



**Ministry of Rural Development**



**Rural Development  
Policy  
2019 – 2023**

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## Preface

This document "2019-2023 MRD Policy-Strategy-Action Plan" was prepared together with the "2018-2020 Budget Strategic Plan" by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Royal Government of Cambodia, Phnom Penh in May/June 2018.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) Cambodia is an institution that does not have a standalone sector-wide target, but rather is mandated with a number of cross-sectoral objectives and tasks under the banner of "rural development". By its very nature such mandate requires integrated policy and strategy approaches to avoid that the different technical operations are moving into different directions.

The concept of "Integrated Rural Development" has a rich history of theory and practice. Sometimes such concepts of integration experience difficulties in actual policy and strategy implementation because of the classical 'territorial' understanding of line ministries organized along sector lines. Over the past decades, a number of problems and issues have surfaced, globally and locally, that require complex answers to complex questions, and integrated approaches are called upon helping to articulate complex solutions for complex matters.

Two of the larger challenges that Cambodia (and the human population in general) face are developing resilience to climate change and assuring gender equality in development, both cross-sectoral subjects that best are met by integrated approaches.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) has reformed its Policy and Strategy for Rural Development in Cambodia, and coupled it with an institutional Action Plan to assure full re-orientation within the next 5 years.

The challenges that rural Cambodia will face through changes in the climate are manifold, as basic economic, social and cultural features of the countryside are directly associated to the availability of natural resources (e.g. in the water cycle: rain, irrigation, flood, water festivals) which are a direct function of the prevailing climatic conditions.

Historically, construction and rehabilitation of rural roads is a centerpiece of MRD's programme. Roads, a very important part of rural infrastructure will continue to play a significant role in climate adaptation and enhancing rural development in Cambodia. Innovative new technical designs under the label of 'climate proofing' are expected to show the way ahead.

Climate change has the greatest impact on rural physical infrastructure and the services provided to Cambodia through changes in water regimes, typical flooding causing damages and disruption to roads and other communications, power supply, water and sanitation supply, wastewater treatment, solid waste collection as well as other social-commercial infrastructure (school, public services, market) etc. Disruption to services can be temporary and extreme, seasonal or much longer-term in nature, but the general effect is to erode or destroy the stock of Cambodia's physical assets.

Rural infrastructures such as transportation, agriculture farm structures, irrigation structures,

dairy, poultry, fisheries, shelter, sanitation, drinking water and electricity supplies services including both land and water transports are vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.

It has been shown that the promotion of rural roads has a most beneficial impact on rural development. Investment in rural infrastructure to reduce rural poverty through productivity growth, but also through increased non-agricultural employment opportunities and higher wages<sup>1</sup>.

Climate change poses a threat to existing and future rural infrastructures, including high costs for adaptation, maintenance, and potential negative impacts. The major response to climate change for physical infrastructure typically involves some kind of “climate-proofing” or re-engineering to deal with more extreme weather condition. This has both “hard and soft elements” involving engineering, non-engineering and planning responses.

Most important, too, is that investment measures are not taken in isolation but in the context of natural, social and economic conditions. High-level area-based planning, data and knowledge management (including GIS) holds the key for successful adaptation, mitigation, climate resilience.

Under the reformed Policy and Strategy 2019-2023 the departments of MRD will work together in an integrated manner under specific thematic groups that will allow a better positioning of MRD, and the RGC in general, for a high quality of life in rural Cambodia with climate resilient communities in gender-balanced socio-economic relationships.

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<sup>1</sup> Fan, Shenggen, Peter Hazell and S.K. Thorat (2000), 'Impact of Public Expenditure on Poverty in Rural India', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 35, No. 40, p. 3587.

# **Rural Development Policy 2019-2023**

## **Background**

Cambodia has attained the lower middle-income status as of 2015, with gross national income (GNI) per capita reaching \$1,070. In 2014, the poverty rate was 13.5% compared to 47.8% in 2007. About 90% of the poor live in the countryside. Around 4.5 million people remain living close to poverty line. While overall poverty in Cambodia has fallen, the pace of development between urban and rural areas varies greatly and 50 percent of Cambodians are living on less than \$2 a day. Cambodia is experiencing an increasingly unequal distribution of wealth. (Source: Asia Foundation August 2013)

Cambodia has made good strides in improving maternal health, early childhood development, and primary education in rural areas. The maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births decreased from 472 in 2005 to 170 in 2014, the under-five mortality rate decreased from 83 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 35 per 1,000 in 2014. Health and education remain important challenges and development priorities for Cambodia. 32% (or approximately 0.5 million) of children under five are stunted. As of 2015, 70 percent of Cambodia's population (12.3 million people) does not have access to piped water supply, and 58 percent (9.3 million people) do not have access to improved sanitation.

Cambodia still faces a number of development challenges, including the need for good quality public service delivery, inclusive development, better land administration and natural resources management, environmental sustainability, and good governance. (Source: The World Bank, www, April 2018)

## **Introduction to the Rural Development Policy**

1. This Rural Development Policy of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Kingdom of Cambodia, is developed in May 2018 under the guidance of Policy Directive #433, Deputy Prime Minister Sok An, July 2011.
2. This Rural Development Policy makes implicit reference to international commitments supported by the Royal Government of Cambodia through
  - the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as outlined in Paragraph 54 of United

Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015.<sup>2</sup> The resolution is a broad intergovernmental agreement that acts as the Post-2015 Development Agenda (relevant for MRD are SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Development, SDG 11 Sustainable Communities, SDG 13 Climate Action.), and

- agreed principles and actions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an international environmental treaty opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro 1992. The UNFCCC objective is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system".

3. This Rural Development Policy of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Kingdom of Cambodia, is developed under the following premises:

Compliance with keynotes of **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on 5-years achievements in public finance management (PFM) reform, articulated in 2017, which emphasizes 5 key factors being considered for Government policies and public finance management:

- Stabilization of the macro economy and sustainable public finance;
- Reliance on a trustful national budget;
- Responsiveness to priorities of the RGC and recommendations of the population;
- Access to a functioning ICT system for the PFM reform;
- Setting clear objectives and reforming activities through regular enforcement based on a gentle approach, realism, ownership.

It is recognized that outputs, outcomes and progress of this policy cannot be disconnected from contributions of all government institutions, both directly and indirectly<sup>3</sup>.

4. The reformed 2019 MRD Policy is a major milestone in implementation of the RGC's Rectangular Strategy, in which the Royal Government continued to take a comprehensive development approach toward environmental management in Cambodia through:

- sustainable management of natural resources, intensifying efforts to reduce the impacts of climate change by strengthening adaptation capacity and resiliency to climate change, particularly by implementing the "National Policy on Green Development" and the "National Strategic Plan on Green Development 2013-2030",

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<sup>2</sup> Cambodia started its own SDG process in late 2015 by reviewing and mapping the global goals and targets to national priorities. All 17 SDGs were selected and one additional goal, related to clearance of land mines and of Explosive Remnants of War (reflecting the national priority of de-mining Cambodia's territory), was added. This results in 18 Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals, and 91 nationally relevant targets. The targets were then populated with 240 (global and local) indicators, along with supporting data.

<sup>3</sup> Keynotes of **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, 2017

- continuing to strengthen technical and institutional capacity to promote the mainstreaming of climate change responses into the policies, laws, and plans at national and sub-national levels. (*Article 27 of Phase III of the Rectangular Strategy*).
5. The 2019 MRD Policy provides overall policy direction and guidance for sub-strategies, guidelines, action plans, work plans etc., implemented through MRD and PDRDs. Under this policy umbrella the MRD Departments may define specific sub-strategies and related plans.
  6. The foundation for this policy is established through the mandate of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), providing three clear directions for the Ministry's policy and strategy development (MRD www 4/2018):
    - Coordinating, cooperating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating rural development projects and programs in order to rehabilitate and help develop the country's rural areas by assisting the rural population.
    - Coordinating all operational efforts of various line Ministries and assistance programs
    - Actively undertaking independent research initiatives in order to tangibly develop the rural areas of Cambodia by liaising widely, in order to assess likely needs and investigate possible solutions that would maximize identified opportunities, etc.

## **Analysis for Policy Development**

### **Economic Growth and Rural Poverty**

7. Following more than two decades of strong economic growth, Cambodia has attained the lower middle-income status as of 2015, with gross national income (GNI) per capita reaching \$1,070. Driven by garment exports and tourism, Cambodia has sustained an average growth rate of 7.6% in 1994-2015, ranking sixth in the world.
8. Poverty continues to fall in Cambodia, albeit more slowly than in the past. In 2014, the poverty rate was 13.5% compared to 47.8% in 2007. About 90% of the poor live in the countryside. Around 4.5 million people remain near-poor, vulnerable to falling back into poverty when exposed to economic and other external shocks.
9. Health and education remain both important challenges and development priorities for Cambodia. 32% (or approximately 0.5 million) of children under five are stunted. As of 2015, 70 percent of Cambodia's population (12.3 million people) does not have access to piped water supply, and 58 percent (9.3 million people) do not have access to improved sanitation.

10. Cambodia has made good strides in improving maternal health, early childhood development, and primary education in rural areas. The maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births decreased from 472 in 2005 to 170 in 2014, the under-five mortality rate decreased from 83 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 35 per 1,000 in 2014.
11. In spite of these achievements, Cambodia still faces a number of development challenges, including the need for good quality public service delivery, inclusive development, better land administration and natural resources management, environmental sustainability, and good governance. (Source: The World Bank, www, April 2018)
12. While overall poverty in Cambodia has fallen, the pace of development between urban and rural areas varies greatly and 50 percent of Cambodians are living on less than \$2 a day. Cambodia is experiencing an increasingly unequal distribution of wealth geographically as well as within the social structure where (mainly urban) population groups have been able to benefit disproportionately from development. (Source: Asia Foundation August 2013).

### **Climatic Change and Public Finance**

13. Cambodia's tropical monsoon climate is characterized by a rainy season and a dry season. The rainy season, which lasts from May to early October, accounts for 90% of annual precipitation. The dry season, from November to April, brings drier and cooler air from November to March and then hotter air in April and early May.
14. The geographical incidence of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods vary, and while floods affect lowland areas, the geographical distribution of droughts is widespread. (Source: GSSD 2015. Cambodia's Second National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. General Secretariat, National Council for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia, Phnom Penh.)
15. According the Cambodian Climate Change Investment Framework, initial scenarios indicate that the total amount of public climate finance could grow from about US\$185 million in 2013 to US\$255 million (low increase) or US\$300 million (high increase) per year by 2018. (Source: NCSD 2015)
16. A very recent publication by MoE estimates the financial demand and the financing gap relating to the implementation of the climate agenda at national level in Cambodia to a total of USD 865.5 million for implementation (focusing on the needs of climate sensitive institutions). The financing gap is estimated at 92.7%. (Source GSSD 2017)

## **Population Forecast, Infrastructure and Services**

17. The country's population is expected to grow from 16.7 mio in 2020 to 22 mio in 2050. Half of it will live in the rural area, half of it in urbanized areas; both will impose enormous challenges in providing reliable infrastructure and consistent public services.
18. It has been well understood that the growth in urban areas will affect the rural areas in one way or another, as many assets of the rural areas (e.g. land, water, and food production, labour) have to be used to maintain the urban population.

## **Budget and Finance**

19. The major share of the MRD budget provided by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, (MEF, state budget according to the Budget Law), is used for construction and rehabilitation of rural roads.
20. While there is a good and reasonable justification for allocating funds to this very important part of rural infrastructure, the difference to other MRD activities is striking and asks for rectification, more accurately based on actual needs in the sector (e.g. rural water supply).
21. As the state budget alone will be insufficient to cover the cost for comprehensive climate resilience matters, the MRD sees the need to attract international climate finance, and to manage medium- and large-scale projects across all MRD sub-programmes and themes.

## **Vision Statement**

22. In order to execute overall policy guidance provided through the 'Rectangular strategy for growth, employment, equity and efficiency', and the 'National Strategic Development Plan' (NSDP), the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) formulates the following vision for the Rural Development Policy:

**The Ministry of Rural Development aspires to assure high quality of life in rural Cambodia; enabling all citizens to live in a healthy rural environment with nurturing social, economic and cultural conditions.**

23. It is positively recognized that "Green Growth" assembles a key feature of the Rectangular

Strategy III (2014-18), and that the NSDP (2014-2018) identifies climate change as one of its main crosscutting issues (together with gender equality and disaster risk management).

### **MRD Mission and RGC Strategies**

24. The Ministry of Rural Development and its sub-national entities will embrace a wider range of strategies suitable and appropriate for rural development, developed by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) over the past years under different Ministries, or adopted by RGC from relevant international organizations and bodies.
25. Those existing strategies will be employed and integrated by MRD within its own Mission statement, reflecting upon the mandate of the institution.

**The Mission of the MRD is to implement and support coordination for integrated, inclusive development programmes in the country-side of Cambodia, serve as an institutional platform for research, dissemination of information, knowledge management on matters related to development of rural Cambodia, and be a driving force behind the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) relevant for rural Cambodia.**

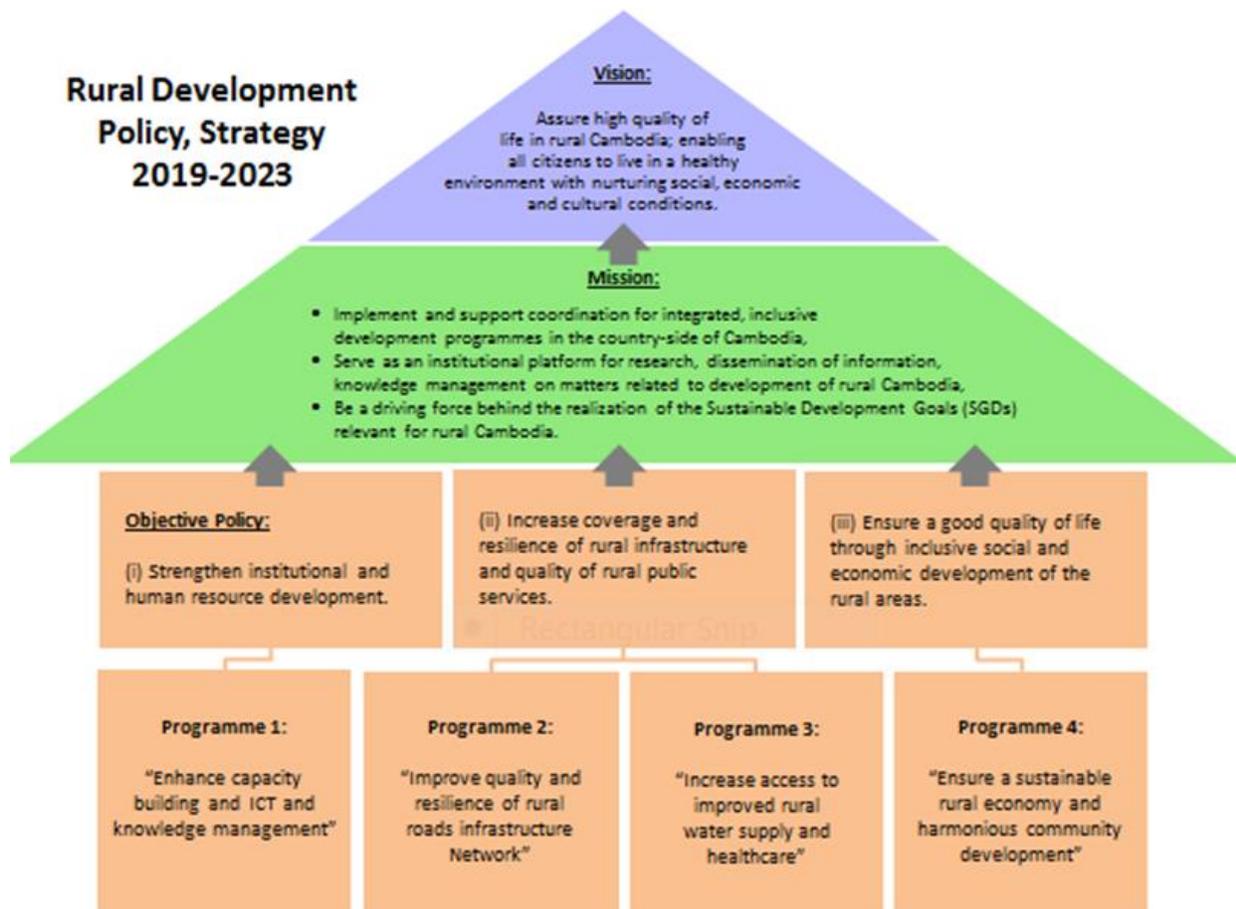
### **Objectives of the Policy**

26. This policy is guiding **recognition and development of the rural areas in Cambodia as destined locations for harmonious social, economic and cultural well-being, and a good quality of life, resilient to negative impacts of climate change.**
27. Objectives of the policy and subsequent strategies do aim at integrated rural development, provision of infrastructure (including rural roads), improve quality of rural public services (including water supply, sanitation, healthcare), and local capacity building, as well as concrete actions towards gender equality. The three objectives of the policy are:
  - **To strengthen institutional and human resource development,**
  - **To increase coverage and resilience of rural infrastructure and quality of rural public services.**
  - **To ensure good quality of life through inclusive social and economic development of the rural areas.**
28. The possible scope of interventions is marked by interventions related to:
  - increasing employment opportunities and income generation in rural, family households,

- efficiency toward reduction of poverty in the countryside,
- tangible diversification of livelihood, farming, fishing, use of forests and other natural resources,
- fostering community-based vocational training and local handicrafts,
- promotion of appropriate technology and investment for climate resilience,
- reliable access to infrastructure and public services in districts, communes, villages; and
- gender equality as warrant for individual development of Cambodians of both sexes.

29. Directions and activities are further detailed through the 2019 MRD Rural Development Strategy, implemented through 4 MRD Programmes (and related Sub-programmes):

- “Programme 1 for enhancing capacity building and ICT and knowledge management”.
- “Programme 2 for improving quality and resilience of the rural roads infrastructure network”.
- “Programme 3 to increase access to improved rural water supply and healthcare”
- “Programme 4 to ensure a sustainable rural economy and harmonious community development”



MRD Vision - Mission – Policy Objectives - Programmes

30. The 2019 Policy for Rural Development is led by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) in Phnom Penh, under the esteemed leadership of H.E. the Minister. On national level a direct interaction with other Ministries (MEF, MoP, MoH, MPWT, etc.) and partners is sought through the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD).

31. The fruitful collaboration with international and national non-government-organizations (NGOs) is part of the mechanism through which this policy will be implemented.

32. The policy will boldly encourage wider engagement and responsibilities of the rural entities on subnational level, e.g. the PDRDs in the provinces, this engagement is reflected by increasing budget shares and more distinct implementation of field projects, as contained in province and district investment plans.

33. A closer thematic collaboration with the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic

Development (NCDD) and the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) will assure that subnational concerns and approaches related to climate change, climate resilience, and disaster management are country-wide accommodated through existing administrative entities in the rural areas of Cambodia.

### **Legal Framework**

34. The Law on Establishment of MRD, Royal Decree and Sub-decree provide the foremost legal foundation for this Policy.
35. The 2019 Policy for Rural Development is governed by regulations published in the Royal Gazette, which promulgates decisions of the government such as royal and sub-decrees, both as hardcopies or online editions. Sub decree No. 78 on organization and function of MRD.

### **Financial Support**

36. The implementation of this policy will require a gradually increased engagement through the state budget, to be maintained on a high level for several decades.
37. The implementation of the policy will also require a gradually increasing basket or sector funding by third parties in support to the state budget, and utilization and institutionalization of a funding flows from international climate finance institutions (ICF, GCF, others).
38. It is essential for the long-term success of the policy that financial flow to provincial entities (PDRD) and below (district, commune, and village) is enhanced and strengthened and relevant subnational modalities are available.
39. Committed financial engagement through the private sector is expected to complement state budget and international climate investment finance.

### **Capacity Building**

40. The implementation of this policy envisages a robust programme for individual and institutional capacity building across all MRD programmes and sub-programmes. In the thematic focus of such strengthening measures are all technical subjects related to climate resilience, adaptation, mitigation, SDG achievement, integrated rural development, information and knowledge management, provision of local and rural services, facilitation of appropriate private investment, project development and international climate finance.

41. The role and function of the Training and Research Department will have to be adapted to these challenges, as far as the actual training activities are concerned, as well as in the context of a bold capacity development strategy.
42. The mainstream of the capacity building measures will primarily support the unfolding operational capacity of the PDRDs.

### **Implementation of projects**

43. The design, development, implementation of significant new projects supporting climate resilience and gender equality is in the heart of this policy. For doing this, the promotion of MRD projects to international climate finance institutions is a priority for MRD, while actual implementation of such project will gradually be transferred to the provincial, district commune or village level. The Village Development Committees (VDC) may have to play a prominent role in implementation and monitoring measures.

### **Key interventions**

44. A number of key interventions simultaneously planned or undertaken will support the realization of the 2019 Policy for Rural Development:
  - the updated MRD strategy, and framework for an action plan for rural development;
  - the increased MRD share in national budget as requested through the BSP 2018-2020,
  - further development of third-party support, especially related to international climate finance,
  - cooperation models with new partners (e.g. private sector, ASEAN, IDBs, bilateral, multilateral agreements, etc.).

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

45. This policy gives special emphasis on upgrade and modernization of MRD's Information, Communication Technologies (ICT) under the overall concept of knowledge management.
46. Future Monitoring and Evaluation activities will have to be firmly embedded in the concept of knowledge management.
47. The M&E capacity of MRD and PDRD will be improved, in terms of human resources and equipment provided.
48. Deeper involvement into climate resilience matters will require data management and analytical skills by far exceeding the present set-up and approaches for M&E.

49. Indicators on Policy Level are:

- Farmers, citizens with other gainful activities in 'green economy' (this measures economic development on household level, rural contribution to GHG reduction).
- Access to public services (measuring distance and travelling time shows the availability of public services).
- Net-migration of people from/to rural area (measuring the move of people provide analytical information on population strata, and can is sensing overall satisfaction with the area and location).
- Development of forest areas and green zones (this allows conclusion on the local climate and potential of pollution of the area).

Classic indicators like age structure, employment rate, educational attainment.

## **Conclusions**

50. The 2019 Policy for Rural Development in Cambodia is firmly anchored on the mandate of MRD, and embedded in a number of relevant polices and strategies from other Ministries or the international community.

51. The 2019 Policy for Rural Development confirms the role of MRD as main institutional partner for rural development in Cambodia, across several sectors.

52. The Policy envisages a high quality of life in rural Cambodia as a concerted result from different strategies and measures. Climate resilience and gender equality are acknowledged as strategies challenges with important operational consequences.

53. The re-adjustment of shared responsibilities between MRD and PDRDs is a central organizational measure to get prepared for these challenges.

54. Financial management and budget provision have to help in providing the needed resources. It is recommended that resources of international climate finance intuitions are used to support the 2019 Policy.

55. Further strategy development and focused action planning will continue to prepare the ground for MRD's vision, as stated before:

**“to assure high quality of life in rural Cambodia; enabling all citizens to live in a healthy rural environment with nurturing social, economic and cultural conditions”.**

56. The Policy Result Diagram / Design Monitoring Framework is attached as Annex 1 to this document.

## Lexicon / Vocabulary

### Climate resilience

The majority of work regarding climate resilience centers on examining the capacity for social-ecological systems to sustain shocks and maintain the integrity of functional relationships in the face of external forces. However, there is a growing consensus in academic literature which argues that greater attention needs to be focused on investigating the other critical aspect of climate resilience, which is the capacity for social-ecological systems to renew and develop, and to utilize disturbances as opportunities for innovation and evolution of new pathways that improve the system's ability to adapt to macroscopic changes. *Source: Folke, C (2006). "Resilience: The emergence of a perspective for social-ecological systems analyses". Global Environmental Change. 16: 253–267.*

### Gender equality

Gender equality is the state of equal ease of access to resources and opportunities regardless of gender, including economic participation and decision-making; and the state of valuing different behaviors, aspirations and needs equally, regardless of gender. Gender equality, equality between men and women, entails the concept that all human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudices. *Source: ABC Of Women Worker's Rights And Gender Equality, ILO, 2000. p. 48.*

### Integrated rural development

Integrated rural development is, at the same time, a goal and a methodological approach. The goal is to include neglected issues and the rural poor in the process of increasing the well-being of mankind. The approach for reaching this goal is the application of a bundle of well-balanced measures of economic and socio-political nature. In this process economic, social, political, and technical factors have to be taken into account. The content of this bundle of measures will vary in different cases. Internal and external factors can be considered, this will allow the identification of the elements promoting and restricting development possibilities, as well as their interrelationship. *Source: <http://www.professor-frithjof-kuhnen.de/publications/concept-of-integrated-rural-development/3a.htm>*

### Quality of life

Quality of life (QOL) is the general well-being of individuals and societies, outlining negative and positive features of life. It observes life satisfaction, including everything from physical health, family, education, employment, wealth, religious beliefs, finance and the environment. QOL has a wide range of contexts, including the fields of international development, healthcare, politics and employment. *Source: Barcaccia, Barbara (4 September 2013). "Quality Of Life: Everyone Wants It, But What Is It?". Forbes/Education.*

Quality of life should not be confused with the concept of standard of living, which is based primarily on income alone. Perhaps the most commonly used international measure of development is the Human Development Index (HDI), which combines measures of life expectancy, education, and standard of living, in an attempt to quantify the options available to individuals within a given society. The HDI is used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in their Human Development Report.

## Annex 1: Policy Result Framework / Design Monitoring Framework

Design Summary	Performance Target and Indicators	Base-line	Annual Target					Data Source and Report Mechanism	Assumptions and Risks
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
<p><b>Goal</b></p> <p>Recognition and development of the rural areas in Cambodia as destined locations for harmonious social, economic and cultural well-being, and a good quality of life, resilient to negative impacts of climate change</p>	<p>By 2023, population in xx rural village/ communes experience improved quality of lives with decreased migration</p>	XX	50	50	50	50	50	<p>Government statistics (MRD/MoP)</p> <p>Assessment and documented feedback from development organizations and aid agencies</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Strong commitment of the Government /MRD</p> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <p>Shift in government priorities.</p> <p>Unprecedented disaster events on large scale</p>
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>To strengthen institutional and human resource development,</p>	<p>Local people use rural roads network resilient to climate change (by reduced O/M cost)<sup>4</sup> – XX/ per 1 km per year</p>	1,560 <sup>5</sup> km	-	-	-	-	reduced by xx%		
<p>To increase coverage and resilience of rural infrastructure and quality of rural public services.</p>	<p>Rural population have year-round access to safe water<sup>6</sup> – by %</p>	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		
	<p>Rural population living in a healthy environment<sup>7</sup> – by %</p>	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		

<sup>4</sup> Another alternative: reduce XX% of damaged rural roads by floods/storms compared to the 2013 baseline (or 5-year average of disaster 2009-2013)

<sup>5</sup> In which **252 km** were completely destroyed by 2013 flood. The total damages of rural roads by floods from 2000-2013 were estimated 1,769.74 km (completely damaged) and 4,035.50 km (partially damaged); in which flood event in 2013 resulted in damage to 1,557 km of rural roads which estimated in value of US\$ 44 Million (UNDP, page 54)

<sup>6</sup> E.g. Even during floods or drought season

<sup>7</sup> E.g. Percentage of households in rural community always use latrine or number of ODF communes

Design Summary	Performance Target and Indicators	Base-line	Annual Target					Data Source and Report Mechanism	Assumptions and Risks
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
To ensure good quality of life through inclusive social and economic development of the rural areas.									
<b>Result 1</b>  Capacity development, knowledge and ICT management strengthened	- Number of staff trained at national level (with 50% female participants)	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MRD annual reports</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Training reports</li> <li>- Post-evaluation</li> <li>- Success stories/Case studies</li> <li>- MRD's website</li> <li>- Research papers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>MRD, PDRD, line government staff and institutions at all levels actively participate in capacity strengthening activities and continue to provide required technical support</p>
	- Number of staff trained on climate change (with 50% female participants)	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		
	- Number of MRD engineers and technical staff trained on road resilience standards	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		
	- Number of research studies conducted to support rural community development and women empowerment	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		
<b>Result 2</b>  Quality and resilience of rural road infrastructure network improved	- Length of rural roads built / renovated using resilience standards – km	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MRD annual reports</li> <li>Project progress reports</li> <li>Post-evaluation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <p>Lack of leadership and capacity for coordination of inter-ministerial discussions and high turnover of trained staff in the government</p>
	- Number of well-designed ponds built and used	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		
	- Number of well-designed flood protection measures	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		
<b>Result 3</b>	- % of families in rural areas with access to clean water	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MRD annual reports</li> <li>Project progress reports</li> </ul>	
	- % of families in rural areas with access to improve sanitation and reaching CLTS	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		

Design Summary	Performance Target and Indicators	Base-line	Annual Target					Data Source and Report Mechanism	Assumptions and Risks
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Access to improved rural water supply and healthcare increased	- % women benefitting from rural water supply and healthcare activities	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	Post-evaluation	
<b>Result 4</b> Sustainable rural economy and harmonious community development	- Number of families with a diversified household economy and increased local livelihood options	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MRD annual reports</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Post-evaluation</li> <li>- Success stories / Case studies</li> <li>- MRD website</li> </ul>	
	- Household income generation (increased) – USD per month/HH/year	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		
	- Number of ethnic minority villages receiving tangible support	XX	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		

CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

Implemented by:



Ministry of  
Environment

Supported by:



European Union



Empowerment lives.  
Resilient nations.



SWEDEN