### Country: Cambodia

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

### Reporting period: 2011-April 2015

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1/2 page maximum)**

Under the 2011-2015 Country Programme, UNDP had committed itself to pursue a Country Programme addressing the lagging MDGs in Cambodia, through six (6) outcomes as summarized below:

**CPAP framework: outcomes and programme components**

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| **CMDGs 1 and 9** | **CMDG 3** | **CMDG 7** |
| *Poverty reduction*  OUTCOME 1:  By 2015, national and sub-national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy. | *Gender equity*  OUTCOME 6:  By 2015, gender disparities in participation and economic growth reduced. | *Environment and climate change*  OUTCOME 2:  By 2015, National and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystems goods and services and respond to climate change |
| **Crosscutting** | | |
| *Poverty reduction*  OUTCOME 5:  Enhanced capacities at national and sub-national levels to develop and monitor policies, plans and budgets that are evidence-based and geared towards the attainment of the MDGs by 2015. | *Democratic governance*  OUTCOME 3:  By 2015, effective mechanisms for dialogue, representation and participation in democratic decision making established and strengthened | *Democratic governance*  OUTCOME 4:  By 2015, sub-national administrations have capacity to take over increased functions |

In 2014, a CPAP Mid-Term Review was conducted and reached the following conclusions:

**The contribution to Climate change & ecosystems (Outcome 2) and on national and subnational planning (Outcome 5) made the most satisfactory progress.** With support from the European Union and Sweden, important results were achieved, these include: the elaboration and launch of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCSP), the elaboration of a Climate Change Financing Framework, the REDD+ Readiness Plan that has made Cambodia better able to access international climate funds. In collaboration with the Ministry of Planning (MoP), the national CMDG scorecard system at commune level and a nationally developed consumption poverty line have enabled Cambodia to track progress on poverty reduction, without relying on external expertise.

**Some progress was achieved with regard to building a more diversified, sustainable, and equitable economy (Outcome 1) and gender mainstreaming (Outcome 6)**. In close collaboration with the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC) and the National University of Singapore (NUS), notable achievements include: the inclusion of human capital in the industrial development policy which called for the revamp of the Council for the Development of Cambodia to ensure close coordination between industrial policy and human capital. In close collaboration with the UN Theme Group on Gender and UN Women, the preparation of the National Gender Strategy, and the CMDG Acceleration Framework for Women’s Economic Empowerment was critical as UNDP assists the shift of Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) from a service delivery to a policy advocacy institution that advocate for the inclusion of gender as a priority into line ministries programmes and budgets.

**Limited progress was achieved in the areas of effective mechanisms for dialogue and representation (Outcome 3) and in decentralization (Outcome 4).** Nonetheless, with SIDA support, UNDP still managed to reach out to an audience of 2.5 million youths to promote civic engagement through Loy9, a multimedia platform on TV and radio. With EU support, UNDP supported and contributed international expertise to the establishment of the first Local Council Association (LCA) that is the National League of Communes/Sangkats of the Kingdom of Cambodia. First of its kind, the League provides capacity building and policy advocacy support to a network of authorities that includes: 25 provinces, 27 cities & municipalities, 159 districts, and 1,600 communes.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | | |  | | |
| **Country name: Cambodia** | | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2011 - 2015** | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure (Dec. 2014)** | | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **Outcome 1. By 2015, national**  **and sub-national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy** | $25,492,739 | | | 1. *No. of national policies integrating UNDP policy recommendations*   Baseline: (2010) = 0  Target: (2015) = 4  Status 2014 = 4   1. *NSDP 2014-2018 includes new priorities and targets for inclusive growth*   Baseline: (2010) = No  Target: (2014) = yes  Status 2014 = yes   1. *Percentage of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for agriculture*   Baseline: (2009) = 50%  Target: (2015) = 70%  Status 2014 = 70%   1. *No. of countries that benefit from Cambodia expertise on demining*   Baseline: (2009) = 4  Target: (2015) = 10  Result 2014= 17 | 1. **Number of national policies integrating UNDP policy recommendations = Target achieved**  * In March 2015, **the Industrial Development Policy** was approved. With policy advisory support from the UNDP, human capital development and skill development have been recognized as priority areas that need support if sustainable industrial development is to be achieved. * In 2014, the **Cambodia Integrated Trade Strategy (CITS) 2014-2018 was approved** with technical assistance from UNDP and funding from the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), a Facility from WTO to help LDCs advance in the development of their Trade strategies. * In 2014, thanks to **UNDP advocacy HIV-specific provisions were included in the national targeting system ‘Identification of Poor Household’ (ID poor)**. Being identified as ID Poor enables people to access free health care and other social protection services. * In 2014, with legal and technical support from the UNDP, **the draft Law on Compulsory Licensing for Public Health** was endorsed by the Council of Ministers and advanced to the inter-ministerial level, after which it will move to the National Assembly for adoption. The law is expected to make available affordable generic medicines to Cambodian poor populations affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and other diseases including Non-Communicable Diseases.  1. **NSDP 2014-2018 includes new priorities and targets for inclusive growth = Target Achieved**   UNDP advisers and experts facilitated the incorporation of climate change and gender mainstreaming into the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). Recommendations from the work on human capital and from the CITS were incorporated into the NSDP through the relevant ministries.   1. **Percentage of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for agriculture = Target achieved**   Based on the post-clearance monitoring results from 2011 to 2014, the average of 70% of land cleared through local planning process is used for agriculture.   1. **No. of countries that benefit from Cambodia expertise on demining = Target achieved**   From 2011 to 2014, 17 countries (Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Eritrea, Lao PDR, Libya, Lebanon, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Cyprus and Mali) have visited Cambodia and benefited from Cambodia experience in the areas of operation and management of mine action. Cambodia hosted the meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mines Ban Convention and received delegations from 101 countries. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **CP Output 1.1: Evidence-based policy options provided institutional capacities of select sectors strengthened and local income generation schemes scaled-up for inclusive and equitable growth.**  **Progress and Achievements:**  As of April 2015, three policy discussion papers on “***Competitiveness in Cambodia Manufacturing Sector***”, “***Human Capital Dynamic in Industrial Transition in Cambodia***”, “***Curbing Private Tutoring and Informal Fees in Cambodia’s Basic Education: A Strategic Framework***” have been successfully completed and are informing UNDP advocacy work on human capital development particularly for which concerns our engagement with the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC) for the development of Industrial Development Policy, which resulted in the inclusion of human capital as a priority area in the policy. A study that assessed ‘***the potential of Micro Insurance demand’*** was also conducted to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia in assessing the understanding of micro insurance products among rural low-income households. The National Human Development Report 2015 is under development. The report is expected to inform UNDP’s advocacy efforts to balance the economic growth with investments in human capital (health, education/skill, employment) especially to counterbalance the potential backdrop of regional economic integration and fully seize the window of opportunity provided by the demographic dividend the country is experiencing.  ‘***The National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) mid-term Review’*** was completed in 2013. The main result of the review, which was visible in 2014, is the inclusion of CARD SPCU (Council for Agriculture and Rural Development’s Social Protection Unit) in a formal government Technical Working Group mechanism as indicated by one of the recommendations made in the report suggesting more formal political ‘fora’ were needed for Social Protection. ***‘The Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) Strategy Paper’*** was also developed and launched in 2015 to support UNDP policy engagement in social protection. After the introduction of the concept in the National Human Development Report 2011, this paper carries out an institutional landscaping exercise and explains, in Cambodian terms, the potential benefits that combining Social Protection, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation could bring to poor individuals and their communities. The Paper was presented to the Social Protection, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Policy Makers together with a 10 years ASP agenda and advocacy plan. The impact of this work is yet to be observed. In efforts to advocate for HIV-sensitive Social Protection, a ‘***Rapid Survey on the ID poor utilization among People Living with HIV (PLHIV)’*** was conducted in three most affected provinces. The survey has informed stakeholders and led to the inclusion of HIV specific provisions in the urban ID poor mechanism as a special circumstance among the eligible criteria for ID-poor program that would enable PLHIV to have access to free health care and other social protection schemes.  Based on the Executive summary of the ***Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) 2013 report*** trade development inputs, with special focus on inclusiveness, were incorporated into the NSDP by the MoC with the technical support from UNDP. The full draft report was shared through thematic and sectoral consultations and received feedback from the technical team of the DTIS Task Force. The DTIS was then endorsed by the Sub-Steering Committee on Trade in Feb 2014.  **CP Output 1.2:National structures and mechanisms ensure demining resources are effectively allocated promoting the release of land for productive use by the poor**  **Progress and Achievements:**  Post Clearance Monitoring result showed that around 70% (from 2011 to 2014) of the cleared and released lands were used for agriculture (target 70%). From 2011 to 2014, a total of 69.2 square km have been released for productive used (surpassed the project 5 years target of 32 square km). The Clearing For Results Project (CFR) phase I and II count 46,524 project beneficiaries from land release and Mine Risk Education activities: 37,429 people benefit from released land and safer access to community assets (51% female); 13,672 people benefitted from Mine Risk Education (47% female)  From 2011 to 2014, 17 countries (Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Eritrea, Lao PDR, Libya, Lebanon, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Cyprus and Mali) have visited Cambodia and benefited from Cambodia experience in the areas of operation and management of mine action. Cambodia hosted the meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mines Ban Convention and received delegation from 101 countries.  At the policy level, the National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP) has been developed with a number of key internal and external stakeholders to fast track achievements of the targets set forth in the National Mine Action Strategy. | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2. By 2015, National and local authorities, communities and private sector are better able to sustainably manage ecosystems goods and services and respond to climate change** | | $28,086,601 | | 1. *Stability of indices of ecosystem diversity and condition in target communities*   *Baseline:*  Baseline: (2010) = No  Target: (2015) = Yes  Status 2014 = no data available   1. *No. of communities that acquired land use rights for managing forest resources*   Baseline: (2010) = 0  Target: (2015) = 6  Status 2014 = 44   1. *No. of Government ministries and agencies that developed and implemented Climate Change Mainstreaming Plans*   Baseline: (2010) = 0  Target: (2015) = 30  Status (2014) = 8   1. *No. of vulnerable communities in flood and drought prone areas that developed climate resilience*   Baseline: (2010) = 4 communes  Target: (2015) = 100 communes  Status (2014) = 211 communes | 1. **Stability of indices of ecosystem diversity and condition in target communities = data not available**   Currently, there are no available data to that could keep track of the deforestation rate. This datum is expected to be found in the forthcoming REDD+ strategy which is scheduled for release at end of 2015.   1. **No. of communities that acquired land use rights for managing forest resources = Target achieved**   30 Communities Forestry (covering 10,879 ha of forest land), 4 Alternative Community Forestry Modalities (11,359 ha) and 10 Community Protected Areas (7,821 ha) were legalized and established its management plan aiming to contribute to the National Forestry Programme through conservation and sustainable forest management approach.   1. **No. of Government ministries and agencies that developed and implemented Climate Change Mainstreaming Plans = Off-track**   9 ministries have developed Climate Change Strategic Plans and 8 of these have approved Climate Change Action Plans (CCCSP, 2013). Four additional action plans are currently under development. In addition, Climate Change has been integrated in the new Gender Strategy and is being integrated in the draft national information and communications technology strategy.   1. **No. of vulnerable communities in flood and drought prone areas that developed climate resilience = Target achieved**   718 villages (communities) in 211 communes, 82 districts in 22 provinces in the flood and drought prone areas implemented climate change resilience plans through UNDP support. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **CP Output 2.1: Pro-poor, sustainable forest/protected area management and bio-energy productions accelerated.**  **Progress and Achievements:**  The Sustainable Forest Management project (SFM) that developed a business plan for Sustainable Forest Management has been implemented within the target of 30 Community Forestry (CF) sites and the lessons learned would be incorporated in the existing CF guidelines. Four (4) commune land use plans were endorsed by district land use working groups, and one land use plan was already approved by the provincial state land committee. For the energy side, the working of wood biomass energy and strategy of the Ministry of Mine and Energy has been re-activated, and a field survey was conducted to update the National Wood Biomass Strategy. The project’s 8 improved cook stove (ICS) production clusters were fully operational in 2014. A total of 143 jobs (93 for women) were created, 77,638 ICS units produced and marketed up to November 2014. Cumulatively, the project produced 113,665 ICS units out of which 112,355 were sold. Seventeen (17) efficient charcoal kilns were installed and their business plans were developed.  **CP Output 2.2: National readiness for REDD+ supported to enable government and communities to access financial incentives for reducing deforestation and forest degradation.**  **Progress and Achievements:**  Under the UN-REDD programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility project, an initial draft of the National REDD+ Strategy has been developed. As its integral components, proposals for a national approach to REDD+ safeguards, benefit sharing and fund allocation and options for grievance redress mechanisms have been developed. Additionally, the first draft for a 10-year protected area management plan was developed by the Ministry of Environment.  **CP Output 2.3: A national strategy, programme, and financing mechanism established for cohesive climate change response at national, sub-national, and community levels.**  **Progress and Achievements:**  The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan was officially launched by the Prime Minister during the 3rd National Forum on Climate Change on 5 November 2013. The Climate Change Financing Framework was endorsed by the National Climate Change Committee in November 2014. This document includes a climate public expenditure review, costing of the climate change response, financing scenarios, recommendations on modalities and steps to mainstream climate change in national planning and budgeting systems (MoE, 2014). Eight ministries have completed their Climate Change Action Plans, in line with the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan.  Across 514 villages in 144 communes, 80 districts, and 21 provinces villagers are currently applying climate resilient techniques in integrated farming system, agricultural practices, and water management for livelihood improvement.  45,360 households (139,290 females) in 70 communes benefit from 31 climate change investment projects focusing on infrastructure (canal, reservoir, community pond rehabilitation, water filter etc.), capacity building and adaptation techniques. A national guideline on climate change mainstreaming into the sub-national planning was finalized under the leadership of the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development. | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3. By 2015, effective mechanisms for dialogue, representation and participation in democratic decision making established and strengthened** | | $7,985,029 | | 1. *Percentage of citizens’ concerns recorded during public forum that are addressed by elected bodies at national and sub-national level*   Baseline: (2010) = 0%  Target: (2015) = 30%  Status 2014 = No progress   1. *Implementation of the law on Persons with Disabilities and National Disability Strategic Plan (2014-2018)*   Baseline: (2013) = Law on PwD ineffective enforced. NDSP 2014-2018 launched  Target: (2014) = 4 policies  Status 2014 = No progress since 2013 | 1. **Percentage of citizens’ concerns recorded during public forum that are addressed by elected bodies at national and sub-national level = Off-track**   Consistent with the findings of the CPAP Mid-term Review, and the Governance outcome evaluation, there has been a lack of progress to-date on this indicator.   1. **Implementation of the law on Persons with Disabilities and National Disability Strategic Plan (2014-2018) – Off-track**   The implementation of the Disability Rights Initiative Programme has just entered its second year. The proposed targets were ambitious. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **CP Output 3.1: Increased interaction and accountability of elected bodies and authorities to citizens through strengthened democratic processes at national and sub-national levels.**  **Progress and Achievements:**  Loy9 produced a series of TV and radio spots to provide key information to the youth target audience and inform them about the voting process. As a result, electoral participation was higher among respondents exposed to the Loy9 (68%, n-1,598) compared to those not exposed to Loy9 (63%). In addition, a higher proportion of respondents exposed to Loy9, 73%, indicated they are likely to vote in the future national election compared to the 63% of those who have not been exposed to Loy9. Similarly, respondents exposed to Loy9 (72%) were more likely to indicate that information and debate in the media influenced them who to vote for versus those who were not exposed to Loy9 (56%).  UNDP helped raising awareness and understanding of persons with disabilities on political rights, procedures of voter registration and voter list verification through the provision of a “small-grant scheme to a local Civil Society Organization— the Cambodian Disabled People Organization (CDPO). As a result, more than 2,000 people with disabilities, of whom 769 were women, went to register to vote and verified their name in the voter lists. UNDP also helped raising awareness of Indigenous People (IP) on voter registration and voter list verification through the provision of a small-grant scheme to the Khmer Youth Association (KYA) in collaboration with the Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association (CIYA), consequently, about 120 indigenous people went out to register their names as new voters and about other 600 IPs verified their names in the voter lists.  **Output 3.3: Capacities of human rights institutions strengthened:**  **Progress and Achievements:**  • Functional and capacity analysis of the key governmental structure – Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth (MoSVY), and Disability Action Council (DAC) has been carried out;  • CDPO capacity development assessment have been completed and pre and post capacity development assessment reports produced;  • National Convention for the Rights of People with Disabilities Working Group (NCRPDWG) prepared second draft of UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD) report;  • Regional learning meeting hosted by DAC, CDPO and UNDP involved the government ministries in the region as well as DPOs including women with disabilities forums. Around 130 participants including DAC at national and sub national level, CDPO staff and DPOs participated in the event;  • The Prakas for establishing the Disability Working Group to monitor and report on the NDSP Implementation modality is approved by the DAC President and seven ministries have already established their internal working groups;  • National DPO guidelines are being drafted as a tool for CDPO and DPOs to well understand their mandate and increase the involvement of persons with disabilities into any consultative development process;  • 2 Women With Disabilities fora were established in 2014;  • In-depth analysis of existing disability-related data sources was carried out. The analysis included recommendations for the improvement of comprehensive disability-related data collection, analysis and utilization. | | | | | |

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| **Outcome 4. By 2015, sub-national administrations have capacity to take over increased functions** | $3,200,433 | 1. *Citizen satisfaction on Sub-national Administration services*   Baseline: (2010) = Not Available  Target: (2015) = Not established  Status (2014) = Not available | 1. **Citizen satisfaction on Sub-national Administration services = data not available**   Partly because of delays on the release of donor commitments, and time taken to establish subnational associations, discussions on the application of the Social Accountability Framework (SAF) - as a means to determine the levels of citizen satisfaction with the services delivered by sub-national authorities – began only in 2014. No baseline or targets could be defined. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **CP Output 4.3: Local Government Associations are better able to advocate for their members and provide their services**  **Progress and Achievements:**   * 11 provincial associations of commune/sangkat councils were managed to expand their membership to include district/municipality/Khan councils. The expansion processes have been completed. 25 Provincial Associations were formed and registered with the Ministry of Interior; * The Code of Conduct (CoC) for the Regional Association (NACPC) was developed, officially launched and disseminated. It sets out the minimum requirements of conduct and behavior for statutory duties and enhances public confidence in the integrity of local governments and the councils that they represent. It is complementary to Organic Laws (2002 & 2008), governing the administration and management of sub-national governance in Cambodia. This has been adopted by the National League of Commune/Sangkat Funds (NLCS) meeting in December 2013 for application from 2014 onwards. * A Practical Operation Management Manual (POMM) for a Joint Secretariat of Regional and Local Association had been reviewed and revised by technical staff. The next-step is waiting for the agreement on the structure of joint-secretariat of both Associations. The discussion will be made on core staffs of joint-secretariat, recruitment panel and process, sharing core staffs costs. * A financial manual was developed for current provincial association of commune/sangkat councils. A 3-years capacity building plan has been developed based on wide assessment with associations and is being implemented. | | | |

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| **Outcome 5. Enhanced capacities at national and sub-national levels to develop and monitor policies, plans and budgets that are evidence-based and geared towards the attainment of the CMDGs by 2015** | $5,093,759 | 1. *No. of policy decisions relating to acceleration of CMDG 1, 3, 5, 7 based on NSDP Mid Term Review (MTR)*   Baseline: (2010) = 0  Target: (2015) = 5  Status (2014) = 1   1. *Percentage of ODA in alignment with sector budget and strategies*   Baseline: (2010) = TBC  Target: (2015) = 80%  Status (2014)= data not available | 1. **No. of policy decisions relating to acceleration of CMDG 1, 3, 5, 7 based on NSDP MTR = Off-track**   A CMDG 1 acceleration framework was prepared and adopted by the Government in 2014.   1. **Percentage of ODA in alignment with sector budget and strategies = data not available** |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **CP Output 5.1: Evidence from analytical tools is used to guide policy decisions, planning, and resource allocation at national and sub-national levels to accelerate achievement of CMDGs**  **Progress and Achievements:**  A national poverty measurement committee was established and a sub-group of the committee was assigned and trained on poverty calculation. The committee is able to revise national poverty lines to reflect the current development of the country. The new poverty line was revised and fully adopted by government in 2012.  A national technical working group for M&E was established to strengthen the M&E system of NSDP and line ministries. The group has standardized the definition of NSDP indicators and developed an M&E Framework for the plan. Trainings were provided to line ministries and agencies officials on the use of the M&E framework for monitoring NSDP implementation.  A special annual CMDG-2013 had been prepared in consultation with government agencies, Development Partners and civil societies. The report includes the results at both national and subnational levels and identifies key drivers of change for achieving each CMDG within and beyond 2015.  The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018 and its M&E framework have been prepared based on inputs from line ministries and development agencies. The post-2015 challenges and the drivers of change for achieving each CMDG have been incorporated into the plan.  CMDG1 acceleration framework has been produced in consultation with the National Poverty Committee and accepted by government. The framework has enabled concerned stakeholders to pay more focus on acceleration of lagging areas as it presents key issues and drivers of change in regard to poverty persistence and alleviation and proposals to an approach to poverty reduction. The framework had been used by senate members for presentation to visitors and its abroad missions.  The Commune Database (CDB)’s questionnaires were revised in 2011 to reflect the situation of socio-economic development at subnational levels. Key indicators relating to economic, social and environmental activities for CDB Scorecard expansion had been identified. Based on the revision, scorecards were developed for subnational planning; and planning officers of 25 provinces had been trained and were able to generate and use the scorecards in support of sub-national planning. The commune database scorecards of all communes, districts and provinces have been developed and shared at both national and sub-national levels with key line ministries, agencies, IOs/NGOs, DPs and sub-national authorities.  The Commune Database for Project Development (CDPD), which records list of priorities, budget allocation and project performance at commune level has been revised to align with CDB based scorecards and expanded to cover all subnational administrative levels including commune, district and province. The database is an important tool for monitoring subnational development plan.  **CP Output 5.2: Better alignment of aid with national development priorities, greater mutual accountability, and innovative partnerships for CMDG attainment**  **Progress and Achievements:**  • The training on the Operations Manual (OM) continued for Cambodia Development Council (CDC) staff with training sessions led by a consultant. Trainings have been divided into five different sessions: Financial Management, Procurement Management, Human Resource Management, General Administration, Information and Knowledge Management;  • A draft the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy was re-submitted to CDC for further feedback in the context of Rectangular Strategy-III and NSDP. The Strategy will be finalized in the 4th quarter of 2015 and submitted to a further round of consultations of the Technical Working Groups network, which are scheduled for mid-November;  • The annual Government-NGOs meeting was held in late 2014;  • The TWG Network meetings were held regularly to review the dialogue mechanism;  • A TWG Performance Review was finalized and discussed at a meeting of the Partnership & Harmonization TWG;  • A Programme Based Approach concept note and tools are in place for MoWA, MoP, MoEYS, MoE, Health, HIV/AIDS;  • Support was provided to the Ministry of Environment to strengthen its capacity to mobilizing, managing and coordinating climate change financing;  • The Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy continues to be implemented. It includes the five country-level indicators associated with the Busan Global Partnership, which focus on the strengthening and use of country systems.  • The JMI implementation and ODA analysis reports were commissioned (on-going as of end-Q1) as part of the body of evidence to be used to support TWG strengthening, aid alignment and the implementation of the Development Cooperation & Partnerships Strategy.  • The Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB) capacity Development Strategy 2011-2015 has been formulated and finalised. Organisational development is mainly structured around the Operations Manual, which sets out the major work processes and the procedures for managing them. | | | |

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| **Outcome 6. By 2015, gender disparities in participation and economic growth reduced.** | $2,471,270 | 1. *Percentage of GMAGs accessing national budget to implement activities*   Baseline: (2010) = 20%  Target: (2015) = 60%  Status (2014) = 86%   1. *Percentage of gender PBA funded*   Baseline: (2010) = 0%  Target: (2015) = 30%  Status (2014) = data not available   1. *Percentage of civil servants that are female*   Baseline: (2010) = 34%  Target: (2015) = 40%  Status (2014) = 37% | 1. **Percentage of GMAGs accessing national budget to implement activities = Target achieved**   The proportion of Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups (GMAG) accessing national budget to implement activities was originally at 36% in 2011 has now dramatically increased to 86% in 2014.   1. **Percentage of gender PBA funded = data not available** 2. **Percentage of civil servants that are female = On track**   The proportion of female civil servants has been increased from 35% in 2011 to 37% in 2014. UNDP in close partnership with MoWA supported the Ministry of Civil Service to provide capacity building to 120 new civil servants (60 females) from all line ministries. Results from post-training tests show that more than 80 per-cent of the trainees gained new gender-related knowledge on their roles, responsibilities and entitlements in the Common Statute of Civil Servants. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **CP Output 6.1: Gender-responsive policies, plans and budgets of key sectors developed and their implementation monitored**  **CP Output 6.2: Increased access to gender-sensitive business development services for small business women entrepreneurs**  **Progress and Achievements:**  **Policy**  UNDP, through the Partnerships for Gender Equity (PGE) project has made substantial contributions to analytical, policy and strategy documents related to Gender Empowerment (GE), namely:   * The Cambodia Gender Assessment (CGA); * The Neary Rattanak IV (NRIV )2015-2018 (5 year gender equality strategy); * The Ten Year Gender Policy; * The Millennium Acceleration Framework on Women’s Economic Empowerment (MAF).   **Gender Mainstreaming-**  Building on result from the previous phases of UNDP support to GE, UNDP supported MoWA to mainstream gender into national policies and plans and government reform programmes. MoWA is increasingly better equipped to perform work within it’s’ competency and influence strategic policy documents at national level (Rectangular Strategy, NDSP, Decentralization strategy).The PGE III is providing technical support to MoWA to develop a methodology to mainstream gender through the CGA and the NRIV project across government by equipping the ministry with the policy analysis skills to integrate sectoral gender policy recommendations into Line Ministries Plans and budgets.  In addition to policy support, UNDP is supporting, through PGE project phase III, aid effectiveness for gender, and has contributed to the development of the capacity of MoWA to lead and implement efforts for the development and implementation of PBA for Gender Equality. Currently 2 PBA Plans (for Women Economic Empowerment and Elimination of Violence Against Women) have been finalized. PGE is providing technical support to develop the PBA framework and coordination skills.  **Millennium Acceleration Framework on Women’s Economic Empowerment (MAF).**  Cambodia is the only country that has selected CMDG 3 (Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women) for MAF. Beside technical assistance, UNDP has coordinated the preparation of MAF, and is currently monitoring its implementation. UNDP is co-chair of the Technical Working Sub -Group on Women Economic Empowerment along with JICA. The MAF acts as the policy framework for the PBA on Women Economic Empowerment (WEE). The PGE project is providing technical support to the secretariat of the Technical Working Group on Gender (TWG-G) subgroup on WEE to operationalize the MAF through coordination, stakeholder mapping, policy analysis and advocacy, and M&E of results.    **Women in decision making**  The PGE project phase III supports the new Ministry of Civil Service to develop their Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (GMAP), and provides gender training to all civil servants through the Royal School of Administration (RSA). Annually, 200 civil servants per year receive training on gender equality by RSA. Gender is now an integral part of RSA training curricula.  23 GMAGs (Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups) of line ministries have received the financial support to implement their gender activities or their GMAP either from the government or development partners, but challenges remain in terms of capacity and limited budget since only 10 of these are reported to receive national budget.  Currently women represent 37% of total number of civil servants up from 35% in 2013. Female representation in the National Assembly has more than tripled in two decades, from 6 percent in 1993 to 20.33 percent in 2013.  The number of National Assembly seats held by women decreased by 0.81 percentage points, from 21 percent or 26 seats out of a total 123 seats in 2008, to 20.33 percent, or 25 seats out of a total 123 seats in 2013.  In 2012, women held 14.75 percent of seats in the Senate, with nine women out of a total 61 seats. This is the same figure as in the first Cambodian government mandate in 1999.  **CP Output 6.3: Preventive and remedial responses to Gender Based Violence (GBV) scaled up**  **Progress and Achievements:**  • UNDP contributed to increase the quality of the study by providing specific inputs to the preparation for WHO GBV prevalence study along with other UN partners;  • Recommendations based on the One Stop Service Center for Gender Based Violence (GBV-OSSC) experience are now incorporated into the National Action Plan on Violence Against Women in Cambodia II (NAPVAW II);  • Distinctive elements of the Community Conversation Enhancement (CCE) model for prevention were also included in the NAPVAW II;  • 70 village chiefs, CCE volunteers, Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) members completed the whole CCE remaining activities. Through 8th community conversations along with Provincial Departments of Women Affairs, the participants enhanced comprehensive understanding of Domestic Violence (DV) based on the post tests. The CCE networks were successfully created and the sustainability plans developed. | | | |
| **Evaluation** | | | |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  **CPAP Mid Term Review 2014:**  **Key Achievements:**  The MTR found that all six outcomes were relevant to the needs of Cambodia when the CPAP was designed. It also found that all outcomes had been addressed although governance and decentralization exhibited uneven coverage (existing projects relate to only two of the original five outputs). And within most outcomes, there are “success stories” (e.g., climate change, Loy9, CMDG score cards and aid effectiveness). However, greater emphasis has been placed on project implementation and output delivery than on progress towards outcomes and sustainability. Likelihood of impact can be observed vertically in some of the most successful projects but there is vast untapped potential for improving horizontal and vertical integration. To this end, five recommendations are made:  1. UNDP and RGC should engage in a high-level dialogue to develop a common understanding of the new directions suggested for the programme;  2. For 2014-15, on-going projects that require adjustments in resource allocation, scope or focus should be jointly revised by UNDP and RGC programme partners;  3. Priority should be given to those areas that will be most strategic for the repositioning of UNDP and activities should be refocused within each outcome to facilitate the transition process;  4. The elaboration of the next CPAP should begin in the first semester of 2014. A key objective to be achieved in that process is the building of a well-designed project pipeline focusing on a few strategic initiatives;  5. The “policy cycle” programming logic and the Theory of Change methodology should be used to strengthen the coherence and vertical and horizontal integration of the programme as well as to improve synergies with relevant UN agencies. Human resources should be redeployed to ensure that the policy support function is delivered effectively and becomes the core engine of the programme.  **Major Lessons Learnt:**  As mentioned earlier, the Country Programme Action Plan Mid Term Review (CPAP MTR) was a joint effort between UNDP and Royal Government of Cambodia. Results of the CPAP MTR reflected national ownership and accountability in both backward and forward looking of the UNDP Programs in Cambodia. The results of the CPAP MTR pave the ways for UNDP in Cambodia to strategically self-repositioning in order to stay focus and relevant in the fast changing environments of the Country.  It provided the values of changes and pathway which the UNDP country office should move to engage and strategize in policy-driven programming built around the “policy cycle”. In addition, the CPAP MTR was conducted based on a well-thought through evaluation plan and process; and used the ToC as the significant tool to analyse and produce the results.    The CO is using the results of CPAP MTR to 1) redefine UNDP’s roles among the UN Agencies and within the fast changing political, social and economic environments of the Country; 2)reposition the current country programme toward policy-led programing which is driven by high-level national policy agenda; 3) transform institutionally the UNDP Country Office in Cambodia toward an agile operation and management arrangements for better program effectiveness and efficiency. | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and CMDGs | $6,360,684 | $20,668,355 | $27,029,040 | 37% |
| Democratic Governance | 7,942,822 | 9,271,369 | 17,214,191 | 24% |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery |  |  |  |  |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 9,171,086 | 18,915,515 | 28,086,601 | 39% |
| Total | **$23,474,592** | **$48,855,239** | **$72,329,832** | 100% |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| * The Country Programme Action Plan 2011-2015; * Country Programme Action Plan 2011-2015 Mid Term Review report 2014; * The CO ROAR (2011-2014); * Q1/2015 Project progress reports ; * The CO 2014 Annual Report on Evaluation; * The UNDP Atlas Programme Outcome Tree. |