

Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Graduation Strategies from the LDC

Cambodia: Post 2015

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Siem Reap, 4-6 December 2013

Outline of Presentation

1. Current achievements and challenges
2. Post 2015 Policy priorities
3. How to achieve post 2015 policy priorities
4. Conclusion

Localizing MDG

- The RGC has indigenized the CMDG targets and indicators to match with local realities.
- RGC has fixed quantitative targets for indicators closely matching with the country's 5-year plan targets based on an earlier benchmark. These do not necessarily entail reducing poverty by 1/2 or IMR by 1/3 etc.
- Components of the CMDGs find place in the entire group of social and economic ministries; they are, thus, an integral part of the national planning process in the 5-year plans

1- Current achievements and challenges

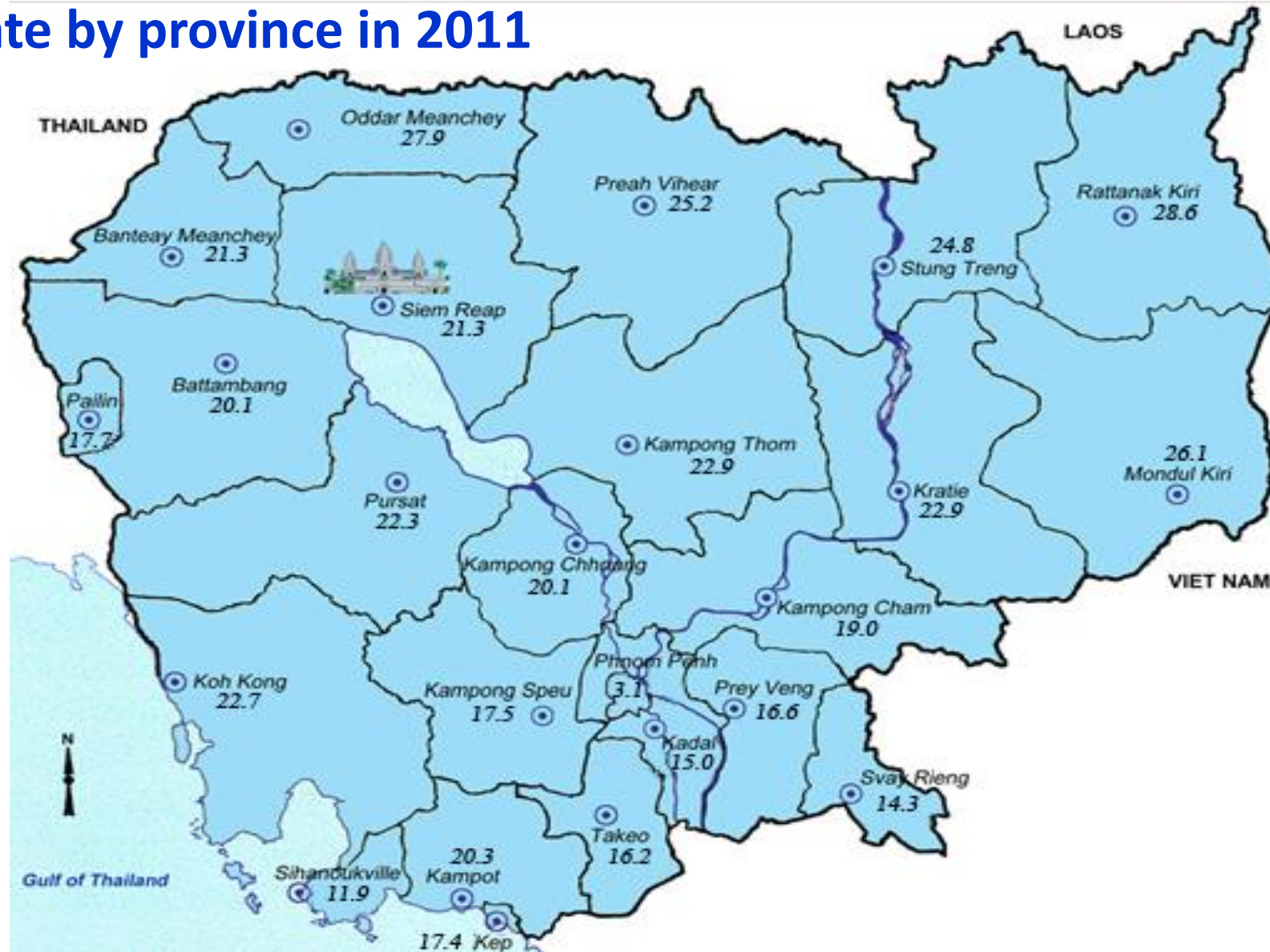
CMDG	Expectation
CMDG1	<p>Consumption/income poverty and food poverty targets have been met but spatial disparities stay. Next, child nutrition levels are considerably behind the set targets and the progress on them is also slow. Finally, child workers are more than that stated in the target.</p> <p>Assessment: Many main targets are met, though child malnutrition remains a challenge.</p>
CMDG2	<p>Primary education targets are likely to be met. The major challenge lies beyond primary education. Finally, human capital needs of the society remain to be met.</p> <p>Assessment: Stated targets likely to be met, but larger challenges in human capital stay</p>
CMDG3	<p>While a lot has been achieved in gender parity there are still gaps in education and public representation. Of particular concern is women's representation in public offices.</p> <p>Assessment: Many targets met, and made good progress on others. Some targets are unlikely to be met since the next elections are well after 2015</p>
CMDG4	<p>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Child Mortality Rate (CMR) targets have been met.</p> <p>Assessment: Met</p>

1- Current achievements and challenges

CMDG5	MMR target has been met. Antenatal care etc., too are on the right trajectory. Assessment: Met
CMDG6	Identified communicable diseases along with HIV/AIDS are mostly under control. Assessment: Could be met with some effort
CMDG7	Environmental issues need address on reforestation, preserving fresh water resources, improving livelihoods of people dependent on natural resources, and governance of forests. Of specific concern is also the non-availability of potable water and hygienic sanitation for the rural people, though the (modest) targets have been met. Assessment: Difficult on many important indicators, especially forestry and water
CMDG8	The government has been maintaining healthy partnerships. This momentum will have to be kept up, given that further concessional in-flows will be fewer in the form of grants and more as loans. Assessment: Likely to be met but there is uncertainty due to global crisis and uncertainty about ASEAN Integration
CMDG9	Area cleared of mines and ERWs has been large, but people are still dying due to mine explosions. Resource shortage is an impediment. Assessment: Difficult task due to resource constraints and the size of the problem

1- Current achievements and challenges

Poverty rate by province in 2011



Five broad areas of priority agendas that are received great attention:

- 1.** Economic growth is vital for development goals and growth must be inclusive and sustainable and it must address inequalities and disparities.
- 2.** Growth in the Asia-Pacific region in the past has come at a high price of environmental degradation and hence there is a need to focus on promoting green growth.

Five broad areas of priority agendas that are received great attention:

3. Several other areas also been emphasized including productive capacity development, poverty and hunger, gender equality and empowerment of women, health related outcomes including non-communicable diseases, education goals with more emphasis on quality dimensions, decent and productive employment, and demographic dynamics including urbanisation.

Five broad areas of priority agendas that are received great attention:

4. Other areas that also deserved priority attention include social protection, water management, food and nutrition security, energy security, natural disasters and climate change, peace and security, human right, capacity building of institutions at all levels, greater policy coherence and systemic change, well-defined accountability framework, governance of all levels.

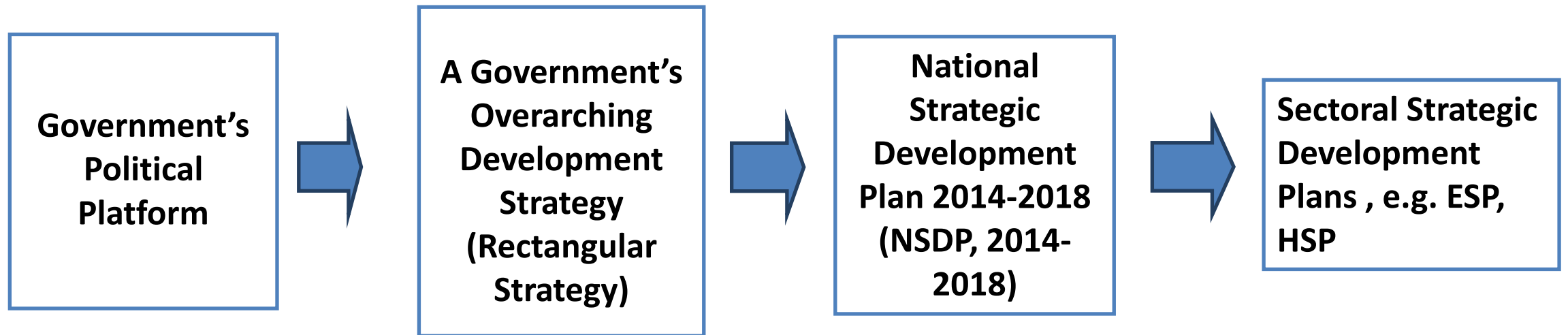
5. The increased role of different stakeholders such as CSOs, private sector, media, center of excellence in realizing the post-2015 development agenda. The importance of south-south cooperation and triangular cooperation should also receive high priority in terms of ***partnership for development***.

3- How to achieve Post 2015 Policy Priorities

1. Looking from the perspective of policy hierarchy, and
2. Ensuring that Post 2015 Policy Priorities are reflected in the national, and sectoral development policy frameworks, it is important to realise that they are to be addressed in a consistent development policy framework through which different policy hierarchies are consistently synchronised with one another.

3- How to achieve Post 2015 Policy Priorities

Those policy hierarchies could be:



M&E System taken as a response to policy recommendations suggested is equally important.

3- How to achieve Post 2015 Policy Priorities

At sectoral and cross-sectoral perspective, to achieve Post 2015 Policy Priorities, 8 broad areas of sectoral and cross sectoral priorities that are to receive great attention are the following:

1. Creating enabling environment for a broad-based inclusive development: To create the prerequisite for a broad-based inclusive development, the RGC aims to consolidate peace and political stability, make measurable strides in good governance, strengthen decentralisation and de-concentration, improve economic governance to attract domestic and foreign capital to invest in Cambodia, and promote private sector development and Public-Private Partnership.

3- How to achieve Post 2015 Policy Priorities

2. Ensuring macroeconomic balances: Maintain three key economic balances -- trade, budget and inflation:

- Raise revenues to reduce budget/fiscal deficit to less than a stipulated number to maintain the above balances.
- Raise exports to reduce trade deficits to manage the said balances.
- Keep inflation down to less than 5%.

3. Developing economic sector: Efforts shall be focusing on three pillars:

A. Promote broad-based inclusive growth: Four broad areas of priorities shall be the key objectives in this endeavour:

- Facilitate modernisation of agriculture and raise yield rates.
- Encourage growth of private sector for a broad-based industrialisation and modernisation.
- Foster the improvement of physical infrastructure.
- Provide an economic/business milieu for maximum 'decent' jobs.

3- How to achieve Post 2015 Policy Priorities

B. Create an environment for a balanced open economy: Four broad areas of priorities shall be the key objectives in this endeavour:

- Increase exports and openness in the economy.
- Graduate Cambodia out of its present LDC status to 'emerging economy' status.
- Prepare Cambodia for ASEAN economic integration, as an equal partner.
- Strengthen an open trading system through trade liberalisation and putting in place the trade policies within the framework of regional and global integration focusing on some critical aspects such as trade and investment agreements, the implementation of trade facilitation measures, and legal reforms apropos of trade integration.

C. Improve knowledge and application of science and technology.

4. Promoting human and social development: Priorities shall be placed on poverty and equality, education and health with special emphasis on women, children, and vulnerable groups.

A. Poverty and inequality:

- Reduce poverty by at least one percentage point/year.
- Narrow inequality: populations in lowest 20% expenditure bracket to consume at least 10% of the total consumption on a sustained basis.
- Address other inequalities – by region, sex, age, education, health, opportunities, others.

B. Education, health, water and sanitation:

- Set realistic quantitative targets—for both boys and girls—for each level of education.
- Improve the quality of education.
- Strengthen human capital base and raise technological prowess.
- Invest in the health, such that all the related MDG targets are met on a sustained basis.
- All must get access to clean *drinking water*.
- Meet CMDG targets and go beyond.

C. Socio-cultural development:

- Efforts shall be made to preserve and promote Khmer cultural heritages.
- Efforts shall be made to promote the role of religions in maintaining social harmony.

5. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability:

- Forest cover to expand to 60% of the total land area sustainably;
- Promote environment, to the extent that the country becomes a net creditor in carbon trade.

6. Addressing Crosscutting issues: The RGC has identified at least three crosscutting issues: gender, climate change, and disaster management, and attempts are to be placed on mainstreaming these in all the sectors: economic, social, others. Cambodia's contribution to the global efforts in combating climate change is to be on the development agenda. More crosscutting issues might be identified in due course.

7. Addressing de-mining issues: Large parts of our lands that are mine-affected, threatened by the impacts on mine/ERW will be updated in 2013 based on the results of the research studies on mine-contaminated sites that will be completed by the end of 2012; and this is an area we are committed to further grapple with.

8. Improving Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): With the economy becoming more complex, the need for a stronger and integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is becoming imperative. Modest beginnings have been made at all levels: national, sectoral, and sub-national levels. This effort would become more encompassing, to form a part of the national planning process. Effort should also be made to identify more indicators for assessing outcomes, e.g. for inclusive growth, better governance (to reflect responsiveness, transparency and accountability) and the like, and to strengthen the database of the Cambodian economy.

Beside notable achievements, the RGC committed to bring country out of LDC to Lower Middle Income Country in near future; however, it will not meet the goals and targets if lack of broad participations, consultations, and contributions (human resource development and financial resources) from all stakeholders which under leadership and ownership of government.



THANK YOU