



Aid Program Performance Report 2012–13 Cambodia

Key messages

This report summarises the aid program's progress in Cambodia in 2012–13 and covers the period from January 2012 to June 2013.

Australia remains the third largest bilateral donor to Cambodia. Australian official development assistance in 2012–13 was estimated to be \$84 million. Bilateral programs are complemented by regional development assistance including those delivered through a range of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Mekong River Commission programs.

A summary of key achievements for the reporting period follows.

In 2012, the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program rehabilitated six irrigation schemes, allowing an estimated additional 8400 hectares of land to be irrigated, and enabling 7600 families to grow additional crops during the dry season. Australian assistance supported mine and unexploded ordnance clearance, freeing land that farmers have been unable to use for decades. During 2012 about 13.8 square kilometres of land was cleared and 4593 anti-personnel mines, 28 anti-tank mines and 1999 unexploded ordnances were found and destroyed. In the three provinces where the Clearing for Results project is being implemented, casualties from landmines and unexploded ordnances declined by 45 per cent—from 100 in 2011 to 55 in 2012.

In partnership with German aid agency GIZ, Australia supported the IDPoor program to enable social services to be targeted to poor and vulnerable households. Through this support, Australian funding to the health sector helped 78 per cent of people living under the poverty line access a range of free medical services. Australia directly enabled about 17 500 births to be attended by trained health staff and ensured that about 21 000 children were fully vaccinated¹ in 2012.

Despite ongoing challenges, the Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project continues to progress and at least two freight trains a day now travel between Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville, carrying coal, cement, cassava and rice. Over time this project will reduce dangerous traffic on Cambodia's roads and make a major contribution to economic growth. DFAT will continue to support the resettlement process until the projected project completion date in December 2014.

The Southern Coastal Corridor Project is on track with work nearing completion on a new 15 kilometre road link and a major cross-border facility to provide a one-stop service at the Lork-Ha Tien crossing to Vietnam. Australian funding to the Road Asset Management Project has exceeded targets and has improved 996 kilometres of Cambodia's road network. The Flood Rehabilitation Project has repaired 275 kilometres of rural roads, three bridges, two major dykes and eight irrigation schemes.

¹ Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Australia provided support for the appropriate implementation of the Cambodian Government's Village and Commune Safety Policy across nine provinces, which shows that most crime types in the project area decreased between 2011 and 2012. Australia continued to support international justice through its support for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia.

As part of support for citizen voice and participation in 2012, Australia funded state radio to broadcast talkback and feature radio stories on issues relevant to people's daily life. This included topics like community safety, participation in local elections, violence against women, and the participation of young people in commune decision-making.

In 2012, 112 Cambodians were selected to attend post-graduate studies (53 students) and short-term training (59 professionals) in Australia, of who 30 were women.

Australia's disability program in Cambodia has continued to promote and improve the participation of people with disability in their communities. The program supported the Royal Government of Cambodia to officially ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in December 2012. Support through the Cambodia Initiative for Disability Inclusion, which is managed by the Australian Red Cross, enabled 19 066 people to access disability services, including prosthetics and orthotics, wheelchairs and other assistive devices, as well as physical therapy.

Context

2012 was a busy year for Cambodia as it assumed the rotating chair of ASEAN, as well as staging a commune election. 2013 is also a busy year as the government prepares for the national election in July.

Economic development and challenges. Despite strong global economic headwinds in 2012, the Cambodian economy continued to grow strongly with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth projected at 6.5 per cent in 2012.² This reflects strong growth in construction and tourism, alongside more moderate growth in agriculture and garment manufacturing. It continues almost two decades of strong growth, albeit from a very low base, averaging 7.8 per cent since 1994.³ Growth is expected to continue and increase steadily to 7.5 per cent a year in 2017.⁴ If these forecasts are met, Cambodia could graduate to middle-income status within a decade.⁵

This impressive result was supported by increased foreign direct investment, particularly from within the region, as businesses continue to take advantage of Cambodia's relatively low labour costs, the country's open door policy to foreign investors and its preferential tariff treatment by the European Union and other major trading partners.⁶

This rapid economic growth has created employment opportunities which contributed to the decline in poverty from 34.7 per cent in 2004 to 20.5 per cent in 2011.⁷ Cambodia's progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is encouraging. Thanks to an expansion of maternal health and early childhood care, strong progress has been made, particularly in areas such as child mortality (the infant mortality rate has decreased from 95 per 1000 live births in 2000, to 66 in 2005 and 45 in 2010) and maternal mortality (the

² World Bank (2012), *World Bank East Asia and Pacific economic update 2012*, Volume 2, p.54.

³ Cable (2012), *Cambodia: economic update*.

⁴ International Monetary Fund (2013), *Cambodia: 2012 Article 4 Consultation*. International Monetary Fund Country Report No. 13/2.

⁵ Hill, H. and Menon, J. (2013) *Cambodia: rapid growth with institutional constraints*. Asian Development Bank Economics Working Paper Series. No.331.

⁶ Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd, 2012, *Review of Cambodian political risks in 2012*.

⁷ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/cambodia/overview>, viewed on 20 April 2013.

number of deaths per 100 000 live births) decreased from 472 in 2005 to 147 in 2012. Cambodia has also been successful in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Since 2010, more than 90 per cent of people infected with HIV in Cambodia have had access to antiretroviral treatment.⁸

But Cambodia remains vulnerable to economic shocks. The country's narrow economic base—particularly its reliance on garment exports to the European Union and United States—makes it vulnerable to any major global economic slowdown. Domestically, major risks to the economy include excessive risk taking by banks, labour market tensions in the garment industry and extreme weather conditions or natural disasters, which could affect agricultural production.⁹ Poor transport infrastructure, low but growing productivity in the agricultural sector, widespread institutional weakness and corruption remain barriers to sustained economic development.¹⁰

The Cambodian Government is building its own revenue base, albeit slowly and from a low level. The government has introduced a number of reforms to help build revenues, including greater enforcement of property taxes and improving the customs system. Revenue collection increased by 29 per cent in the first half of 2012 over the same period in 2011.¹¹ Nevertheless, around 40 per cent of expenditure on public goods comes from donor expenditure, suggesting that there is a need for increased domestic revenue mobilisation to support increased expenditure on economic and social infrastructure, and service delivery.

Poverty, demography and other development challenges. Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in the region. Many of those who have moved above the poverty line have only barely done so. These people are vulnerable to falling back into poverty due to shocks, such as an illness or death in the family, lost employment, or natural disaster such as flooding. The high rate of stunting—a summary indicator of poverty caused by poor water and sanitation provision, poor health service provision, and lack of nutrition—highlights this vulnerability.

As is typical in post-crises periods, Cambodia's fertility rate increased dramatically in the post war period, with about 65 per cent of the population below the age of 30. With population momentum projected to continue for at least another two decades,¹² this presents both risk and opportunity. With careful management Cambodia will experience a demographic dividend as the ratio of working to non-working age people increases, sustaining and promoting economic growth. However this demographic profile places significant strain on low capacity health and education services. This is particularly true for urban centres. The push factor of poverty in rural areas where 90 per cent of the poor live combined with the pull factor of wage earning opportunities in urban centres is driving large-scale migration within the country. In 1998 one in 20 Cambodians lived in Phnom Penh. In 2012 the figure was one in 10.¹³

Disability and gender equality remain strong concerns. Based on estimates by the World Health Organization and World Bank¹⁴ there could more than two million people with disability¹⁵ in Cambodia. These are among the poorest and most marginalised, with recent research finding that 24 per cent of surveyed children with disability had never attended school, and 58 per cent had been denied access to the public school system within the

⁸ Ministry of Health 2013, 2012 Achievement Report and 2013 Work Plan.

⁹ International Monetary Fund (2013), *Cambodia: 2012 Article 4 Consultation*. International Monetary Fund Country Report No. 13/2, p.18.

¹⁰ World Bank, *World Bank development indicators*, Washington, DC, 2011. Viewed March 2013, <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>

¹¹ World Bank (2012) *World Bank East Asia and Pacific economic update 2012*, volume 2, p.54.

¹² *Migration in Cambodia: report of the Cambodian Rural Urban Migration project*, Ministry of Planning 2012.

¹³ *Migration in Cambodia: report of the Cambodian Rural Urban Migration project*, Ministry of Planning, 2012.

¹⁴ World Health Organization, World Bank, 2011, *World report on disability*.

¹⁵ Based on a population of 14.31 million from 2011 World Bank data (<http://data.worldbank.org/country/cambodia>).

previous two years.¹⁶ Significant gender disparities remain in all areas of life in Cambodia. Recent United Nations and Cambodian Government studies have found that rates of violence against women are amongst the highest in the region, which acts as a significant brake on productivity as well as having a large negative impact on family and community harmony.¹⁷

Further risks related to climate change impacts such as drought, flooding and higher temperatures—along with human-induced change due to development activities such as mass deforestation, dams on the Mekong river system and illegal fishing—are putting the long-term viability of Cambodia’s remaining natural resources at risk. Water shortage and food insecurity as a result of climate change will particularly affect the poor and vulnerable.

Political situation: The Cambodian People’s Party has a strong grip on political power exerted at every level of government and within most member-based organisations within the country.

Official development assistance: Foreign aid to Cambodia has increased from just under USD600 million in 2004 to almost USD1.4 billion in 2012 (around 10 per cent of GDP).¹⁸ In recent years there has also been a large increase in loan financing. This suggests that Cambodia is transitioning from grant aid and concessional multilateral resourcing to an external assistance profile more in line with lower-middle income status.¹⁹

The most recent figures²⁰ show that Australia remains the third largest bilateral donor to Cambodia after China and Japan. In 2011, Australia’s official development assistance was \$80.3 million which was 5.8 per cent of all bilateral official development assistance (China: \$304.1 million, Japan: \$116.1 million). Traditional bilateral donors are scaling back or exiting Cambodia altogether while non-traditional donors such as China and Korea are expanding. The biggest increase in donor support to Cambodia in recent years has been from China, which has grown from around USD5 million in 2002, to USD350 million in 2012.²¹ The changing donor landscape is affecting the type of influence donors have and the types of dialogue possible around development issues.

Multilateral agencies: Multilaterals maintain a significant presence, although their overall standing with government is variable. Cambodian Government reengagement with the World Bank is progressing slowly. The government’s decision on how much it will loan from the World Bank, and in which sectors, will be announced at some point after the national election in July. This decision will have major implications for the department’s strategy going forward, particularly in the health sector.

On the other hand the Asian Development Bank’s portfolio in Cambodia has grown significantly. Between 2006 and 2011 the bank signed agreements for USD377 million in new Asian Development Fund loans and USD211 million in new Asian Development Fund grants. Twenty-eight United Nations agencies maintain a presence in Cambodia and, while diminishing in overall presence, remain an important part of the aid landscape. In particular DFAT works with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme, UN Women, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Development Programme, World Health Organization and United Nations Children’s Fund.

Australia’s program: The Australia–Cambodia Joint Aid Program Strategy 2010–2015 focuses on responding to this rapidly changing economic and social environment. It is also

¹⁶ Cambodian Disabled People’s Organisation.

¹⁷ Cambodian Government gender assessment 2009, *Partners for prevention*.

¹⁸ Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board and Council for the Development of Cambodia, *Development cooperation trends in Cambodia and proposals for future monitoring of development partnership, Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy (2014–2018)*, Background Paper Number 4, p.1.

¹⁹ Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board and Council for the Development, p.6.

²⁰ 2011 actual disbursement from the Council for the Development of Cambodia.

²¹ Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board and Council for the Development estimate, p.5.

targeted to areas in which Australia has experience, credibility and the potential to make the greatest impact. Priority sectors agreed with the Cambodian Government are agricultural and rural development, health, infrastructure for growth and law and justice. Cambodia is also a focus for Australia's disability inclusive development policy and the ending violence against women initiative. There is a strong and growing scholarships program. Through our support for these sectors, we seek to balance sustainable strengthening of government systems with greater support for more immediate and practical service delivery.

Between January 2012 and June 2013, more than half—58 per cent—of Australia's aid program was delivered through agreements with multilaterals, with a further 35 per cent delivered by commercial suppliers. Seven per cent of the program was delivered through civil society (six per cent through non-government organisations and one per cent through academic institutions).

The department's bilateral aid program is complemented by regional development assistance including through a range of ASEAN and Mekong River Commission programs. Regional programs support regional approaches to trade reform, people trafficking, HIV/AIDS and water resource management challenges across the Mekong Basin.

Australia's country strategy objectives remain relevant to Cambodia's development needs and are aligned with Cambodia's national strategic development plan and relevant sector specific strategies.

Expenditure

Table 1A: Expenditure 1 January to 30 June 2012

Objective	\$ million	% of bilateral program
Objective 1A: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces	5.55	12
Objective 1B: Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance	1.85	4
Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services through improved health management	20.89	44
Objective 3: Improved transport and energy infrastructure	10.75	23
Objective 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime, a more effective non-custodial sentencing system, strengthened evidence-based performance management	3.74	8
Other (cross-cutting themes)	4.83	9
Total	47.61	100

Source: Aidworks – internal financial monitoring system for the aid program.

Table 1B: Estimated expenditure in 2012–13

Objective	\$ million	% of bilateral program
Objective 1A: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces	9.03	18
Objective 1B: Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance	2.05	4
Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services through improved health management	12.67	26
Objective 3: Improved transport and energy infrastructure	12.8	27
Objective 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime, a more effective non-custodial sentencing system, strengthened evidence-based performance management	5.97	12
Other (cross-cutting themes)	6.62	13
Total	49.14	100

Source: Aidworks – internal financial monitoring system.

Progress towards objectives

In 2012, progress in agriculture and rural development, health, and law and justice confirmed that country strategy objectives would be fully achieved by 2015. The fourth area—infrastructure—is expected to only partially meet the country strategy objective within the timeframe despite significant additional resources and proactive management over the past 12 months.

The Cambodia program uses a performance assessment framework that provides milestones against which performance is assessed each year. As well as promoting rigour in judging program implementation, the framework promotes strategic alignment and focuses strategic dialogue with government and aid program partners. The ratings presented in this section are a combination of progress against milestones in 2012 and future challenges and issues that could hinder progress.

Table 2: Rating of the program's progress towards the objectives

Objective	Current rating	Previous rating
Objective 1A: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces	Green	Green
Objective 1B: Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance	Green	Green
Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services through improved health management	Green	Green
Objective 3: Improved transport and energy infrastructure	Amber	Amber
Objective 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime, a more effective non-custodial sentencing system, strengthened evidence-based performance management	Green	Green

Note:

■ Green. Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

■ Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

■ Red. Progress is significantly less than expected for this point in time and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

Objective 1a: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces

Cambodia development goal: Accelerated growth in the value of national agriculture production

Objective	Current rating
Objective 1a Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces.	Green

Annual milestone targets 2012

- > Partnerships with 15 companies and associations to improve the availability of quality inputs and information for farmers, as well as access to processing and final markets (achieved – actual result was partnerships with 19 companies).
- > Six irrigation infrastructure improvements completed, giving up to 8600 hectares of land access to irrigation and allowing up to 6600 farming households to grow additional crops during the dry season (achieved – actual result was 8392 hectares and 7572 households).
- > Train 6000 model farmer households and enable them to share their knowledge with an estimated 60 000 other farming households (achieved – actual result was 7180 households training shared with approximately 71 800).
- > Roadmap produced for implementation of the government's strategy for agriculture and water initiated (not achieved).

Growth in the agriculture sector has been sustained and has become less volatile. Annual growth in agriculture GDP was 4.6 per cent between 2001 and 2011. This growth was largely driven by the crop sub-sector, which grew at an annual rate of 6.7 per cent. Although rice continues to dominate the crop sector, the growth of several upland crops has also been significant, including maize, cassava and soybean. Large-scale public and private investments in irrigation have paid off²² and changes in cropping patterns have increased the area of cultivation as well as yields. Investments to increase productivity in rice-based farming will continue to be important to consolidate these gains and promote resilience in agricultural markets.

The highest per capita rates of poverty are located in areas where upland crops are predominantly grown. However, the largest number of poor and vulnerable people remains in more densely populated rice growing areas of the Mekong and Tonle Sap water basins.

The Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program is Australia's flagship investment in agriculture. Its goal is to increase the value of agricultural production and smallholder income in rice-based farming systems in three provinces—Kampong Thom, Kampot, and Takeo. In 2012, program investments focused on irrigation and water management, agribusiness development and extension, and strengthening the business enabling environment. An independent mid-term review in early 2012 found that the program is on track to meet or

²² World Bank East Asia Pacific Economic Update, April 2013.

possibly exceed its targets and recommended an extension of 18 months, which has since been approved.

The Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program has been working to improve the availability of quality agricultural inputs and knowledge provided to farmers by strengthening agribusinesses, farmer associations, media companies and call centres. In 2012, seven agribusiness interventions with 19 partners—including companies supplying rice and vegetable seeds, fertilisers and pesticides—as well as a rice export association have been supported.

In 2012, the program rehabilitated six irrigation schemes, allowing an additional estimated 8400 hectares of land to be irrigated, and 7600 families to grow extra crops during the dry season. The program has paid close attention to the sustainability of schemes as timely and ongoing maintenance will increase the return on investments. It has constructed or rehabilitated 15 irrigation schemes covering about 25 000 hectares over the past three years.

In 2012, the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program successfully initiated public private dialogues in the three target provinces. These each involved 90 to 160 participants and provided an opportunity for the public sector to present national strategies for improved agricultural production and trade, with a special focus on rice, and receive feedback from the other sectors.

By partnering with provincial departments of agriculture, the program expanded short-term and targeted training to model farmers, involving entire families. Support was provided to conduct 203 rice and seven home vegetable garden demonstrations, three study tours to three countries in the region, 35 rice post-harvest management training sessions, and to establish 14 farmer cooperatives. Linkage events were also organised to encourage cooperation between the government and private sector.

The Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program continued efforts to ensure gender is considered across its entire program. A full-time gender and disability specialist coordinated this work. In 2012 a study of vegetable farmers was conducted to understand how gender affects the division of roles and responsibilities. This builds on an earlier survey, which looked at how decisions are made and work is divided (or done jointly) between men and women. This information has helped the program ensure men and women farmers have equitable access to information on better farming practices. Other activities included three-day training workshop on gender sensitisation for government officials involved in establishing and building the capacity of community groups that manage the operations and maintenance of irrigation schemes. Currently female participation in these groups is extremely low.

Through a trust fund arrangement with the World Bank, Australia supported three policy studies in 2012, including one focusing on access to financial services for small and medium agribusiness enterprises and one exploring using rice as collateral for loans (warehouse receipts). An update on progress toward the Cambodian Government's paddy production and rice export policy was also completed. Australia has also engaged other development partners and the government on selected policy issues relating to seed production, extension services and Cambodia's first agricultural census.

The roadmap exercise to help guide implementation of the Cambodian Government's strategy for agriculture and water was cancelled by the co-chairs and co-facilitators of the agriculture and water technical working group, as it was agreed the exercise would no longer be useful. The government's paddy production and rice export policy is currently the key driver of investment and focus in the agriculture sector.

Objective 1b: Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance

Cambodia development goal: Poor and vulnerable Cambodians will be increasingly protected against chronic poverty and hunger, shocks, destitution and social exclusion, and benefit from investments in their human capital

Objective	Current rating
Objective 1b Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance	Green

Annual milestone targets 2012

- > Recommendation to improve the identification of poor households has been implemented and the targeting mechanism has improved (partially achieved).
- > The assessment of effectiveness and efficiency of cash versus food transfers was completed and the World Bank is finalising the results and planning to publish the information in May 2013 (achieved).
- > Design of a cash transfer pilot was completed and implementation is expected in quarter 4 of 2013 (partially achieved).
- > A pilot to integrate social programs is underway (partially achieved).
- > At least 12 square kilometres of high priority land has been released through land mine clearance or technical survey to support local development priorities (achieved).

Australian assistance helped to improve food and livelihood security for rural people by supporting mine and unexploded ordnance clearance through the Clearing for Results (Phase II) project. During 2012 approximately 13.8 square kilometres of land was cleared and released for productive use, while 46 districts were completely surveyed by the Cambodian Mine Action Centre and Halo Trust's baseline survey teams. A total of 4593 anti-personnel mines, 28 anti-tank mines and 1999 unexploded ordnances were found and destroyed. In the three provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin where the Clearing for Results project is being implemented, casualties from landmines and unexploded ordnances declined significantly, from 100 in 2011, to 55 in 2012—a 45 per cent decrease. Post-clearance monitoring under the program indicates that nearly 80 per cent of cleared land is used for agricultural or resettlement purposes. In 2012, a gender action plan was prepared and dissemination to key stakeholders began. In the first half of 2013 two independent reviews of the program were conducted—one on tendering and bidding processes, and a mid-term review of the whole program.

Investments in social protection are an important complement to Australia's work on agricultural productivity in improving food security. Australia supports the Cambodian Government's National Social Protection Strategy, which was launched in October 2011. Implementation has been slow due to fragmented donor inputs and weak coordination by government, however progress is being made and Australia remains a key contributor. The aid program played a pivotal role in facilitating interactions between development partners and the government. This included organising a facilitated workshop to discuss key issues and cooperation to support the National Social Protection Strategy, as well as being an active participant in monthly coordination meetings.

An Australian-funded, World Bank-managed trust fund has provided crucial support to a government-led design of a pilot program to test the efficacy of using cash transfers to support maternal and child nutrition. Because of the national election in July 2013, implementation of this pilot will be delayed until early 2014.

In partnership with GIZ, Australia currently supports IDPoor, which is a government-mandated mechanism for targeting social services to poor and vulnerable households under the social protection strategy. In late 2011, an IDPoor accuracy assessment conducted through the Australian-funded World Bank trust fund made several recommendations for strengthening the accuracy and governance of the targeting process. This included suggestions for improving the application of the proxy means test and creating a redress mechanism for those who feel they have been wrongly excluded. During 2012, progress was achieved on clarifying the proxy means test, but IDPoor staff are reluctant to create a redress mechanism until they understand the full dimensions of possible exclusion errors.

Australian support to the World Food Programme through a one-year pilot has allowed the efficiency and effectiveness of using cash versus food for the school scholarships to be analysed. The pilot also includes the design and implementation of a new Public Assets and Livelihood Support program, which is being tested in 10 communes in Siem Reap, one of the poorest provinces in Cambodia. Most projects are tertiary roads that will provide villagers with better access to social services and markets. Implementation is slightly behind schedule, but results are expected by the end of 2013.

Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services through improved health management

Cambodia development goal: Progress towards the health MDGs with a focus on maternal and child health

Objective	Current rating
Objective 2 Increased access to quality health services for the poor, women and children through improved health management	Green

Annual milestone targets 2012

- > 74 per cent of births attended by trained health staff (achieved).
- > 80 per cent coverage for health equity funds (partially achieved, actual results 78 per cent).
- > Five sites offering harm reduction services (partially achieved, actual result four sites).²³

The health of Cambodian people continued to improve in 2012. While new health outcome information, such as changes in maternal mortality, was not available in this reporting period,²⁴ reliable data²⁵ showed consistently encouraging trends. The Cambodian Government continued to prioritise maternal and child health and the trajectory of proxy indicators year on year suggests that progress in maternal mortality reduction probably remains on track. The government has also shown high-level commitment to tackling the chronically high rates of childhood malnutrition, notably stunting, as reported in Cambodia's 2011 annual program performance report²⁶. It has also mandated the Cambodia Council for Agricultural and Rural Development to oversee inter-ministerial coordination on nutrition and food security, but this has yet to be translated into concrete inter-sectoral interventions. There have been encouraging decreases in malaria cases²⁷ and deaths²⁸ and Cambodia played a prominent role

²³ See performance assessment framework at Annex E for 2015 milestone targets.

²⁴ The 2011 annual program performance report reported changes in health outcomes such as maternal mortality. This data was drawn from the 2010 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, which is conducted every five years.

²⁵ Health Information System 2012 data presented at the National Health Congress, 27-28 March 2013, Ministry of Health, Phnom Penh.

²⁶ Prior to 2012-13, Aid Program Performance Reports were called Annual Program Performance Reports

²⁷ Malaria cases: 62 690 (2011); 45 533 (2012).

²⁸ Malaria deaths: 93 (2011); 45 (2012).

in the *Malaria 2012: Saving Lives in the Asia-Pacific* conference, which was co-hosted by Australia. However, reforms in budget transparency, financial management and decentralisation of health services remain slow and uneven.

The donor environment for health is also changing. Traditional bilateral donors, such as Belgium, France and the United Kingdom are leaving while new donors, such as South Korea, are showing interest in entering. The World Bank's future support to the health sector remains uncertain and is only likely to clarify after the Cambodian national election in July 2013.

Against this background of uncertainty and opportunity, Australia is now the only major bilateral donor for health working closely with Cambodian Government systems. As a result the Phnom Penh post has significantly expanded the resources available to sustain and support this heightened level of engagement and visibility. The experienced health team in Cambodia is involved in key areas of policy and dialogue with the government and other development partners,²⁹ including as co-chair of the influential Health Partners Group with the World Health Organization.

Australia's goal is to save lives by supporting equitable access to and efficient delivery of quality health services. Our largest investment finances the second Health Sector Support Program, in collaboration with the World Bank and other partners. In 2012 this funding helped 78 per cent of people living under the poverty line access a range of free medical services. Australia also supported basic service delivery through performance-based grants to health centres and hospitals. This contributed to Cambodia's success in enabling approximately 280 000 births to be attended by trained health staff (Australia's contribution is estimated at 17 500) and approximately 336 549 children to be fully vaccinated.³⁰ A total of 20 901 of these vaccinations could be attributed to Australian funding in 2012. Skilled birth attendance is a very important and internationally recognised proxy indicator for maternal mortality reduction and the Australian contribution is significant and encouraging. The number of children vaccinated represents some 85 per cent coverage, so large increases as seen between 2005 and 2010 are not to be expected as coverage rates approach saturation. Our investment in vaccination contributes to maintaining these rates with small future increases likely to be through more effectively reaching marginalised communities.

In 2012, we made progress in improving the quality of health care by supporting the first national medical examinations to ensure health professionals have the necessary skills to practice. We also established new programs working with Australian non-government organisations to provide maternal, neonatal and eye care for hard-to-reach communities.

While these results demonstrate good overall progress, there are still considerable differences in the quality and affordability of care available to different groups of people within Cambodia. For example, while 97 per cent of the wealthiest women are now giving birth with a skilled attendant present, only 49 per cent of the poorest women are able to do so.³¹ Emerging evidence also suggests that while the majority of poor people are entitled to free essential care, many are not actually using it. This highlights the need to help people understand the services available to them and to remove any additional barriers. It also implies that resources are not being allocated within the public health system to where they are most needed – nor are they being used as efficiently as they could be. Further reforms to improve the transparency of Ministry of Health expenditure will be required to sustain development progress in the health sector.

As a consequence of our experiences in 2012–13, key policy dialogue priorities for the next year include improved budget transparency and efficiency, particularly in drugs procurement,

²⁹ This is discussed in more detail in the risks and management response section below.

³⁰ Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

³¹ World Health Organization, World Health Statistics 2012. Measured as the highest and lowest wealth quintiles.

the need for government to meet its ongoing contributions to health equity funds and contraceptive commodity security, and greater attention on possible extensions to the second phase of the Health Sector Support Program.

Objective 3: Improved infrastructure quality, quantity and access

Cambodia development goal: Increased economic activity in targeted areas

Objective	Current rating
Objective 3 Improved transport and energy infrastructure	Amber

Annual milestone targets 2012

- > Expanded income restoration program commenced (Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project) (fully achieved).
- > Partial completion of civil works on southern coastal road (Southern Coastal Corridor Project) (fully achieved).
- > Completion of road maintenance for Year 2 and commencement of road maintenance for Year 3 (Road Asset Management Program) (targets exceeded).
- > Commencement of rural electrification civil works (Rural Energy Project) (not achieved).³²

The overall rating for this sector remains amber despite some solid progress in 2012–13. The rating reflects residual concerns around the Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project, particularly concerning resettlement and the possibility for further delays in implementation.

Transport and energy infrastructure remains a high priority for Cambodia's development. Poor transport infrastructure and high cost energy reduces competitiveness by undermining other advantages like the low cost of labour. It also hampers investment growth.

The overall quality of transport and energy infrastructure is mixed. About 89 per cent of the primary road network is considered in fair to good condition today, a significant improvement from 57 per cent in 2008. A further 52 per cent of the secondary road network was considered of fair to good condition in 2012, compared to 35 per cent in 2008. But the potential of the country's extensive waterways as transport corridors, particularly for access of goods to market, is not being realised. While Cambodia is increasing its power generation capacity rapidly, and electricity supply is much more reliable than it used to be,³³ energy remains expensive and rural electrification rates are low (26 per cent compared to 70 per cent in Laos and 96 per cent in Vietnam).

To meet the demand for infrastructure investments, the Cambodia Government is increasingly willing to accept loans. Official development assistance spending on infrastructure is now almost equal to official development assistance spending on all other sectors combined. Major regional donors including China, Japan and Korea have overtaken the development banks as the main source of loan funding. In 2011 China and Japan alone provided \$344 million in loans compared to the \$126 million in loans from the Asian Development Bank and \$21 million in grants for infrastructure from Australia. In light of this new donor environment, high-level consultations between the Australian and Cambodian governments in 2012 agreed that the focus of future Australian investments in infrastructure should transition to align more closely with relevant sectors in the country strategy. In particular the department will examine

³² Refer to the performance assessment framework at Annex E for 2015 milestone targets.

³³ Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd, 2012, Review of Cambodian political risks in 2012.

ways to align infrastructure investments more closely with the agriculture and rural development sector.

All current Australian infrastructure investments are delivered in partnership with the Asian Development Bank. This allows Australian funds to be leveraged to enable much larger projects to be implemented than we could otherwise fund ourselves. While combining Australian grant funds with the concessional loan funds of the Asian Development Bank has proved an effective approach in recent years, it lessens the level of influence the department can exert over project outcomes.

In 2012 there was good progress across the portfolio, particularly compared to the relatively weak performance of recent years. All except one of the annual milestone targets were fully met or exceeded.

In 2012 Australia took decisive action on the Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project. Funding was linked to key project outcomes and all Australian funds will be fully dispersed by December 2013. The southern line is now 97 per cent complete (with only minor rectification works remaining) which means that at least two freight trains are running each day, carrying coal, cement, cassava and rice. Progress on the northern line slowed in 2012 and only around 16 per cent has been completed.

Resettlement remains a sensitive issue in the sector and is managed closely by the inter-ministerial resettlement committee under the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which is responsible for resettlement in all donor funded projects. In many respects committee-led resettlement is implemented more effectively than non committee-led processes. Resettlement plans and entitlements to affected people are disclosed and there is external monitoring of the process. Despite this there are still significant issues in disseminating information to affected people and managing grievances. These issues, along with the lack of formal land titles and, increasingly, resistance from communities and non-government organisations to resettlement, have impacted heavily on project outcomes.

In response to these issues Australia devoted significant additional resources to the resettlement component of the project, and these investments are starting to show results. They included providing \$1 million to the Cambodian Government to implement the Enhanced Income Restoration Project, which supports affected families through low interest loans and emergency grants and helps them restore their incomes. By February 2013, nearly 400 relocated households had accessed this program to smooth the relocation process. Australia is providing an additional \$1 million to support better outcomes for people affected by the Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project. So far this funding has supported financial literacy training through the Credit Union Foundation of Australia at all resettlement sites to help families manage their budgets and make short and long-term financial plans. This funding is also being used to design and construct community centres at all relocation sites, along with a range of other investments that, while small in scale, deliver tangible benefits to resettled communities. To ensure that resettlement continues to receive the priority that it deserves, Australia will continue to support the resettlement process until the projected project completion date in December 2014.

The milestone target for the Southern Coastal Corridor Project was achieved in 2012. Progress is largely on track with only minor weather-related delays—82 per cent of the new 15 kilometre road is complete. The cross-border facility, which will provide a one-stop service at the Lork-Ha Tien crossing to Vietnam, is 40 per cent complete and on target for 2012. Australia has supported safeguard activities raising awareness about HIV and people trafficking with communities affected by this project as well as a Korean Government funded project in a contiguous area. Increased uptake of voluntary counselling and testing in local health centres demonstrates that the investments have been worthwhile.

The Road Asset Management Project is on track to exceed overall maintenance targets and is now at 996 kilometres against its target of 950 kilometres. Around half of roads scheduled had received periodic maintenance with the remainder underway. The overall completion is at 80 per cent. This has resulted in an almost 20 per cent saving in travel times along these roads, with associated economic benefits. Aspects of the project that relate to institutional and policy reform have made some progress although slower than expected. In May 2013, the World Bank found that annual maintenance rolling plans are now using the same systems as those supported by this project. This has improved evidence-based decisions and efficiency in road maintenance and management at the local government level.

The Rural Energy Project did not make progress in 2012. Extended negotiations between the Asian Development Bank and Electricité du Cambodge over implementation details delayed mobilisation. However the bank's board approved the project in early 2013 and the finalisation of the necessary legal instruments is underway. The project is currently on track to commence by the end of 2013.

Support provided to the Cambodian Flood Damage Emergency Rehabilitation Project following wide-scale flooding in late 2011 has proved extremely effective. All Australian grant money was expensed at the outset of the project, which was highly appreciated by the Cambodian Government. The sub-projects are uniformly on track or ahead of schedule. Although it mobilised in mid-2012, already six kilometres of provincial and 275 kilometres of rural roads have been repaired, along with three bridges, two major dykes and eight irrigation schemes. The project will be completed by March 2014.

Objective 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime, a more effective non-custodial sentencing system, strengthened evidence-based performance management

Cambodia development goal: Increased individual rights and responsibilities in the justice system for juveniles and vulnerable groups

Objective	Current rating
Objective 4 Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime, a more effective non-custodial sentencing system, strengthened evidence-based performance management	Green

Annual milestone targets 2012

- > Improved community safety in targeted districts with specific focus on vulnerable groups (achieved).
- > Guidelines established for piloting alternative sentencing and endorsed by the Ministry of Justice to address prison overcrowding (achieved).
- > Draft prison law approved and enacted (achieved).
- > Government structures established and strengthened, including those to manage the police crime database, the court register database, appeal court criminal cases, and the prison database (achieved).³⁴

Cambodia's law and justice institutions are still emerging from the many years of conflict. Improvements since the mid-1990s, when Australia first started working in the justice sector, have been slow. Significant gaps remain in the legal framework and public opinion surveys regularly rank the judiciary as among the most corrupt institutions in the country. This

³⁴ Refer to the performance assessment framework at Annex E for 2015 milestone targets.

situation is largely mirrored in the Cambodian National Police. Overall, international ranking systems put Cambodia in the bottom 20 per cent of countries for rule of law. The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index ranks Cambodia at 157 out of 176 countries.

There has been some progress however. Basic laws governing the law and justice system are being enacted. The law on prisons, the anti-corruption law and penal code have all passed through the national parliament. The Cambodian National Police has taken visible measures to reduce criminality within its ranks, the National Bar Association has been reformed, and there is a real focus at the local level to improve community safety. The village commune safety policy, introduced by the Cambodian Government in 2010, has seen progress on community safety issues nationwide. The prison system has proved to be the most open to reform, but is constrained by inadequate budgets, poor infrastructure and an ongoing problem with prison overcrowding.

Australia remains the largest of a dwindling pool of donors in the sector. The United States of America has substantially wound back its investments while Denmark pulled out entirely at the end of 2012 as part of a phase out of its development cooperation assistance to Cambodia.

In 2012 the Office of Development Effectiveness published its findings from an evaluation of Australia's law and justice assistance, which included a case study on Australian support to Cambodia. It found that parallel support to the judiciary, police and corrections system, together with assistance for implementing a national reform strategy for the justice system as a whole, lent itself to only patchy success. It stated that many of the higher level objectives in the law and justice agenda entailing ambitious institutional reforms—such as creating an independent judiciary or a democratic and accountable police service—were unlikely to progress in the absence of either political support or strong managerial capacity. The evaluation recommended that more tangible gains were likely to be realised in improving the state citizen interactions at the local level.

Drawing on this evaluation, a new delivery strategy for the law and justice assistance program was formulated focusing on three thematic issues:

- > community safety, non-custodial sentencing and improved prisons
- > databases to support management in communities, police, courts and prisons
- > addressing violence against women.

This represents a substantial shift in focus from top down institutional reform toward interaction between the justice system and the public, and addressing practical constraints on the delivery of justice services.

Following this shift of strategic direction, 2012 has been a transition period for Australian support to the law and justice sector. A new three and a half year program—the Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership—was mobilised in 2013. Despite the transition to this new focus Australia has met or exceeded all the 2012 milestones set in the last annual program performance report.

Australia supported the appropriate implementation of the Cambodian Government's village and commune safety policy across nine provinces. A total of 331 local police (45 women) have received training on implementing the national policy. Data collected by the Cambodian National Police with Australian assistance has shown that most crime types in the project area decreased between 2011 and 2012. The number of households with victims of violent crime decreased by 2.7 per cent, households reporting theft decreased by 13.6 per cent, endangerment declined by 8.0 per cent, acts of threatening behaviour declined by 0.9 per cent, incidents of fraud decreased by 1.9 per cent, and property damage decreased by 3.1 per cent. However, high levels of violence against women persist. Furthermore, there have been a number of unintended consequences of this policy, particularly regarding incarceration of

vulnerable groups such as drug users, sex workers, villagers evicted from their land and young people at risk of committing crime. This has complicated the targeting of services, particularly for drug users.

A major focus in the new direction of Australian assistance is to support the Cambodian Government to address prison overcrowding. There are currently more than 15 000 prisoners occupying facilities with a notional capacity of 8000. Australian assistance is working on addressing both the demand and supply side of this issue. Application of alternative or non-custodial sentences, where appropriate, helps address the demand while improving prison infrastructure helps increase prison capacity and conditions.

The current national penal code allows courts to apply non-custodial sentences but many judges are reluctant to do this without specific instructions and guidelines to govern their decisions. In 2012, the Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) facilitated a cross-government working group to draft guidelines to fill this gap. These were submitted to the minister of justice for approval in March 2013. Once approved, the Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership (CCJAP Phase 4) will help the Ministry of Justice pilot non-custodial sentencing using these guidelines across two provinces in 2013–14. Technical assistance through these pilots, as well as policy dialogue through the Ministry of Justice and the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform, will continue through 2013–14.

Based on approaches modelled with Australian funding, the Cambodian Government invested its own funds in national and provincial prisons to improve infrastructure. In 2012, the Ministry of Economy and Finance allocated national budget to renovate or build four prisons in Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Pursat and Takeo using models first piloted in earlier phases of the Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project. The project also directly funded the construction of prison cell blocks, health posts and security fences across nine provinces easing the congestion inside prisons and providing more appropriate segregation for women and juveniles.

The law on prison management and associated regulations, drafted with assistance from Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) advisers, was approved and enacted in 2011 and implemented in 2012. The law covered sentence reduction processes, a move from punishment to rehabilitation, and a greater focus on human rights in prisons. Under the new law there has been an increase of approximately 30 per cent in the number of both women and men convicted prisoners placed in rehabilitation programs. Through the implementation of new regulations associated with the law, funding for food per prisoner has increased by 85 per cent, although from a very low base.

Better use of crime, prison and court data to support management and provide evidence for policy and budget decision-making is a priority across Australia's assistance in the sector. With Australian support, four key databases have been built – the prison database of the General Department of Prisons, the National and Provincial Court Register, the case management database of the Court of Appeal, and the crime database of the Cambodian National Police. Except for the Provincial Court Register, Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) monitoring has shown strong uptake by national and provincial authorities in building and using these databases to strengthen evidence-based decision-making.

Australia is the second largest donor to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. This is making an impact by building a base for Cambodia's continuing peace and stability through reconciliation. It enables victims to tell their stories and see those accused held to account. The court is progressing to find justice for victims.

As part of support for citizen voice and participation in 2012, Australia funded state radio to broadcast talkback and feature story radio on issues relevant to people's daily life. This

included topics like community safety, participation in local elections, violence against women, and young people's participation in commune decision-making.

Quality at Implementation ratings

Since 2010, the performance assessment framework has been used as a fundamental milestone indicator to measure the performance of the program. The Office of Development Effectiveness 2012 quality review of the annual program performance report stated that:

*The Cambodia program did a good job of using its performance assessment framework to organise the available evidence, such that performance could be measured against established indicators. It was also able to explain the basis for its assessment of progress toward objectives and justify this on the basis of the performance assessment framework and program strategy. Finally, it provided references for most of the assessments made in the report so that the source of evidence was clear.*³⁵

Most of the 2012 performance assessment framework result indicators were met or exceeded. AusAID's³⁶ Quality, Performance and Results Branch moderated the 2012 Quality at Implementation round. The branch provided positive feedback on the high level of alignment between the objectives for the individual initiatives and the country strategy objectives.

Quality assessments categorised the quality of 15 of the 18 Cambodia program initiatives as 'very high' (2), 'good' (8) and 'adequate' (5), and three as 'needs improvement'. Table 3 provides comparative quality ratings for 2011 and 2012. Assessments demonstrated that systems are now in place to identify and manage issues across the program. In 2012, average scores were improved in all criteria (except for relevance) compared with those in 2011.

Table 3: Average quality rating in 2011 and 2012

	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality
Rating 2011	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.4
Rating 2012	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.5

In 2012, the average monitoring and evaluation score continued to improve across the program as a result of additional resources and new monitoring plans. The program has built partner capacity in managing for results. The Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership (CCJAP Phase 4) interim period (October 2012 to March 2013) has supported partner government counterparts to improve their monitoring and evaluation systems. Further attention is planned in 2013 for activities where monitoring and evaluation relies on multilateral and joint-government monitoring and evaluation systems in the infrastructure, health and law and justice sectors.

Cambodian Government public financial management systems were not used for program delivery during the year. An assessment of national systems (a pre-requisite for using partner government systems for program delivery) is underway and scheduled for completion in July 2013.

³⁵Office of Development Effectiveness (2013), *2012 quality review of annual program performance reports*, p.17.

³⁶In November 2013 AusAID was integrated into the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). In this report, 'AusAID's' is used to refer to the achievements and performance of the program prior to the integration; 'DFAT' is used to refer to current and future aid commitments of the integrated department.

To ensure ongoing program quality, additional resources for full-time staff support in performance and quality has been allocated to enable a better focus on results.

Australia Awards

The Australia Awards (formerly Australian Development Scholarships) remain a critical component of Australia's support to Cambodia. Supporting a well-educated workforce in priority sectors helps to achieve Australia's long-term development objectives. In 2012, 112 Cambodians were selected to attend the post-graduate studies (53 students) and short-term training (59 professionals) in Australia, including 30 women. For long-term awards (post graduates), 20 placements were offered to public sector applicants while, recognising the increasing importance of a dynamic private sector for Cambodia's ongoing growth, another 30 placements were offered to candidates from the private sector and civil society. Australia Awards scholarships continue to be well regarded. They attract high quality candidates and align with the priorities of both the Cambodian and Australian governments.

The Australia Alumni Association in Cambodia has grown bigger and more active. In 2012, the association organised a national workshop on equity to health access in Cambodia which attracted more than a hundred participants from non-government organisations, private clinics, and in particular the Ministry of Health. The findings and recommendations from the workshop will be presented and submitted to the ministry. The association also held several other events that provide opportunities for alumni to share the views and voice their concerns on major development issues in Cambodia.

Gender

Safeguards and cross-cutting issues are being strongly integrated and included in the aid program. Monitoring assessments showed that gender mainstreaming and empowerment were seriously considered in all four strategic objectives and initiatives. The draft gender action plan for Post will be finalised in 2013. This will measure program-wide efforts to address gender equity issues and will link all initiatives to Australian and partner government gender policies. Major Australian programs such as the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program had a gender policy and a gender adviser/specialist. Addressing gender in all areas of our programs will be a key priority in the coming year.

High rates of violence against women persist in Cambodia, however design work on a new program focused on ending this was finalised in June 2013. Policy dialogue and consultations have been conducted at national and sub-national level with the Cambodian Government and key partners on this issue with implementation to commence in 2013–14. Another key success was a commitment from Cambodia's Ministry of Health to develop a clinical guideline for gender-based violence medical interventions, including medical treatment, forensic examination and counselling. In 2013–14, the department will start implementing the new design targeting services, prevention and justice to ensure survivors of violence can access the services they need and seek redress through the justice system. The program will work across the aid program's Cambodia portfolio in health, infrastructure, law and justice, and rural development.

Disability inclusive development

The Australian disability program in Cambodia has continued to promote and improve the participation of people with disability in their communities. The program has had significant achievements during the reporting period.

Australian support to key Cambodian Government institutions such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, and the Disability Action Council helped the

government prepare the documents necessary for Cambodia to officially ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in December 2012. Australian support also enabled the government to develop key sub-legal frameworks to help implement the law on the protection and promotion of the rights of people with disability. These efforts have been resource-intensive for the Cambodia aid program and achieving sustainable results will require long-term donor engagement. A new initiative to support the Cambodian disability sector is currently being designed and will take these challenges into account.

In 2012, Australia supported the Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation to organise two ASEAN disability forums in parallel with the ASEAN Summit held in Cambodia. The forums allowed representatives of disability organisations from ASEAN countries to develop the Phnom Penh Disability Declaration and the Siem Reap Statement to advocate to the ASEAN Summit for disability inclusive development. The Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation also provided capacity building to 25 new disability organisations and new women with disability forums, so that they are more effective in advocacy activities at the sub-national level.

Australian support through the Cambodia Initiative for Disability Inclusion (managed by the Australian Red Cross) enabled 19 066 people to access disability services, including prosthetics and orthotics, wheelchairs and other assistive devices, and physical therapy. Many children with disability benefited: 74 received pre-school services, 738 received special education, 756 received integrated education, 260 were provided speech therapy, 655 were mainstreamed into public schools, 1094 received support to attend education services, and 1339 received home-based rehabilitation services. In addition, 560 teachers were trained to teach children with disability, 2006 children and adults with disability were visited at home for rehabilitation support, 1535 families of people with disability received small grants or loans for income generating activities, 2377 people with disability received vocational or skills training, 562 people with disability were referred for job training and job placement, and 1031 people with disability received emotional or psychological support.

Australia has also continued to mainstream disability-inclusive development across many of its country strategy objectives in Cambodia. As reported in the 2011 annual program performance report, all new buildings in railway and road projects built during this reporting period included external ramps for people with disability. Since 2010, the Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) has included an access ramp and accessible public toilets in standard prison designs, community police posts, judicial police buildings and combination court facilities. In 2012 two Australia Award recipients with disability were selected. They are both undertaking pre-departure English language training in Cambodia in 2013 and will begin their study in Australia in January 2014.

Management consequences

Program management actions identified in the 2011 annual program performance report related to Post's general management, increased strategic development including development of delivery strategies, and greater forward budget certainty in health, and agriculture and rural development. Policy dialogues focused at the macro level in health, infrastructure, and agriculture programs, and on increasing policy effectiveness on the health, agriculture, law and justice programs as well as effective implementation of infrastructure projects (including Cambodian resettlement policies). Progress against these actions has largely been positive as shown in Annex A.

Below are the management consequences identified for 2013–14. These include policy dialogue with government and multilateral partners in agriculture and infrastructure, development of sector delivery strategies in health and agriculture and rural development, and improvement of quality and performance of the program.

Strategic priorities during 2013–14 are:

Overarching

- > Given the rapid pace of change in Cambodia the department will continue to closely monitor the development context and engage closely with key stakeholders over the coming year as we set our future strategic direction. This will involve early work on country and sector specific strategies that have a strong focus on flexibility and adaption to changing circumstances.
- > To ensure adequate staff resourcing, DFAT will recruit appropriately skilled people and provide ongoing staff development to enable Post to manage an expanding program that operates within an uncertain and rapidly changing environment.
- > A range of due diligence assessments will be undertaken to ensure compliance with the new due diligence framework for the aid program and to improve implementation of high risk programs.
- > Opportunities will be explored to make greater use of outputs-based mechanisms with strong economic business case for the design and delivery of Australian investments.
- > Policy options will be developed to address the increasingly complex and politically sensitive issue of salary supplementation to government counterparts seconded to work on Australian-funded projects.

Sector specific

- > Health:
 - produce a new delivery strategy for the health sector in 2013–14
 - recommence and enhance policy dialogue with the Cambodian Government over key reforms in the health sector. This includes budget transparency and counterpart funding to health equity funds and contraceptive commodities
 - negotiate the extension of the second Health Sector Support Program
 - start designing a successor program to the second Health Sector Support Program
 - begin implementing the Partnering to Save Lives program.
- > Infrastructure:
 - develop delivery strategy for infrastructure, noting the move towards alignment with other key sectors of the country strategy, particularly agricultural productivity and rural development
 - select interim infrastructure investments on the basis of their alignment with the emerging strategy, as outlined above
 - continue to move towards an end date of December 2013 for engagement in civil works component of the Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project
 - closely monitor the implementation of relocations—including the final 100 households which are due to relocate in 2013—and continue seeking improved conditions at resettlement sites
 - ensure rural electrification project commences implementation.
- > Agricultural and rural development:
 - prepare a rural development delivery strategy by the end of 2013

- liaise frequently with the World Bank and government representatives to help progress implementation of the cash transfer pilot through the Smallholder Agriculture and Social Protection Trust Fund
 - work with and encourage the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority and United Nations Development Programme to implement key recommendations of the mid-term review and bidding review of the Clearing for Results (Phase II) program
 - finalise Development for All design and commence implementation.
- > Law and justice:
- ensure effective transition to, and implementation of, the Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership (CCJAP Phase 4). This includes closely monitoring the change in focus to ensure that a well-established program is able to effectively transition to its new strategic focus
 - establish an alternative sentencing pilot in two provinces with Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) support
 - continue policy dialogue with the Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Justice to support technical assistance for alternative sentencing, as well as small scale infrastructure to alleviate prison overcrowding. Start implementing the Ending Violence Against Women program, including establishing a joint steering committee, a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Women's Affairs, and agreements with the four implementing partners.

Table 3: Risks associated with the program and management actions

Most significant risks	Management response – What? Who? How? When?
Agriculture and rural development – difficulties with relationship between the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program and key government counterparts prevents or delays program implementation.	Australia and the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program to organise quarterly meetings with government counterparts to resolve issues related to irrigation activities. The department and the program to increase communication with key national and provincial level officials.
Our investment in the health sector will be characterised by our increased prominence as other development partners leave the sector. The risks associated with an increased profile include that (i) Australian funds will not replace those that will be lost from the departing development partners and that the health gains will be at risk due to funding constraints (ii) Australia will need to engage more directly with the Cambodian Government around sensitive reform areas and (iii) this may translate into constrained programming options for future support to the health sector.	We will continue to advocate for other donor engagement in the sector. We will use the increased prominence sensitively in discussions with the Cambodian Government around policy reform efforts and use our grant financing to push the World Bank to improve implementation of the program.
Ongoing challenges related to resettlement in the Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project. Despite significant additional resources, risks remain medium to high due to the inherent unpredictability of the resettlement process and efforts to raise living standards cannot be guaranteed due to the large number of externalities.	Resettlement adviser and infrastructure team to meet regularly with stakeholders (including non-government organisations) to explore solutions to the range of complex issues. Additional funding is being programmed on a range of small activities that are likely to improve living conditions at the resettlement sites. Post will continue close engagement on works and resettlement issues and will seek opportunities to press for action at high levels whenever possible.

Most significant risks

Law and justice--change in level of commitment and collaboration associated with change in focus of the program and gradual phase out of the sector.

Disability – low levels of capacity with key local organisations to implement policies and programs.

Management response – What? Who? How? When?

DFAT's representative will engage in partnership meetings with the national management board and in policy dialogue and liaison with key government counterparts.

DFAT to regularly meet key partners, assess progress against implementation plans and discuss options for re-prioritisation of activities or additional capacity development support.

Annex A

Progress in addressing 2011 management consequences

Management consequences identified in 2011 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2012–13
Overall program		
High-level aid consultations will be undertaken with the Cambodian Government in 2012 to assess progress against the joint country strategy as well as key policy constraints and opportunities.	Green	Fully achieved. High-level aid consultations occurred in June 2012 in Canberra to discuss joint Australian and Cambodian government priorities.
There will be a large turnover of staff in 2013 with three of the four A-based staff changing and at least three new O-based staff commencing. Additional staff support is required to effectively deliver our commitments.	Green	Fully achieved with minimal disruption. A-based staff turnover occurred in the first quarter of 2013.
There will be significant management consequences in operational areas relating to transition planning, staff recruitment and managing the disability portfolio.	Green	Fully achieved. O-base staff member was recruited for a disability inclusive development position in at Post in August 2012.
Objective 1a, 1b: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces		
The agriculture and rural development sector delivery strategy process will commence in 2012. The delivery strategy will be informed by policy studies commissioned by Australia and the World Bank in 2011 on food security, agricultural finance and a stocktake of the Cambodian Government's paddy production and rice export policy.	Green	A commissioning minute for the agriculture and rural development delivery strategy was approved in October 2012. Consultations with development partners, including civil society, were initiated in the second half of 2012 and have continued through the first quarter of 2013. Policy studies on agriculture finance and a stocktake of progress on the Cambodian Government's rice export policy have been completed. Evaluation work on previous support for the Cambodia Development Resource Institute's Water Resource Management Research Program and a progress report on the Australia–World Bank trust fund have also been completed. Consultations with Cambodian Government's partners will take place in May 2013 and a draft delivery strategy will be drafted in June.
Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services through improved health management		
A major objective of the Cambodia program in 2012 is the finalisation of the health sector delivery strategy with a focus on increasing access to health services country-wide.	Green	Important preparatory work on the health sector delivery strategy was undertaken, including an independent expert assessment of health sector investment options, a post Health Sector Support Program 2 orientation mission, a health sector political economy analysis and a value for money assessment of the program's training and supervision. These, and consultations with the Cambodian Government and development partners, suggest that an interim delivery strategy will be required to cover a likely extension of the program, with fewer development partners to mid-2014.

Management consequences identified in 2011 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2012–13
Building on the improved dialogue with the Cambodian Government in 2011, a key component of the health strategy is considering how best to engage on policy issues such as inefficient procurement by the Ministry of Health, the likely impact of the cancellation of donor salary supplements in June 2012 and opportunities to increase donor harmonisation.	Amber	<p>There has been very little movement on significant policy issues, notably Ministry of Health procurement budget transparency. Priority Operating Cost salary supplements were ended in 2012 by all development partners except the Asian Development Bank, but not replaced with steps towards civil service compensation reform. Policy dialogue has also been slowed by ongoing delays to the release of the report by the Global Fund's Office of the Inspector General and the Global Fund's attempts to reintroduce salary top-ups for health workers.</p> <p>There has been significant improvement in terms of donor harmonisation: Australia was both unanimously voted into the newly-created co-chair posts of the health partners group and the incentives sub working group, Australia was either chair or co-chair of Health Sector Support Program 2 Joint Partnership Interface Group for the whole reporting period, and a memorandum of cooperation was signed with USAID and joint advocacy (with USAID, the German Development Bank KfW, and USAID) for the Ministry of Economy and Finance to establish a contraceptive commodity security budget line.</p>
A key area of focus in 2012 will be developing and implementing new strategic partnerships with civil society organisations, including bringing government and civil society closer together to reduce maternal and child deaths by 2015.	Amber	<p>Three Australian non-government organisations (Save the Children, CARE and Marie Stopes International) were selected to work in partnership to design a program of support for the Ministry of Health's Fast Track Initiative to Reduce Maternal and Neonatal Mortality. This process and subsequent performance-based contracting is due to be completed shortly after this reporting period. Nevertheless, significant work remains to be done in coordinating and harmonising a large number of disparate activities across the health sector.</p>
Objective 3: Improved Infrastructure quality, quantity and access		
The objective to further increase policy engagement with multilateral organisations and the Cambodian Government on implementing environmental and social safeguards (including gender and resettlement) will require a significant push in 2012.	Green	<p>A new resettlement adviser commenced in April 2012 and has been working closely with Asian Development Bank staff on implementation. Staff attended a regional workshop on safeguards and attended by Asian Development Bank and World Bank staff, and staff have attended Asian Development Bank training on safeguards.</p> <p>We have been in regular dialogue with the Cambodian Government up to deputy prime minister level on the importance of safeguards issues.</p> <p>High-level consultation discussions with the development banks have also raised these issues.</p>
Ongoing performance issues with the Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project will be addressed in 2012 by developing a policy paper that canvasses options.	Amber	<p>Senior management endorsed a policy paper in August 2012 calling for funding to be fast-tracked to break bottlenecks on civil works, and to end our engagement on the civil works component of the project by December 2013. An additional \$1 million was also committed for improving resettlement outcomes, where we will stay engaged until December 2014.</p> <p>Results of these decisions are recorded under sectoral outcomes.</p>

Management consequences identified in 2011 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2012–13
Objective 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime, a more effective non-custodial sentencing system, strengthened evidence-based performance management		
Australia's plans to exit the law and justice sector at the end of the current country strategy period in 2015 will need to be factored into the design and tender of the new program.	Green	Fully achieved. Program management actions identified in the 2011 APPR related to the transition of Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) by shifting to a new thematic approach in the final phase of law and justice sector support. Although there was a delay in the preparation phase, the program design and tendering was completed successfully leading to the implementation of Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) in April 2013. The program is guided by a memorandum of subsidiary arrangement signed by both the Australian and Cambodian governments in March 2013. The project was mobilised in early April 2013 with the first annual work plan expected in July 2013.
A new program to reduce violence against women will be designed in 2012. High rates of gender based violence persist in Cambodia and the program will pursue additional opportunities to reduce violence against women, including through increased services such as counselling for survivors.	Amber	Partly achieved. Design mission took place October 2012. Partner government comments received January 2013. Design due to be finalised by mid-2013 and implementation by the end of 2013.
Cross-cutting themes		
The current scholarships program ends in 2012 and will also go through the design and tender process in 2012–13.	Green	Fully achieved. The project was mobilised in March 2013.

Note:

- Green. Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.
- Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.
- Red. Progress is significantly less than expected for this point in time and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

Annex B

Quality at Implementation ratings

Initiative name	Approved budget and duration	Qal year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risk management
Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program	\$48m 6.5 years	2012	6	6	5	6	5	5	M
		2011	5	4	4	3	4	4	G
Smallholder Agriculture and Social Protection	\$4.3m three years	2012	5	4	4	3	4	5	M
		2011	5	4	4	3	4	4	G
Clearing for Results Phase II	\$6.3m three years	2012	6	6	5	6	4	5	M
		2011	5	5	5	4	4	4	G
Cambodia Delivering Better Health	\$74.8m 8.5 years	2012	5	5	3	5	4	5	M
		2011	5	5	4	4	4	5	G
Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project	\$27.7m 4.5 years	2012	6	3	2	4	5	4	I
		2011	6	2	2	4	4	4	A
Southern Coastal Corridor Cambodia	\$10.3m 7.5 years	2012	5	4	4	4	3	4	M
		2011	5	4	4	4	4	4	G
Cambodia Road Asset Maintenance Project	\$6.0m six years	2012	5	4	4	3	4	3	M
		2011	5	4	4	4	3	4	G
Cambodia Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project	\$5.0m three years	2012	5	5	5	5	5	5	M
		2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rural Electrification and Transmission Project	\$7.7m six years	2012	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
		2011	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Initiative	\$23.0m five years	2012	4	5	5	5	4	5	M
		2011	5	4	4	4	4	5	G
Cambodia Law and Justice Sector Support	\$15.0m 3.5 years	2012	4	5	5	4	n/a	n/a	M
		2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Community Development Fund	\$3.3m three years	2012	4	4	5	4	3	4	I
		2011	5	5	5	4	4	5	G
Support to Khmer Rouge Tribunal	\$16.9m 11 years	2012	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
		2011	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
Cambodia Demand for Good Governance	\$4.6m six years	2012	5	3	3	4	2	4	M
		2011	4	4	4	4	3	4	G
Cambodia Communication Assistance Project	\$2.0m two years	2012	5	5	5	5	5	5	M
		2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cambodia Public Financial Management	\$3.3m 10 years	2012	4	3	3	4	3	2	B
		2011	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cambodia Australian	\$18.0m	2012	5	5	5	5	5	5	M

Initiative name	Approved budget and duration	Qal year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risk management
Scholarships Program	five years	2011	5	4	4	3	4	4	G
Landmine Survivor Assistance Program 2007–2012	\$6.3m	2012	5	5	5	4	3	5	M
	five years	2011	4	5	4	5	4	4	G

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

■ = 6 = Very high quality

■ = 5 = Good quality

■ = 4 = Adequate quality, needs some work

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

■ = 3 = Less than adequate quality; needs significant work

■ = 2 = Poor quality; needs major work to improve

■ = 1 = Very poor quality; needs major overhaul

Risk Management scale 2012:

■ Mature (M). Indicates the initiative manager conducts risk discussions on at least a monthly basis with all stakeholders and updates the risk registry quarterly.

■ Intermediate (I). Indicates the initiative manager conducts ad-hoc risk discussion and updates the risk register occasionally.

■ Basic (B). Indicates there are limited or few risk discussions and the risk register has not been updated in the past 12 months.

E – Exemption from QAI

n/a – not available

Risk Management scale 2011: measured the significance of the risk, taken as a combination of its likelihood and consequences.

■ G = Green: Low.

■ A = Amber: Moderate.

■ R = Red: High.

Annex C

Evaluation and review pipeline planning

List of evaluations completed³⁷ in the reporting period

Name of initiative	Aidworks number	Type of evaluation ³⁸	Date evaluation report received	Date evaluation report uploaded into Aidworks	Date management response uploaded into Aidworks	Published on website
Capital Work Assessment 2012	ING723	Independent assessment	20 April 2012	19 March 2013	n/a	No
Cambodian Case Study: Evaluation of Australian Law and Justice Assistance	ING723	Independent evaluation	December 2012	19 March 2013	n/a	Yes
Review of disability inclusive development initiatives	INI486	Independent review	27 March 2013	16 April 2013	not yet	No
Landmine Survivor Assistance Program/Cambodia Initiative for Disability Inclusion	INH188	Progress review	31 March 2013	16 April 2013	not yet	No
Community Development Fund	INJ717	Independent evaluation	April 2013	–	not yet	No
Health: Midwife Education Project Phase II	ING741	Joint review	January 2013	-	n/a	No
Cambodia Water Resources Management Research Capacity Development Program	ING446	Independent impact assessment	5 February 2013	17 June 2013	Not yet	No
Smallholder Agriculture and Social Protection	INI617	Independent progress report	12 March 2013	11 April 2013	Not yet	No
Clearing for Results Phase II	INJ925	Independent mid-term review (partner managed)	19 June 2013	Not yet	Not yet	n/a

³⁷ 'Completed' means the final version of the report has been received.

³⁸ E.g. mid-term review, completion report, partner-led evaluation, joint evaluation.

List of evaluations planned in the next 12 months

Name of initiative	Aidworks number	Type of evaluation	Purpose of evaluation³⁹	Expected completion date
Cambodia Communication Assistance Project	INK 481	Mid-term review	To improve existing program and inform a future phase of program	End of 2013
Cambodia Australian Scholarship Initiative	INK 662	Tracer study	To verify program outcomes	End of 2013
Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program	ING 754	Donor committee for enterprise development results standard audit	To audit the effectiveness of Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program performance and quality systems and provide recommendations for improvement	July 2013

³⁹ E.g. to inform a future phase of program, to improve existing program; to verify program outcomes.

Annex D

Australia–Cambodia Joint Aid Program Strategy 2010–2015 performance assessment framework

Cambodian Government development outcomes 2015	Australian Government country strategy objectives 2015	Strategy objective indicators	2011 milestones	2012 milestones	2013 milestones	Australian Government assistance
1. Rural poverty reduction through agricultural development						
Accelerated growth in the value of national agricultural production	1a. Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 120 000 poor men and women farmers reporting rice and vegetable yields increased by seven per cent. > 30 000 hectares of land under improved water management and irrigation. > Cambodian Government and development partners implementing the government's strategy for agriculture and water in a harmonised and aligned manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 10 agribusiness partnerships initiated which will lead to improved availability of quality inputs and information for farmers as well as access to processing and final markets. > Eight irrigation infrastructure improvements completed, giving up to 10 000 hectares of land access to irrigation and allowing up to 5000 farmers to plant additional crops during the dry season. > 4000 farmers trained. > Farmer organisation study completed. > Roadmap initiated for implementation of the government's strategy for agriculture and water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Partnerships in place with 15 companies and associations to improve the availability of quality inputs and information for farmers, as well as access to processing and final markets. > Six irrigation infrastructure improvements completed, giving up to 8600 hectares of land access to irrigation and allowing up to 6600 farming households to grow additional crops during the dry season. > More than 6000 model farmer households trained and sharing their knowledge with an estimated 60 000 other farming households. > Roadmap completed for implementation of the government's strategy for agriculture and water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Partnerships with 22 companies, counterpart ministries and associations to improve the availability of quality inputs and information for farmers, as well as access to processing and final markets. > Seven irrigation infrastructure improvements completed, giving up to 2562 hectares of land access to irrigation and allowing up to 4036 farmer households to plant additional crops each year. > 5700 model farmer households trained and sharing their knowledge with an estimated 51 300 other farming households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Implementation of the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program – Australia's flagship agricultural development program – in Kampong Thom, Takeo and Kampot. > Analytical support to implement policy and institutional reforms and design and evaluate pilot activities addressing priority constraints in smallholder agriculture through the World Bank.

Cambodian Government development outcomes 2015	Australian Government country strategy objectives 2015	Strategy objective indicators	2011 milestones	2012 milestones	2013 milestones	Australian Government assistance
Poor and vulnerable Cambodians will be increasingly protected against chronic poverty and hunger, shocks, destitution and social exclusion, and benefit from investments in their human capital	1b. Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Social protection systems strengthened through improved targeting and safety net support for the poor. > Increased food security of vulnerable households through targeted food assistance and livelihood interventions. > Substantial progress on clearance of land mines and unexploded ordnance in priority areas, releasing at least 35 square kilometres of land to poor communities for livelihood purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Endorsement of the National Social Protection Strategy. > Identification of the poor households targeting mechanism assessed. > The food security of over 800 000 vulnerable men and women is improved. > Design of a new non-government organisation partnership initiated. > At least six square kilometres of high priority land released through clearance or technical survey in support of local development priorities. Significant amounts of previously suspected land released by conducting a baseline survey to clarify the remaining extent of the mine problem in 21 districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Support provided to implement Cambodia's National Social Protection Strategy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementing recommendations to improve the identification of the poor households targeting mechanism - piloting the integration of social protection programs - assessing effectiveness and efficiency of cash versus food transfers - designing a pilot of cash transfers to support maternal health and child nutrition. > At least 12 square kilometres of high priority land released through clearance or technical survey in support of local development priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > At least 15 square kilometres of high priority land released through clearance or technical survey in support of local development priorities. > 11 250 targeted beneficiaries received food or cash scholarships under the cash-food scholarship pilot. > Public Assets and Livelihood Support program pilot and operational guidelines designed and 600 mega tonnes of rice distributed to target beneficiaries under the pilot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Analytical support provided to implement policy and institutional reforms, pilot activities designed and evaluated to address priority constraints in social protection, through the World Bank. > Social protection pilot through World Food Programme. > Clearing for Results (Phase II) program supporting mine/unexploded ordnance clearance and support to the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority through the United Nations Development Programme. > Non-government organisation partnerships, which are improving the livelihood security of poor communities. > Cambodia initiative for disability inclusion activities that improve livelihood and food security of vulnerable people with disability and their families.

Cambodian Government development outcomes 2015	Australian Government country strategy objectives 2015	Strategy objective indicators	2011 milestones	2012 milestones	2013 milestones	Australian Government assistance
2. Health Service Delivery						
Increased access to quality health services for the poor, women and children, progressing towards the health MDGs.	2. Increased access to quality health services through improved health management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Number of births attended by trained health staff. > Coverage of Health Equity Funds and Community Based Health Insurance. > Number of sites offering harm reduction services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 70% of births attended by trained health professionals. > 80% coverage health equity funds. > Six needle and syringe program sites, one methadone maintenance therapy site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 281 822 births attended by trained health staff (Australian contribution: 17 502). > 78% of poor people now able to access health care through the health equity funds. > Four sites (three needle and syringe program and one methadone maintenance therapy) providing harm reduction services for people who inject drugs. > Quality of health care improved by supporting pre-service training for midwives through seven Australian volunteer midwives, and by supporting establishment of national medical examinations. > Value for money assessment of training funded through our program conducted to improve efficiency. > Joint work undertaken with other donors to improve budget efficiency in the Ministry of Health through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 369 690 births attended by trained health staff (Australian contribution: 369 690 x 18/371 = 17 936). > 78% of poor people now able to access health care through the health equity funds. > Five sites (four needle and syringe program and one methadone maintenance therapy) providing harm reduction services for people who inject drugs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Harmonise with other donor partners in the Second Health Sector Support Program through the Joint Partnership Interface Group. > Align with Cambodian Government's National Strategic Plan for Health 2008–2015 and National Strategic Plan for Illicit Drug Related HIV 2008–2010, and support linkages to the national Public Financial Management and Administrative Reform program. > Support complementary activities with multilateral and bilateral agencies, non-government organisations and universities that provide evidence or pilot new methods for inclusion in Second Health Sector Support Program and harm reduction activities. > Policy, advocacy and technical engagement

Cambodian Government development outcomes 2015	Australian Government country strategy objectives 2015	Strategy objective indicators	2011 milestones	2012 milestones	2013 milestones	Australian Government assistance
				<p>targeted discussions around the procurement budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Quality and accessibility of care improved by supporting the decentralisation of health services through the government's decentralisation and de concentration process. > Equitable access to quality services supported by funding non-government organisations to provide maternal and neonatal care and eye care in hard to reach areas. 		<p>in the joint Cambodian Government–donor Health Technical Working Group.</p>
3. Infrastructure						
Increase economic activity in targeted areas	3. Improved transport and energy infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Higher traffic volume on improved rural roads. > Lower passenger and freight vehicle operating costs and travel times on improved rural roads. > More rural households benefiting from electricity provision. > Improved arrangements for infrastructure operations and maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Commence civil works (15km) on the southern coastal road, and construction of cross-border facilities in Prek Chak. > Commence periodic maintenance of 950km of national roads. > Finalise design and approval of supplementary financing to the Rural Electrification and Transmission Project. > Complete rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Expanded income restoration program commenced (rail project). > Clear unexploded ordnance to start civil works (completed). > Award civil work contracts (done). > Upgrade and maintain roads in the project target areas (partially completed). > Construct a cross border facility to facilitate cross border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Completed the civil works by the contractors as a revised plan. > One periodic and routine maintenance contract awarded through a competitive bidding process. > 100 resettlement cases resolved. > 500 affected households accessing low income loan and safety net grant. > Undertook road safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Southern Coastal Corridor Project (Asian Development Bank). > Road Asset Management Project (Asian Development Bank). > Rural Electrification and Transmission project (Asian Development Bank). > Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project (Asian Development Bank).

Cambodian Government development outcomes 2015	Australian Government country strategy objectives 2015	Strategy objective indicators	2011 milestones	2012 milestones	2013 milestones	Australian Government assistance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > National railway for freight is operational and competitive with national road transports. 	of the southern line railway (phase 1) and begin rehabilitation of the northern line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement (ongoing). > Implement resettlement plans (ongoing) > Implement environment management plan. > Approve and implement income restoration program at resettlement sites. > Approve and implement HIV/AIDS, Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program (ongoing). > Establish project-specific website (done). > Complete road maintenance program for Year 2 and start road maintenance program for Year 3. > Commence rural electrification civil works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> awareness program. > Established market rate for maintenance activities in Cambodia. > 	
4. Law and justice						
Prosperous, safe and secure communities in Cambodia	4. Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime. More effective non-custodial sentencing system. Strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Australian support will help commune and police posts to prevent crime and assist the formal justice institutions to deal justly with juveniles, women and other vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Improved community safety in targeted districts with specific focus on vulnerable groups. > 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Improved community safety in targeted districts with specific focus on vulnerable groups. > 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Community security mechanisms better function in targeted districts to improve crime prevention. > Police crime data upgraded/redesigned to serve management and decision making purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Through the Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) to June 2016, support courts, police, prisons, provincial authorities and non-government organisations to improve community-

Cambodian Government development outcomes 2015	Australlian Government country strategy objectives 2015	Strategy objective Indicators	2011 milestones	2012 milestones	2013 milestones	Australlian Government assistance
evidence-based performance management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > By 2015, Australia aims to help reduce the number of people in pre-trial detention from 36% of the prison population to 25%, and increase non-custodial sentencing for petty crime convictions from zero to 25%. > Between 2012 and 2015, Australia will help Cambodia implement a national crime database, prison database and court register to strengthen the administration of law and justice nationwide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Alternative sentencing approach established to address overcrowding. > Crime data collected nationwide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Guideline for piloting alternative sentencing established and endorsed by Ministry of Justice to address overcrowding. > Draft prison law approved and enacted. > Government structures to manage crime data of the police, database of court register, criminal case management of Appeal Court and the database of the prison established and strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Alternative and non-custodial sentencing piloted in two of project targeted provinces. > Police crime data upgraded to serve management and decision making purpose. > Appeal court databases upgraded to serve management and decision making purpose. > Prison databases upgraded to serve management and decision making purpose. > Court register databases established and piloted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> based justice with a focus on the needs of juveniles and women. > Collaborate with the Australian Federal Police and the Attorney-General's Department to support police reform through the Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP Phase 3) and regional transnational crime activities. > Through the Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project, harmonise with other donors including UN Women and GIZ, to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement to address violence against women. > Engage International Bridges to Justice to provide legal aid support in all Cambodia courts. > Work in partnership with Swedish International Development Agency through Transparency International Cambodia to support the Anti-Corruption Unit's anti- 	

Cambodian Government development outcomes 2015	Australian Government country strategy objectives 2015	Strategy objective indicators	2011 milestones	2012 milestones	2013 milestones	Australian Government assistance
						<p>corruption strategy and promote anti-corruption awareness.</p> <p>> Provide policy and technical engagement in the Legal and Judicial Reform Technical Working Group.</p>