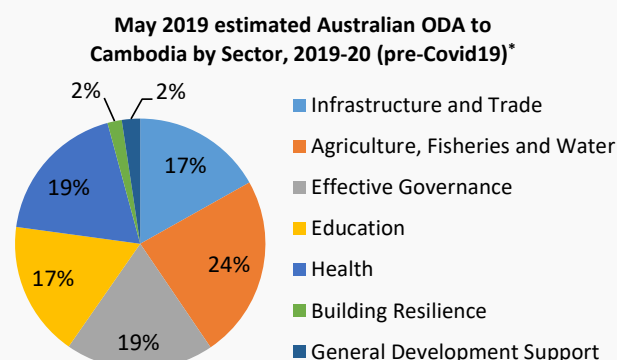




2019-20 CAMBODIA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORT

Program Budget	2019-20 Budget Estimate (\$m)*
Bilateral	43.4
Regional	6.3
Global	14.2
Other Government Departments	2.2
Total Australian ODA to Cambodia	66.0

* Actual expenditure is expected to be available in December 2020



* Due to rounding the total percentage may not add up to 100 per cent

COVID-19 Development Response

- Australia played an important role in helping the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) contain the COVID-19 outbreak. Cambodia avoided the worst of the initial health crisis.
- Australia supported Cambodia's Ministry of Health to procure medical equipment and 20 ambulances to boost provincial COVID-19 response capacity.
- Cambodia's national poverty register (IDPoor) — developed over ten years with Australian funding — was used to determine eligibility for the RGC's COVID-19 emergency cash transfers to poor and vulnerable households, which have reached more than half a million households per month.
- Australia provided 1,700 tablet computers to Cambodia's Ministry of Planning, which were used to register households that had slipped into poverty due to COVID-19 for emergency support.
- Specialist Australian advice supported Cambodia to maintain food security and resolve supply chain issues in the face of COVID-19 disruption.
- Our assistance ensured the rights of people with disabilities and women experiencing violence were considered in response activities and could access vital services during the pandemic.
- Australia worked with Cambodian partners to distribute personal protective equipment and sanitary supplies to disadvantaged groups, people with disabilities and women experiencing violence.

- With Australian funding, Cambodian think-tank partners launched research projects into the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the local community to inform public policy responses.
- Australian-funded NGOs and their local partners pivoted their programs to help local communities stay safe.

Other program highlights

- In 2019, Australian support enabled poor Cambodians to receive 2.9 million free healthcare services. This support will also ensure continued access to key health services during the pandemic.
- Australia co-financed the connection of clean, piped water (critical for handwashing amid the pandemic) to 140,000 Cambodians.
- Australian assistance built irrigation schemes providing 12,000 Cambodian farmers with year-round access to irrigated water, enabling more than 100,000 tonnes of extra paddy to be grown.
- Australia contributed to the clearance of 8.87km² of land contaminated by landmines and other explosive remnants of war, making it available for productive use including agriculture.
- Australia supported Cambodia develop a package of legislation to combat proliferation financing, a Renewable Energy Master Plan and protocols for improving construction safety.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2019-20 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TITLE OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK INDICATOR/BENCHMARK	BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST INDICATOR/BENCHMARK
Objective 1: Improving access to essential infrastructure	1.1 Number of people (women and men) that will directly benefit from a new committed household or business connection to electricity and/or piped, treated water	219,285 people are projected to benefit from new infrastructure projects approved in 2019-20, which exceeded the target of 158,000. Using the national average ratio, 112,274 of the expected beneficiaries are women and 20,832 report some degree of disability.
	1.2 Number of actual household connections by private sector partner companies - 6,000 connections (2,000 piped treated water connection; 4,000 electricity connections)	39,434 actual connections have now been made by households to Investing In Infrastructure (3i)-supported water or power systems (26,960 water connections and 12,474 power connections). This is exceeding the program's projections of uptake.
	1.3 Proportion of unskilled labour days on Australian-funded rural road rehabilitation works performed by women - 20 per cent	28 per cent of labour days are being performed by women, which is exceeding the target set for the program.
Objective 2: Increasing agricultural productivity and farmer incomes	2.1 Additional production per year as a result of DFAT-supported irrigation schemes	107,134 tonnes of additional paddy was produced, which is below the target of 130,000 tonne. A key reason for this was that RGC recommended farmers not grow a dry season rice crop due to drought. Low paddy prices during the year may have also been a factor.
	2.2 Land contaminated by landmines and other Explosive Remnants of War released for productive use - 12.67 km ² (6km ² from clearance; 6.67km ² from land reclamation non-technical survey (LRNTS))	9.67km ² of land was released for productive use (8.87km ² from clearance / 0.80km ² from the land reclamation non-technical survey (LRNTS)). This was the final year of Phase 3 of the Clearing for Results project.
Objective 3: Better health and education outcomes	3.1 Number of health centres exceeding 60 per cent score on the quality assessment of health facilities tool - 670 by Q1 of 2020	1,017 health centres exceeded the benchmark score in November 2019, significantly exceeding the final program target of 700. The 2020 Q1 assessment was delayed due to COVID-19.
	3.2 Number of outpatient services (episodes) covered by Health Equity Fund - 2.86 million cases	2,254,640 outpatient services were covered in 2019, which is lower than the target and a decrease from 2018 (2.62 million). The World Bank and Ministry of Health are following up to identify what might be causing the decrease in utilisation.
	3.3 Percentage of Australia Awards scholarships awarded to women and men - 50 per cent women, 50 per cent men	Awards offered to women: 50%. This is a strong result that shows the program is overcoming structural barriers to women accessing scholarships.
Objective 4: Inclusive governance and cross-cutting issues	4.1 The ACCESS Program enters grant-based partnerships with organisations to deliver quality GBV and disability-related services that align with national policy priorities - \$5 million	The program successfully established 14 partnerships in line with national policy priorities and as of 30 June 2020 the grant pool was AUD5,296,771.
	4.2 Value of private investment leveraged for development purposes - \$5 million	The partnerships leveraged \$5,326,760 (CAVAC: \$378,265; 3i: \$4,948,495), exceeding the target.

ANNEX A: PROGRAM QUALITY

Investment Monitoring Report ratings

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	year on year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender equality
3i - Investing In Infrastructure	\$45.4m 2015-20	2019 AQC	5	4	4
		2020 AQC	4	5	4
Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program Phase 2	\$84.2m 2016-21	2019 AQC	4	4	3
		2020 AQC	5	5	4
Health Equity and Quality Improvement Program	\$50m 2016-21	2019 AQC	5	5	4
		2020 AQC	5	5	4
Cambodia Infrastructure Investment 2013-2020	\$22.6m 2013-20	2019 AQC	4	4	4
		2020 AQC	4	4	4
Aus-Cam Coop Equitable Sustainable Services ACCESS	\$35.3m 2016-25	2019 AQC	5	4	5
		2020 AQC	4	4	5
Australia Awards Scholarships Cambodia	\$18.9m 2018-26	2019 AQC	5	5	4
		2020 AQC	5	4	5

Final Investment Monitoring Report ratings

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender equality	Relevance	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability
Community Policing Initiative in Cambodia	\$4.0m 2015-19	5	5	4	5	5	5
Clearing for Results Phase III	\$9.0m 2015-20	4	4	4	5	4	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 major areas. 1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area.