Introductory Remarks of
H. E. Ou Orhat
Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning
Chairman of TWG-PPR
at GDCC Meeting, 14 June 2006

Agenda Item: NDSP Monitoring Framework

Excellency Chairman,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to provide a brief update on NSDP and the TWG on PPR. Since the last GDCC meeting the developments have been:

1) The National Assembly considered and approved NSDP on 9 May and the Senate approved the same on 9 June. It will now go for final approval by His Majesty the King.
2) In March, a high level Steering Committee to advise on and oversee NSDP implementation was constituted. It consists of MOP, SNEC/MEF, CRDB and four line ministries, viz., Agriculture, Education, Health and Rural Development.
3) In April the Senior Minister, MOP, wrote to all Ministries and Agencies asking them to take pro-active steps to implement NSDP, in particular to start formulating sector plans where they don't already exist.
4) As agreed at the meeting of the TWG on PPR in December 2005, a small core group was constituted under consisting of both development partners and key RGC ministries under my chairmanship. It is chaired by me and has met twice so far — once on 24 April and the latest on 8 June.
5) I am glad to report that the very first JMI agreed upon at the last CG meeting has been achieved. On 1 June the high level Steering Committee considered and endorsed the draft NSDP Monitoring Framework prepared by MOP in consultation with SNEC, MEF and CRDB. This draft was further considered at the meeting of the core group of PPR TWG on 8 June. Taking into account some suggestions made by the core group, the NSDP Monitoring Framework has been edited. Copies are circulated at this meeting.
6) The framework will be the basis for our further action. We will produce an annual progress report on NSDP in the first quarter of 2007 in consultation with all ministries and agencies and the PPR TWG.

We will be taking further action in the coming months to further pursue dissemination of NSDP at provincial and other levels, prepare the next PIP, 2007-09 in conformity with the NSDP, and dialogue with and assist all line ministries and agencies in monitoring the progress of key indicators.

In this regard, we would like to suggest that each ministry and agency should at a minimum have a clear plan for the medium-term consistent with the NSDP. This could form the basis for each TWG to identify priority needs still to be funded and for development partners to readjust and realign their assistance according to those needs.

Thank you for your attention.

Version 9 June 2006

NSDP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

I. BACKGROUND

1. The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) for 2006-2010 is the single, overarching document that outlines RGC's priority goals and strategies to reduce poverty rapidly and to achieve other CMBGs and socioeconomic development goals for the benefit of all Cambodians, It operationalized the Rectangular Strategy to achieve its intended goals. Also, a Public Investment Program (PIP) for 2006-2008 to support the implementation of the NSDP has been prepared. Both of these documents were approved by the Royal Government at a Cabinet meeting on 27 January 2006. These documents will also guide the external development partners in aligning and harmonizing their efforts to improve aid-effectiveness and to secure a higher "net transfer of resources" focused on reducing poverty among the poor in Cambodia and achieving targeted development results better and more efficiently than has been the case in the past.

2. The Royal Government will be monitoring the implementation of the NSDP by:

   i. Preparing an annual progress report on the implementation of the NSDP,

   ii. Carrying out a comprehensive review, towards the end of 2009, of progress made En achieving the targeted development results of NSDP e.g. reduction in the overall poverty rate from the current levels (2005 assessment) at the national and sub-national levels and other CMDGs; and identifying opportunities and constraints to guide and serve as important inputs in formulating the NSDP 2011-2015.

3, This note outlines the objectives, coverage and methodology for the preparation of the annual progress reports on the implementation of the NSDP. i.e. item (i) in paragraph 2 above.

II. OBJECTIVES

4. The main objectives of the annual monitoring of progress in the implementation of the NSDP are to present a succinct analysis on:

   i. Degree of alignment of development resources, both from National Budget and ODA, with the sectoral allocation of development resources and priorities outlined in the NSDP, including an analysis on the national and ODA resources that were allocated for programs and projects constituting the PIP 2006-2008, and national and ODA resources that were provided to support programs and projects outside the PIP 2006-2008.
   ii. Progress in achieving the socio-economic development targets of NSDP at the national and sub-national levels, including the CMDGs. and recommendations to achieve the targeted development results.

III. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE ANNUAL MONITORENG PROGRESS REPORT

5. The annual monitoring progress report will provide analysis on the following issues:

i. The degree of alignment of the allocation and disbursement of financial resources in the National Budget with the sectoral priorities targeted in the NSDP.

ii. The degree of alignment of pledges and disbursements by the external development partners with sectoral priorities targeted in the NSDP (Table 5.2 of NSDP).

iii. Progress in implementing key strategies and actions in various sectors outlined in NSDP, in particular preparation of sector plans at the national and sub-national levels, where they do not exist at present.

iv. Assessment of progress made in achieving selected core indicators of NSDP (Table 3.2 of NSDP).

v. Recommendations and proposed adjustments to the NSDP.

IV. METHODOLOGY AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

6. The choice of methodology is governed by the basic principle that the annual monitoring of progress will be based on administrative statistics from implementing institutions and available updated information from the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and/or other secondary sources with a minimal, if any, stand alone primary data collection effort. A high priority will be given to capacity development in terms of the Statistical Master Plan and other mechanisms in areas where systems for collecting and analyzing the required administrative statistics are not robust enough or need to be put in place as an important element of the annual monitoring process.

7. Of the 43 core indicators of NSDP, the 26 indicators for which administrative statistics are or can be collected by relevant ministries/agencies and the NIS are shown in Annex I. The Ministry of Planning has already begun discussions with the concerned ministries/agencies to prepare the information on these selected core indicators along with a qualitative assessment of progress in their sectors as the input in the preparation of the annual monitoring report. In addition, the MEF has agreed to prepare and provide an assessment on issue (i) listed in section III above, and the CDC/CRDB has agreed to prepare and provide to MOP an assessment on issues (ii) listed in section III above. A summary of the roles and responsibilities of ministries and agencies in the preparation of the Annual Monitoring Report is presented in Annex II.

8. The Ministry of Planning (MOP) will lead the task of preparation of the Annual Monitoring Report in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC/CRDB), and the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC). A high level steering committee has been set up in regard to monitoring NSDP implementation and reporting.

Annex 1: NSDP Indicators to be covered in Annual Monitoring of Progress

	Core Indicators	Included (Y=yes, N=no)	Responsible institution	Sources*
	Eradicate – Poverty & Hunger			
1	Poverty levels % of population – 2004 -- in 59% of country covered by 1993/94 survey	N		
2	Poverty level % rural population – 2004 -- in areas covered by 1993/94	N		
3	People below food poverty line % -- 2004 -- in areas covered by 1993/94	N		
	Enhance Agricultural Production and Diversification			
4	Paddy yield per hectare (tons)	Y	MAFF	MAIS
5	Irrigated area – including supplemental irrign., (% of rice area)	Y	MAFF	MAIS
6	Land Reforms: Land Tittles to farmers -- % of Total agri. land	Y	MLMUPC	MAIS
	Improvements in Health			
7	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	N		
8	> 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	N		
9	maternal Mortality per 100,000 live births	N		
10	Births attended by skilled health personnel -- %	Y		
11	HIV/AIDS prevalence, % of adults 15-49	Y	NAA	MAIS
12	Malaria Cases – fatality %	Y	MOH	MAIS
13	TB smear positive cases, per 100,000	Y	MOH	MAIS
14	Married women using modem birth spacing methods (%)	Y	MOH	MAIS
15	% of health facilities providing reproductive health services	Y	MOH	MAIS
	Improvements in Education (*)			
16	Net Enrolment: Primary School – Total; Boys; Girls --%	Y	MOEYS	MAIS
17	Net Enrolment: Lower Sec. Schools – Total; Boys; Girls -- %	Y	MOEYS	MAIS
18	Survival rate %: 1-6:	Y	MOEYS	MAIS
19	Survival rate %: 1-9:	Y	MOEYS	MAIS
20	6-14 years out of school (%)	N		
	Rural Development			
21	Rural Roads rehabilitated – Kms (out of total 28,000)	Y	MRD	MAIS
22	Safe Drinking water access -- % rural population	N		
23	Sanitation Access -- % rural population	N		
	Environmental Sustainability (*)			
24	Forest Cover -- % of total area	Y	MAFF	MAIS
25	Fuel Wood dependency: Households -- %	N		
26	Access to safe water source -- % of urban population	N		
27	Access to improved sanitation -- % or urban population	N		
	Gender Equity (*)[1]			
28	Mainstream gender in all spheres	Y	MOWA	MAIS
a)	Concerned ministries/agencies have formulated their gender mainstreaming strategic plan			
b)	Concerned ministries/agencies have implemented their gender mainstreaming strategic plan			
29	Female share of wage employment – agriculture, industry, services (%)	N		
30	Level of awareness that violence against women is a crime (%)	N		
	Reforms			
31	Accelerate Governance Reforms	N		
a)	Finalize and approve Anti-corruption Law, based on best international practices	Y	MNASRI, COM	
b)	Prepare and submit for National Assembly approval a set of Organic Laws on democratic development at sub-national levels	Y	IMC	
	Sustain high Macro-Economic Growth (*)			
32	Annual GDP Growth at constant prices - %	Y	NIS	MAIS
33	Per Capita GDP at constant prices (000 Riels)	Y	NIS	MAIS
34	Rate of Inflation %	Y	NIS	MAIS
	Improve Budget Performance			
35	Total Government budget revenues - % of GDP	Y	MEF	MAIS
36	Total Government budget expenditure --% of GDP	Y	MEF	MAIS
	Accelerate Industrial Growth & Employment			
37	Annual Growth in manufacturing – constant prices (%)	Y	MIME	MAIS
38	Working children aged 5-17 year --%	N		
	Tourism			
39	Annual Tourist arrivals nos – 000s	Y	MOT	MAIS
	De-mining. Victim Assistance (*)			
40	Casualties (deaths and injuries) nos.	Y	CMMA	MAIS
41	Area affected cleared of mines and UXOs --%	Y	CMMA	MAIS
	Infrastructure			

42	Length of paved roads (primary & secondary) out of 11,300 – kms	Y	MPWT	MAIS
	Energy			
43	Per capita use of electricity – Kwh	Y	MIME	MAIS

Note: MAIS=Ministry/agency's administrative information system.

Annex 2: Role and Responsibilities of the Ministries and Agencies in the Preparation of the Annual Monitoring Progress Report

Issue/area	Responsible institutions (s)	Time frame
The degree of alignment of the allocation and disbursement of financial resources in the National Budget with the Sectoral priorities targeted in the NSDP.	MEF	To be sent to MOP by 31 January
The degree of alignment of pledges and disbursements by development partners with Sectoral priorities targeted in the NSDP (Table 5.2 of NSDP).	CDC/CRDB	To be sent to MOP by 31 January
Progress in implementing key strategies and actions in various sectors outlined in NSDP, in particular preparation of sector plans at the national and sub-national levels, where they do not exist at the present time.	Concerned line ministries/agencies	To be sent to MOP by 31 January
Assessment of progress made in achieving selected core indicators of NSDP (Table 3.2 of NSDP).	Concerned line ministries/agencies	To be sent to MOP by 31 January
Recommendations and proposed adjustments in NSDP.	Concerned line ministries/agencies	To be sent to MOP by 31 January
Preparation of first draft of Annual Monitoring/Progress Report	MOP	28 February
Presentation and discussion with PPR TWG on the draft report	MOP	First week of March
Presentation and discussion on the draft report at a meeting with ministries and agencies	MOP	First week of March
Review and additional policy inputs to the draft report	SNEC	First week of March
Approval of the Annual Monitoring/Progress Report by the Royal Government	Cabinet of the Royal Government	Third week of March