



Ministry of Commerce Trade Training and Research Institute



Trade and Development Regional Forum 2016:
Capacity Building for Sustainable Development

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Cambodian Sustainable Economic Growth

- ▶ In 2015, Cambodia's GDP growth was 7%, also 2016 and 2017 is estimated to be 7%
- ▶ GDP: 18,502 million USD (2015, MEF)
- ▶ GDP per capita: 1,228 USD (2015, MEF)
- ▶ Agriculture growth 0.1%: Crop 0.1%, animal rearing 0.5%, and fishery and aquaculture 1.5% (2015, MEF)
- ▶ Industrial Growth 8.7%: Garment 5.5%, electricity and clean water 7.2%, and construction 17.7% (2015, MEF)
- ▶ Service Growth 9.0%: Hotel and restaurant 5.9%, finance 11.7%, and real estate and business 18.9% (2015, MEF)

Education policy

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- ▶ *“The Royal Government is committed to achieving the goal of “Education for All” by ensuring equity in the attainment of nine years of basic education for all children and enduring access by the children of the poor households to education, especially by improving the quality and number of public education institutions and providing more scholarships to poor students.*
- ▶ *The Royal Government will continue to strengthen its partnerships with the private sector and the national and international community to enhance and improve the quality of education services, both in vocational and technical training and in higher education, consistent with international standards and the development needs of the nation.”*

Current Higher Education

1. Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and Supervision

- Total Number: 118 HEIs (46 public HEIs)
- Supervised by 15 different ministries
- Located in 19 provinces and capital
- 71 HEIs (12 public HEIs) are under MoEYS's supervision

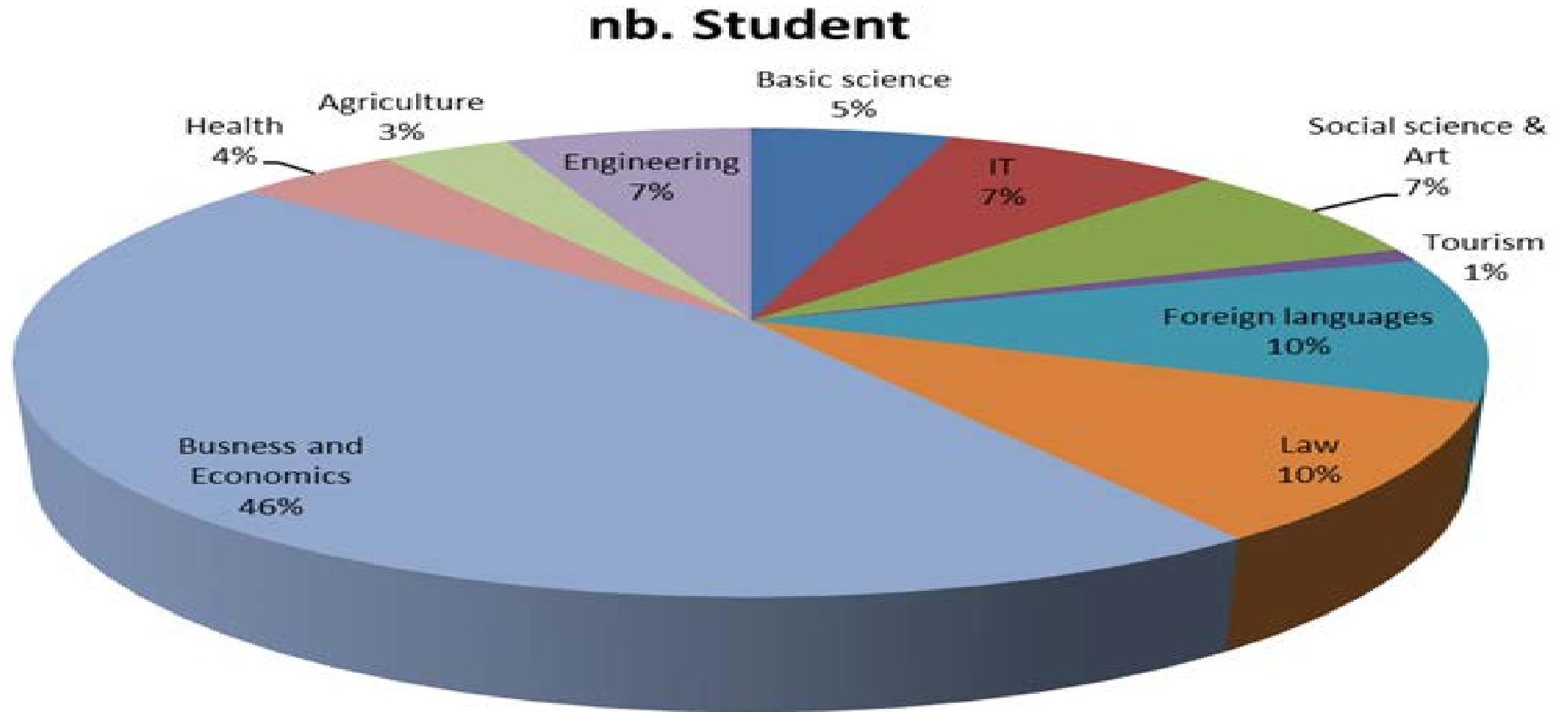
2. Student Enrolment (2014-15): 227,385; F: 44.16%

- Associate Degree: 24,970 (Female 49%)
- Bachelors' Degree: 207,666 (Female 46%)
- Master's Degree: 14,274 (Female 21.66%)
- Doctoral Degree: 1,006 (Female 5.19%)

Distribution of HEIs under Different Ministries

No.	Ministries	Number of HEIs		
		Public	Private	Total
1	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	12	59	71
2	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	12	13	25
3	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3	0	3
4	Ministry of Health	2	0	2
5	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	1	0	1
6	Ministry of Economic and Finance	1	0	1
7	Ministry of Religions and Cults	3	0	3
8	Ministry of Public Works and Transport	1	0	1
9	Ministry of National Defense	5	0	5
10	Ministry of Interior	1	0	1
11	Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation	1	0	1
12	Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy	1	0	1
13	Offices of The Council of Ministers	1	0	1
14	National Bank of Cambodia	1	0	1
15	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	1	0	1
Total		46	72	118

Student Sector (Bachelor)



Aspired GDP distribution by sectors in 2025

Sector	1962	1998	2008	2013	2015	2020	2025
Agriculture	49%	44.5%	32.8%	31.6%	29.0%	25%	23%
Industry	19%	16.7%	22.4%	24.1%	26.2%	28%	30%
- <i>Manufacturing</i>	-	12.7%	15.3%	15.5%	16.0%	18%	20%
Service	32%	34.8%	38.8%	38.5%	39.4%	40%	40%
Taxes on products less subsidies	0%	4%	6%	5.8%	5.4%	7%	7%

Formation of the Trade Training and Research Institute (TTRI)

- Vision: "To be a globally networked centre of excellence in the area of domestic and international trade with a regional integration vision striving to impart demand-driven training and research services to government officials and businesses"
- Mission: "To enhance Cambodia's trade sector competitiveness in the world market by providing valuable problem-solving approaches through integrated and tailor-made training and research services."

Formation of the Trade Training and Research Institute (TTRI)

- ▶ TTRI was established at the Ministry of Commerce in 2014
- ▶ TTRI will focus on the trade sector's capacity building efforts and in conducting research, it will add value to trade sector development:
 - ▶ Primarily, by providing trade training solutions to MoC departments and provincial departments and private sector
 - ▶ Second, will provide service for research as evidence-based policy for policymakers.
 - ▶ Finally, by creating a single "umbrella" for training in MoC and for MoC officials, the Ministry of Commerce and its development partners will be able to add value to the services provided by the TTRI: the cost of training will decrease, duplications will be avoided by strictly implementing an MoC-wide training plan, all training and research materials will be centralized in one single place.

Humane Resource Activities

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- ▶ For the past 15 years, an important amount of capacity development projects, research programs, HRD initiatives have taken place with MoC as a prime beneficiary.
- ▶ While human resource development and sound policy making appears in the NSDP 2009-2013 and the Government Rectangular Strategy, capacity development has also been the focus of the Trade Sector Wide Approach Pillar 3 on "Capacity Development for Trade" initially spearheaded by UNCTAD and UNDP, and more recently strongly supported by the Trade Development Support Program (TDSP) and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF- tier 1).
- ▶ Several functional areas of the Ministry have been the focus of attention of the HRD and training support, in particular those areas under the General Directorate of International Trade (WTO accession and implementation of the schedule of commitments, ASEAN negotiations, market access, trade promotion, Aid-for-Trade,

Humane Resource Activities

- ▶ UNCTAD, 2008, Evaluation of the Train For Trade Programme for Cambodia
- ▶ EU, 2008 Institutional Capacity Assessment of the Ministry of Commerce
- ▶ UNDP, 2009 Capacity Development Plans for the Ministry of Commerce
- ▶ TDSP, 2011, Road Map for Capacity Development for Trade (Pillar 3)
- ▶ TDSP, 2012, Capacity Development Plan for Central Departments, Provincial Departments of Commerce, and Broader MoC Requirements (IACEP)
- ▶ Each of the above study resulted in the production of Capacity Development Action Plans, with corresponding M&E framework and financial resources . The TDSP has already responded favorably to a number of reform areas under the SWAp Pillar 3, in particular through:
 - ▶ The Trade Curriculum Development Project, implemented by the Royal School of Administration (2010-2012);
 - ▶ The Strengthening Moe capacities for better Human Resources Management, implemented by the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Commerce (2011- 2012).
 - ▶ The Value Chain Unit support, implemented by the Trade Promotion Department, Ministry of Commerce (2011-2012)

Challenge and Solution

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A. Quality problems in education

- ▶ Implementation of the newly adopted teacher policy and action plan is an important step forward
- ▶ Accreditation Committee of Cambodia (ACC), supervised by the Council of Ministers

B. Inadequate skills of the current work force

- ▶ TVET can be better coordinated with the main education stream, and more work needs to be done to implement the newly approved Cambodian Qualification Framework

C. Need for More Capacity Building for Both Employers and Employees

- ▶ Both employers and employees need more education and capacity-building in labor relations to improve norms and practices, promote safe and healthy working conditions, and enhance productivity
- ▶ Better Factory Project with ILO

Challenge and Solution

- A. The Challenges of Research and Innovation in Cambodia**
 - Inadequate skills of the current work force
 - A.** The higher education system in Cambodia is expanding in research
 - B.** TTRI, CDRI and some state and private university
- B. Cultivating Newer Generations of Researchers**
- C. Addressing Brain Drain**
- D. Improving Research Facilities**
 - A.** Ensuring Budget Allocation for University Research
 - B.** Consolidating Academic Leadership and Administrative Management

Planning for Sustainable Development

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- ▶ Given the fact that CMDGs are highly interrelated, this report develops an Acceleration Framework to achieve them through enmeshing elements of the CMDGs with the overall and sectoral growth strategies. There are seven broad thrust areas on which the Acceleration Framework has been developed.
 1. Inclusive and sustainable growth to reduce poverty
 2. Poverty-reduction policies
 3. ***Human capital for human development***
 4. Conserving natural resources for sustainable development and livelihoods
 5. Women's equal participation and empowerment
 6. Improvement in MNCH and disease control
 7. Safe water and improved sanitation, especially in rural areas

8. CMDG8: Forging a global partnership for development

- ▶ There are no measurable indicators mentioned on the Goal. Seen qualitatively, partnerships between the government and development partners have been maintained within the framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Additionally, international NGOs and have continued to find interest in working in Cambodia.
- ▶ **Assessment:** With the changing era, both economic openness and partnerships are likely to undergo change. Managing this change and having to live with fewer foreign concessional inflows are challenges.

9. CMDG9: De-mining, removing explosive remnants of war, and victim assistance

- ▶ No targets have been set. Nevertheless, large areas have been cleared of mines and ERWs but fatalities of mine explosions continue to happen. Resource shortage is an impediment.
- ▶ **Assessment: This task will be rendered difficult by resource** constraints and the scope of the problem.

Rectangular Strategy and CMDGs

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1. Ensuring an average annual economic growth of 7%. This growth should be sustainable, inclusive, equitable and resilient to shocks, through diversifying the economic base to achieve a more broad-based and competitive structure, with low and manageable inflation, a stable exchange rate and steady growth in international reserves.
2. Creating more jobs, especially for youth, through further improvement in Cambodia's competitiveness to attract and encourage both domestic and foreign investments.
3. ***Achieving more than one percentage point reduction in the poverty rate annually, including realizing the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG), while placing high priority on the development of human resources and sustainable management of environmental and natural resources.***
4. Improving institutional capacity and governance at both national and sub-national levels and ensuring effectiveness and efficiency of public services to better serve the people.

Achieving CMDGs

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1. CMDG1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger

- ▶ Poverty Rate: In 2007: 47.8%; Current Year (2011): 19.8%; Target (2015): 19.5%
- ▶ Share of the poorest 20% population in total consumption: Baseline (2007): 7%; Current Year (2011): 9%; Target (2015): 11%
- ▶ Assessment: Targets in reducing poverty rates have been achieved and inequality reduction is on track. Targets on children's and women's nutrition status are steadily improving though there is still some way to go.

2. *CMDG2: Achieving universal literacy and basic education*

- ▶ *Primary School Enrolment Rate: Baseline (2008/2009): 94%; Current Year (2012/2013): 97%; Target (2015): 99%.*
- ▶ *Literacy Rate in Age Group 15-24 Years: Baseline (2005): 80%; Current Year (2012): 92.1%; Target (2015): 94.5%.*
- ▶ *Assessment: Primary school and literacy targets are on track. More effort needs to be made to improve performance beyond the primary school levels.*

3. CMDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- ▶ Gender parity in Primary and Lower-secondary School
- ▶ Levels: Met
- ▶ Gender Parity in Upper-secondary School Level: Baseline (2007/2008): 69%; Current Year (2012/2013): 93%; Target (2015): 100%
- ▶ Representation in Public Offices: Baseline (2007): 32%; Current Year (2011/2012): 35%; Target (2015): 50%.
- ▶ Assessment: Most targets are met and good progress is made on others. Targets related to public offices, though, are more difficult to achieve in short periods as hiring and retiring of employees, or getting them into or out of public offices through elections, are incremental processes.

4. CMDG4: Reducing child mortality

- ▶ Infant Mortality Rate: Baseline (2000): 95 (per 1,000 live births); Current Year (2010): 45; Target (2015): 50
- ▶ Under-5 Mortality Rate: Baseline (2000): 124; Current Year (2010): 54; Target 2015: 65
- ▶ Assessment: All targets are met.

5. CMDG5: Improving maternal health

- ▶ Maternal Mortality Rate: Baseline (2000): 437 (per 100,000 live births); Current (2010): 206; Target (2015): 250
- ▶ Attended Births: Baseline (2008): 58% of the women giving births; Current (2012): 75%; Target 2015: 87%
- ▶ Assessment: Targets are met or are well on their way to being met. 81% [urban]; Target (2015): 50% [rural], 80% [urban]

6. CMDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- ▶ HIV/AIDS Prevalence: Baseline (2008): 0.7% of the population; Current Year (2010): 0.7%; Target (2015): 0.4%
- ▶ Malaria Mortality: Baseline (1993): 1.5 (per 100,000 population); Current Year (2012): 0.3%; Target (2015): 0.8%
- ▶ Assessment: Targets are met or are on track.

7. CMDG7: Ensuring environmental sustainability

- ▶ Forest Cover Baseline (2008): 56% (2009); Current Year (2013): 59%; Target (2015): 60%
- ▶ Proportion of People Having Access to Potable Water Baseline (2009): 42% [rural], 78% [urban]; Current Year (2011): 43% [rural],
- ▶ Proportion of People Having Access to Sanitation Baseline 2009: 23% [rural], 85% [urban]; Current Year (2011): 33% [rural], 88% [urban]; Target 2015: 33% [rural], 74% [urban]
- ▶ Assessment: Targets are met or are on track. The initiatives require close monitoring.

Conclusion

- ▶ Education play key role in economic development
- ▶ Capacity building in trade for government official and private sector
- ▶ Depends on our people having the right knowledge and relevant skills, reflecting our cultural and ethical heritage.
- ▶ The children, youth and adults will receive education and lifelong learning services with high quality, which are relevant and responsive to the labor market demand.
- ▶ In order to realize in full the benefits of Cambodia's demographic dividend there has to be a focus on building skills for learning and providing opportunities for access to technical and specialized skills for all.



Thank you very much