



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT 2015-16

Cambodia

September 2016



KEY MESSAGES

This report summarises the progress of Australia's aid program in Cambodia from July 2015 to June 2016, the first year of the *Cambodia Aid Investment Plan 2015-2018*.

Australia's aid program provided AUD90.1 million in development assistance to Cambodia in 2015-16, mostly through multilateral organisations, managing contractors and non-government organisations. **This report shows that over the past year Australia has made good, and at times excellent, progress against our objectives in agriculture, health and education. However, performance against our infrastructure objective was mixed.**

The past year was one of transition and consolidation for Australia's aid program to Cambodia. Our investments responded to Australia's priority of promoting private sector development, aid-for-trade and inclusive growth, as well as increasing administrative efficiency (from 78 agreements last year to 53 this year), and improving gender equality. Our investments responded to Cambodia's development needs; in a context in which economic growth is rapid but opportunities to access the benefits of this remain limited for many Cambodians. As a marker of this transition, a number of Australia's major, long-running investments ended as planned and AUD200 million of new investments in health, agriculture and infrastructure began.

Our program is proudly delivering tangible and impressive results for women across many areas of their lives including health, safety, education, jobs and income. We helped to provide shelter, counselling, legal aid and peer support services to over 9,950 women and their families in need. For the first time we offered 50 per cent of our Australia Award scholarships to women. Our major agriculture investment provided training in better farming practices to 24,000 people, 51 per cent of whom were women. Our law and justice program helped build prison cells to separate men, women and juveniles, and a radio program increased awareness and reporting of violence against women; 50 per cent of callers were women.

With over 80 per cent of Cambodians working in the agriculture sector, Australia has developed well targeted investments in infrastructure, private sector and agriculture that collectively provide greater access to food, jobs and higher incomes for more than half a million rural Cambodians. **Australian funding is generating significant returns, and the recently concluded first phase of Cambodia Agriculture Value Chain Program Phase 1 created an almost five-fold increase on our original investment;** the program, worth AUD46 million over five years (2010-15), increased rice production by an estimated value of USD43 million per year.

Our agriculture and infrastructure investments had a positive and wide ranging impact at the household level, including increasing crop production of farmers, landmine clearance to reduce casualties and release more land for farming, providing electricity connections and energy efficient stoves. **These projects benefited approximately half a million rural Cambodians, which is three per cent of the total Cambodian population.**

We have one of the strongest performing Australian country aid programs in achieving results for people with a disability. Our disability-specific investment helped provide rehabilitation to 31,000 people with a disability (28 per cent women), and played a crucial advocacy role with the Cambodian Government. Other investments also helped people with disabilities; our health and community policing investments met specific needs of people with disabilities, and our Australia Awards program helped deliver equitable access for disabled people and recipients included people who identified as having a disability. Raising the profile of disability has been a critical and important part of our work.

We contributed to fundamental improvements in how Cambodia funds its health system, and **health reforms we have supported over many years are coming to fruition.** The Cambodian Government has increased funding, ownership and management oversight of the health sector, resulting in noticeable improvements in the quality and sustainability of hospitals and health centres across Cambodia.

We continued our long-standing support to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (the Khmer Rouge Tribunal), an important investment showing Australia's enduring connection and commitment to Cambodia's development. This has been critical at a time when other donor support is waning.

CONTEXT

Cambodia continues to achieve high rates of economic growth, averaging 7.6 per cent per year since 1995. Projected growth for 2016-17¹ is around 7 per cent. This growth saw Cambodia's economy reach lower-middle income status in 2015² and likely graduation as a Least Developed Country within eight to fourteen years. Major investment, particularly from China, in the manufacturing, construction, tourism and agriculture sectors is the main driver of growth.

Despite this rapid growth, many structural, institutional and skills challenges remain. According to the World Economic Forum, Cambodia ranks 100 out of 130 countries in terms of human capital development³. It is ranked 143 out of 188 on the UN Human Development Index, putting it behind Bangladesh and ahead of Kenya.⁴ And while poverty continues to fall, the pace has declined significantly. The UN⁵ estimates that 13.5 per cent of Cambodians live below the national poverty line, down from 53 per cent in 2004. However, of the millions who have lifted out of poverty, many Cambodian households, especially in rural areas, remain highly vulnerable to slipping back. These households find it difficult to withstand shocks such as the 2015 drought, serious health events or sudden unemployment. This is exacerbated by limited social protection, high levels of informal employment and low levels of education and skills.

Cambodia's political climate has been fraught over the past year – the President of the key opposition party is in self-imposed exile, the acting opposition leader is facing criminal charges and a well-known political analyst was murdered. Political events such as these have the potential to negatively impact investment in Cambodia. Cambodia already ranks 127 out of 189 countries on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index⁶, and 150 out of 168 in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.⁷

Despite the challenges, there are major opportunities for Cambodia's development in coming years. If harnessed well, the enthusiasm of the large and digitally-connected youth population should help Cambodia move into broader, more creative areas of growth. The Cambodian Government is actively seeking greater regional connectivity and integration, including through the ASEAN Economic Community and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

In 2015-16, Australia's aid to Cambodia was AUD90.1 million, around 0.4 per cent of Cambodia's estimated 2015 gross domestic product of USD18.05 billion. Australia remains one of the most significant bilateral grant-based donors to Cambodia. But China's investment is rapidly increasing and it is now Cambodia's largest donor (AUD460 million)⁸. Japan provides AUD178.2 million and the United States AUD138.7 million⁹. In recent years there have been some reductions or withdrawal in donor investment in Cambodia (for example, the UK and other European donors).

The value of Australia's contribution goes beyond our financial investments. Our continued support for Cambodia since the end of the Khmer Rouge era and our involvement in the Paris Peace Accords in 1991 is well-regarded and remembered. We engage in mutually beneficial policy dialogue and continue to build our reputation as a supportive and constructive development partner.

¹ <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2016/07/18/13/34/PR16343-Cambodia-IMF-Staff-Completes-2016-Article-IV-Mission>

² <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/881041467999363660/Cambodia-economic-update-maintaining-high-growth;jsessionid=dmaQB9QwZFnlvzqAlxAuqt-6>

³ http://www3.weforum.org/docs/HCR2016_Main_Report.pdf

⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI>

⁵ <http://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/countryinfo.html>

⁶ <http://www.doingbusiness.org/~media/GIAWB/Doing%20Business/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB16-Full-Report.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015>

⁸ ODA figures as maintained and published by the Council for the Development of Cambodia, the Cambodian Government agency that maintains ODA statistics. Figures are estimates for 2015. These figures have been converted to AUD from USD reported figures using the following exchange rate: US\$1 = AU\$0.77. Further information at http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/cdc/aid_management/DCPR_2016.pdf

⁹ See 9. above.

EXPENDITURE

Total official development assistance (ODA) expenditure for 2015-16 is set out in Table 1. Regional and Global Programs include the Australian NGO Cooperation Program and Australian Volunteers Program. Other Government Departments included the Australia Centre for International Agriculture Research.

Table 1 Total ODA Expenditure in FY 2015-16

Objective	AUD million	Per cent of total ODA
<i>Bilateral</i>		
Objective 1: Improving access to essential infrastructure	15.9	17.6
Objective 2: Increasing agricultural productivity and farmer incomes	13.7	15.2
Objective 3: Better health and education outcomes	15.4	17.1
Others: Inclusive participation and governance	17.4	19.3
Sub-Total Bilateral	62.4	69.2
Regional and Global	25.4	28.2
Other Government Departments	2.3	2.6
Total ODA Expenditure	90.1	100

PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES

Progress was tracked using performance benchmarks and indicators in our Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) in the new *Cambodia Aid Investment Plan 2015-2018*. Progress towards objectives in this first year has been significant. New phases and successor projects in demining, agriculture and health were launched while maintaining sound management of existing programs. Some positive progress was made on our new private sector program, Investing in Infrastructure (3i), however changes to Cambodian electricity tariff policy and delays to agreement on first-year project priorities resulted in an overall amber rating.

Table 2 Rating of the Program's Progress towards Australia's Aid Objectives

Objective	Previous Rating ¹⁰	Current Rating
Objective 1: Improving access to essential infrastructure	Green	Amber
Objective 2: Increasing agricultural productivity and farmer incomes	Green	Green
Objective 3: Better health and education outcomes	Green	Green

Note:

- **Green.** Progress is as expected at this stage of implementation and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.
- **Amber.** Progress is somewhat less than expected at this stage of implementation 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 at this stage of implementation and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

¹⁰ While this is the first year reporting against the current AIP Objectives, last year's APPR Objectives generally align, which allows this comparison to last year's ratings

OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVING ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Amber

This **objective is rated amber** as overall progress was varied. Good progress was made on three out of four projects, but progress was slower than expected on our new Investing in Infrastructure (3i) project.

Four investments contribute to this objective: Investing in Infrastructure (3i) (AUD45.4 million, 2015-21) implemented by a managing contractor in close collaboration with Cambodian Government ministries¹¹, and; three Asia Development Bank-led projects - the Rural Roads Improvement Program Phase 2 (AUD22.6 million, 2015-20), the Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project (AUD12.6 million, 2012-17) and Rural Energy Project (AUD7.8 million, 2014-17).

Our investments made a concrete contribution to regional physical connectivity efforts and Cambodia's domestic trade facilitation efforts providing support for water, energy and transport infrastructure.

Infrastructure—and particularly transport, energy and water supply—remains a priority for the Cambodian Government. Infrastructure is predominantly funded by China (the major player), Japan and the ADB through concessional loans, plus some foreign direct investment by the private sector. Ongoing strong public revenue growth should allow the Government to increase public funding for infrastructure investment and maintenance. A recent public opinion survey found that 32 per cent of voters reported Cambodia was 'headed in the right direction'; the most commonly cited reason as 'building infrastructure' (27 per cent).¹²

But access to reliable and affordable electricity, piped water and rural roads remains poor. This has a serious impact on Cambodia's development, particularly on rural growth and poverty reduction. Cambodian energy policy still favours coal and large-scale hydropower to meet future energy demands, though pockets of government are pushing to expand renewable energy.

Our **Rural Energy Project** provided power to almost one hundred thousand rural Cambodians, either through access to the electricity grid or through a cook stove. The project installed 2,047 medium voltage concrete poles, leading to improved access to electricity from the grid in four districts. Of the 63,391 cook stoves that were sold, 45 per cent were sold to women, and half of the 61 retailers were female-owned.

Access to electricity remains a significant, if not one of the main, challenges for Cambodia's development, especially in rural areas. Less than a third of Cambodians currently have access to the electricity grid. While our project is on target and remains aligned with the Government's ambitions and the development need, the Government of Cambodia faces significant infrastructure hurdles to reach its target of 70 per cent of all households accessing grid quality electricity by 2030.


The extensive floods of 2011 and 2013 caused significant damage to Cambodia's roads. Through our **Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project**, millions of dollars of civil infrastructure and over 200km of roads were rehabilitated. These rehabilitation efforts also included one bridge and several drainage structures, 11 irrigation schemes plus five all-weather stations and eight Hydromet Stations. This progress is ahead of schedule (72 per cent completed against a target of 59 per cent). In 2015-16, 30.4 per cent of unskilled labourers on this project were women (on target).

Under the **Rural Roads Improvement Program Phase 2** preparations were made to rehabilitate 1,200 km of rural roads and improve road safety awareness for thousands of families. As part of their gender strategy in delivering this program, the ADB provided gender training workshops on data collection and gender mainstreaming in infrastructure projects in April and May 2015, and 10 out of 30 project management unit staff involved are women.

Slower progress than expected was made on our new **Investing in Infrastructure program (3i)**. This meant that we did not achieve anticipated targets related to electricity and water connections. Prudent

¹¹ Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Council for the Development of Cambodia; Ministry for Economy and Finance

¹² <https://asiafoundation.org/resources/pdfs/DemocracyinCambodia2014.pdf>



negotiations and due diligence processes, necessary when we provide assistance directly to the private sector, were completed. This puts the program in good stead to connect people and businesses to electricity and water in coming years. We anticipate once the contracts are awarded that the rate of connection expansion will grow gradually in a sustainable manner.

OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND FARMER INCOMES

Green

The **overall rating for this objective is green**. Progress is on track due to the continued strong performance of the Cambodian Agriculture Value Chain program in Phases 1 and 2 (AUD46 million, 2010-15; AUD92.8 million, 2016-21) and our landmine clearance program, Clearing for Results Phases 2 and 3 (AUD11.2 million, 2011-2016; AUD9.0 million, 2016-19).

While construction and manufacturing in Cambodia are booming, agriculture remains the dominant livelihood for Cambodians, with around 80 per cent of the population relying on agriculture for a job. But investment in agriculture remains poor, and as a result only contributes 30 per cent to GDP despite most of the population generating a job from it.¹³

Cambodia lags behind its more developed regional competitors, Thailand and Vietnam, and other Asian nations (for example China, India and Pakistan) on price and quality for its agricultural commodities.

For example, paddy rice production in Cambodia for 2014-15 was 2.51 tonnes/ha, while for Thailand and Vietnam it was 2.81 tonnes/ha and 5.89 tonnes/ha respectively.¹⁴ The ambitious target of exporting one million tonnes of rice by 2015 fell short by 500,000 tonnes, though it remains a priority of the Cambodian Government.


Many factors contribute to Cambodian agriculture not reaching its full potential. These include: inadequate irrigation infrastructure; immature markets for agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizer, pesticides); limited credit access for farmers; inefficient processing systems (e.g. rice milling); labour shortages; skills shortages at all points of the value chain; and expensive, unreliable energy supplies. The 2015-16 drought saw many farmers incur further debt to purchase water and seeds.

Cambodian Agriculture Value Chain Program Phase One (CAVAC I), which concluded in December 2015, proved to be an effective model for market development. It increased the productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers by strengthening market systems and investing in irrigation infrastructure. Results were impressive and will continue to provide benefits for years to come. About 19,000 households increased their agricultural productivity, which equates to about 100,000 people having more food or a higher income. Access to reliable water from the 20 irrigation schemes helped increase rice production by over 200,000 tonnes with an estimated value of USD43 million per year. By working with the fertiliser and pest control markets, CAVAC I also improved crop production by a value of USD16.9 million per year, and reached over 134,000 farmers. An impact survey showed that 200,000 farmers will adopt improved farming practices from information provided by a commercial television series developed with CAVAC I support.

CAVAC I employed a full time gender specialist to review program proposed activities and promote greater involvement of women in irrigation scheme management (especially Farmer Water User Communities). CAVAC I delivered training to over 24,000 participants, of whom 51 per cent were women.

¹³ <http://www.maff.gov.kh/policies-strategies/1288-2015-09-25-05-10-08.html>

¹⁴ http://www.pecad.fas.usda.gov/highlights/2015/06/Southeast_Asia/Index.htm



CAVAC I, in partnership with the US and Swedish official aid programs and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, supported the first ever Cambodian Agricultural Census, published in November 2015.¹⁵ This provides vital baseline information for policy and planning efforts to improve Cambodian agriculture.

CAVAC Phase 2 (CAVAC II) commenced in January 2016 will approximately twice budget of CAVAC I. CAVAC II continues to apply a market development approach, with a renewed focus on improving the productivity and diversification of smallholder farmer. While the first six months have been an inception phase, work to construct the first of seven new irrigation schemes began. CAVAC II also commenced work to improve the quality and availability of rice seed for improved productivity and milling and greater rice exports.

Landmine clearance remains an important priority for the Cambodian Government, and Australia remains a committed and leading partner of Cambodia in these efforts. **Clearing for Results Phase 2 (CFR-II)** concluded in February 2016, and **Clearing for Results Phase 3 (CFR-III)** commenced in February 2016, with Australia as the sole donor.

CFR-II cleared landmines and other explosive remnants of war to release land for productive use, including for agriculture. Over its lifetime, CFR-II released a total of 145 km², far exceeding its 35 km² target. In total, demining operators destroyed 18,789 anti-personnel mines, 294 anti-tank mines, and 21,872 explosive remnants of war. The released land benefited close to 400,000 people. This contributed to a significant decrease in the number of casualties in the country from 286 in 2010, to 111 in 2015. According to the Cambodia Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Victim Information System, landmine injuries and deaths in Cambodia are disproportionately borne by men and boys (90.4 per cent)¹⁶.

In 2015-16, CFR-II cleared 28 kms² of contaminated land and released additional 44 kms². In the same period demining operators destroyed 4,358 anti-personnel mines, 89 anti-tank mines, and 6,881 explosive remnants of war. The released land benefited over 80,000 people.

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Impact Assessment Survey (2011-2015), found released land under CFR-II had been used for agriculture, housing and community development as intended. The Survey also showed that the project had improved security, well-being and livelihoods of the people in the mine affected communities.

OBJECTIVE 3: BETTER HEALTH AND EDUCATION OUTCOMES

Green


The **green rating** reflects greater than expected progress against this objective, with some indicators and benchmarks exceeded.

Australian aid investments in health align with the Cambodian Government Health Strategic Plans. In 2015-16, we worked closely with the World Bank, other donors and the Cambodian Government to design a major, new health sector investment: the **Health Equity and Quality Improvement Program** (H-EQIP, AUD50m, 2016-2020). This will build on the successes of previous donor support to ensure access to quality health services for around three million poor Cambodians. H-EQIP will be managed by the Ministry of Health to support long-term institutional sustainability of this aid investment.

The reporting period also saw the conclusion of the successor project, **Second Health Sector Support Program** (HSSP2, AUD71.2m, 2009-2016). We continued to support the **Identification of Poor Households Program**

¹⁵ <http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/>

¹⁶ Cambodia Mine and ERW Victim Information System



Phase 3 (IDPoor 3, AUD5.0m, 2016-19) which facilitates access by poor Cambodians to subsidised health services, following the end of the second phase in February 2016. Through the **Partnering to Save Lives Program** (PSL, AUD19.8m, 2013-18) we supported reproductive, maternal and child health in the four North-Eastern provinces of Cambodia and select garment factories near Phnom Penh, as well as training and quality assurance for long term family planning in an additional nine provinces.

The Cambodian Government increased its health budget by 19 per cent from last year, to USD274 million. This increase, plus enhanced ownership and management oversight by the government for previously donor-supported components of the health system, is encouraging. For example, at least 54 per cent of H-EQIP will be funded by the Cambodian Government budget, compared to 12 per cent for the HSSP2.

This year we saw good outcomes of several years of policy advocacy, including by Australia, and public financial management reform discussions. A major shift in health system financing has led to a more transparent flow of funds to hospitals and health centres. The Cambodian Government continued to increase the budget allocation for IDPoor and has covered the cost of operations since 2015. Australia's advocacy has also contributed to the government now fully covering the purchase of contraceptive commodities.

Efforts made by the IDPoor Program have ensured that people with a disability can more easily engage in the IDPoor process, ensuring more have access to subsidised public health services. Through H-EQIP, the Cambodian Government will better define disability, so all people with a disability – not just physical – can access free health care, as announced by the government.

Health matters: a snapshot of Australia's results in 2015-16

- The **IDPoor program** expanded its reach to 100 per cent of rural communities, up from 95 per cent in 2014. This provided identification cards to poor Cambodians so that they can access subsidised health care and other social services.
- A mid-term review of **Partnering to Save Lives (PSL)** found the program was on track and consistent with the priorities of the Australian and Cambodian governments. Training midwives in Cambodia's remote North-Eastern provinces has helped improve the quality of reproductive, maternal and neonatal health services, doubling the percentage of midwives trained to 70 per cent in 2015-16. PSL also increased the percentage of women from that region delivering in a health facility with a skilled birth attendant from 39 per cent in 2014-15 to 44 per cent in 2015-16.
- Under the **Second Health Sector Support Program** approximately three million vulnerable Cambodians, or about 20 per cent of the population, received access to a form of health insurance allowing them to access essential health services. Our investment in 2015-16 contributed to expanding the Health Equity Fund (HEF) system to 100 per cent of the country (up from 63 per cent in 2014).

Australia consolidated its investments in health this year to achieve greater efficiencies and longer-term impact. Smaller aid investments—in health workforce development, contraceptive commodities and decentralisation of the health system—came to an end as planned. This now allows us to focus on fewer, larger health sector investments.

To maximise Australia's investment under the new H-EQIP, we will employ technical assistance in gender, public financial management and health financing. This will strengthen DFAT's capacity to engage in technical dialogue with partners and to assist in the supervision and monitoring of this complex, transformative program. A challenge of growing importance for donors is the degree to which we can support the private health sector in Cambodia, as studies show that over two thirds of Cambodians seek health care from private providers. A pending DFAT-International Finance Corporation study, due in late 2016, will help determine possible entry points to working with private health care providers or providing regulatory and contracting support to the Cambodian Government.



Education

The **Australian Awards Scholarships Program** (AAS) has enabled more than 650 Cambodians to study in Australia since the program began in 1994.

In 2015-16, 50 scholarships were offered at the masters and PhD levels in the areas of health, infrastructure, agriculture, education management, trade and courses related to ending violence against women. By providing scholarships in these sectors, Australia is filling a development gap, as these disciplines are vital for Cambodia's development but are less likely to be studied by self-funded students. In 2015-16, half of scholarships were offered to women—a first for the program—with 49 per cent accepted by women. This represents an increase from 44 per cent in the previous year, and up from 26 per cent in 2012.

Through the **Equity Pathway Fund**, the AAS supported two Cambodians living with a disability to undertake a two-year internship with an NGO to acquire the work experience needed to apply for an AAS. The Fund also supported 34 women with English language training to assist them obtain the prerequisite English level required to apply for an AAS.

A 2015 mid-term review of the AAS found that the program was performing well, with strong evidence that management of the scholarship cycle is well designed, implemented, reviewed and strengthened.

Australia focused on tertiary education in 2015-16. However, we recognise that there is sizeable skills mismatch in Cambodia. There is a growing gap between the skills required by industry and business and the skills that graduates possess. Currently, there is an oversupply and low demand for graduates with qualifications in business, management and accounting, while there is a short supply and high demand for graduates with technical skills, including in the areas of electronics, engineering and science and technology.

OTHER INVESTMENTS: INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE

We support a range of investments which contribute to inclusive participation and improved governance, which are complementary to our key objectives in infrastructure, agriculture, health and education.

Law and Justice

In 2015-16 we ended our 19 year law and justice sector support program, the **Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership** (CCJAP). A mutual agreement to end CCJAP was made during the 2012 and 2014 Australia-Cambodia Aid High Level Consultations, due in part to the Australia's consolidation agenda.

In 2016 an independent review of CCJAP found that its most significant achievements were in prison development and inspiration for the Cambodian National Police. One notable achievement was linking improved health facilities in prisons with the provision, for the first time, of health care by the Ministry of Health.

In 2015-16 two cell buildings were completed in provincial prisons used to separate men, women and juvenile inmates. Two family and lawyer visit buildings were also completed in the biggest national prison, Correction Centre 1, to increase the number of visits and ease lawyers' access. CCJAP also constructed 16 commune police posts in six provinces. All these buildings are accessible by people with a disability.

The review found that support to the Cambodian National Police enabled senior officials to think differently about policing and launch crime prevention and reduction initiatives. Findings from the 2015-16 community policing pilot will be incorporated into a new program, the **Community Policing Initiative** (AUD4.2m, 2016-2019), and will complement the Ending Violence Against Women Program.

Australia continues to be one of the key financial supporters to the **Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia**. Since 2009, more than 200,000 people have attended hearings at the ECCC public gallery. In addition, the ECCC has organised study tours and school lectures where more than half a million people have directly learnt about the ECCC activities and the history of the Khmer Rouge period.



Ending Violence Against Women

The **Cambodian Ending Violence Against Women Program (EVAW)** aims to change attitudes and prevent violence so that women and girls can be safe in their homes, workplaces and communities. In Cambodia, at least one in five women between the ages of 15 and 64 have suffered physical or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime¹⁷.

In 2015-16 Australia's funding provided shelter, counselling, legal aid and peer support services to 9,950 women and their families, an increase from 5,930 in 2014-15. The program successfully piloted prevention projects to reduce alcohol abuse and promote positive messaging about women in the media, with the alcohol abuse intervention likely to be scaled up next year. Our funding enabled the development of the domestic violence chapter within the 2014 *Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey* and the *Violence Against Women Prevalence Study*. These reports, both launched in 2015, give the Cambodian Government and other stakeholders, for the first time, reliable information on the prevalence of violence against women. They are now widely used, including with media.

Governance

The **Cambodia Communications Assistance Project Phase 2 (CCAP2, AUD3.5m, 2015-18)**, delivered by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, is the only program of its kind in Cambodia. It builds on a previous phase (AUD3.0 million 2012-2015). Through local radio programs, CCAP2 improves access to governance information and builds 'bridges' between citizens and local government officials. In the first six months there have been good results, including 290 talkback programs, attracting close to 1,500 callers (26 per cent female).

The project has strengthened provincial government radio stations' talkback programs. These programs have become a platform for citizens to raise concerns and ask questions of their local government officials. The program also runs a Promise Tracker Tool, which logs and tracks promises made by local officials on radio. According CCAP2 monitoring, 67 per cent of the 'promises' made by local officials have been delivered. The program also improves awareness and reporting of violence against women, through the *We can do it!* Program. This produced 74 radio shows with 284 callers (50 per cent female).

Disability-inclusive development

Australia is a principal donor to the disability sector in Cambodia, with our support for disability-specific programs beginning in 1995. The **Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia (DRIC, AUD10.4m, 2014-2017)** program—implemented by UNDP, World Health Organization, United National Children's Fund and NGOs—is aligned to Australia's *Development for All 2015-2020 Strategy*¹⁸. This is the only disability-specific initiative in South-East Asia funded by DFAT.

Based on global data, Cambodia is estimated to have approximately 2.25 million people living with a disability.¹⁹ The true number is most likely higher due to Cambodia's development status and the legacy of it being the second most heavily landmined country in the world. To address this data gap, in 2015-16 DRIC succeeded in advocating for the addition of international recognised disability marker questions, known as the Washington Group questions, for the 2018 National Census.


A key achievement in 2015-16 was our contribution to physical and community based rehabilitation services for over 31,000 people with disability (28 per cent women).

An independent evaluation in 2016 found the program played a crucial role helping the Cambodian Government establish 14 Disability Action Working Groups in line-ministries and 20 Disability Action Councils

¹⁷ National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Cambodia, 2015

¹⁸ <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/development-for-all-2015-2020.aspx>

¹⁹ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789240685215_eng.pdf?ua=1



at the provincial level. These bodies now coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Disability Strategic Plan.

Australian Volunteers for International Development

The **Australian Volunteers for International Development** (AVID) program in Cambodia supports the deployment of Australians to undertake assignments to improve the capacity of host organisations in sectors of high priority to the Australian and Cambodian Governments. Australian volunteers work with local counterparts to build their skills and knowledge, as well as promote positive people-to-people links between individuals, organisations and the communities that they work in.

In 2015-16, Australia supported 129 Australian volunteers, including 39 new volunteer assignments. Of the new assignments, Australian volunteers worked with host organisations in the areas of governance (25 per cent), health (23 per cent), social services (23 per cent), education (15 per cent), agriculture (5 per cent) and other areas (9 per cent).

REGIONAL AID PROGRAM

DFAT's regional and global aid programs complement our bilateral program in Cambodia. In 2015-16 these additional programs had a total value of AUD25.4 million. Through the South-East Asia Regional aid program we supported the ASEAN regional economic integration agenda and Australia's aid objectives. Through sub-regional investments, we helped narrow the economic gap between ASEAN member states by supporting trade and transport facilitation and private sector development in the Mekong region, and helping low income men and women access well-regulated and affordable financial services. In Cambodia, we supported national gender and development training, including on women's economic rights for civil society. The South-East Asia Regional APPR covers the performance of these programs, and is published on our website.

PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

Progress towards achieving the Performance Benchmarks and our indicators in our Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) were variable. While some benchmarks were achieved more than two times over, other benchmarks related to agriculture and scholarships were not achieved. We have adjusted some targets to take into account changes within the program. Progress of the Performance Benchmarks is in Annex B. Table 3 presents the updated benchmarks and targets for the remainder of the Aid Investment Plan.

Table 3 Performance Benchmarks 2016-17 to 2017-18

		2016-17	2017-18
Aid objective	Improved access to essential infrastructure		
Benchmark	Additional people and businesses connected to electricity each year ²⁰	TBA	TBA
Benchmark	Additional people and businesses connected to piped, treated water each year	TBA	TBA
Aid objective	Increased agricultural productivity and farmer incomes		
Benchmark	Number of farmers with increased productivity	13, 507	50, 490
Benchmark	Additional area of land contaminated by landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War released for Productive use each year	6.5km ²	6.5 km ²
Aid objective	Better health and education outcomes		
Benchmark	Percentage of health facilities, hospitals and health centres, assessed by quality of care assessment tool	100% achieved	100% achieved
Benchmark	Increased number of health centres exceeding 60 percent score on the quality assessment of health facilities (*new)	Baseline + 10%	Baseline + 20%
Benchmark	Increased in the utilization of health services by Health Equity Fund (HEF) beneficiaries (*new)	55%	60%
Benchmark	Percentage of scholarships awarded (female/male)	50/50	50/50
Aid objective	Reduced gender-based violence		
Benchmark	Additional number of women survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling each year	11,000	12,000

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS


We set out the mutual obligations of our aid program in the Cambodia AIP 2015-18, which are aligned with the Cambodian Governments National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018. In 2015-16, good progress was made in the key strategic areas below:

Public Financial Management: Double-digit growth in public revenue collection continued in 2015, bringing total domestic collection to approximately 17.5 per cent of GDP²¹, up from 15.1 per cent in 2013²². Key

²⁰ The first two Performance Benchmarks are currently undergoing revision to account for incorrect nomenclature used in the AIP Performance Assessment Framework. This will be amended for future versions of the benchmarks and PAF to accurately reflect the intended outcomes and targets.

²¹ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/403961467989523939/Cambodia-Economic-update-improving-macroeconomic-and-financial-resilience>

²² World Bank reporting



public financial management reforms, including the rollout of an electronic Financial Management Information System saw satisfactory progress in 2015. Concerns remain around the level of corruption in the management of public funds.

Infrastructure: The Cambodian Government aims to connect all villages to electricity of any type by 2020, and for at least 70 per cent of households to be connected to grid quality electricity by 2030. Official figures for the number of new electricity consumers in 2015 were not available. According to draft figures, domestic power generation capacity reached 1,569 MW in 2015. Cambodia continues to rely on substantial electricity imports from neighbouring countries to meet demand beyond its domestic generation capacity.

According to various estimates, it is likely the proportion of Cambodian households connected to piped, treated water increased from 16 per cent in 2014 to 18 per cent in 2015.

Agriculture: The Cambodian Government did not achieve its target of exporting 1 million tonnes of milled rice by the end of 2015. This was due to various factors including a severe drought, depressed global rice prices and a shortage of quality rice seeds for farmers. Inadequate transport infrastructure and expensive, unreliable electricity (to operate rice mills) remain fundamental constraints. Some important progress was made in 2015-16: the export of milled rice increased by 39 per cent from 2014-15 to 538,396 tonnes. In addition, an award to Cambodia in 2014 for the World's Best Rice (following the same award in 2012 and 2013) is being leveraged to create higher prices for rice exports. This is supported by the Cambodian Rice Federation establishing an umbrella brand, Angkor Malis, for Cambodia's premium rice exports.

Health: Cambodia has achieved an impressive number of the health outcomes targeted in the *Health Strategic Plan 2008-2015* and the *National Strategic Development Plan 2015-2018*. As noted under Objective 3, the Cambodian Government has continued to increase its support to health system financing and management. This has been achieved, in part, due to Australia's continued strong engagement and dialogue with the Ministry of Health, as well as advocacy with the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Scholarships: we engage closely with the Cambodian Government through the Annual Strategic Review to discuss the: (i) outcomes of the previous intake of the Australia Awards Scholarships; and (ii) strategic direction for the next intake of the Australia Awards Scholarships. This dialogue ensures that the program is relevant in meeting the Cambodian Government's human resource needs.

PROGRAM QUALITY AND PARTNER PERFORMANCE

Overview

In 2015-16, we had a total of 26 investments. Three were approved for exemption from an Aid Quality Check (AQC) and we prepared 13 AQCs and six Final Aid Quality Checks (FAQCs). Annex D sets out AQC and FAQC scores and shows that most investments performed at the same or better levels from 2014-2015.

These 26 investments encompassed 53 agreements. This compared to 27 investments and 78 agreements in 2014-15, indicating a 30 per cent consolidation at the agreement level. Further opportunities to consolidate the Cambodia program should be realised in 2016-17, with a reduction to 23 investments and 47 agreements anticipated.

We conducted five independent evaluations: two progress reviews (Partnering to Save Lives, Disabilities Rights Initiative Cambodia), and three completion reports (CCAP I, CCJAP and CFR II). In 2016-17, and in-line with DFAT's approach to more targeted and strategic evaluations, we plan to conduct two evaluations within our health and infrastructure objectives. Annex C lists details of evaluations and reviews.

Analysis of Aid Quality Checks

In response to the DFAT's Office of Development Effectiveness review of 2014-15 AQCs across the entire Australian aid program, in 2015-16 the Cambodia program focused more thoroughly on gender, sustainability and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in AQC preparation and moderation.

An analysis of our AQCs and FAQCs confirm the generally high quality of our investments. Of the

19 investments assessed, 14 were rated satisfactory for all AQC or FAQC criteria. On the Relevance criteria 80 per cent of investments were rated as a 5-6 overall. We attribute this high score to the program's focus on Australian aid priorities of private sector development, health and gender equality.

The program exceeded the strategic target on gender equality performance, with 84 per cent of investments achieved satisfactory or higher ratings (score of 4-6). This was marginally lower compared to last year. Three investments—Investing in Infrastructure, Cambodia Public Finance Management and the Community Development Fund—had less than adequate gender equality scores. The development and implementation of a Post Gender Action Plan will be used to improve upon this performance.

Australian support to the ADB-led Cambodia Rail Project ended in 2013, and our additional support for livelihoods assistance related to this concluded in the 2015-16 period. The FAQC prepared for our entire rail-related assistance made an assessment that it performed poorly overall, with a score of 2 for efficiency.

Performance of key delivery partners

In 2015-16, we continued to work with a large range of partners, including with the Cambodian Government through these partners. We channelled our bilateral funding to multilateral organisations (49 per cent), managing contractors (41 per cent) and NGOs (five per cent) and Australian Government agencies (five per cent – the Australian Broadcasting Corporation).

Twelve Partner Performance Assessments (PPAs) were conducted in early 2016 (four commercial suppliers, three NGOs and five multilateral organisations). PPA rating results showed good program management, better communication and good value for money with partners.

RISKS

Table 3 Management of Key Risks to Achieving Objectives

Key risks	What actions were taken to manage the risks over the past year?	What further actions will be taken to manage the risks in the coming year?	For emerging/ongoing risks provide a Risk Rating (low, medium, high, very high)
Safeguard standards including child protection, fraud, Work Health and Safety, environmental and resettlement are not met in our multilateral partnerships.	Post engaged with partners to implement an ongoing program of training, awareness raising, monitoring and compliance checks.	Post will consider increasing access to safeguard specialist resources through an efficient sharing arrangement.	High
Implementation of aid programs may slow in the lead up to the 2017 commune elections.	Post monitored closely the political situation and worked to ensure strong relations with government counterparts to minimise likelihood of this occurring.	Post will work with implementing partners to develop strategies to continue delivering programs in the lead up to the elections.	High
Bilateral relationship issues could impact the aid program, including the sectors we work in.	Post has incorporated budget flexibility into programs. Post has engaged with relevant Cambodian Government counterparts to manage expectations.	Post will continue to liaise with counterparts to manage expectations.	High

Increasing engagement with the Cambodian private sector has the potential to create reputational risk.	In designing and implementing new private sector programs (3i and CAVAC II), Post put particular emphasis on developing risk management systems including, for example, company due diligence, fiduciary oversight, child protection, work health and safety, and environmental management systems.	Post collaborate with PRV to ensure due diligence and risk management reflect the principles and practices applied across other programs. Post to alert managing contractors to this and request regular risk reporting in meetings.	Medium
Staff turnover, especially amongst locally engaged staff could result in a loss of valuable corporate knowledge.	Post has promoted inter-sectoral learnings amongst staff through the weekly section meetings.	Post will also look to build the capacity of staff through training and on the job experience.	Medium

MANAGEMENT RESPONSES

All time-bound management responses listed in 2014-15 APPR have been achieved. Some management responses from the 2014-15 APPR were not time-bound and are ongoing in nature. This includes maintaining a strong focus on safeguards. A summary of progress on management responses is **Annex A**. In 2016-2017, we will focus on the following key management responses:

Strategic

- **Review the ongoing relevance of our aid program** with the Cambodian Government at biennial High Level Consultations on Aid in October 2016. This will feed into early planning for our next Aid Investment Plan and pipeline planning.
- **Focus our efforts on safeguards risks**, specifically child protection and resettlement when working in partnership with multilateral organisations. Assess and implement the most efficient and effective mechanism to employ safeguard specialists on retainer for access by all investments by March 2017.
- **Enhance gender equality performance** of our investments, documenting how this will be achieved and measured in the Post Gender Action Plan (GAP) to be developed by June 2017.
- **Continue to consolidate** on the good progress already made throughout 2015-16, with a goal to reduce agreements under management to 47 by June 2017.
- **Revise the indicators in the Performance Assessment Framework** to align with the new programs by December 2016. Review regularly to ensure they maintain currency.

Program level

- Pursue dialogue with the Cambodian Government and other donors using the lessons and examples of the CAVAC program: on private sector development in the agriculture sector; and, irrigation scheme planning, operation and maintenance.
- Consider ways to reduce men's vulnerability to landmine incidences, by reviewing landmines education activities and exploring behavioural insights, in consult with our partners by June 2017.
- Employ technical assistance (gender, public financial management and health financing) by October 2016 to strengthen Post oversight of the Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project and scope potential support for private sector engagement within the health sector, based on a pending International Finance Corporation (IFC) report and on further analysis, by June 2017.
- Assess and decide whether to continue our investments in ending violence against women and disability beyond 2016-17. If support continues, design an efficient and effective mechanism to maximise investments in both areas by June 2017.

ANNEX A - PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING MANAGEMENT RESPONSES

Describe progress made against management responses in 2014-15 report

Management responses identified in 2014-15 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2015-16
Overarching		
Ensure smooth transition to the new AIP 2015-18.	Achieved	
Continue to consolidate the program to focus on fewer, larger activities to reduce administration and transaction costs for the Australian and Cambodian Governments, with a consistent focus on adhering to agreed mutual priorities as outlined in the AIP 2015-18.	Achieved	There was a significant consolidation in the agreement numbers in 2015-16 compared to 2014-15. The number of agreements decreased by 30% in 2015-16 (from 78-53).
Ensure sufficient management attention is given to new and transitioning programs to avoid delays, program gaps and budget fluctuation.	Achieved	Five initiatives (CAVAC, Law and Justice, CFRII, CCAP) completed and were in transition into new phases (where relevant) without delays, gaps or financial issues. Two new initiatives (3i, and CPI) established. A new health program (H-EQIP) was designed and ready to transition from HSSP2 by year-end (on schedule).
Maintain a strong focus on key risks such as child protection, fraud, work health and safety (WHS), as well as environmental and resettlement safeguards.	Achieved	Ongoing focus on safeguard risks, specifically child protection and resettlement when working in partnership with multilaterals. Child protection training conducted in June 2016 for implementing partners and Post staff. Risk register managed and updated on quarterly basis.
Infrastructure		
Ensure lessons learnt from Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project feed into the additional financing package.	Achieved	Reinforced in supervision missions on 9-21 September 2015 and 16-26 February 2016 as well as day-to-day management.
Ensure timely implementation of 3i in line with contract documentation.	Achieved	Project on-track to complete first investment pilots in 2016. 2016 Annual Work Plan approved. One proposal was granted no-objection from Oversight Committee and is under final evaluation of the Program Board.
Agriculture and Rural Development		
Ensure good preparation and smooth transition to CAVAC Phase II by January 2016.	Achieved	There was a sound transition from Phase I to II. The contract with the new Contractor, Cardno Emerging Market was signed on 16 January 2016. The team mobilised and most staff from CAVAC I were novated to CAVAC II. Contracts for seven irrigation schemes were approved and construction started in April 2016. Construction is expected to be completed at the end of 2016.
Capture lessons learned from CAVAC Phase I in the end of project impact analysis to inform the implementation of CAVAC Phase II, including a specific focus on sustainability of FWUCs.	Partly achieved	Ongoing. As part of the CAVAC II 2016 Annual Work Plan, a Dissemination Workshop on CAVAC I Results, Impacts and Lessons Learnt will be held in October 2016.
Progress the design and ensure smooth transition to the next phase of demining support.	Achieved	The design of CFR Phase 3 was been successfully completed as planned and implementation is underway.

Health and Education

Work with the World Bank to ensure the timely delivery of the design for a new health program for 2016–20.

Achieved

The new health program design has been successfully completed as planned, with H-EQIP mobilised in August 2016.

Continue to advocate with the Cambodian Government to agree and implement reforms for a more sustainable and cost effective health financing mechanism.

Achieved

More effective health financing mechanism has been endorsed by Government within H-EQIP.

Independently review progress on Partnering to Save Lives to inform future investments in reproductive, maternal and child health.

Achieved

PSL extended for a final two years in April 2016. The Annual Operation Plan for year 4 was submitted to DFAT on 1 June 2016. It reflects Mid-Term Review recommendations.

Implement the recommendations of the mid-term review of the Australia Awards program.

Achieved

Recommendations from the mid-term review are being implemented, i.e. contract has been extended for another two years, and other core activities have been carried out and on track.

Cross-cutting

Accelerate CCJAP exit strategy by transitioning away from outcome areas 1 and 3 (alternative sentencing and data for evidence based management decisions) and reshape program to focus on community policing pilot in its last year of implementation.

Achieved

In 2015-16 CCJAP continued to focus only on crime prevention and community safety (CPCS) activities with greater emphasis on ending violence against women, and piloting community policing approach with the Cambodia National Police (CNP).

Ensure implementation of the Community Policing Initiative (CPI) commences by July 2016.

Achieved

CPI mobilised on 1 June 2016, with program activities starting in July 2016 as agreed with the Cambodia National Police.

Consider whether or not to proceed with a new phase of the Cambodia Communication Assistance Project.

Achieved

CCAP was extended for a further 3 years in October 2015.

Improve DRIC through implementing an early mid-term review of the program.

Partly achieved

DRIC Mid-Term Review (MTR) was jointly conducted by DFAT and the UN partners in February-March 2016. The MTR provided 11 recommendations to fill up the gaps and improve the effectiveness of the program. DFAT and the UN partners are developing a Joint-Management Response which is expected to get Program Board approval in early September 2016.

Note:

■ Achieved. Significant progress has been made in addressing the issue

■ Partly achieved. Some progress has been made in addressing the issue, but the issue has not been resolved

■ Not achieved. Progress in addressing the issue has been significantly below expectations

ANNEX B - PROGRESS TOWARDS PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS IN 2015-16

Aid objective	2014-15 benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2015-16
Strategic Objective 1: Improved access to essential infrastructure	46,400 additional households and businesses connected to electricity	Not achieved	There was a delay in implementation of the 3i program
Strategic Objective 1: Improved access to essential infrastructure	27,600 additional households and businesses connected to piped, treated water	Not achieved	There was a delay in implementation of the 3i program.
Strategic Objective 2: Increased agricultural productivity and farmer incomes	# of farmers with increased productivity	Achieved	161,314 farmers (50 per cent female) increased agricultural productivity and farmer incomes
Strategic Objective 2: Increased agricultural productivity and farmer incomes	Additional 10.3 km ² area of land contaminated by landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War released for productive use each year	Over achieved	Additional 28 km ² area of land contaminated by landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War was cleared and additional 44 km ² was released through Non-Technical Survey for productive use in 2015-16.
Strategic Objective 3: Better health and education outcomes	70 per cent of health facilities, hospitals and health centres, assessed by quality of care assessment tool	Over achieved	100 per cent of health facilities, hospitals and health centres, assessed by quality of care assessment tool.
Strategic Objective 3: Better health and education outcomes	Female/male proportion of scholarships awarded (28/27)	Partly achieved	The ratio of male and female awardee was 23/25 (48 per cent of female awardees)
Cross-cutting: Reduced gender-based violence	Additional 1,000 of women survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling each year	Over achieved	9,950 of women survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling in 2015-16

Note:

- Achieved. Significant progress has been made and the performance benchmark was achieved
- Partly achieved. Some progress has been made towards achieving the performance benchmark, but progress was less than anticipated.
- Not achieved. Progress towards the performance benchmark has been significantly below expectations

ANNEX C - EVALUATION PLANNING

List of evaluations completed in the reporting period

Investment number and name (if applicable)	Name of evaluation	Date completed	Date Evaluation report Uploaded into AidWorks	Date Management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
INK662 Cambodia Australia Scholarship Initiative	Mid-term review of the Australia Awards Scholarships program in Cambodia	September 2015	August 2016	August 2016	July 2016
ING741 Cambodia Delivering Better Health	Partnering for Saving Lives (PSL) Independent Progress Review	November 2015	June 2016	June 2016	July 2016
INJ925 Clearing for Results Phase 2 (2011-2015)	Independent Completion Review (partner-led)	March 2016	April 2016	June 2016	Pending
INL137 Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia	Mid-term review (partner-led)	June 2016	Pending	Pending	Pending
INK523 Cambodia Law and Justice Sector Support	Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership Independent Completion Review	June 2016	August 2016	August 2016	Pending

List of program prioritised evaluations planned for the next 12 months

Evaluation title	Investment number and name (if applicable)	Date – planned commencement (month/year)	Date – planned completion (month/year)	Purpose of evaluation	Evaluation type
Independent Completion Review (HSSP2)	Cambodia: Delivering Better Health (ING741)	July 2016	Dec 2016	Demonstrate results	Partner led
Scalability Review	Investing in Infrastructure (3i)	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Verify performance Scaling up the investment	DFAT led (includes consultants engaged by DFAT)

ANNEX D - AID QUALITY CHECK RATINGS

AQC RATINGS

AQC investment performance over the previous 12 months and where available last year's AQC ratings are included.

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	year on year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
3i - Investing In Infrastructure	\$48.5 m 2014-20	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	5 n/a	4 n/a	4 n/a	4 n/a	4 n/a	3 n/a	5 n/a
Cambodia Infrastructure Investment 2013-2020	\$40 m 2013-20	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	5 E	5 E	5 E	5 E	5 E	4 E	4 E
Cambodia Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project	\$12.6 m 2012-17	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	5 5	5 6	5 5	5 5	5 5	4 5	4 5
Rural Electrification and Transmission Project	\$7.8 m 2008-17	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	5 E	4 E	5 E	5 E	5 E	5 E	5 E
Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program Phase 2	\$89.7 m 2016-21	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	E n/a	E n/a	E n/a	E n/a	E n/a	E n/a	E n/a
Smallholder Agriculture and Social Protection	\$4 m 2009-17	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	4 4	3 3	3 4	4 4	3 3	4 4	4 4
Cambodia: Delivering Better Health	\$124 m 2007-18	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	6 6	5 5	4 4	5 5	5 4	4 5	4 4
Australian Development Scholarships - 2011 Intake	\$4.2 m 2010-18	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	5 6	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	4 5	5 4
Cambodia Australian Scholarship	\$12.8 m	2015 AQC	5	5	5	5	5	4	5

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	year on year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
Initiative	2013-18	2014 AQC	6	5	5	5	5	5	4
Cambodia Law and Justice Sector Support	11.3 m 2012-16	2015 AQC	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
		2014 AQC	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Ending Violence Against Women in Cambodia	\$15 m 2012-18	2015 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
		2014 AQC	5	5	4	5	4	5	5
Cambodia Communication Assistance Project Phase 2	\$3.5 m 2015-18	2015 AQC	5	4	5	4	4	5	5
		2014 AQC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cambodia Public Financial Management	\$3.3 m 2004-16	2015 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	3	4
		2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia	10.4 m 2013-19	2015 AQC	4	4	3	4	3	4	4
		2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	5	2
Clearing for Results Phase III		2015 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
		2014 AQC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Support to Khmer Rouge Tribunal		2015 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
		2014 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E

FAQC RATINGS

Final AQC's assess performance over the lifetime of the investment (ratings are not compared to previous years).

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
Rehabilitation of Railway in Cambodia Project	\$27 m 2009-16	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	6	3	2	4	4	4	3
			E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Southern Coastal Corridor Cambodia	10.3 m 2007-17	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	5	5	4	5	4	4	4
			E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program	\$58.9 m 2007-16	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	6	5	4	6	5	5	5
			6	5	5	5	6	5	4
Cambodia Communication Assistance Project	\$3 m 2012-15	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	4	5	5	5	4	4	5
			5	5	5	4	5	5	5
Clearing for Results Phase II (2011-2015)	\$11.2 m 2011-16	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
			6	5	5	5	5	5	3
Community Development Fund (CDF) 2010-13	\$4.8 m 2010-16	2015 AQC 2014 AQC	4	4	4	4	3	3	5
			4	4	5	4	4	5	5

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas. 5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.

4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area.

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria and/or fails in at least one major area.

2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in many areas. 1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area.

ANNEX E – PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK²³

Performance Assessment Framework 2015–16 to 2018-19

Shared Development Objective to 2018–19	End-of-AIP outcome indicators	Data source and baseline	Target	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
End-of-AIP Objective 1	Increased access to essential infrastructure						
Intermediate Outcome 1.1	Increased access to utilities and other infrastructure services for households and businesses²⁴						
	Additional households and businesses connected to electricity (note: analysis will be conducted to assess the different impact that connecting a household to electricity has on women and men)	3i: Investing In Infrastructure program reports	440,800 by mid-2018 (3 years into a 5-year program)	0	46,400	197,200	197,200
	Additional households and businesses connected to piped, treated water (note: analysis will be conducted to assess the different impact that connecting a household to electricity has on women and men)	3i: Investing In Infrastructure program reports	262,200 by mid-2018 (3 years into a 5-year program)	0	27,600	117,300	117,300
	Infrastructure investment funding leveraged from the private sector	3i: Investing In Infrastructure program reports	\$21,571,000 by mid-2018 (3 years into a 5-year program)	0	\$2,397,000	\$9,587,000	\$9,587,000
Intermediate Outcome 1.2	Expanded supplies of reliable grid-electricity in Svay Rieng target Province						

²³ The PAF will undergo revision in 2016-2017 as per the Management Responses.

²⁴ The term 'households and businesses' for this intermediate outcome and indicators is incorrect and should have been 'people'. This will be amended for future version of the Benchmarks and PAF to accurately reflect the intended outcomes and targets.

Shared Development Objective to 2018–19	End-of-AIP outcome indicators	Data source and baseline	Target	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
	Combined Electricite du Cambodge (EDC) and rural electricity enterprise (REE) customers in Svay Rieng Province increase to 21,460 households in 2018 (note: analysis will be conducted to assess the different impact that connecting a household to electricity has on women and men)	Customer database of EDC and impact assessment report by the consultants of EDC	21,460 households	13,460 households	14,260 households	17,460 households	21,460 households
Intermediate Outcome 1.3	Improved access in agricultural areas of the nine targeted provinces by effective project rural road network						
	Average number of days per year that target roads are accessible	Field traffic surveys and annual reports of by Ministry of Rural Development	Av. number of days per year that the project roads are accessible increased to 300 days by 2018	200 days	225 days	265 days	300 days
	Average travel time per trip on targeted roads decreased by 18 minutes in 2018	Field traffic surveys and annual reports by Ministry of Rural Development	18 minutes	0	5 minutes	12 minutes	18 minutes
End-of-AIP Objective 2	Increased agricultural productivity						
Intermediate Outcome 2.1	. Improved agricultural productivity						
	Number of farmers with increased productivity	CAVAC monitoring system	296,932	135,618	161,314	13, 507	50, 490

Shared Development Objective to 2018–19	End-of-AIP outcome indicators	Data source and baseline	Target	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Intermediate Outcome 2.2	Increase availability of land for productive use						
	Additional area of land contaminated by landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) released for productive use	Program reports and CMAA database	41.2km ²	10.3km ²	10.3km ²	6.5km ²	6.5km ²
End-of-AIP Objective 3	Better health and education outcomes						
Intermediate Outcome 3.1	Increased access to quality health services for the poor, women and children, and progress towards the health MDGs/SDGs.						
	Percentage of children vaccinated with DTP3 - HepB	Ministry of Health Reports	More than 97% of children aged <1 yr vaccinated with DTP3-HepB by 2018	95%	>97%	>97%	>97%
	Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel	Ministry of Health Reports	More than 80% of births attended by trained health personnel by 2018	>80%	>80%	>80%	>80%
	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are married or in union used modern contraceptive methods	Ministry of Health and project reports	At least 42% of women aged 15-49 years used modern contraceptive methods by 2018	35%	37%	40%	42%

Shared Development Objective to 2018–19	End-of-AIP outcome indicators	Data source and baseline	Target	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
	Percentage of poor people (men/women) who access to health care covered by health equity fund (HEF)	Ministry of Health and project Reports	100% of poor people covered by HEF by 2018	80%	90%	95%	100%
	Percentage of public health facilities, hospitals and health centres, assessed by quality of care assessment tool	Ministry of Health and project reports	All public health facilities assessed by quality of care assessment tool by 2018	50%	70%	90%	100%
Intermediate Outcome 3.2	Improved capacity and leadership skills of individuals who can contribute to development in Cambodia						
	Number of female/male scholarship candidate awarded to Australian universities	Project reports	Total 220 (50% women/50% men)	24/31	28/27	28/27	28/27
	Percentage of male/female scholarship awardees successfully completing their studies in Australia	Project reports	Over 95% of awardees successfully completing their studies	>95%	>95%	>95%	>95%
End-of-AIP Objective 4	Cross-cutting investments						
Intermediate Outcome 4.1	Increased access to gender-based violence response services in targeted provinces						
	Number of women accessing response services and counselling	Government reports Project reports Partner Reports	5,000 women accessing response services and counselling	1000	1000	1500	1000

Shared Development Objective to 2018–19	End-of-AIP outcome indicators	Data source and baseline	Target	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
Intermediate Outcome 4.2	Law enforcement and concerned agents in targeted communities engage with women and respond to their safety and provide legal needs						
	Percentage of communes in target provinces have actions plan and implement it to prevent violence against women and advocate to end it	Case studies of leaders in target communities, schools, and work places and ad hoc evaluations	50% of communes in target provinces implementing action plan	0%	10%	30%	50%
Intermediate Outcome 4.3	Improved quality of life for people with disability						
	Number of Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) supported to effectively represent diverse groups of people with disability	Reports from the Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia	Up to 25 DPOs per year received support	25 DPOs	25 DPOs	25 DPOs	25 DPOs
	Number of people (women/men) provided with assistive devices and/or other disability services	Reports from the Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia	Up to 60,000 people received assistance	15,000 (7,500/7,500)	15,000 (7,500/7,500)	15,000 (7,500/7,500)	15,000 (7,500/7,500)