



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**Ministry of Rural Development**



**The 6<sup>th</sup> ASEAN+3 Village Leaders  
Exchange Program**

**Yunnan, China**

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- 3. Main Issues and Concerns in Cambodia**
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# 1- General information in Cambodia

- Total population in 2014 approximate 15,458,332 people
- **Life Expectancy** : 67 years for male and 71 years for female by 2014.
- Annual population growth rate is 1.44% by 2014
- GDP per Capita USD 1,300 by 2016
- Inflation average 3.5 % by 2014
- Exchange rate 4,050 Riels/US Dollar
- Total rice plantation area is 3,100,000 ha by 2014
- Rice production area 9,700,000 tone per year by 2014
- Average rice yield 3.15 t/ha
- Drinking Water access to rural 52.4% by 2015 ( NIS )
- Sanitation access to rural 53.7% by 2015.( NIS )
- Total Rural Road Rehabilitation in Cambodia : 45,087.85 km ( Laterite road , Paved Road ( DBST,SBST, Concrete )



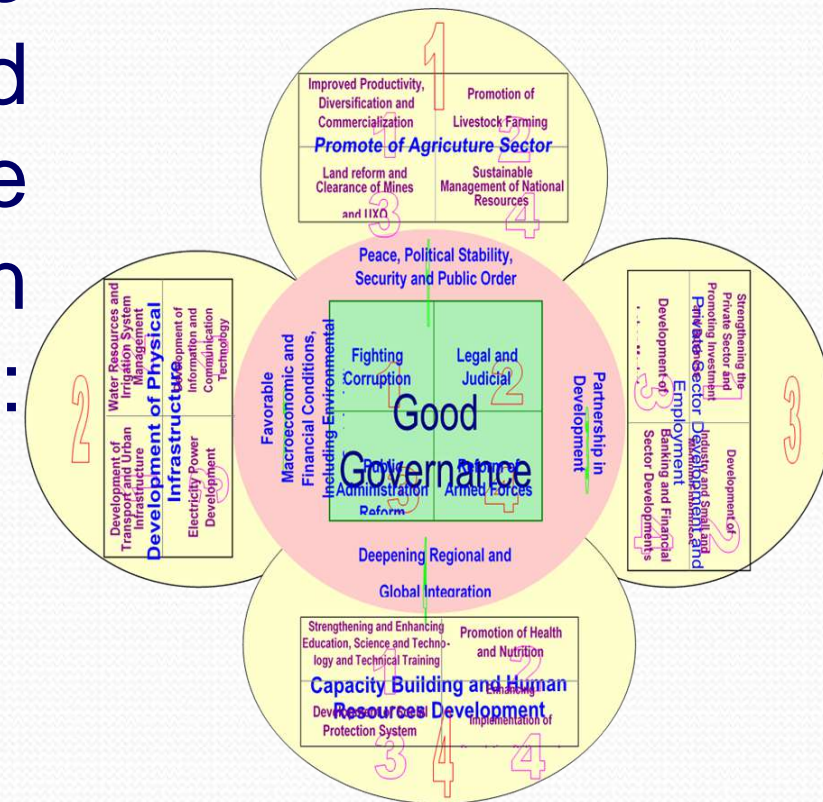
# Why Measure Poverty ?

- ❖ To be able to identify the poor
- ❖ To be able to target appropriate interventions
- ❖ To be able to monitor and evaluate policies targeted at the poor
- ❖ To be able planning directly to the poor target
- ❖ To be right political make decision
  - Rectangular Strategy
  - National Strategic Development Plan
  - National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable
  - Social Protection Policy Framework
  - Other policy interventions: service delivery to the most needy/vulnerable people

# 2- Key Government Policy and Programmatic Directions

Key policy and programmatic directions to improve the quality of life of the people and needs consideration in planning. The key drive to develop country are propose programme in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rectangular Strategic Plan as following:

1. Infrastructure Expansion and Development
2. Managing Migration and Urbanization
3. Expansion of Agriculture and Allied Activities; and
4. Social Sector Investments and Human Capital Formation



# 3- Main Issues and Concerns in Cambodia

- Expansion of Agriculture and Allied Activities
  - ❖ Low yield of rice due to lack of high technology
  - ❖ Insufficient of Irrigation system (lack of water management and water use)
  - ❖ Low price of agricultural productivities ( lack of market policy )
  - ❖ Shortage of labor
  - ❖ Young people moving to urban to seek other jobs ( garment factories )
- Infrastructure Expansion and Development
  - ❖ Insufficiency of Infrastructure such as : Road, Irrigation system for Agriculture Infrastructure, School, Water supply, Hydropower..etc. particularly in rural areas where agriculture productivities and local business.

# 3- Main Issues and Concerns in Cambodia (Con...)

## ➤ Managing Migration and Urbanization

- ❖ Huge people migration to find job not only in the country but also outside the countries like Thailand, S.Korea, Malaysia, China, and other because they need more income (mostly sale labor) in business, industrial, agriculture sectors

## ➤ Social Sector Investments and Human Capital Formation

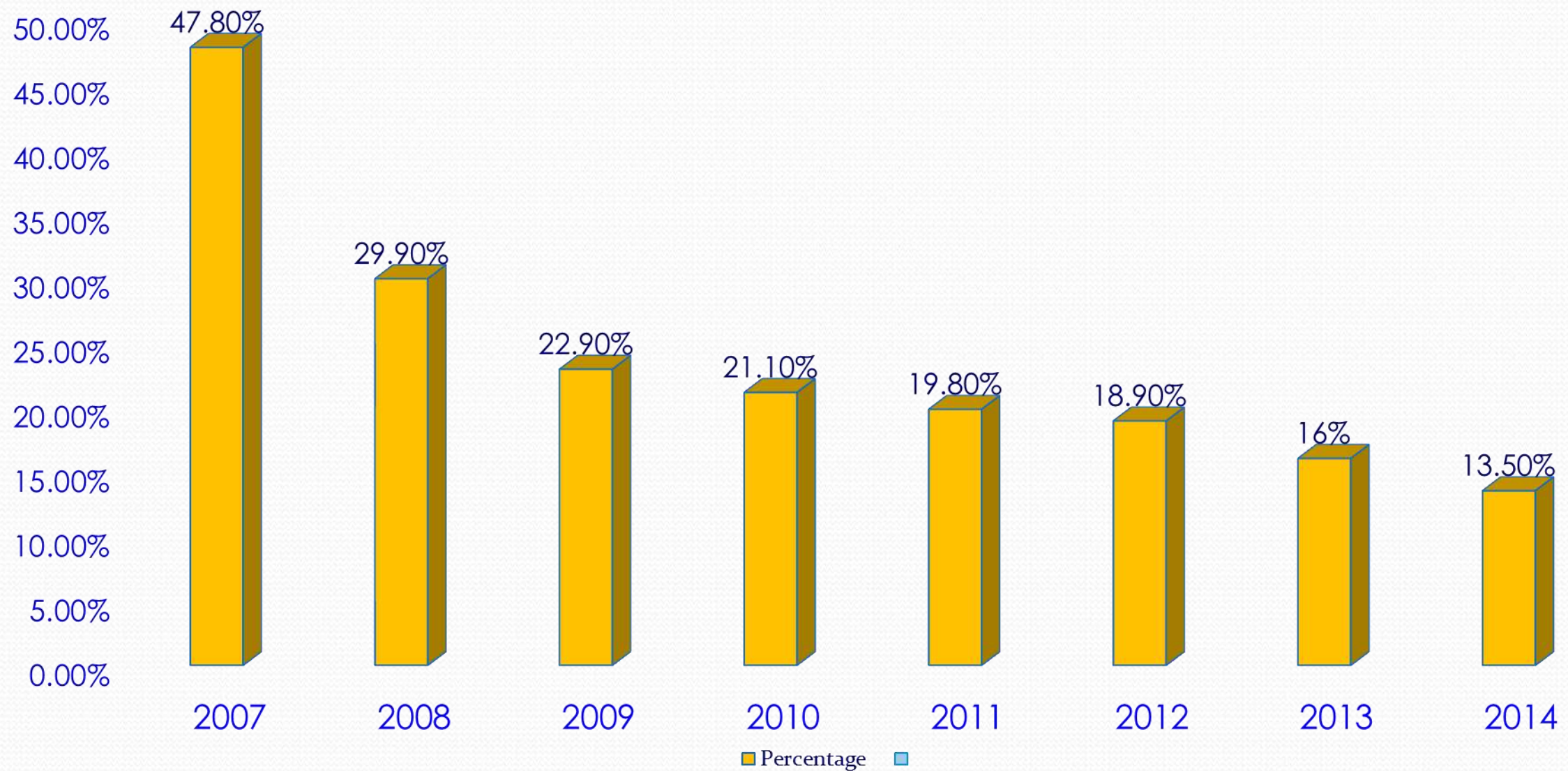
- ❖ Gender unequitable
- ❖ Small children left their school to make money
- ❖ No appropriate job (low wage) when they graduated
- ❖ Exceeding skill while some skill were shortage (Ex. Management skill is exceed and Engineer is shortage)

# 4- Problems addressing

- **Government reform :**
  - Good Governance
  - Public Financial Management Reform Program
  - Public Administration Reform Program
  - Decentralization and Deconcentration
  - Education reform program
  - Improve education quality
- **Dialogue between Gov't and Employer**
  - Improve basic wage ( from \$ 50 to \$153 in 2017) for employee
- **Gov't finding to Agriculture's Market to the farmers**
  - Gov't has policy to export rice 1,000,000 ton/year in 2015
  - Cassava, Rubber, Paper ...
- **Gov't improve road to be resilience climate change**
- **Increase of Electricity supply to rural areas ( 60% )**
- **Make city to Urban modernizations**



# 5- Cambodia Poverty Rate by years



# 6- Ministry of Rural Development Contributing Poverty Reduction



1<sup>st</sup>. To ensure that the standard of living in rural areas is promoted and that the gap narrows, drawing close to [those of] urban areas in 2025

2<sup>nd</sup>. To promote rural economic growth through integrated rural development with participation from both national and international communities.

# Policy Objective are:

## First Policy Objective :

- To enable the population in the rural community to have their own livelihoods with suitable knowledge of basic vocational skills in order for them to increase their household income; and
- To promote investment in agricultural and nonagricultural sectors, small-scale enterprises and household enterprises with the aim of creating additional new employment opportunities in the rural community which has already been potential for roads, electricity and other sources of resources in order to reduce immigration and to increase income.

## Second Policy Objective:

- To link current remote rural economic which are production areas to towns and cities for commercial dealing through improving all rural road networks throughout the nationwide; and
- To keep improving the clean water and rural sanitation services, and deliver 100% of them to all rural communities in 2025 and to promote the development and conservation of ethnic minorities in order to preserve their languages, good traditions, cultures of ethnic minority.

# Program Support MRD Policy

## MRD POLICY

National Level

Sub National Level

Program1 : Continue to maintenance and rehabilitate Rural Road Infrastructures

Program2: Improve Quality of Rural Public Services

Program3: Human Resource Development and Institutional Strengthening

Portfolios Activities 1 : Continue to maintenance and rehabilitate Rural Road Infrastructures

Portfolios Activities 2: Improve Quality of Rural Public Services

Portfolios Activities 3: Human Resource Development and Institutional Strengthening

National Budget

# Indicators Achievements for Ministry of Rural Development

Indicator	Unit	2014		2015		2016	
		Planed	Actual	Planed	Actual	Planed	Actual
Rehabilitation of Rural Roads – out of total 40,000 km	Km	28,600	<b>27,835</b>	29,450	<b>28,367</b>	32,000	<b>28,575</b>
Rural road covered with Paved Road ( DBST , SBST & Concrete )	Km	550	<b>653</b>	980	<b>1,848.80</b>	1,430	<b>2,000.00</b>
Access to Improved Water Supply - % of Rural Population	%	46.70	<b>46.70</b>	50.50	<b>50.00</b>	53.00	<b>52.40</b>
Access to Improve Sanitation – % of Rural Population	%	42.00	<b>46.00</b>	46.00	<b>51.00</b>	50.00	<b>53.70</b>
Number of ethnic minority communities whose identities have been recognized	Community	130	<b>100</b>	160	<b>108</b>	190	<b>115</b>
Number of villages given training to VDCs in the Village Development Plan	Village	1,800	<b>1,561</b>	2,000	<b>1,522</b>	2,200	<b>1,526</b>
Studying and carrying out trial construction of rural roads 450 km with a bituminous surface which is 100% adaptive to climate change	Km	67.5	<b>NA</b>	90.00	<b>NA</b>	112.50	<b>NA</b>
Building the capacity of the VDCs in the option of adapting to and reduction of climate change and the use of appropriate and scientific knowledge acceptable at the locality	VDC	1,854	<b>1,561</b>	2,472	<b>1,522</b>	3,091	<b>1,526</b>

# Rural Road database in Cambodia

Type of Rural Road in Cambodia	Unit	Total length road rehabilitated	Percentage
SDST Cover	Km	341.64	0.76%
BDST Cover	Km	1,310.12	2.91%
Concrete Pavement	Km	459.88	1.02%
Laterite Cover	Km	26,559.87	59.91%
Gravity Cover	Km	1,862.86	4.13%
Small Rock mixing Cover	Km	1,402.00	3.11%
Soil Cover	Km	9,524.57	21.12%
Sandy Cover	Km	2,476.29	5.49%
Others	Km	1,150.62	2.55%
Grand Total	Km	45,087.85	100%



Thank You Very Much for your Kind Attention !

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