NSDP 2014-2018:

Objectives, Priority Areas, Strategies, M&E

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1. Broad Strategic Objectives of the Plan

- 1. Ensuring annual **economic growth** at 7%. Growth to be sustainable, inclusive, equitable and resilient to shocks thru diversified economic base & competitive economy. Low inflation, stable exchange rate & steady growth in international reserves.
- 2. Creating more **jobs** especially for youth thru further improvement in competitiveness to attract domestic and foreign investments.
- Achieving ≥ 1% reduction in poverty rate annually, realizing CMDG targets, placing higher priority on human resources and sustainable management environmental and natural resources.
- 4. Further strengthening **institutional capacity** and **governance** at all levels, and ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of public services.

2. Key Priorities & Strategies

The NSDP 2014-2018 sets out sectoral and cross-sectoral prioritised actions to be carried out within the six interlinked elements of the RS-III

- I. Governance
- II. Overarching Environment for Implementing the Strategy
- III. Improving Agricultural Sector
- IV. Developing Physical Infrastructure
- V. Private sector Development and Employment
- VI. Capacity Building and Human resource Development

Four Priority Areas:

<u>First</u>: Development of human resources to ensure competitiveness in an increasingly open regional labour market.

This **<u>Priority Area</u>** will be implemented through the following <u>Strategies</u>:

- (1) Training of skilled and productive labour to meet market demand and increase value added;
- (2) Developing regulatory frameworks, and building educational and vocational training institutions to respond to the first strategy;
- (3) Encouraging private sector participation; and
 (4) Strengthening the quality of education and promoting scientific research, technology development and innovation.

<u>Second</u>: Continued investment in transport infrastructure and improving trade facilitation to develop a vibrant logistics system.

This Priority Area will be implemented through the following Strategies:

The development of a multi-modal 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.

<u>Third</u>: Continued efforts to increase value added of agriculture.

This **<u>Priority Area</u>** will be implemented through the following **<u>Strategies</u>**:

- (1) Enhancing value added production and export of rice and other high value agricultural products;
- Promoting livestock production and aquaculture to meet increasing market demands for meat and dairy products;
- (3) Encouraging investments in agro-industry; and
- (4) Enhancing agricultural productivity, modernisation and commercialisation.

- <u>Fourth</u>: Strengthening governance and capacity of public institutions in order to improve the efficiency of public service delivery and investment climate
- This <u>Priorities Area</u> will be implemented through the following <u>Strategies</u>:
- Continuing legal and judicial reforms to ensure social justice and promote the rights of people and the accountability in public services;
- (2) Continuing public administration reform including D&D and strengthening oversight institutions to bring public services closer to the people, to promote 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 of budget allocation and execution; and
- (4) Increasing attractiveness for investments through reducing the costs of doing business and barriers to entry, strengthening business confidence and predictability as well as putting emphasis on effective functioning of SEZs.

3. M&E Framework for NSDP

- 1. Initiate a **Results Framework** for NSDP M&E system by linking inputs with implementation, then with outputs, and finally with outcomes and impacts;
- 2. Conduct **special studies** to establish relationships and bottlenecks between each hierarchy of the **Result Chain**;
- 3. Create new indicators to capture hitherto unmonitored processes;
- 4. Use **proxy indicators** for outcome monitoring processes;
- 5. Synchronize Outcome Monitoring Processes with JMIs;
- 6. Develop a component of national M&E framework to address sub-national issues;
- 7. Strengthen **database** at both national and sub-national levels;
- 8. Strengthen and standardise **data generating processes**;
- 9. Strengthen Administrative databases;
- 10. Strengthen **statistical literacy** at all levels

3. M&E Framework for NSDP (cont')

- The NSDP 2014-2018 has identified key <u>Outcome /</u> <u>Impact</u> Indicators to match with RS-III. The performance on these indicators would be monitored against the <u>targets set</u> at the beginning of the plan – e.g. povertyreduction, GDP growth, others.
- Each target is so set to be broadly consistent with the sectoral programmes (outputs) and the associated budgets (inputs).
- Put conversely, each ministry is expected to draw up their programmes and budgets/strategies to be consistent with the national targets.
- In either case, national targets & activities are linked to RFs at sectoral/sub-national levels.

3. M&E Framework for NSDP (cont')

Highest level, 20 core key indicators:

- Sustainable <u>Growth</u>: Real GDP Growth Rate, Per-capita GDP, Inclusive Growth Index, GDP Structure, Paddy Yield Rate, %Forest Cover, Total Cumulative Areas Cleared of Mines/ERW
- (2) <u>Poverty Reduction</u>: Poverty Rate, Gini Coefficient of consumption Inequality
- (3) <u>Stability</u>: Investment Rate
- (4) Human Development
- Education and Skills: Completion Rate Grade 6, Completion Rate Grade 9, Skill Level (Index)
- Gender: % Women Holding Decision-making Positions in Public Sectors

Health: Attended Births, IMR, % Stunted Children, MMR

Water and Sanitation: % Population Having Access to Safe Water, % Population Having Access to Improved Sanitation

4. M&E Framework for NSDP (cont')

Outcome level, 47 core key indicators:

- (1) Macroeconomic Management (6 indicators)
- (2) Sectoral Growth and Diversification (8 indicators)
- (3) Management of Natural Resources (2 indicators)
- (4) Infrastructure: (5 indicators)
- (5) Governance: (3 indicators)
- (6) Human Development Details

Poverty:	(3 indicators)	
Education:	(4 indicators)	
Gender:	(6 indicators)	
Health:	(8 indicators)	
Water and Sanitation	n: (2 indicators)	

5. Financing the Plan

Total capital investment of 109,016.9 billion CR (**US\$ 26.59 billion**) will be required during 2014-2018.

Between private and public sources of financing, the following is the break-up:

- Private sector capital investments are estimated to be 77,915.2 billion CR (US\$19.00 billion) – accounting for 71.5% of total capital investments.
- Public sector capital investments are estimated to be 31,101.7 billion CR (US\$7.59 billion) or US\$1.52 billion per years – accounting for about 28.5% of the total capital investments

5. Financing the Plan (Cont')

In terms of domestic and foreign sources of financing, the following is the break-up:

Some 54,579.3 billion CR (US\$13.31 billion) or **50.06%** of total capital investments **are projected to be financed from domestic sources**.

Some 54,427.6 billion CR (US\$13.28 billion) or **49.94%** of total capital investments **are projected to be financed from foreign sources**.

Capital Expenditures Projection (2014-2018)

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Total Capital Investment	109,016.90	26.59
Public Capital Investment	31,101.70	7.59
Financed by Domestic Resources	7,656.50	1.87
Financed by External Resources ²	23,445.20	5.72
〈 Private Capital Investment	77,915.20	19.00
Financed by Domestic Resources	46,922.80	11.44
Financed by External Resources ²	30,992.40	7.56



THANK YOU