salary is increased to 1 Million Rials and more in 2018 and their salary is automatically transferred through their individual bank account. 1.2. Some specific positions in all sector, especially education and health sector, received a top up allowances so that their performance and productivity are improved.	1.1. All civil servants' minimum salary is increased to 1 Million Rials and more in 2018 and their salary is automatically transferred through their individual bank account. 1.2. Some specific positions in all sector, especially education and health sector, received a top up allowances so that their performance and productivity are improved.

Outcome 2014-2018	Output 2017-2018	Output Indicator 2017-2018
	2. HR Management processes for national and sub-national administrations are developed and implemented.	<p>2.1. The regulatory framework and guidelines required for managing and developing civil servants at central and sub-national level are drafted and approved.</p> <p>2.2. Selected administrative units at subnational and central level, including public service delivery offices and public administrative entities fully implement the PMS Guideline.</p>
	3. Quality and effectiveness of public service delivery has been improved.	<p>3.1. Legal framework of public service delivery is approved and disseminated throughout the country.</p> <p>3.2. M&amp;E Mechanism to ensure the quality and effectiveness of public service delivery process (particularly in the education and health sector) has been developed and introduced for both central and sub-national level of administration.</p>
Sub-National Democratic Development	1. DMs are provided sufficient discretionary resources to implement the general mandate.	1.1. By 2018 DM discretionary resources to implement the general mandate are financed through the DM Development Component, reaching 0.37% of the domestic revenues.
	2. Significant functions, staff and resources transferred from Central Government to DMs	<p>2.1. By 2018, at least 10 substantial functions are transferred to SNAs from the list of 28 function's agreed by NCDD in January 2017.</p> <p>2.2. By 2018, line ministry offices at DM are integrated into DM administration structures countywide.</p>
	3. HR management decentralized to SNAs	<p>3.1. By 2018, at least 25 DMKs and PCs, with vacancies, recruit staff using decentralized recruitment procedures.</p>
Public Financial Management	More effective and efficient public financial management with sustainable budget credibility, transparency, and budget policy linkages	<p>1.1. Budget Document (pre-budget statement, citizen budget, monthly, mid-year and end year, and TCF/E(GFS), and Annual Audit Reports are timely – according to OBI standard – and publicly available in machine readable formal.</p> <p>1.2. Strategic document for Budget System Reform 2017-2025, which includes the amendment of the Law on Financial System (2008) according to its direction.</p> <p>1.3. Adoption of government-wide medium-term expenditure framework for 2019-2021 (by 2018);</p> <p>2.1. Total government revenue as proportion of GDP reaches 18.66% (by 2017).</p> <p>2.2. Aggregated revenue outcome is at least 95% compared to the approved budget.</p> <p>2.3. Aggregated expenditure is within +/-5% compared to the approved budget.</p> <p>2.4. FMS implementation is in line with the Blue print for implementation of phase 2.</p> <p>3.1. Finalising the roll out of PB implementation to all line ministries</p> <p>3.2. Improve quality of BSP and PB at PB line ministries</p> <p>3.3. Prepare a mechanism to monitor PB implementation of the line ministries</p> <p>3.4. Collect and consolidate the performance reports of PB line ministries</p> <p>3.5. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (SDG1.a.2)</p>
Partnership & Harmonisation	Achievement of NSDP development goals is promoted through development cooperation being programmed and delivered in line with policies and priorities of the RSC and partnership principles	<p>1. Increased share of ODA using PFM system</p> <p>2. Development cooperation contributes to economic transformation through support to Industrial Development Policy (IDP 2015-2025)</p> <p>3. Increased institutional and human capacity to mobilise, manage and monitor diverse sources of development finances to support economic transition</p>
Planning & Poverty Reduction	National Prioritised Goals, including the achieving of CMDGs and SDGs through the approval and implementation of NSDP, and their implementation are assessed based on quality data and statistics as part of an effective	<p>1.1. Percentage of ODA using PFM system (baseline 2016: 57%, target to the end of 2018: 66%)</p> <p>2.1. Percentage of ODA to support IDPs' action plans and four key measures to be achieved by 2018 (baseline 2016: 7%, target to the end of 2018: 12%)</p> <p>2.2. Production of a Strategic Public Investment Plan for ODA resource mobilisation to support IDP implementation</p> <p>3.1. Prepare detailed inputs for the next NSDP to support economic transition</p> <p>1.1. New NSDP 2019-2023 drafted and approved by RGC</p> <p>1.2. Three-Year PIP Cycle prepared and submitted to the OCM. PIP report used as reference document for drawing up National Budget</p> <p>1.3. MTR 2016 of NSDP Reports finalized, published, and disseminated and End Report of NSDP 2014-2018 implementation prepared</p> <p>1.4. National M&amp;E Policy finalized and institutional arrangement for manage and implement it on 1 meetings</p>

Outcome 2014/2018	Output 2017/2018	Output Indicator 2017/2018
M&E system.	<p>2. CSDGs Framework finalized and disseminated and mainstreamed in the plans.</p> <p>3. National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2017-2023</p>	<p>1.5. Strengthening Harmonization of Planning budget and aid coordination (through linkage between Planning and Budgeting)</p> <p>1.6. NPP action plan implemented (Rectangular Strategy 4 of RS III) 1.7. Evidence generated to inform poverty reduction intervention and Poverty measurement report including child poverty prepared</p> <p>2.1. CSDGs Framework approved, published, and disseminated</p> <p>3.1. Statistics Law and related Sub-decrees are amended and adopted.</p> <p>3.2. NSDS 2017 – 2023 Formulation</p> <p>3.3. Census, major surveys and selected thematic studies (target: 5 conducted)</p> <p>3.4. Alternative Surveys (target: 9 different surveys)</p> <p>3.5. Key Statistical Reports (target: 9 different reports)</p> <p>3.6. A geo-spatial data framework for regional and local development developed</p> <p>3.7. Cambodia SDGs Indicators Monitoring framework updated</p>
Anti-Corruption <sup>1</sup>	<p>1. New and amendment-needed legal frameworks and measures necessary for fighting against corruption are identified.</p> <p>2. Anti-Corruption Education is educated to primary, secondary, high school and tertiary students across the country and students/trainees at Royal School of Administration, Royal Academy of Judicial Profession, Royal Military Academy, Royal Police Academy and Senior Military School.</p> <p>3. Cooperation between the private sector and the ACU in comply with the anti-corruption ethics is strengthened.</p> <p>4. Collaboration between public sector and ACU in combating corruption</p>	<p>1.1. Initial draft law on the protection of witnesses, experts, and victims and the draft law on the protection of reporting person are finalized for adoption at council of ministers.</p> <p>1.2. Draft report on self-assessment on legal, implementation, prevention of corruption have updated at the end of 2017 and expect to be final draft at mid-2018</p> <p>2.1. Percentage of trainer who has been trained until the end of 2018</p> <p>2.2. Percentage of student/pupil/participant who have been trained until the end of 2018</p> <p>2.3. Number of high school, primary school that include the anti-corruption module in their school curriculum as followed up by ACU</p> <p>2.4. Number of winners of the competition and rewards to encourage the teaching and learning of anti-corruption modules</p> <p>3.1. Number of private sector participate in series of anti-corruption program in private sector until the end of 2018</p> <p>3.2. Number of anti-corruption arrangements between the ACU and the private sector by the end of 2018</p> <p>3.3. Number of private sector and number of meeting on the implementation of MOU</p> <p>4.1. Number of new public service</p> <p>4.2. Number of anti-corruption action plan at each ministry</p> <p>4.3. Number of anti-corruption action plan at each ministry</p> <p>4.4. Code of conduct, rule, integrity, and conflict of interest available at each ministry</p> <p>Side 1 of the Rectangular Strategy: Promotion of the Agriculture Sector – The Rectangular Strategy, para 14(3), prioritizes the “Further development of and increasing value added in agriculture, in particular through: (1) Enhancing value added of milled rice production and export, especially fragrant and organic rice and other high value agricultural products including rubber, cashew nuts, corn, mung bean, soy bean, sesame, pepper, silk, fruits, coffee, vegetables and flowers; (2) Promoting livestock production and aquaculture to meet market demand such as meat, fish and milk products; (3) Encouraging private investment in agro-industry; and (4) Enhancing agricultural productivity, modernization and commercialization”. Within the scope of agricultural sector promotion, the following components are specifically identified: (a) improved productivity and diversification; (b) promotion of livestock farming and aquaculture; (c) land reform and clearance of mines and UXO; (d) sustainable management of natural resources.</p>
Agriculture & Water	<p>Enhanced agricultural productivity and diversification and improved water resource development and irrigation management</p>	<p>1. Paddy productivity increased</p> <p>2. Production of non-rice crops increased</p> <p>3. Irrigated land area for all crops increased</p>
Forestry <sup>2</sup>	<p>Sustainable forest management and conservation contributed to poverty alleviation</p>	<p>1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>2. Community Forestry strengthened and increased</p> <p>1.1. Average rice yield reached 3.10t/ha.</p> <p>2.1. The Crop Diversification Index reached 35% of total sown area.</p> <p>3.1. Irrigated area for rice crop reached 1,635 million ha.</p> <p>1.1. 48.16% of forests cover maintained in 2018</p> <p>2.1. 40 new CF site established with Prakas by MAF</p>

<sup>1</sup> MCI on Anti-Corruption has been set by the Anti-Corruption Unit for its own implementation and monitoring  
<sup>2</sup> MCI on Forestry has been set by the Forestry Administration for its own implementation and monitoring

Outcome 2014-2018	Output 2017-2018	Output Indicator 2017-2018
and macro-economic growth. (1.8% of GDP)	3. Reforestation	2.3. 40 CF Management Plan approved by FA
<b>Fisheries</b>  Sustainable management and conservation of fisheries resources for food security and national economy	1. Fisheries production stably maintained by 2018  2. The annual aquaculture production increases and a growing number of aquaculture farms adopt Good Aquaculture Practices  3. Medium and large-scale fish processing companies apply Good Hygiene Practices  4. The RGC policy, regulatory actions and services in the fisheries sub-sector are sufficient, appropriate and enabling.	3.1. 50,000 ha of forest plantation 3.2. 10 million seedling distributed for planting 3.3. 5 agro-forestry pilot areas  1.1. Capture fisheries production from all sources sustained at 600,000 tons by 2018 (SPF update target) 1.2. Total area under effective conservation (using area-specific criteria) 116,262 ha of the fisheries conservation areas effectively managed by the end of 2018. 1.3. 100 community fisheries are effective operational by the end of 2018.  2.1. Aquaculture production reached 248,400 tons by the end of 2018 (20% annual increase). 2.2. At least 20 medium/large scale commercial aquaculture operators adopted Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP)  3.1. At least 10 medium/large-scale fish processing manufacturers/companies have been certified to comply with Good Hygienic Practices (GHP), in particular, the quality seal. (SPF update target) 3.2. Two factories exported ready with HACCP certification  4.1. IUU EU red card lifted
<b>Mine Action</b>  A national mine action program that delivers measurable benefits for the human security and socio-economic development of people and communities affected by mine/ERW	1. Released land is productively used by intended beneficiaries for the development of their livelihoods and/or rural infrastructure.  2. Reduction in the number of reported mine/ERW casualties  3. Mine/ERW survivors are informed of their rights and have access to effective support services that restore their dignity and improve their quality of life.	1.1. Released at least 9,000 hectares of mine/ERW contaminated areas per year 1.2. The released areas is used by beneficiary for raising living standard and rural area infrastructure development 1.3. Training to MAP staff on land rights  2.1. Number of mine/ERW casualties dropped below 100 per year.  3.1. Observe Quality of Life Survey in 500 villages. 3.2. Effective and regular participation/advocacy by the CMAA focal point for mine/ERW survivors in national and international mine action meetings and other relevant for and networks
<b>Side 2 of the Rectangular Strategy: Development of Physical Infrastructure</b> – The Rectangular Strategy, para 14(2), prioritizes the “Continued investment in transport infrastructure and improving trade facilitation and develop a vibrant logistics system to maximize benefits from the development of a multimodal transport network system to ensure connectivity within the country and with other countries in the region and rest of the world; and to respond to urban development; The outcomes will include: (1) Lower transport costs; (2) Improved reliability and effectiveness; (3) Improvement in competitiveness; and (4) Increase in investment and trade. In addition, the Royal Government will continue to give high priority to the expansion of low-cost energy production and supply and distribution network, aimed at ensuring energy security, reliability and affordability to meet national development needs . Within the scope of infrastructure promotion, the following components are specifically identified (a) development of transport and urban infrastructure; (b) water resources and irrigation system management; (c) electricity power development; (d) ICT development	1. By the end of 2018: (a-1) To complete construction of major roads: NR1 (PP-Prek Kdam), NR5 (PP - Siem Reap) (a-2) To advance major new road projects: NR1 (Neak Loeutng - Baveu), NR3&7, NR5(Prek Kdam - Poipet), Expressway (PP-SHV, PP-Baveu); PP ring roads (a-3) To rehabilitate railway network (a-4) To expand SHV port  (b-1) To formulate National Logistics Council (b-2) To legislate the laws and regulation (b-3) To implement policies for traffic safety and overload control (b-4) To improve construction quality control and assurance (b-5) To advance public transport projects (b-6) To launch online system for vehicle registration	1. By the end of 2018: (a-1) To complete construction of major lines: Kandal-Prey Veng-Baveu(115kv), Steung Trieng-Kratie(230kv), SEZ
<b>Infrastructure &amp; Regional Integration</b>  Improved access to efficient and safe transport system, improved access to direct piped water, and finished construction of the national electricity grid network, in order to enhance the people's welfare and national competitiveness	2. National electricity grid network improvement: (a) Regional Grid Network improvement	2. By the end of 2018: (a-1) To complete construction of major lines: Kandal-Prey Veng-Baveu(115kv), Steung Trieng-Kratie(230kv), SEZ

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2017 - 2018	Output indicator 2017 - 2018
	(b) Urban Grid Network Improvement	(a-2) To advance major new projects; Bottom Sakor-Chamkar Loung (230kV, Koh Kong)
		(b-1) To complete construction of major lines; NPP-Chroy Chongwa-EPP-SPP (230kV) (b-2) To advance major new projects; Toul Kok-HunSen Park-Olympic Stadium-NCC(115kV, 230kV)
Side 3 of the Rectangular Strategy: Private Sector Development and Employment – The Rectangular Strategy, para 14(4), prioritizes "Strengthening institutional capacity and governance of public institutions in order to improve the efficiency of public service delivery and investment climate through... (4) increasing attractiveness of investment through reducing the cost of doing business and lowering entry barriers, reviewing and reforming incentive system, strengthening business confidence and predictability of government decision making as well as focusing on the effective functioning of Special Economic Zones". Within the scope of private sector development the following components are specifically identified: (a) promoting investment and business; (b) SME development; (c) labour market development; (d) banking and financial sector development.	Private sector development	1. Automation of key border agencies' process improves transparency and clearance time/cost.  2. Domestic investment increases and more formal and better jobs are created.  3. Implementation of a supplier development program improves SME supplier capacity and competitiveness.  4. PPP Enabling Environment including Legal and Institutional Framework, and Financing Mechanism established.
Side 4 of the Rectangular Strategy: Capacity Building and Human Resource Development – The Rectangular Strategy, para 14(1), prioritizes the "Development of human resources and ensuring competitiveness in an increasingly open regional labor market, through: (1) Training of skilled and productive labor to meet market demand and increase value added; (2) Developing regulatory frameworks, and building educational and vocational training institutions to respond to the above objective; (3) Encouraging private sector participation; and (4) Strengthening the quality of education and promoting scientific research, technology development and innovation". Within the scope of capacity building and human resource development the following components are specifically identified: (a) enhancing education, science and technology and technical training; (b) health and nutrition; (c) social protection; (d) gender equality	Education	Completion Rate of Students in Basic Education increased with better learning achievement.
	Health	1. Increased student promotion rate in primary particularly in early grades 2. Student enrolment in Lower Secondary increased and drop-out at the Lower Secondary reduced
	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene	A functional and sustainable national health system, producing improved results in sanitation, 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 through: (a) Expanded coverage of deliveries by skilled birth attendants at health facility (b) Expanded consultation services on birth spacing options  2. Improved nutrition status through: increased provision of counselling on exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding
		Increased access to and use of improved sanitation, hygiene and drinking water supply in rural areas (NSDP targets: 60% for access to improved rural sanitation and 60% for access to improved rural water supply)
		1. Improved institutional capacity for RWSSH service delivery  2. Increased financial resources for RWSSH service delivery
		1. Capacity of MRD and PDRD in planning, budgeting, implementing, and monitoring strengthened (MRD and PDRD reports). (baseline: Basic Capacity; target: Strong Capacity) 1.2. RWSSH function strengthened at District Administration (MRD and PDRD reports). (baseline: District Administration has no mandate on RWSSH; target: District administration is mandated for RWSSH as part of local service delivery)  2. Budget of MRD for RWSSH increased to amount required for NAP implementation (Government reports & DP investment mapping). (baseline: NID; target: > 80%) 2.2. Budget utilization rate against the activity plan for RWSSH increased (MRD budget reports). (baseline: NID; target: > 80%)

Outcome 2014-2018	Output 2017-2018	Output Indicator 2017-2018
	<p>3. Increased access to sustainable improved rural water supply</p> <p>4. Increased access to sustainable improved rural sanitation</p> <p>5. Increased hygiene behaviour change related to water and sanitation</p>	<p>2.3. Budget of Sub-National Administration (SNA) allocated for RWSSH (SNA investment and budget reports) (baseline: 0; target: Budget allocation in 50 districts for RWSS, and 100 districts for RSH)</p> <p>3.4. Percent of rural households that have access to improved water supply (CSES), (baseline: 46.6%; target: 60%)</p> <p>3.5. Percent of rural poor households access improved water supply (CSES), (baseline: 46.6%; target: 60%)</p> <p>4.1. Percent of rural households that have access to an improved toilets (CSES), (baseline: 40.9%; target: 60%)</p> <p>4.2. Percent of rural poor households that have access to an improved toilets (CSES), (baseline: 19%; target: 53%)</p> <p>4.3. No. of ODF Communities certified (MRD reporting), (baseline: 8; target: 50)</p> <p>5.1. Percent of households with access to hand washing facilities (CDHS/CSES), (baseline: 44%; target : 80%)</p> <p>5.2. Percent of households that self-report always using appropriate water treatment method (CSES), (baseline: 70%; target: 80%)</p>
HIV/AIDS	<p>1. 30% Coverage interventions for MARPs</p> <p>2. Eligible PLHIV on ARV treatment (regardless CD4 count)</p> <p>3. More sustainable national AIDS response with approved increased national funding and road map for sustainability</p>	<p>1.1. Percentage PWID reached with HIV prevention program – defined package of (targets: 60% by 2017 and 65% by 2018)</p> <p>1.2. Percentage of risk men who have sex with men reached at least once per quarter by these activities (a) IEC on HIV prevention and (b) condom distribution (targets: 75% by 2017 and 80% by 2018)</p> <p>1.3. Percentage of EWs reached at least once per quarter by these activities (a) IEC on HIV prevention and (b) condom distribution (targets: 85% by 2017 and 90% by 2018)</p> <p>2.1. Percentage of Adult PLHIV (&gt;15 years old) who are on ART out of all adult living with HIV (targets: 80% by 2017 and 85% by 2018)</p> <p>2.2. Percentage of Children PLHIV (&lt;15 years old) who are on ART out of all children living with HIV (targets: &gt;95% by 2017 and &gt;95% by 2018)</p> <p>3.1. Amount of national budget for the national contribution to HIV and AIDS response (targets: 11 million USD by 2017 and 12 million USD by 2018)</p> <p>3.2. Sub Technical Working Group on Sustainability to develop a roadmap and regularly meets to guide domestic resource mobilization over the next 5 years for a sustainable response to HIV and AIDS.</p>
Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition	<p>1. Strategies for effective, coordinated, participated harmonized multi-sectorial action towards ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 (SDG2) are implemented at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>2. Social Protection Policy Framework approved and implemented with enhanced governance and implementing mechanism</p>	<p>1.1. Cambodia's commitment to global Food Security and Nutrition goals (SUN, Zero Hunger Challenge, SDG) is translated into national goals, strategies and investment plans, along with establishment of high level oversight mechanisms.</p> <p>1.2. National Food Security and Nutrition goals, strategies and plans are implemented in a multi-sectoral, coordinated and collaborative manner in accordance with current and emerging priorities.</p> <p>1.3. Knowledge, lessons learned and progress towards common Food Security and Nutrition goals and priorities are measured, documented and communicated for greatest transparency and accountability.</p> <p>2.1. Social Protection Governance strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Social Protection Policy Framework approved by CoM</li> <li>• National Social Protection Council established by Royal Decree</li> <li>• Social Protection Code drafted</li> </ul> <p>2.2. Increased coverage of Social Assistance programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National cash transfer programme designed and approved with agreement on implementation mechanism at national and sub-national levels</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries supported by the government CT programme(s)</li> <li>• Study on school feeding programmes on effectiveness and efficiency for potential scale up</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries of school scholarship programmes</li> <li>• TVET national policy developed</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries of PwD grant</li> <li>• Frequency of updating ID Poor list!</li> <li>• Social assistance financing plan</li> </ul> <p>2.3. Increased coverage of social insurance schemes</p>

Outcome 2014-2018	Output 2017-2018	Output Indicator 2017-2018	
		Output	Output Indicator
Gender Equity	<p>Improvement in the enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment through development and implementation of an overall national gender policy framework, national programmes for economic empowerment and better access to GBV prevention and legal protection, and participation in leadership and decision making</p> <p>1. Neary Rattanak IV and National Policy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment put in practice in alignment with localized SDG 5 and through more effective gender mainstreaming mechanisms and improved government and ODA resources for gender equality</p> <p>2. Two main gender equality Programme Based Approaches (PBAs) on Women's Economic Empowerment and the National Action Plan on Violence Against Women II (WEE &amp; NAPVAW) fully functional; institutional support and PBAs established, implementation underway and on track</p> <p>3. Women's participation in decision making in the public sector increased to meet the CMDGs and CSDGs</p>	<p>1.1. New PBA framework for gender equality and women's empowerment ("Leading the Way for Gender Equality" program) is fully hedged and operationalized.</p> <p>1.2. Strategies and key activities from Neary Rattanak IV and NAPVAW II are integrated in corresponding line ministries' operational and budget plans, and GMAPs, and properly implemented and monitored.</p> <p>1.3. National Gender Policy document finalized and approved by CoM</p> <p>2.1. WEE PBA consolidated and resourced, and WEE program implementation underway</p> <p>2.2. NAPVAW PBA strengthened and resourced, and program implementation and monitoring underway</p> <p>3.1. Proportion of women in decision-making in the civil service (from deputy chief of office to Director General) increased from 19% in 2012 to 22 % in 2018.</p> <p>3.2. Proportion of women in the Judiciary increased from 17% practicing lawyers and 14% judges in 2014 to 20% and 15% in 2018.</p> <p>3.3. Increase in percentage of women candidates in national and local level elections from 19% to 25% (national by 2018) and 25% to 30% (sub-national by 2017)</p> <p>3.4. PBA for women in leadership and governance is established and resourced.</p>	