

**2014 – 2018 Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs)**  
**Summary of 2014-2018 outcome, 2014-2015 outputs and output indicators**

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 prioritised in the Rectangular Strategy. Outputs – with indicators – are then agreed by the TWGs to guide activities during the period 2014-15. 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 to be implemented by the Royal Government with the support of its development partners; as such they are to be endorsed by the CDCF and monitored at the GDCC.

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><b>Core of the Rectangular Strategy: Good Governance</b> – 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”. Within the scope of good governance the following components are further identified: (a) fighting corruption; (b) legal and judicial reforms; (c) public administration reform; (d) reform of the armed forces.</p>		
<p><b>Legal and Judicial Reform</b></p> <p>Judicial service &amp; access to justice are strengthened</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dissemination and enforcement of the three main laws concerning judicial system</li> <li>2. Case Management improved</li> <li>3. Lawyers for the poor</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Three draft laws have been approved by the Cabinet and endorsed by National Assembly</li> <li>1.2. Promulgation, dissemination and enforcement</li> <li>2.1. New format of registration book for criminal and civil case is being used at provincial and municipal courts</li> <li>2.2. Case registration and management through computer and database system will be introduced</li> <li>3.1. Budget to support lawyers for the poor has been fallen under Ministry of Justice</li> <li>3.2. All provincial and municipal courts has the contact of the Ministry in case of need of lawyers for the poor</li> </ol>
<p><b>Public Administration Reform</b></p> <p>The Cambodia Civil Service is more transparent, efficient, and effective in delivering services to the public.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Action Plan for Administrative Reform is approved by the RGC. Areas of focus include compensation reform, public service standards and HR management and development.</li> <li>2. Tangible outputs for Administrative reform are achieved</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. The action plan for Administrative Reform is approved by the RGC in 2014</li> <li>2.1. Compensation Policy is approved</li> <li>2.2. Salary payment through bank accounts to all civil servants by end of 2014</li> <li>2.3. Selected processes (instruments) of HR policy are implemented at national and sub-national level per the HR Policy implementation plan</li> </ol>
<p><b>Sub-National Democratic Development</b></p> <p>Public service delivery has been brought closer to citizens through increasing decision making authority of Municipalities and Districts</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal framework and capacity of SNAs strengthened to encourage SNA own source revenue collection</li> <li>2. Functional reassignment process implemented, resulting in the transfer of functions, staff and recourses from Central Government to SNAs</li> <li>3. Social Accountability Strategic Plan implemented</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. By 2015, SNAs collect at least 3% of their total budget in the form of non-tax revenues.</li> <li>2.1. By 2015, at least two important functions transferred to SNAs by line ministries as well as the staff and resources necessary to implement the functions.</li> <li>3.1. By 2015, all CS in 40 rural districts will have implemented social accountability activities, including providing information to citizens, citizen monitoring and development of Joint Accountability Action Plan.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Public Financial Management (PFM)</b></p> <p>More effective and efficient public financial management with sustainable budget credibility and improved financial accountability and budget policy linkages</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Further improvement in budget comprehensiveness and transparency</li> <li>2. Improvement in financial accountability with a further improvement in budget credibility and line of accountability</li> <li>3. Further improvement in budget policy linkages</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. At least 10 ministries produce comprehensive and effective Budget Strategy Plans (BSPs).</li> <li>1.2. Accounting and financial reports (monthly, quarterly and annual report) are timely and publicly available.</li> <li>1.3. IPSAS compliances are applied in the accounting and reporting standards.</li> <li>2.1. Annual domestic revenue increased by 0.5% of GDP</li> <li>2.2. Aggregated revenue outturn is within +/-5% compared to the approved budget</li> <li>2.3. Aggregated expenditure outturn is within +/-5% compared to the approved budget</li> </ol>

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
		2.4. Stock of arrears is less than 2% 2.5. At least 3 segments of budget classification are fully implemented. 2.6. Budget execution is predictable and effective.  3.1. At least 10 ministries implementing full program budgeting and piloting budget entity
<b>Partnership &amp; Harmonisation</b>  Achievement of NSDP development goals is promoted through development cooperation being programmed and delivered in line with policies and priorities of the RGC and partnership principles	1(a). Increased share of ODA is delivered through PBAs 1(b). Increased share of ODA using procurement systems (subject to their meeting international standards):  2. Budget transparency to improve development effectiveness: a) Increased share of ODA reflected in RGC budget and plans b) Financing of development priorities based on all available resources, including ODA and Government resources  3. Improved effectiveness of TWGs and alignment to NSDP 2014-2018 priorities.	1a) % of ODA to PBAs (baseline 28%, target for end-2015 30%) 2b) % of ODA using procurement systems (baseline 20%, target for end-2015 22%)  2a) % of ODA reflected in Budget Strategic Plans / Annual Operational Plans (baseline 32%, target 35% end 2015) 2b) Contribute to the PFM TWG outcome indicator of: All available resources reflected in at least 5 ministries fully costed budget strategic plans that include outcome indicators by the end of 2015 .  3.1. Focused external review of TWGs by August 2014 and recommendations on revised TWG structure implemented 2014.
<b>Planning &amp; Poverty Reduction</b>  NSDP 2014-2018 is approved toward achieving all national goals, including CMDGs, and its implementation is assessed based on quality data and statistics.	1. NSDP Document finalized, approved, and implemented along with the 3-Year PIP scheme and the Planning and M&E mechanisms strengthened.  2. Link between Health PIPs and NSDP initiated on pilot basis.  3. National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2016-2018 and National Science and Technology Master Plan 2014-2020 approved and implemented for better planning and higher productivity.	1.1. New NSDP 2014-2018 formulated. 1.2. 3-Year PIP cycle prepared and submitted to the COM. PIP report input to National Budget. 1.3. MTR of NSDP and APR-CMDG Reports prepared and disseminated. 1.4. Report of the NWG (M&E) prepared based on 4 meetings. 1.5. A short paper on MAF for CMDG1 is prepared. 1.6. ID-Poor Reports regularly prepared.  2.1. A note reflecting the outcome of dialogue on the link between Health PIPs and NSDP.  3.1. Statistics Law and related Sub-decrees are amended and adopted. 3.2. NSDS is reviewed and accepted. 3.3. Major survey and selected thematic studies conducted as detailed in activities. 3.4. Key Statistical reports and outputs brought out as detailed in activities. 3.5. A geo-spatial data framework for regional and local development is introduced. 3.6. Essential science and technology legal framework is established. 3.7. National Science and Technology Master Plan 2014-2020 activities are implemented.
<b>Anti-Corruption</b>  Public, corporate and social integrity and effectiveness of public service delivery are increased by strengthening of the legal framework and of governance implementing ability of both public and private sector.	1. New and amendment-needed legal frameworks and measures necessary for fighting against corruption are identified.  2. Anti-Corruption Education is provided to Lower and Higher Secondary School students and students/trainees at Royal School of Administration, at Royal Academy of Judicial Profession, at Royal Military Academy, at Royal Police Academy and at Senior Military School.  3. Cooperation between the private sector and the ACU in anti-corruption ethics and compliance in business is enhanced.	1. Self-assessment report on laws and law enforcement in relation to fighting against corruption is produced by the end of 2015.  2.1. Anti-corruption modules for Lower and Higher Secondary School students and teachers and for students/trainees at Royal School of Administration, at Royal Academy of Judicial Profession, at Royal Military Academy, at Royal Police Academy and at Senior Military School are designed and ready to be used by the end of 2015 2.2. Number of anti-corruption modules (booklets) for Lower and Higher Secondary School students and teachers printed by the end of 2015 2.3. Percentage of Lower and Higher Secondary School civic education teachers trained on anti-corruption education by the end of 2015 2.4. Percentage of Lower and Higher Secondary Schools use Anti-corruption modules as part of their curriculum by the end of 2015  3.1. Number of attendees at consultation /discussion workshops on anti-corruption ethics and compliance in business by the end of 2015 3.2. The number of anti-corruption arrangements between the ACU and the private sector by the end of 2015
<b>Side 1 of the Rectangular Strategy: Promotion of the Agriculture Sector</b> – 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.		
<b>Agriculture &amp; Water</b>  Enhanced agricultural productivity and diversification and improved water resource development and management	1. Paddy productivity increased  2. Production of non-rice crops increased	1.1. Average rice yield reached 3.18t/ha  2.1. The Crop Diversification Index reached 35% of total sown area

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
	3. Irrigated land area for all crops increased  4. 10-year Strategic Planning Framework for Livestock (SPFL) endorsed by the RGC	3.1. Irrigated area for rice crop reached 1.545 million ha  4.1. SPFL document submitted to RGC for signature
<b>Forestry</b>  Sustainable forest management and conservation contributed to poverty alleviation and macro-economic growth (1.1% of GDP)	1. Community Forestry strengthened and increased  2. Reforestation on non-forest &/or heavily degraded forest areas  3. Establishment of Protected Forests and wildlife conservation areas  4. Sustainable Forest Financing program	1.1.62 new Community Forestry potential areas approved with Prakas by MAFF 1.2.100 CF agreements signed with FAC 1.3.150 CF Management Plans approved by FA  2.1.50.000 ha of commercial forest plantation 2.2.20 million seedling distributed for reforestation planting 2.3.4 agro-forestry pilot areas established  3.1. At least 100,000 ha of new Protected Forest and Wildlife Conservation Areas established 4.1. One signed Emission Reduction Purchasing Agreement (based on the market price)
<b>Fisheries</b>  Management, conservation, and development of sustainable fisheries resources to contribute to ensuring people's food security and to socioeconomic development in order to enhance people's livelihoods and the nation's prosperity.	1. The availability of fresh water and marine fisheries production remains stable through sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, applying sound environmental principles.  2. Fresh water and marine aquaculture production substantially increased, respecting sound environmental principles and benefitting mainly small farmers and SMEs  3. Support for better quality & safety of fish products to fishers, processors and exporters is improved.	1.1. Wild-harvested fish production stable and sustained at least 500,000 tons per annum and production from rice fields is increased by 15% per year to reach 184,000 tons by 2015. 1.2. 10% of the area of inland flooded forest (93,214 ha) and at least 25% of the area of coastal flooded forest (10,166 ha) protected through physical demarcation by 2015. 1.3. 30 deep pools are effectively protected and conserved by 2015. 1.4. 288 CFs registered Community Fisheries are fully strengthened and operational by 2015. 1.5. 800 communes have a sustainable and effective fish refuge by 2015.  2.1. Aquaculture production increased by 15% per year to reach 102,000 tons by the end of 2015  3.1. One MoU drafted with the Competent Authority (CA) of neighboring countries in respect to the controls of fish and fishery products, to ensure formal exports of fisheries. 3.2. National Strategic Plan for Fish and Fisheries Value Chain for Cambodia drafted and approved by TWG-Fisheries by 2015 3.3. Three national standards namely fish paste (prahok), sun dried fish, and frozen shrimp endorsed by the Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC).
<b>Land</b>  Administration, management and distribution of land equitable, transparent, efficient and sustainable contributing to achievement of the national goals of poverty alleviation, ensuring food security, natural resources and environmental protection	1. Comprehensive Land Policy and a legally binding framework on Land Management and Urban Planning completed after wide stakeholders' consultations  2. Land Registration Process is strengthened with a focus on IP communities/poor and vulnerable households and avoiding exclusion in SLR in urban areas  3. State Land Registration and mapping is implemented following SD 118.	1.1. Land Policy (White Paper) is finalized and will be endorsed by MLMUPC by end December 2014 1.2. The parts on Land Management and Urban Planning of the Law on LMUPC will be drafted and publicly consulted and finalized by MLMUPC by December 2015 1.3. Implementation of Circular 03 to be started with indicative budgets 1.4. National Housing Policy adopted by May 2014 1.5. Resettlement Policy is drafted and regulated to guide eviction and resettlement processes  2.1. At least 10 Indigenous Peoples communities (IPCs) are communally titled per year. 2.2. Interim Protective Measure is provided to IPCs who have submitted their applications. 2.3. A clear instruction is in place to convert private land title of indigenous peoples to communal land title. 2.4. Land disputes resolution mechanism is strengthened  2.5. Capacity of the Cadastral Commissions at district and provincial levels is strengthened to deal with land disputes happening on the ground (local level).  3.1. Number of hectares of public state land and ELCs registered and displayed publicly with maps.
<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 for 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. Over 9,000 hectares of mine/ERW contaminated land released per year 1.2. All released land used by intended beneficiaries for the development of their livelihoods and for rural infrastructure 1.3. All MAPUs trained on land rights.  2.1. Number of reported mine/ERW casualties reduced to less than 100 per year.  3.1. 1,000 of villages visited during Quality of Life Survey 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 fora and networks.

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><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 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. 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.</p>		
<p><b>Infrastructure &amp; Regional Integration</b></p> <p>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</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport system improvement:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Improvement of hard infrastructure; upgrade road pavement and width and expansion of ports</li> <li>(b) Preparation and implementation of Policy; Legislation of Port Act and planning of expressway development of priority sections</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. National electricity grid network improvement:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Construction of 115 KV transmission line such as Phnom Penh (SPP) – SvayRieng, Kirirom III – SreAmbel, and Stung Hav – Sihanoukville</li> <li>(b) Construction of 230 KV transmission line such as Phnom Penh loop line (WPP-SPP), Phnom Penh (NPP) – Kampong Cham, Osom – Lower Upper ReusseyChrum Hydro power – Tatay Hydro, and Kratie – Kampong Cham</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>By the end of 2015:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. To commence construction activities along major roads; NR1 (Phnom Penh – Kandal), NR2 (Kandal – Takeo), NR3 (Kompot – Veal Rinh), NR5 (PrekKdam – Sereysophon), and NR7 (K. Cham – Kratie)</li> <li>1.2. To expand SHV port</li> <li>1.3. To legislate the Port Act</li> <li>1.4. To formulate expressway development plan of priority sections</li> <li>2.1. To complete the construction of the transmission lines stated in the Output.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Side 3 of the Rectangular Strategy: Private Sector Development and Employment</b> – 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.</p>		
<p><b>Private sector development</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased trade flows, by streamlining border procedures and improving transparency of trade rules</li> <li>2. Business Enabling Environment improved as a result of regulatory reforms</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue development of National Single Window, National Trade Repository, automation of key MoC processes</li> <li>2. Domestic investment increases and more formal jobs are created</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Procedures of two border agencies - beside Customs - are automated and the National Trade Repository is online by the end of 2014.</li> <li>2.1. Doing Business ranking improves by 10 positions</li> </ol>
<p><b>Side 4 of the Rectangular Strategy: Capacity Building and Human Resource Development</b> – 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 equity.</p>		
<p><b>Education</b></p> <p>Completion Rate of Students in primary education increased.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased student promotion rate in primary particularly in early grades</li> <li>2. Student enrolment in Lower Secondary increased and drop-out at the lower-secondary reduced and controlled</li> <li>3. Student learning performance in Khmer and Mathematics at Grade 3 and Grade 6 improved</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Increased percentage of five year old children in ECE from 56.6% in school year 2012/13 to 66% 2013/14.</li> <li>1.2. Lower-secondary GER increased from 53.6% in 2012/13 to 66.9% 2014/15</li> <li>1.3. Survival rate to grade 9 increased from 30.7% in 2012/13 to 35% in 2014/15</li> <li>1.4. Budget allocation for Basic Education increased 68.5% in SY 2013/14 to 69.2 in SY 2014/15.</li> <li>1.5. Lower-secondary drop-out rate decreased from 21.2% in 2012/13 to 19% in 2014/15</li> <li>2.1. Number of Scholarships increased to 55,000 per year for lower secondary students.</li> <li>3.1. Results of the national assessment of student learning in Khmer and Mathematics at Grade 3 and Grade 6 available for policy considerations.</li> <li>3.2. All primary and lower secondary students received textbooks as ratio below: Grade 1-3: 2.9 in SY 2012/13 to 3.0 in SY 2014/15</li> <li>3.3. Grade 4-6: 3.8 in SY 2012/13 to 3.9 in SY 2014/15</li> <li>3.4. Grade 7-9: 6.0 in SY 2012/13 to 7.0 in SY 2014/15</li> </ol>
<p><b>Health</b></p> <p>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</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved RMCH through enhancing quality and effectiveness of health care services through:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Expanded coverage of deliveries by skilled birth attendants at health facility</li> <li>(b) Expanded consultation services on birth spacing options</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Improved nutrition status through: increased provision of counselling on exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Proportion of deliveries at health facilities increased to 83% in 2014 and to 85% in 2015 (result 2013: 80%; baseline 2012: 76.06%)</li> <li>1.2. % of Health Centre having at least one secondary midwife increases to 85% in 2014 and 100% in 2015 (result 2013: 75%; baseline 2012: 66%)</li> <li>1.3. Contraceptive prevalence rate increases to 37% in 2014 and to 40% in 2015 (result 2013: 34%; baseline 2012 30.48%)</li> <li>2.1. % of exclusively breastfeeding until 6 months increases to 75% (2014) and 76% (2015) (baseline 2010: 74%)</li> </ol>

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><b>Rural Water Supply, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b></p> <p>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)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Program for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWSSH) with articulated roles and functions at national and sub-national level established</li> <li>Resource flow of RWSSH sector increased</li> <li>Unified RWSSH sector Management System (MIS) developed and operationalised.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National program document for RWSSH drafted by December 2014 (implementation and financing arrangement)</li> <li>By 2015, an overall operational plan with identified priority actions, agreed targets and estimation of required funds developed</li> <li>Supporting documents for the national program for RWSSH issued by 2015</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources allocated to RWSSH by government increased by at least 10% every year.</li> <li>Program based budgeting separately for rural water and sanitation implemented and its results shared annually</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management Information System (MIS) developed by December 2014</li> <li>MRD, PDRD and relevant staff in charge of sector MIS trained on functioning of MIS system and data collection by June 2015</li> </ol>
<p><b>HIV/AIDS</b></p> <p>New HIV infections and AIDS related death reduced and ART coverage by 2018 at 90% (eligibility criteria to start ART will be 500cc/mm3 or less.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% Coverage interventions for MARPs</li> <li>Eligible PLHIV on ARV treatment by end of 2015: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CD4&lt; 350 cc/mm3: ART coverage will be 87% for Adult and 95% for HIV infected children</li> <li>CD4&lt;500cc/mm3: ART coverage will be 80% for Adult and 95% for HIV infected children</li> </ol> </li> <li>Costed NSP IV using best available evidence and resource mobilization plan endorsed</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of PWID reached by (a) needles/syringe program; b) outreach education - BCC/IEC; and c) condom distribution ):888 in December 2015</li> <li>Number of men who have sex with menreached at least once per quarter by boththese two outreach activities (a) IEC on HIV prevention (b) Condom distribution: 18,345 in December 2015</li> <li>Number of Entertainment workersreached at least once per quarter by boththese two outreach activities: (a) IEC on HIV prevention and (b) condom distribution:36,782 in December 2015</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of adults and children with HIV known on treatment by December 2015 Baseline: In 2013: ART coverage was 83% (CD\$ &lt;350cc/mm3) and ART coverage was 72% (if CD4&lt;500cc/mm3)</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence-based and costed NSPIV using international standards developedand endorsed by all stakeholders.</li> <li>Five year resource mobilization plan to mobilize RGC and external partners funding investment for a sustainable response</li> </ol>
<p><b>Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition</b></p> <p>SPFSN status and social protection system for the poor, food insecure and vulnerable in Cambodia are improved through effective coordination and delivery system at national and sub-national level.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security and nutrition strategies for effective and harmonized implementation are developed and funded in Cambodia</li> <li>A National Social Protection Action Plan is approved to scale up the delivery of social protection programs through an effective, efficient, and coordinated system.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic national documents such as the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN), the Road Map for Nutrition 2014-2020, as well as the investment plan for Nutrition are developed, coherent, agreed upon and formally adopted, and existing guidelines are enforced by the Royal Government of Cambodia</li> <li>The Budget allocation for programmes or projects of the (NSFSN) is increased by x% with the support from government and development partners resources</li> <li>Cambodian Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) membership is approved and coordination of Nutrition programs is supported by the SUN movement</li> <li>Strengthen the information and knowledge management, data analysis and coordination on at national and sub-national level to measure the evolution of the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) situation .</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers of poor &amp; vulnerable beneficiaries covered by scaling-up of SP program is increased by 10%</li> <li>National Social Protection Action Plan is published, disseminated and uploaded in CARD-SPCU website</li> <li>The updated National Social Protection Strategy approved/disseminated/uploaded in CARD-SPCU website</li> <li>RGC resources allocated to social protection programmes is increased by 10%</li> <li>The "Social Service Delivery Mechanism" is established</li> <li>The reporting mechanism and integrated management information system for social protection is developed</li> <li>Numbers of Commune Development Plan is more social protection-sensitive</li> <li>The coordination mechanism on social protection is institutionalised at CARD</li> <li>The roadmap of expanding the social security system is developed.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Gender Equity</b></p> <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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NearyRattanak IV and National Policy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment put in practice.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Women's participation in decision making in the public sector increased to meet the CMDGs.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodia Gender Assessment 2014 and NearyRattanak IV are finalized and launched; line ministries disseminate it internally through their Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups and release the necessary budget for its implementation.</li> <li>National Gender Policy document finalized and approved by CoM.</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MAF implementation completed (2015)</li> <li>WEE PBA established and resourced, and WEE program implementation underway.</li> <li>NAPVAW PBA established and resourced, and program implementation underway.</li> <li>Women's participation in decision making in the public sector increased to meet the CMDGs.</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>Proportion of women in Judiciary increased from 17% practicing lawyers &amp; 14% judges to 20% and 15% in 2018</li> <li>Increase in % of women candidates in national and local level elections from 19% to 25% (national by 2018) and 25% to 30% (sub-national by 2017)</li> </ol>