
CAMBODIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE PROJECT PHASE III

Annual Performance Report: January to December 2010

GLOBAL JUSTICE SOLUTIONS (ASIA) PTY LTD
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ACRONYM

| | |
|------------|---|
| AFP | Australian Federal Police |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| BAT | Battambang Province |
| BMC | Banteay Meanchey Province |
| C1 | Component 1 |
| C2 | Component 2 |
| C3 | Component 3 |
| C4 | Component 4 |
| C5 | Component 5 |
| CAU | Contract and Administration Unit |
| CC1 & CC22 | Cambodia's two main correctional centres outside Phnom Penh |
| CCJAPIII | Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project, third phase |
| CDCA | Crime Data Collection and Analysis |
| CDPD | Commune Development Planning Database of the Ministry of Planning, supported by the National Committee for Decentralization and Deconcentration |
| CENAT | National Centre for TB & Leprosy Control |
| CJS | Criminal Justice Sector |
| CLJR | Council for Legal & Judicial Reform |
| CMP | Corruption Mitigation Plan |
| CPCS | Crime Prevention & Community Safety |
| CRA | Corruption Risk Assessment |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| CSCS | Cooperation for a Sustainable Cambodian Society |
| CSI | Crime Scene Investigation |
| D&D | Decentralisation and Deconcentration |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency |
| DFT | District Facilitator Team |
| DIHR | Danish Institute of Human Rights |
| EWMI | East West Management Institute |
| Ex-Com | Executive Committee of the Provincial Rural Development Committee |

| | |
|--------|--|
| FHI | Family Health International |
| FSF | Flexible Support Fund |
| GAD/C | Gender and Development Cambodia |
| GMAG | Gender Mainstreaming Action Group |
| GoA | Government of Australia |
| GS | General Secretariat |
| GWG | Gender Working Group |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HLWG | High Level Working Group on Model Courts |
| I&A | Inspections and Audit |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| JJWG | Juvenile Justice Working Group |
| KDL | Kandal Province |
| KPC | Kampong Cham Province |
| KPT | Kampong Thom Province |
| L&JRS | Legal & Judicial Reform Strategy |
| LCSW | Legal Support for Children and Women |
| M&E | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| MCWG | Model Court Working Group |
| MEF | Ministry of Economy & Finance |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| Mol | Ministry of Interior |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MoP | Ministry of Planning |
| MoSVY | Ministry of Social Affairs, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation |
| MSF | Medicine Sans Frontiers (Doctors Without Borders) |
| NCDD | National Committee for Decentralization and Deconcentration |
| NCHADS | National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STDs |
| NGO | Non-Government Organisation |
| NMB | National Management Board |
| NREM | Natural Resource and Environment Management |
| OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |

| | |
|------|---|
| PADV | Project Against Domestic Violence in Phnom Penh |
| PCB | Permanent Coordinating Body (of the CLJR) |
| PCP | Police Courts Prisons (provincial meetings) |
| PFT | Provincial Facilitation Team |
| PKKO | Ponleu Komar Kampuchea Organisation |
| PMU | Project Management Unit (of the CLJR) |
| POC | Priority Operation Cost |
| PPCC | Project Provincial Coordination Committee |
| PRDC | Provincial Rural Development Committee |
| PVG | Prey Veng Province |
| RAJP | Royal Academy for Judicial Professions |
| RGoC | Royal Government of Cambodia |
| SFD | Strategic Framework Document |
| TA | Technical Assistance |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| WMC | Women's Media Centre |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project (CCJAP) is an AusAID-funded project designed to strengthen the criminal justice system in Cambodia. The first two phases ran from 1997 to 2007. The current phase (CCJAPIII) of assistance runs over five years from February 2007 to January 2012.

This fourth Annual Performance Report (APR) addresses the project's own monitoring and assessment of progress towards objectives between 1st January 2010 and 31st December 2010.

CCJAPIII has made good progress in 2010 in assisting their counterpart agencies to achieve its component objectives. Successes and progression are evident across all components, albeit to varying degrees. Component 5 (Corrections) continues to be the leading performer, followed by Component 3 (Cambodia National Police), 2 (Crime Prevention and Community Safety), 4 (Ministry of Justice and Courts) and 1 (Council for Legal and Judicial Reform).

In 2010, the scope and potential impact of several CCJAPIII initiatives moved from localised interventions in either partner provinces or very small pilots in a few partner communes to be incorporated into national policy. CNP's Crime Data Collection and Analysis system has been endorsed by CNP's Commissioner General for nation-wide implementation. The CNP Strategy for "Strengthening of police posts for commune safety" (known in Western countries as "Community Policing") has been incorporated into the Mol's "Directive Plan on implementation of commune and village safety". The minimum standards for prison design and construction have been agreed by General Department of Prisons (GDoP), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). These standards have not only been used for all CCJAPIII-supported capital works in partner provinces but have also been used in all capital works related to prisons in 2010 and have been presented as a Prakas (decree) that supports the draft correctional law. A modified version of the Model Court register developed with CCJAPIII's support has been institutionalised as the national template for criminal court registers. These are all examples of the nationalisation of CCJAPIII's influence beyond its initial partner sites, a trend that gained pace in 2010.

The support to the **Legal and Judicial Reform** Secretariat component has made some progress toward achieving the component objective. This includes accomplishments that are likely to institutionally strengthen RGoC's LRS coordination capacity through completing the GS –CLJR strategic plan and developing operational plan based on its strategic plan and expanding the coverage of government-civil society dialogue forums from four provinces in 2009 to six provinces in 2010. With the assistance of CCJAPIII, the TWG improved its functioning in 2010 through more regular attendance and more active participation of TWG members in two-monthly TWG meetings and the involvement of more senior representatives from TWG member agencies. Its program of improving the capacity of LRS implementing agencies to develop strategic, operational and project plans showed a small degree of progress in 2010. During 2010, the GS-CLJR has produced a compendium for justice services, which will become a useful tool for improving understanding of laws and procedures. The GS-CLJR website has also been upgraded.

The M&E system for LRS reform remains not fully developed as it focuses primarily on monitoring and reporting on the rollout of LRS activities and not results. The situation was noted in CCJAPIII's 2009 Annual Report and it has not changed in 2010.

Crime Prevention and Community Safety (CPCS) component has further advanced its progress toward achieving the component objective. The CPCS initiatives have been fully conceptualised at provincial, district and commune levels. This is evident by the inclusion of CPCS issues as one of the regular agenda items on

meetings of the Provincial Rural Development Committee's Executive Committee (PRDC/Ex-Com) in all partner provinces. This leads to increase in number of CPCS activity proposals and CPCS Commune Investment Plan (CIP) contracts supported by CCJAPIII. The number of CPCS related proposals and funded activities increased significantly in 2010 reaching 38,741 community members in 2010.

CPCS-oriented activities were fully incorporated into the national Ministry of Planning (MoP) database, Community Development Planning Database. According to Domrei's survey conducted in late 2010, CPCS communities perceived that crime frequency had declined in their villages.

The **CNP** component has made substantial progress in strengthening the strategic, executive and technical capacity of CNP enabling it to more effectively identify and respond to community and national priorities. Evidences of good progress towards its objectives in 2010 include: CNP's independent completion of the third CNP national annual plan (2010); CNP's *national* monitoring and reporting system is in place and fully functional at activity level; CNP's Crime Data Collection and Analysis system has been endorsed by CNP's Commissioner General for nation-wide implementation; the technical capacity of CNP in crime scene examination and crime scene preservation has increased significantly over the past two years and in 2010; and CNP has also shown good capacity to execute its new strategy of "Strengthening of police posts for commune safety" (i.e. "community policing" strategy).

The **MoJ and Courts** component is progressing as expected toward achieving the component objective. Highlights of achievements and political commitment include the finalisation of the Ministry's strategic plan, the revival of the PCP meetings in partner provinces, the development of the draft Protection Order, the development of draft Prakas (decree) on Court Administration, the development of a new national criminal-court register (it is printed and ready for distribution. However, the training budget is developed and be implemented in 2011), the development of new draft Juvenile Justice Law and the reduction in excessive custody cases in Court of Appeals.

There are, however, a number of areas where limited progress has been made. Model court registers were never properly implemented and piloted. Although PCP meetings have addressed various problems (e.g. communication between justice agencies, investigation issues, EPTD, outstanding warrants, prison issues etc.), the absence of PCP meeting minutes documenting evidence, issues, decisions and follow-up action is a challenge to be addressed in future.

The **Corrections** component has been outstanding in achieving objective. The capacity of GDoP to identify and respond to prison management priorities, including improving the mental and physical health of prisoners, has been strengthened in 2010. MoI committee has completed a review of the draft Correctional Law that has been endorsed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior. The draft Correctional Law has been submitted to the Council Ministers for review. GDoP's management capacity has been strengthened over time through its full involvement in the process of managing its work plan activity supported by CCJAPIII such as organising and conducting strategic-planning training and basic-prison-officer training and capital works. The monitoring system for prison management has been strengthened with the newly-developed functions of the Office of Inspections. The Office of Inspections is now fully functional implementing five out of 39 inspection standards in their prison visits.

GDoP has improved the quality, completeness, regularity and timeliness of its prison monthly reports. As of December 2010, it is now possible to obtain complete set of records at national level.

In all partner prisons, conditions for prisoners in facilities that are part of CCJAPIII supported capital works program have progressively improved. Battambang, Banteay Mean Chey and Kampong Cham have the new capacity to separate categories of prisoners to ensure greater access to light and air-flow and provide greater opportunities to be out of cell alleviating the impact of overcrowding.

Physical and mental health needs of prisoners have been further addressed by GDoP in 2010 in partner prisons. GDoP has improved the prison health services through increased number of health posts upgraded and equipped to meet MoH minimum standards together with a range of other services delivered such as universal precautions training for prisoners and staff, TB and HIV detection and treatment and general medical treatment. The scale of TB and HIV testing increased significantly in partner prisons between 2009 and 2010.

Overall, CCJAPIII's implementation of its 2010 Annual Work Plan has progressed satisfactorily on time and on budget in 2010. The performance at activity level by all components was rated at five ("good progress") apart from Component 1 ("adequate progress"). In total, CCJAPIII implemented 68 of the 71 activities (96%) in its 2010 Work Plan that continued to be relevant during the reporting period. CCJAPIII also took action on 29 of the 36 focus areas (81%) relating to its main cross-cutting issues of gender, juvenile justice and HIV during 2010.

INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth Annual Performance Report (APR) for the Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project Phase III (CCJAP). Its main function is to report on CCJAPIII's own monitoring and assessment of its progress on rolling out its planned activities and moving towards the achievement of its purpose, described below. It reports on progress towards objectives between 1st January 2010 and 31st December 2010.

The report is structured as follows:

- Introduction
- Research Foundation of Report
- CCJAPIII Background
- Efficiency and Effectiveness
- FSF
- Capital Works
- Cross Cutting Issues
 - Sustainability
 - HIV
 - Gender
 - Juvenile Justice
 - Disability
 - Anti-Corruption
 - Risk Management

RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF REPORT

This report is informed by many different data-collection methods and data sources that are part of CCJAPIII's monitoring and evaluation system. AusAID's guideline for assessing an initiative's monitoring and evaluation in its Quality-at-Implementation (QAI) review poses the question "how good is the M&E evidence" supporting QAI assessment and this section presents evidence that CCJAPIII's evidentiary foundation is strong.

The research strategy that underlies CCJAPIII's M&E Framework and this Annual Report incorporates three types of triangulation to strengthen the validity and reliability of data and findings:

- Data triangulation
- Investigator triangulation
- Methodological triangulation

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The third phase of CCJAPIII started on 5 February 2007 with a five- month developmental period. It commenced full operations on 1st July, 2007. Building on the successes of Phases I and II, Phase III continues to support the development of service delivery in Police, Prisons and Courts but seeks to expand its role both geographically and functionally through strengthening community-based action on crime prevention and community safety.

PROJECT GOAL

The goal of the project is, *'To contribute to a prosperous, safe and secure environment in Cambodia'*, and aligns overall with that of the RGoC Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy and its 7 objectives.

PROJECT PURPOSE

CCJAPIII's purpose is integrally linked with RGoC's Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy, as suggested in the following extract from the project's M&E Framework:

"Purpose: To support the RGoC to provide equitable access to a high standard of justice, with a particular focus on juveniles and other vulnerable groups. In particular, the next phase will support the following strategic objectives of the RGoC's Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy:

1. Improve the protection of personal rights and freedoms
4. Enhance quality of legal processes and related services
7. Strengthen Legal and Judicial sector institutions to fulfill their mandates."

APPLICATION OF QAI RATING SCALE

In this report, different aspects of CCJAPIII's component performance are rated on a scale of one to six, influenced by AusAID's Quality-At-Implementation (QAI) assessment tool and its associated rating scale described below, with the concept of 'quality' in the AusAID version replaced by 'performance' or 'progress' in the version below:

'Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6, above the line)

6 Very good progress; needs ongoing management and monitoring only

5 Good progress; needs minor work to improve in some areas

4 Adequate progress; needs some work to improve

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3, below the line)

3 Less than adequate progress; needs work to improve in core areas

2 Poor progress; needs major work to improve

1 Very poor progress; needs major overhaul

'Quality' has been replaced by 'progress' (and 'performance' depending on the context) in CCJAPIII's version of AusAID's QAI rating scale because progress or lack of it is not synonymous with the 'quality' of an initiative or component. In the case of Components 1, for example, modest progress is not an adverse reflection on its quality but on its constraints. In this report, the rating of six was regarded as synonymous with 'best practice', 'exceptional' and 'exemplary' and a performance of five in any QAI focus-area was seen as good result, complimentary to the component team.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Overall, CCJAPIII's implementation of its 2010 Annual Work Plan has progressed satisfactorily on time and on budget in 2010. All components and CCJAPIII overall operated within their budgets. The performance at activity level by all components was rated at five ("good progress") apart from Component 1 ("adequate progress"). In total, CCJAPIII components implemented 68 of the 71 activities (96%) in its 2010 Work Plan that continued to be relevant during the reporting period (2010). More detail on each component's performance at activity level is presented later in this section.

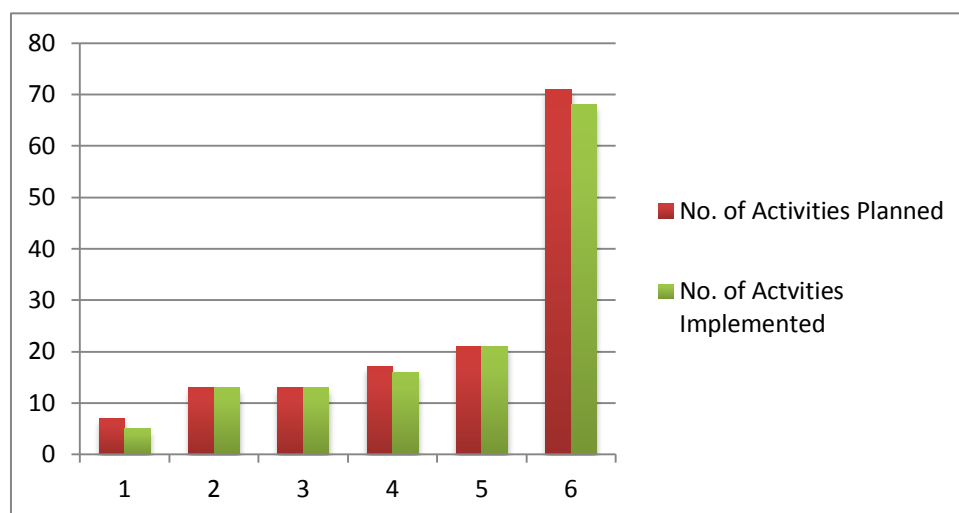


Figure 1: CCJAPIII Activities: Planned V. Implemented by Component

The Independent Progress Review Team in its March 2010 report considered that "The project demonstrates good fiduciary management, and an appropriate focus on low-cost, high-value activities, resulting in good value for money within individual components" (p.3). AusAID's Quality-At-Implementation (QAI) report on CCJAPIII prepared in December 2010 rated CCJAPIII's performance on 'efficiency' at five ("good quality") noting that "CCJAPIII continues to maximize cost effectiveness and sustainability through building capacity of national staff in technical and management areas and reduction of the number of long term international advisers to one position, i.e. retaining only international Team Leader position" (p.6).

In this report, CCJAPIII's performance on 'efficiency' on its implementation progress and value-for-money is rated as five ('good performance/progress').

Component 1: Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy Implementation Support

OBJECTIVE: To support the capacity for the RGoC to effectively develop, coordinate and monitor the implementation of a sector-wide legal and judicial reform strategy.

| AP Output | Activities undertaken | Status |
|---|--|---------|
| 1.1 GS-CLJR coordination function effectively | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support for bi-monthly TWG meetings; • Provide technical support and channel for DANIDA funding for production and distribution of 4th LJR bulletin; • Provide financial and technical support to development of GS strategic | Ongoing |

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| supported | plan and operational plan; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support for regular updating of LJR web site; • Provide technical support and channel for DANIDA funding for Govt-civil society dialogue forums held in Battambang and Siem Reap; • Provide technical support and channel for DANIDA funding for drafting of compendium for judicial services; | |
|-----------|---|--|

Key Results/Achievements

- More regular attendance and more active participation of TWG members in two-monthly TWG meetings; also implementing agencies that are TWG members (MoJ, Mol, Royal Academy for Judicial Professions, Anti-Corruption Unit, MoWA) are sending more senior representatives to TWG meetings. The active participation of TWG in implementation of LJR activities reflect the improvement of coordination capacity of the GS-CLJR leading to the effective TWG meeting.
- Govt-civil society dialogue forums on legal and judicial reform rolled out two additional provinces, in addition to the four provinces covered in 2009. Two workshops in Battambang and Siem Reap were each attended by 200 people. These two workshops on access to justice have contributed to the improvement of understanding on laws and procedures such as criminal code, criminal procedure code, civil code, civil procedure code and National Legal and Judicial Reform Policy.
- GS strategic plan was updated, finalised and approved by Secretary General of the CLJR.
- GS operational plan was developed, finalised and approved by Secretary General of the CLJR.
- GS strategic and operational plans are now used as basis for preparing PoC.
- Improved planning capacity of GS staff who updated GS strategy and developed GS operational plan with minimal technical assistance of CCJAPIII and other development partners.
- Capacity of GS staff to organise provincial forums increased between 2009 and 2010 through their experience of organising each of the six provincial forums with progressively reduced technical assistance required from CCJAPIII and other development partners;
- Draft compendium of legal services developed.

| AP Output | Activities undertaken | Status |
|--|--|---------|
| 1.2 Support the implementation of the Planning Guide for Justice Sector Institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding for 2,000 copies of the planning guide for justice sector institutions to be printed for dissemination; • Provide financial and technical support for preparation of plan to deliver training of the guide to executive management at national and sub-national levels; | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- 2,000 copies of the planning guide for justice sector printed and distributed to LJR implementing agencies at national and sub-national levels.
- Training program (curriculum and schedule) developed and awaited for approval by Co-Chairman of CLJR. This training program will be implemented once it is approved.

| AP Output | Activities undertaken | Status |
|---|--|---------|
| 1.3 Key Sector Performance Indicators developed and implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to GS staff updating LJR Action Plan; • Provide technical support to GS-CLJR's preparation of feedback on the draft update to LJR Action Plan before releasing draft to development partners; | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- Draft update of LJR Action Plan developed for consultations with all stakeholders involved.

| AP Output | Activities undertaken | Status |
|---|---|---------|
| 1.4 Aid Effectiveness and Organizational Capacity development support provided to relevant agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to the GS-CLJR to coordinate the development of legal aid policy; | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- Draft legal-aid-policy work plan developed.

Component 1 Implementation Performance Summary

| | Score on 1-6 Rating Scale (as per QAI) |
|--|---|
| Performance at Component Objective Level ➔ | 3 |
| Performance at Activity Level ➔ | 4 |
| Sustainability Potential ➔ | 3 |

Performance at Component Objective Level

Component 1's performance at component objective level is rated as three ("less than adequate progress").

The rating of three is similar to that given by the independent review team for Component 1's 'effectiveness' or progress towards its objectives in its Independent Progress Report, March 2010.

The first part of Component 1's objective: 'To support the capacity for the RGoC to effectively develop.... a sector wide legal and judicial reform strategy' was achieved in 2003, leaving CCJAPIII with only two component 1 challenges, that of improving the RGoC's capacity to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the LIRS.

Component 1 has made some progress in catalysing changes that are likely to institutionally strengthen RGoC's LIRS coordination capacity through completing the GS –CLJR strategic plan and operational plan and expanding the coverage of government-civil society dialogue forums from four provinces in 2009 to six provinces in 2010. The review and update of Action Plan for implementation of LJR Strategy has been conducted to reflect changes in the implementation of legal and judicial reform. During 2010, the GS-CLJR has produced a compendium with

funding support from DANIDA through CCJAPIII. This compendium is for supporting mainly the Police Post and Commune/Sangkat councillors to provide justice service to the community.

The GS-CLJR website has also been upgraded. In addition, with the assistance of CCJAPIII, the TWG improved its functioning in 2010 through the more regular attendance and more active participation of TWG members in two-monthly TWG meetings and the involvement of more senior representatives from TWG member agencies.

Component 1's program of improving the capacity of LRS implementing agencies to develop strategic, operational and project plans showed a small degree of progress in 2010. CCJAPIII's 2009 Annual Report cited the following planning-related highlight from 2009:

The development of strategic plans for the General Secretariat, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Model Courts in 2009, all in line with the Planning Guide for Justice Sector Institutions (formerly SPM), represents a large step forward as these plans have begun to promote increased RGoC agency ownership and alignment between RGoC agencies and donors. Multiple donors and CCJAPIII are now working together to achieve common goals as all are following the same strategic plans, particularly, in the Model Courts.

In 2010, the distribution of the 2000 copies of the Planning Guide for Justice Sector Institutions at national and sub-national levels with financial support from CCJAPIII together with the training program on the planning guide for executives of LRS implementing agencies at sub-national level to be implemented in 2011, represent positive steps to improving planning and resource targeting in the LRS sector.

Component 1 has had less success in catalysing action to improve RGoC's capacity to monitor LRS implementation, especially in relation to outcomes of implementing the LRS activities. The M&E system for LRS reform remains not fully developed as it focuses primarily on monitoring and reporting on the rollout of LRS activities and not results.

GS staff is not working at full capacity and motivation due to:

- Lack of a strong government civil-servant performance management policy and system (including staff work plans and regular staff performance appraisal etc.).
- Low salary for non-management staff that is not enough to make a decent living and such staff need to supplement their salaries by outside income-generation.
- Termination of MBPI in 2010, partially explaining the lack of progress on further development of the Indicator Monitoring System to include the monitoring of LRS reform outcomes as well as LRS activity-level monitoring. The potentially adverse effect of MBPI initiative on GS staff motivation and performance was flagged in CCJAPIII's 2009 Annual Report.

The RGoC has shown low capacity and political will to implement judicial reform and the GS has no authority to help implementing agencies and stakeholders accountable for reform progress. The situation was noted in CCJAPIII's 2009 Annual Report and it has not changed in 2010.

Performance at Activity

Component 1's Performance at Activity Level is rated as four ("adequate progress") as five out of seven Component 1 activities listed in the CCJAPIII Annual Work Plan 2010 that remained relevant over the reporting period were implemented. Two activities that were not implemented were Activity 1.1.5 (national dialogue

workshop) and 1.3.1 (provide technical support to the ongoing development of the Indicator Monitoring System). Both activities were not implemented because of the cancellation of the MBPI that adversely affected morale and motivation among General Secretariat staff.

Sustainability Potential

With the inclusion of the seven strategic objectives of LJRS in the draft NSDP in 2009, followed by the completed government-developed GS-CLJR strategy and operational plan in 2010, plus the overtime improvement of GS staffs' capacity through their leading of coordinating and monitoring of the sector-wide legal and judicial reform strategy, together represent positive signs of potential likelihood that the improvements in RGoC's planning, coordination and monitoring over the CCJAPIII's lifetime would continue in the event of a reduced level of international assistance.

The RGoC does not have the capacity to sufficiently fund the entire LJRS program on its own to maintain the continuity of the past improvements and to expedite continued improvement in future. Further, the limited organisational capacity of RGoC in terms of finance, management and coordination across LJRS ministries remains a significant challenge.

In the light of the above comments, the sustainability potential of the improvements catalysed by Component 1 is rated as three ("less than adequate progress").

Component 2: Crime Prevention and Community Safe

OBJECTIVE: Sustainable collaborative crime prevention and community safety initiatives established and improving community safety in targeted Districts.

| Output | Activities undertaken | Status |
|---|---|---------|
| 2.1 AP: 2010 Provincial Coordination and Communication strengthened in Partner Provinces to implement Reform Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All partner provinces, with CCJAP administrative support to Provincial Rural Development Committee Ex-Com, conducted scheduled coordination meetings that discussed the provincial development program, including LJRS and progress of CCJAP activities pursuant to signed GOA-Province MOAs. Provide technical, financial and administrative support to cabinet of provincial governor's office to conduct LJRS orientation workshops. Provide input and feedback in provincial or district ad-hoc meetings on CIP/CPCS planning and implementation progress Assist courts, police and prisons to organise capital works procurement meetings were conducted. Assist to organise PCP meetings (see C4 for more detail on PCP meetings). | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievement

- Provincial Rural Development Committee (PRDC)/Ex-Com meetings in *all* partner provinces in 2010 involved representatives of police, courts and prisons. In 2009, PRDC/Ex-Com meetings regularly included

representatives of police, courts and prisons only in three partner provinces (BMC, KPT and KDL), not in other three partner provinces.

- In every PRDC/Ex-Com meeting in partner provinces, CPCS/LIRS issues are regularly included on the agenda.
- LIRS workshops involving sub-national counterparts and civil society were regularly conducted when planning for CPCS activities with the CIP process.
- Six provincial-level capital works procurement meetings were conducted.

| Output No. | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|--|---------|
| 2.2 AP 2010 Sub-national Systems and Practices Strengthened in Partner Provinces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct CPCS Orientation Workshops at the district and commune level throughout all partner Provinces, involving provincial and district facilitators, commune council members, police, NGOs and the community. These workshops have increased understanding of the concepts and objectives of CPCS as aligned to the CIP processes and development of District Priority Activities Matrix (DPAM) – particularly for Security and Gender issues and other concerns. • Provide financial, technical and administrative support to Ex-Com, District Development Committees and Commune Councils to promote the integration of CPCS into CIP. • Provide financial support was also provided for motorbikes, cameras, computers and LCD projectors that support implementation of CPCS/CIP activities target district and to improve the planning, implementation and monitoring capacity and outreach of provincial and district facilitators. • Provide technical and financial report to District Development Committee to organise Annual Reflection workshops to review strengths, weakness, threats and opportunities of CCJAPIII-funded CPCS program to improve 2011 implementation. • Provide financial support to MoP to conduct national workshop with representatives from 24 provinces to standardize the project standard names of CPCS projects for inclusion in the CDPD database. • Provide financial support to workshop in Sihanoukville on how to enter new standard names into CDPD in partner provinces. • Provide financial support for training of DFTs/PFTs and some district counterparts on CPCS project planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting in partner provinces. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- CIP/CPCS projects implemented include law dissemination, drug preventing, youth diversion, sport programs and vocational training such as sewing, hair dressing, motorcycle, machinery, and cell phone repairing etc. Several vocational trainings such as sewing, hair-cutting, motorcycle repair, beauty salon, traditional music, , food processing, organized for 927 youth trainees (female 211) to support youth diversion activities in CCJAPIII partner provinces.

- CPCS program initiatives are now integrated into the CDPD and NCD system enabling analysis and reporting of CPCS data. Capacity building training was also provided for focal points in activity planning, budgeting and monitoring to strengthen effectiveness and transparency of the NCDD system.
- Counterparts and systems within partner provinces, districts and communes have increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor and report on gender and security projects with the D&D Framework.
- Information-sharing, communications and problem-solving among police, courts, prisons and communities has improved. For example, police and prisons now share information on police-court information (e.g. how many prisoners detained; how many EPTDs; how many arrest warrants issued by court by police not implemented); e.g. Police post and commune councils now sit together and talk about how to deal with CPCS, and find common approach or solution.
- According to Domrei's second community perceptions-of-crime survey, CPCS communities perceived that crime frequency had declined in their village.
- 100% of CPCS/CIP projects in target provinces is completed.
- Commune Development Planning Database (CDPD) and National Contract Database (NCD) database systems are now modified with Mol and MoP support to increase the available range of 'standard names' of CPCS projects to enable more accurate descriptions of CPCS projects.
- All CJAPIII-funded CPCS project data inputted into CDPD by October 2010.
- Key counterpart capacity was strengthened in planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting on CPCS projects through CCJAPIII-funded training in partner provinces.
- Effectiveness and transparency of the NCDD system has improved through CCJAPIII's use of existing Ex-Com system, including financial reporting and CPCS project progress reports.

| Output No. | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|---|---------|
| 2.3 AP 2010 Government and civil society engagement and dialogue strengthened in Partner Provinces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide FSF to agencies able to implement LJR-related activities and improve civil society engagement with government agencies in partner provinces. • Provide technical and administrative support to NGOs and other civil society groups at the commune and district level that were also engaged to support implementation of the CIP/CPCS activities approved by provincial partner government. • Invite selected NGOs and CBOs working in target districts to attend CPCS-funded workshops to evaluate the first semester of CPCS projects implemented in 2010 and to participate in planning and budgeting to avoid duplication with other initiatives funded by Donors and NGOs. • Provide technical, financial and administrative support to CPCS project implementing agencies (NGO and government) to assist them to engage with, and support, government line departments / offices in target districts such as police, MoWA, education, social affairs, and District/Commune Councils by signing agreements with | Ongoing |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | them to implement CCJAP supported activities, which were specifically designed to improve community awareness and strengthen community ownership and capacity to address community safety issues as reduce crime. | |
|--|---|--|

Key Results/Achievements

- NGOs such as Domrei, Legal Aid Cambodia, Banteay Srey and others supported by the FSF have improved civil society engagement with government agencies in partner provinces e.g. FSF-funded NGO, Banteay Srey, organised workshop on legal and judicial awareness with participation of police posts, commune councils, gendarmerie, prison, court, private lawyers, university students, business people, government officers with quasi-policing functions in government departments such as forestry, health, land, fisheries.
- Government and civil society collaboration in partner provinces and target districts have improved during the implementation of CIP/CPCS activities where the CPCS implementing agency is an NGO and the CPCS activities require close collaboration with government agencies such as police posts, MOWA, education, social affairs, and District/Commune Councils
- Government and civil society engagement in police courts and prisons has improved through integrated component activities and FSF-approved projects.
- Before PCP meetings, no mechanism for NGOs and UN reps for human rights to engage in formal dialogue with police, court and prisons. The development and institutionalisation of PCP in partner provinces in 2009 provided a new mechanism for regular dialogue between civil society and government (police, court and prison). The PCP membership includes a NGO representative and UN representative for human rights.
- Partner provinces and target districts are now more open to engaging NGOs to implement CIP/CPCS activities evident in result under output 2.4 below.

| Output No. | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|--|---------|
| 2.4 AP 2010 Increased Civil society, NGO and Donor participation in CCJAP Initiatives in Partner Provinces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise coordination meetings with participation of local NGOs engaged to implement CIP/CPCS project including Ponleur Koma, Amara, Akphiwat Satrey, and Banteay Srey. • Provide technical support to potential FSF applicants to prepare FSF proposals. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- The participation of NGOs in CCJAPIII-support LJRS initiatives continued to be strong in 2010. Three NGOs (PFC, LAC, WMC) were involved in FSF-funded LJRS activities in 2010 compared to five in 2009 (WMC, Hagar, Banteay Srey, LSCW, PADV), four in 2008 (LAC, PKKO, PFC, CSCS) and four in 2011 (LSCW, PKKO, PFC, Hagar).

Component 2 Implementation Performance Summary

| | Score on 1-6 Rating Scale (as per QAI) |
|--|---|
| Performance at Component Objective Level ➔ | 5 |
| Performance at Activity Level ➔ | 5 |
| Sustainability Potential ➔ | 4 |

Performance at Component Objective Level

Component 2's performance at component-objective level is rated as five ("good progress") out of six using CCJAPIII's version of AusAID's QAI rating scale described in Component 1. The rating of five is similar to that given by the independent review team for Component 2's 'effectiveness' or progress towards its objectives in its Independent Progress Report, March 2010.

CPCS initiatives have been fully conceptualised at provincial, district and commune levels as evident by the inclusion of CPCS issues as one of the regular agenda items on PRDC/Ex-Com meetings in all partner provinces, initial identification of CPCS-related needs at commune level through the commune investment planning process leading to commune-level proposals, involvement of District Technical Office as CPCS contract manager or sometimes direct implementer, increased number of CPCS projects proposals and increased number of CPCS CIP contracts supported by CCJAPIII, all in partner provinces. The number of CPCS-related proposals in partner districts increased from 335 in 2008 to 916 in 2009 to 1611 in 2010. The number of CCJAPIII-supported CPCS projects increased from 81 in 2008 to 182 in 2009 to 665 in 2010 reaching 2,717 community members in 2008, 60,900 in 2009 and 38,741 in 2010. The reduced number of clients in 2010 compared to 2009 was due to better CPCS targeting, for example, youth projects now targeted juvenile delinquents rather than youth in general and drug education programs now targeted high-risk community members signifying improved understanding of the CPCS concept by CCJAPIII provincial project officers and partners at provincial, district and commune levels.

Further, in 2010, for the first time, CPCS-oriented projects were fully incorporated into the national MoP database, Community Development Planning Database, thereby improved the coverage of the CDPD and its potential as for national monitoring of commune projects in the Commune Investment Plan and for related resource-targeting by sub-national administration and international partners.

The concept of CPCS is widespread, evident by strong participation of NGOs in implementing CPCS projects in the Commune Investment Plan. Based on the record at provincial planning departments of CCJAPIII partner provinces (20 targeted districts of the 6 partner provinces), there were 28 NGOs involving in implementing 475 CPCS projects in 2008, 47 NGOs implementing 593 CPCS projects in 2009 and 38 NGOs implementing 608 CPCS projects in 2010. These figures apply to all CPCS projects, not just CCJAPIII-supported projects. The number of NGOs partners decrease due to the fact that some NGO has no longer financial support from their respective donors and others change their strategic priorities to other sectors.

According to Domrei's second community perceptions-of-crime survey, CPCS communities perceived that crime frequency had declined in their villages. Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of crime frequency on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being the least crime occurring and 10 being the most crime occurring. Mean score for perception of crime frequency reduced from 3.74 in 2007 to 3.03 in 2010. This trend provides evidence of improved community safety in CPCS areas, however, the Domrei survey cites evidence of both positive and negative trends relating to community safety occurring in both CCJAPIII-supported areas and non-CCJAPIII-supported areas (called 'control areas' in Domrei's report). CJAPIII Provincial Project Officers report that

commune, district and provincial support for CPCS ideas and projects has spread to non-CCJAPIII-supported areas and may have increased the number of CPCS projects occurring in ‘control areas’ explaining the similar positive trends.

The 2011 Domrei survey design should include description of the types and numbers of CPCS projects occurring in CCJAPIII-areas (including CPCS projects not funded by CCJAPIII) and non-CCJAPIII-supported areas. CCJAPIII should collect this same information retrospectively for 2010 and send to Domrei for analysis of the association between type and quantity of CPCS projects and the various reported trends to include in its 2011 study and report.

Performance at Activity Level

Component 2’s performance at activity level is rated as five (“good progress”) as it implemented all 13 activities that remained relevant for the reporting period. One activity (2.2.5 “Undertake annual risk reviews and audits of FSF funded activities including those aligned to partner government systems”) was deleted by all provincial partner PRDC/Ex-Coms with agreement by NMB as the fund is channelling through the government system (system accepted by some donors such as UN, IFAD, UNICEF...) under D&D reform structure, and this system has already built in its financial internal audit. CCJAPIII provincial officers still maintain regular monitoring on the CCJAPIII-funded CPCS projects through FSF to ensure the proper use of the allocated fund and further, the external audit of the fund at national level is still applied.

Sustainability Potential

The concept of CPCS has been institutionalised all the way down from province to commune into the existing structures and functions operating at all these levels. At provincial level, PRDC/Ex-Com provides overall support to CPCS project management whereas district level is engaged in managing and implementing CPCS projects proposed in Commune Investment Plans.

Each sub-national administration and commune administration has its own budget and development plan and is able to incorporate CPCS into its budget and investment program. Provincial PRDC/Ex-Com capacity in providing overall support to CPCS project management has been strengthened over time during the CCJAPIII lifetime.

The sustainability potential of Component Two’s facilitated improvements is rated as four (“adequate progress”) because the emerging financial, planning and management systems under the new sub-national administration structure will require significant changes to the way that CPCS operates.

Component 3: Cambodian National Police

OBJECTIVE: *To strengthen the strategic, executive and technical capacity of the Cambodia National Police to enable it to identify and respond to community, national and regional priorities in a considered manner.*

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|--|---------|
| 3.1 CNP Strategy implemented and monitored and gender mainstreaming plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical advice when requested. Provide financial and technical support to 4 x 2 day Police women forums in 4 partner provinces, each attended by 30 women and 10 men (CNP) to progress gender equality in the CNP. CCJAPIII contracted VBNK to facilitate the forums. | Ongoing |

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial and technical support to CNP GWG, in partnership with a local gender NGO, to develop a “Gender and policing” CNP training manual. | |
|-------------|---|--|

Key Results/Achievements

- With support from CCJAPIII since 2008 in building capacity to develop strategic plan and sequential annual plans, the third CNP annual plan (2010) based CNP Strategic Plan was prepared by CNP with no financial or technical support by CCJAPIII and prepared before the MoI budget was prepared thereby enabling more synergy between the MoI budget and CNP annual plan. The first and second CNP annual plans in 2008 and 2009 respectively were submitted after MoI financial plan had been finalised, thereby making it impossible for MoI to develop its financial plan with input from CNP on CNP’s priority annual activities.
- Based on CNP’s experience in 2010, its preparation and approval of its 2011 CNP Action Plan was completed in good time to be submitted to MoI for input into the MoI 2011 financial plan and in good time for the MoI 2011 financial plan (including the CNP input) to be submitted to the MEF for budget allocation.
- CNP monitoring and reporting system is in place and fully functional at activity level to provide information for tracking the progress of implementation against the work plan to support CNP operational management.
- The CNP Chief of Staff has taken full ownership and responsibility of organisational planning, documenting, M&E and reporting of findings to the Commissioner General. In 2009, progress was slow as strategic and annual planning were new concepts to CNP. In 2009, CNP were introduced and getting used to the concept and cycle of planning. In 2010, the CNP at national level is now running on its own with planning and reporting.
- CNP GWG completed its 2011 Annual Plan, including a budget, with CCJAPIII technical assistance. In 2009, CCJAPIII funded Silaka to train CNP GWG in annual planning.
- CNP GWG, in partnership with a local gender NGO, developed a “Gender and policing” CNP training manual. This manual now provides relevant curriculum for ‘gender training’ organisation wide.
- Two CNP Police Women’s forums held (KPT and BB) - 45 CNP at each. 2 day training by Gad/c for 22 CNP GWG to scope/research "police & gender" manual.
- Final two police women’s forums held in KPC and BMC: 45 CNP participants at each, five from each province, three women and two men.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|---|---|-----------|
| 3.2 Forensics Capacity Enhanced and ongoing management handed to CNP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide equipment to support Crime Scene Preservation training in six partner provinces Provide financial support for training on preliminary crime-scene evidence examination in six partner provinces Provide financial support to finalise S&T post-training monitoring and evaluation in the remaining four provinces | Completed |

Key Results/Achievements

- CCJAP funded equipment (purchased early 2010) was utilised in a CNP fully funded S&T training course in Nov 2010.

- Full handover of the management of Forensics to CNP occurred mid 2010. CNP S&T continued the CCJAPIII-developed crime scene examination and crime scene preservation training programs in the second half of 2010 without CCJAPIII technical support. S&T continued to use the CCJAPIII-provided equipment in the training program.
- In Oct 2010 CNP S&T conducted crime scene examination training for 30 S&T officers with CNP financial resources and CCJAPIII-provided equipment.
- CCJAPIII supported ToT training and basis crime scene preservation equipment at provincial level in six partner provinces in early 2010 has enabled the CNP key provincial officers to organize self-funded and coordinated 52 police post “crime scene preservation courses” to 1538 police post officers in six partner provinces.
- The development of CSE statistics collection and training were technically and financially supported by CCJAP but the collection and collation for has been done by S&T themselves without any assistance from the Project.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|---|--|---------|
| 3.3 Enhance capacity to collect and analyse crime data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical and financial support to CNP Working Group to undertake a trial of the draft crime data collection form in Battambang. • Provide technical and financial support to CNP Working Group to update necessary sections in both the collection forms and IT system in accordance to findings from a series of meetings and feedback from the trial province. • Provide orientation to the Commissioner General on the Crime Data Collection and Analysis system • Provide technical support to the national workshop introducing the new crime database system was conducted for CNP from 24 provinces. • Provide technical and financial support to Training of Trainer (ToT) courses on Crime Data Collection and Analysis system conducted to deliver operational capacity to all provincial CNP. • Provide technical and financial support to CNP Working Group to develop Training package, training curriculum and all concerned materials prepared in readiness of training on crime database system to all provinces by the end of 2010. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- Received positive feedback from operational officers (Battambang) including feedback that the collection forms, initially designed by CNP Working Group with CCJAPIII financial and technical assistance, covered detailed information and were not time consuming.
- The Commissioner General and other key senior executives are well briefed on the CCJAPIII-supported Crime Data Collection and Analysis (CDCA) system and Commissioner General consequently endorsed the CDCA system to be implemented nationally.

- Training of trainers conducted to deliver operational crimes-statistics (CDCA-related) capacity to all provincial CNP.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|---|---------|
| 3.4 Support development of a CNP Crime Prevention and Community Policing Strategy and a community policing model | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical and financial support to assist CNP Working Group to have continuing engagement with pilot provincial government, NGOs, commune & village chiefs to work in partnership to support CP activity implementation. • Provide financial support to development& distribution of CNP “Community Policing” calendars and posters, 1000 printed for all police posts and police buildings in the pilot province. • Provide technical support to two CNP national & two provincial conferences (both in KPC where the community-policing pilot is occurring) and held to disseminate the community-policing concept. • Provide technical and financial support to development of a “Community Policing” training manual specifically for police posts and district police. • Provide financial and technical support to CNP Working Group to deliver training to 60 officers from commune and district police station in two pilot communes. • Provide financial and technical support to Domrei, a local research agency, to conduct a “community satisfaction with police” survey in 800 households in two pilot communes and one ‘control’ commune to provide baseline data. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- 80% of the activities listed in 2010 CNP “Community Policing” Action Plan were implemented and completed, including the 20% of the Action Plan activities, such as the Domrei baseline survey, that were focused on activities to review the progress on the Action Plan.)
- The CNP Executive, CP working group, The CNP Executive, CP working group, Kampong Cham Provincial, District and Police posts have now moved from understanding the concept of community policing to implementing actions (such as community forums) to build a relationship of trust with citizens, for example, a white ribbon ceremony with 100 citizens.
- CNP, with CCJAPIII technical assistance, developed a Cambodian-relevant, CP training manual that was effectively used by CNP to train 60 police post officers in the two pilot communes. The training manual will be used in 2011 for province-wide community-policing training in KPC as the pilot expands from two communes in 2010 to the whole KPC in 2011.
- Credible and accurate baseline data on community satisfaction with policing services collected through a household survey conducted by Domrei in 2010, that, along with comparable data collected in 2011 through a follow-up survey, will show whether there has been improved community satisfaction with police services to the community via CP strategy implementation.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|---|---------|
| 3.5 Support passage and implementation of the Police Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in informal meetings between representatives of the Mol WG and CNP. Facilitate communication and liaison outside of informal meetings between AGD, the Mol working group (WG) and the CNP concerning the development of the Police Act. Provide technical support to the Mol working group as required. Fund the AGD's mission to technically support the development of the Police Act. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- Continued open lines of communication and feedback via informal monthly meetings between CCJAP, representatives of the Mol WG and CNP
- CCJAP secured funding to co-ordinate an Australian Attorney-General Department (AGD) visit in March 2011 for a final review of Police Act.
- Initial draft Police Act is now being reviewed by the Mol Committee. The draft still requires technical input from AGD before it reaches the final draft at the Mol-Committee stage. After finalization by the Mol Committee, the final version will be submitted to the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, CENAT and the King whose signature is required to fully authorize the new Police Act. The development of the Police Act has not progressed substantially from its status in December 2009, when the first draft of the Police Act was submitted to the Minister of the Interior.

Component 3 Implementation Performance Summary

| | Score on 1-6 Rating Scale (as per QAI) |
|--|---|
| Performance at Component Objective Level ➔ | 5 |
| Performance at Activity Level ➔ | 5 |
| Sustainability Potential ➔ | 4 |

Performance at Component Objective Level

Component 3's performance at the component objective level is rated as five ("good progress") as the component has made substantial progress in strengthening the strategic, executive and technical capacity of CNP to enable it to identify and respond to community and national priorities. The rating of five is higher than the four ("good progress") given by the independent review team for Component 3's progress towards its objectives in its Independent Progress Report, March 2010. Since the visit of the independent review team, several developments have occurred. For example, two CCJAPIII-supported localised initiatives have been incorporated into national policies for nation-wide implementation, a significant achievement for both CNP and CCJAPIII, contributing to the higher rating in this report.

Evidence of CNP's good progress towards its objectives in 2010 is:

- CNP's independent completion of the third CNP national annual plan (2010) based on CNP Strategic Plan prior to the finalisation of the Mol budget thereby enabling more synergy between the Mol budget and CNP annual plan.
- CNP's *national* monitoring and reporting system is in place and fully functional at activity level to provide information for tracking the progress of implementation against the work plan to support CNP operational management. CNP's contracting of a community-satisfaction-with-police survey by Domrei in 2010 shows that CNP's M&E capacity has improved as CNP has broadened the scope of its monitoring program beyond activity-level tracking.
- CNP's Crime Data Collection and Analysis system, developed with the supported of CCJAPIII, has been endorsed by CNP's Commissioner General for nation-wide implementation. This constitutes substantial progress compared to the situation in 2009 and previous years. The national roll-out of the CDCA system has the potential to contribute to the improvement of CNP's capacity to report on CNP's fourth strategic objective "Reduction of Crime and Provision of Effective Service in Response to Bring Warmth to Citizens" by providing improved crime-trend data over time.
- The technical capacity of CNP in crime scene examination and crime scene preservation has increased significantly over the past two years and in 2010, it reached the level where CNP had the capacity to expand the scale of CCJAPIII-developed training, evidenced by CNP self-funding and self-coordinating the delivery of 52 police post "crime scene preservation courses" to 1,538 police post officers in six partner provinces and CNP S&T's delivery of crime scene examination training for 30 S&T officers with CNP financial resources. As at December 31 2009, CCJAPIII had conducted Crime Scene Investigations courses and supplied equipment enabling 22 provinces to provide Science and Technical capacity down to district level.
- CNP has also shown good capacity to execute its new strategy of "Strengthening of police posts for commune safety" (i.e. "community policing" strategy) as 80% of the activities listed in 2010 CNP "Community Policing" Action Plan were implemented and completed, including CNP's use of CP training manual, developed with CCJAPIII's assistance, to train 60 police post officers in the two pilot communes.

In 2010, progress on the passage of the draft Police Act has been slow, as the draft Police Act still remains with the Mol Committee and has not progressed to later stages in the legislative process. At national level, CNP's M&E capacity has not yet reached the level of monitoring and evaluating outcomes and progress towards CNP strategic objectives in CCJAPIII's partner provinces let alone nationally. Although the CCJAPIII-supported CNP Strategy of "Strengthening of police posts for commune safety" (known in Western countries as Community Policing) has been incorporated into the Mol's "Directive Plan on implementation of commune and village safety", effective implementation of this policy represents a significant future challenge requiring additional external financial and technical support.

Performance at Activity Level

Component 3's performance at activity level is rated as five ("good progress") as it implemented all 13 of its 2010 Annual Plan activities that remained relevant for the reporting period. One activity (3.1.2: Support the CNP to implement their HIV/AIDS strategy including Harm reduction training with HAARP) was not implemented as the Component 3 team found that the HIV training – for some provinces, more than one training - had been provided by other agencies in 2010.

Sustainability Potential

Several positive signs of the sustainability of parts of the CCJAPIII-supported CNP reform program became evident in 2010. For the first time, CNP independently (without CCJAPIII support) developed the third CNP Annual Plan in a timely fashion enabling more synergy between the CNP Annual Plan and the MoI budget process. CNP also independently managed its operational CNP national M&E and reporting system at activity level. CNP management, including the Chief of Staff, have taken full ownership and responsibility of organisational planning, documenting, M&E and reporting of findings to the Commissioner General. In 2009, progress was slow; strategic and annual planning were new concepts to CNP. In 2010, the CNP at national level is now running on its own with planning and reporting. In the light of all this, plus CNP's improving staff capacity in planning and monitoring particularly at national level, the sustainability potential could be rated as high. CNP's Crime Data Collection and Analysis system, developed with the support of CCJAPIII, has been endorsed by the Commissioner General for nation-wide implementation and shows CNP's sense of ownership of the new CDCA system. The issuance of the 2010 MoI "Directive Plan on implementation of commune and village safety" incorporating the CCJAPIII-supported CNP Strategy of "Strengthening of police posts for commune safety" shows that the CNP's strategy on community policing is fully institutionalised at national policy level. CNP's self-funded implementation of Crime Scene Examination and Crime Scene Preservation training in 2010, without CCJAPIII support (apart from continuing use of CCJAPIII-provided equipment) shows that CNP has a strong commitment to continue and expand the CCJAPIII-initiated program. CNP's S&T staff collected, collated and reported on type and use of crime-scene evidence in 2010 in CCJAPIII's six partner provinces without support from CCJAPIII. The draft Police Act, that is moving toward enactment, shows RGoC's strong political commitment to strengthening the legal foundation of CNP reform.

From the above points, the sustainability potential of Component 3 is rated as four ("adequate progress") because financially, technically and administratively, CNP are not yet at the stage of being able to scale-up to full national coverage of the full CCJAPIII-supported CNP reform program.

Component 4: MoJ and Courts

OBJECTIVE: *To strengthen the capacity of the MoJ to effectively support the courts in delivering equitable and timely access to justice*

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|---|--|---------|
| 4.1 MoJ Organisational capacity developed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial and technical support to the development of the MoJ strategic plan. • Provide technical support to the continued development of the MoJ activity plan. • Provide financial and technical support to MoWA and MoJ GMAG with GTZ and JICA (whose nominees formed a working group including CCJAPIII representative) to develop two new court forms to support the implementation of protection orders to support the law on domestic violence. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- First-ever draft MoJ Strategic Plan was finalised and approved in principle but not yet signed by the Minister. It was used as the basis for the development of the MoJ Activity Plan that constitutes the basis for 2011 RGoC budget allocation. As at 31 December 2009, the draft MoJ strategic plan was not yet finalised by

the MoJ and its Minister. However, MoJ has received some resources from MEF to support the implementation of some activities in the strategic plan i.e. court register material printing, court register training activity, criminal and civil code dissemination.

- Draft Protection Order relating to Domestic Violence (designed to enable victims of domestic violence or their representatives to apply for an order prohibiting perpetrators from approaching victims at home or in public places) was developed and agreed by the working group. Provisional Protection Order, specifying the duration of the protection order, has been drafted and awaits final agreement from working group in 2011. Protection Order

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|---|---------|
| 4.2 Procedures within the Cambodian Court System developed and implemented. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial and technical assistance to the MoJ to develop policy and legislation to govern court administration. • CCJAP and EWMI provide technical support the development of systems for the widespread distribution of the decisions of the Supreme Court. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- Draft Prakas on Court Administration was in process of development and expected to be finalised in second quarter of 2011.
- A new cataloguing system for Supreme Court was developed with EWMI and will be finalised in early 2011.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|---|---------|
| 4.3 Court of Appeal case management systems reviewed and new systems implemented. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review case management system with Court of Appeal staff and the contracted IT Company. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- New fields and reports added to Court of Appeals' database system to increase utility of database system for case-management purposes.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|---|--|---------|
| 4.4 PCP Meetings Established within selected Provinces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with MoJ counterpart to revive PCPs in six partner provinces • Provide financial and technical assistance to PCP meetings. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- PCPs meetings conducted in all six partner provinces, monthly in some provinces, quarterly in others. For example, in 2010, the number of PCP meetings held in partner provinces were: BMC: 6; PVG: 1; KPT: 1; BAT: 1; KPC: 1.
- Many issues and problems have been improved through PCP action. For example, cases of unlawful detention (EPTD) in Prey Veng prison were reduced from 15 to 8 in an unspecified time period prior to September 28 2010 as a result of PCP decision and action (source: prison official's verbal report in 28 September 2010 PCP meeting, Prey Veng); in BMC, outstanding final judgments were reduced from 46 to 20 between 16 October 2010 and 15 November 2010 as a result of PCP action (source: prison official's verbal reports in 16 October and 15 November PCP meetings, BMC); in BMC, number of outstanding extracts of criminal judgment were similarly reduced from 9 to 6 between 16 October 2010 and 15 November 2010 (source: prison official's verbal report in 16 October and 15 November PCP meetings, BMC).
- Improved support and commitment from the MoJ to implement the PCPs. PCP meetings are now mandated by ministerial direction. CCJAP and MoJ continue to engage prosecutors (responsible for convening PCPs) and Court Presidents in discussion about manner of conducting PCP meetings. PCP Meetings are being regularly conducted in Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham and Kandal to discuss the issues of improving the cooperation and communication among justice agencies.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|---|--|---------|
| 4.5 Support the implementation of the Model Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend meetings of MCWG and assist Chair in scheduling and management of MCWG agenda. • Liaise with model court personnel for specific activities. • Liaise with development partners, especially EWMI, DANIDA, DIHR and AusAID to finalise MC Plans. • Conduct procurement process to provide court furniture in selected partner province courts. • Assist BTM court of first instance to resolve short-term archive and exhibit storage problems. Short term archive and exhibit storage (2 containers) in BTM court has been completely installed. | Ongoing |

Analysis and Commentary

- Model Court Working Group has developed a new criminal-court register that is a modified version of the CCJAP-recommended form, with CCJAPIII financial and technical support between last quarter 2009 and third quarter 2010. Implementation is planned for 2011 across all 24 provincial courts and the one municipal court in the country. The model register piloted in the Kandal Court, with some modifications, has become institutionalised as the national template for criminal court registers.
- The model court plan is under discussion among MoJ Model Court working group and development partners. The provision of two containers to Banteay Mean Chey court has partly addressed the archive issues in Banteay Meanchey Court as the containers are used to store exhibits.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------|
|-----------|-----------------------|--------|

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 4.6 Support the Child Justice Working Group | Provide technical support to Juvenile Justice Working Group to prepare the Juvenile Justice Legislation and other policies. | Ongoing |
|--|---|---------|

Key Results/Achievements

- Draft Juvenile Justice Law was finalised by the Working group and submitted to the Council of Minister.

Component 4 Implementation Performance Summary

| | Score on 1-6 Rating Scale (as per QAI) |
|--|---|
| Performance at Component Objective Level ➔ | 4 |
| Performance at Activity Level ➔ | 4 |
| Sustainability Potential ➔ | 3 |

Performance at Component Objective Level

Component 4's performance at component-objective level is rated as four ("adequate progress"). The strong political commitment of MoJ is shown in the progress towards finalisation of the first-ever MoJ strategic plan, revival of PCP meetings in partner provinces, development of the draft Protection Order and the associated Provisional Protection Order for victims of domestic violence (the latter specifying the duration of the protection order). Also development of draft Prakas on Court Administration, development of a new national criminal-court register that is a modified version of the CCJAP-recommended form, development of new draft Juvenile Justice Law in the process of being reviewed by the Council of Ministers. A significant reduction in excessive custody cases in Court of Appeals cases from 354 in 2008 to zero in 2009 and 2010 through impact of the new alert system for excessive pre-trial detention (whereby potential EPTD cases are given top priority for court hearings) incorporated in the new Court of Appeals database system. This system was introduced in 2008 with financial, technical and administrative support of CCJAPIII and was upgraded in 2010.

Although there may be some doubt about the accuracy of the Court of Appeal EPTD figures above, there appears to have been a significant reduction in the backlog of Court of Appeal's cases. For example, the number of Court of Appeal cases carried over from the previous year reduced from 2,144 in 2008, to 1,669 in 2009, to 1,162 in its criminal chamber and from 82 in 2008 to zero in both 2009 and 2010 in its investigating chamber. The percentage of carryover cases to total annual cases (the total consisting of carryover *and* new cases) reduced from 76% in 2008 to 69% in 2009 to 51% in 2010 in the criminal chamber of the Court of Appeals and from 27% in 2008 to 0% in 2009 to 0% in 2010 in the investigating chamber.

The above achievements individually and collectively show improved capacity of MoJ to support courts to deliver equitable and timely access to justice, Component 4's objective. For example, the new availability of Protection Orders will improve the implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence, previously hampered by the inability of courts to make Protection Orders for female victims of domestic violence. The new national criminal-court register will help to increase transparency and hence equity of judicial decision-making.

There are, however, a number of areas where limited progress has been made. Model court registers were never properly implemented and piloted in Kandal or Siem Reap courts where information on offenders (such

as personal details and charge) from prosecutors was shared with CCJAPIII-funded data-entry staff for inclusion in the 'model register' but not information from judges about the judgment and sentence.

Although PCP meetings have addressed various problems (e.g. communication between justice agencies, investigation issues, EPTD, outstanding warrants, prison issues etc.), the absence of PCP meeting minutes documenting evidence, issues, decisions and follow-up action is a challenge to be addressed in future.

Performance at Activity Level

Component 4's performance at activity level is rated as four ("adequate progress") because it implemented 16 of the 17 activities that remained relevant during the reporting period.

Sustainability Potential

The sustainability potential of Component 4's effects is rated as three ("less than adequate progress"). Strong political will for CCJAPIII-supported reform is evident in the finalisation of the draft Juvenile Law. Further, MoJ has also shown high commitment to court reform by issuing a series of Directives such as the draft Prakas on Court Administration, the Protection Order, national template for court registers and its 2009 Ministerial Direction to provinces to hold regular PCP meetings. MoJ's capacity to conceptualise, plan and implement its long- and short- term strategy and vision has improved through its experience of developing its first strategic plan and of using it as the basis for developing its first-ever Annual Plan.

The capacity of MoJ in monitoring and evaluation, building the capacity of provincial court administration, strengthening the line of accountability between the court and the Ministry is not yet strong enough to ensure the rollout of the many steps needed to translate law, policy, court orders, database systems, PCP action etc. into widespread effects that flow-on to citizens in the form of more equitable and timely access justice. RGoC does not have the financial capacity to fund MoJ sufficiently to fully implement MoJ's national reform program that has been influenced by CCJAPIII-supported small-scale innovations in some areas (e.g. model court registers, PCP meetings, Appeals Court database etc.)

Component 5: Corrections

OBJECTIVE: *To strengthen the capacity of the General Department of Prisons to identify and respond to prison management priorities, the physical and mental health needs of prisoners, and to identify options for community based corrections.*

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|---|--|---------|
| 5.1: AP 2007/8 & 2008/9 2009/10 Draft Law on Corrections developed Support the development and progression of the draft correctional law and associated policy and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial support to GDoP to review Draft Correctional Law | Ongoing |

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| procedures | | |
|------------|--|--|

Key Results/Achievements

- Draft Corrections Law completed. Totally, there are 11 chapters and 89 articles. The final draft is being progressed through Council of Ministers.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|--|-----------|
| 5.2: AP 2007/8 2008/9 2009/10 GDoP annual plan and budgets developed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise GDoP on structuring its six-monthly progress report • Provide financial support to conduct reflection workshop on the six-monthly progress report. • Report presented to Deputy Governor, Prison Chief, relevant agencies and NGO at the national workshop held July 2010 • Assist GDoP to prepare a special 'national report on prisons in Cambodia' for international audiences and presentation for the 30th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) in Vancouver, CANADA, 3-8 October 2010. • Assist GDoP to develop the key findings report of the 30th APCCA and submitted to Minister. | Completed |

Key Results/Achievements

- Progress report of GDoP and challenges in prison management in the first six months of 2010 was completed and, for the first time, showed the link between the implementation progress and the four objectives of GDoP's strategic plan. Report includes a 'future directions' section that GDoP management considers as its annual work plan.
- Special 'national report on prisons in Cambodia' for international audiences prepared and distributed at 30th APCCA Conference.
- Paper presented at the 30th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) in Vancouver, CANADA, 3-8 October 2010.
- The key findings report of the 30th APCCA completed and submitted to Minister.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|--|---------|
| 5.3: AP 2008/9 2009/10 5.2: AP 2007/8 5.2 July-Dec 2010 Executive capacity development program developed and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding for a delegation of senior GDoP staff to attend the 30th APCCA conference. • Provide funding for a15 new members of Gender Working Group to attend basic and advanced gender training conducted by GAD/C. • Provide funding for a GWG led White Ribbon campaign at CC3. Posters and leaflets printed and distributed. • Provide funding for information-system expert to improve prison | Ongoing |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| training conducted | database in the Office of Archives. | |
| GDoP organizational capacity developed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support for development of Prison guard training programs. • Provide funding to implement GDoP gender activity plan | |

Key Results/Achievements

- Six GDoP staff was nominated in 2010 as GDoP master trainers in strategic planning and development of basic training program for prison officers. The six GDoP staff received CCJAPIII-funded TOT training in 2009.
- New prison guard training programs developed and implemented and 150 prison guards completed the new training program in 2010.
- The GDoP gender activity plan completed. GWG trainers led the follow up activities at CC1-3 and 2 other partner prisons.
- Prison guard training programs, including gender and universal precaution training, was incorporated into the general police training program provided by the Academy of Cambodian National Police at the independent initiative of Minister of Interior.
- Previous national database only provided limited information for individual prisons. The upgraded database system can provide a wider range of new reports, including national, cross-prison reports and disaggregation of data by age group (juvenile/adult) as well as sex.
- Two new separate databases for staff and prisoner health were also developed by the same CCJAPIII-funded information system expert. These new databases were installed and in use by December 2010.
- In partnership with GAD/C the 15 (5F) new members of Gender Working Group trained in basic and advanced gender concept.
- Five of the trained GWG trainers, in partnership with GAD/C, trained 76 (22F) prison staff in “Gender and Imprisonment” in five partner prisons (CC1-3, Prey Veng and KPC).
- 60 (15F) staff, 90 prisoners and 35 staff family households attended of the White Ribbon campaign at CC3.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|--|---------|
| 5.4: AP 2007/8 2009/10 5.6 July-Dec 2010 Standard of prison facilities improved to support implementation of the corrections management system (now referred to as | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to provide financial support in development of new prison farm (CC4). • Continue financial and technical support in progressing capital works initiatives at Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham prisons and CC3. • Provide financial and technical support to construction of Battambang prison including the new health post • Provision of technical support to the review and updating of the GDoP minimum standards for prison design and construction to become formalized as a draft proclamation (sub-legislation) of | Ongoing |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| the Prison Reform Strategy) | minimum standards of prison design and construction. | |
| Support improvement to prison infrastructure and development of standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice on land swap deal for Prey Veng prison completed and the construction of prison wall by the government commenced. • GDoP subcontract Hagar to implement fresh start program | |

Key Results/Achievements

- CCJAPIII-funded prison farm activities such as maize and cassava culture in CC4 benefiting 180 prisoners. The first crop collected earn about \$6,000 and a portion of this income was set aside for the next cropping and the rest is distributed among prisoners and prison staff in CC4.
- Proclamation (Prakas) – applicable to all prison building and renovation in Cambodia - on minimum standards for prison design and construction was submitted for consideration by the Mol's Minister. In 2009, the draft of new standards for prison design and construction were completed and presented to Deputy Governors, prison chiefs and NGOs in the six-monthly workshop. These minimum standards have been partially implemented by GDoP.
- Capital Works in three partner prisons and CC3 now progressing satisfactorily (except Prey Veng).
- Construction of Battambang prison including the new health post completed in November 2010.
- Land swap deal for Prey Veng prison completed and the construction of prison wall by GDoP commenced.
- Capital works fully used prisoner labour for skill development.
- GDoP Office of Construction staff engaged with capital works projects in all stages (design, tender, contract, management, monitoring and reporting) since 2009. Before this time, during CCJAPI and CCJAPII, CCJAP built and renovated prisons for GDoP. In CCJAPIII, CCJAP assists GDoP to do its work.
- The CCJAPIII-funded Hagar fresh start program has started in CC2 October 2010 and 11 pregnant women selected beneficiaries for medical care and provision of medicine and baby care items. Five-morning per week pre-release counselling services provided by Hagar funded by CCJAPIII to CC2. 18 women joined CCJAPIII-funded literacy and life skills organized by Hagar. 6 women successfully completed the course.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Key Results/Achievements | Status |
|--|--|--------------------------|---------|
| 5.5: AP 2007/8 & 2008/9 5.3 July-Dec 2010 Improved facilities and services to support prisoner mental and physical health Support services to improve | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial support to Office of Prisoner Health in partnership with MoH (and NCHADS and CENAT) to conduct Universal Precaution training to staff and prisoners of all eight partner prisons. • Participated in the national seminar jointly facilitated by GDoP and ICRC on the Health in Detention. Posters both Khmer and English on CCJAPIII supported in prison health were presented at the seminar. • Exercise and recreation equipment provided to Banteay Meanchey, CC2, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Battambang and Prey Veng for promoting the juveniles activity. • Provide financial support to four prisons (Kandal, CCI-2 and Battambang) | | Ongoing |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| prisoner health | <p>to upgrade and equip to meet MoH minimum standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial support to construction of new health post being constructed at Kampong Thom prison. • Provide financial support to renovate health post and TB isolation ward at KPC • Internal security fencing completed at the government built cell accommodation in Kampong Thom prison to allow more prisoners out of cell activity. | |
|-----------------|--|--|

Key Results/Achievements

- Universal precautions training delivered to 700 staff and prisoners (430 prisoners including 38 females and 270 staff including 28 females) in all eight partner prisons.
- All 25 prison health posts accredited and supported by MoH. As a result of the agreement between MoH and MoI made after their participation in the national GDoP and ICRC seminar to include all health posts under the MoH coverage plan, MoH drugs, technical training and hospitalisation support are provided to 20 of the 25 prisons in the country, with 100% coverage expected in 2011.
- New health post being constructed at Kampong Thom prison. Health post at KPC not yet finished and TB isolation ward at KPC renovated and in use in August 2010
- Number of detected TB and HIV/AIDS cases increased through improved testing facilities and service.
- Improved the capacity to isolate TB and other communicable-disease cases to reduce risk of transmission in crowded environment of prison resulted from the CCJAP I and CCJAP II built or renovated prison health posts in Kandal, CC1 and CC2, including TB isolation wards.
- CCJAPIII enabled the provision of TB isolation wards within prison health posts in KPC, BB, KPT in 2010 and CC3 in 2009.
- In 2010, CCJAPIII-supported capital works program, provision of medical and exercise equipment and training all contributed to further improvements in mental and physical health including increased opportunities for exercise.
- Increased scale of health service delivery in prisons by NGOs in 2010 compared to previous years. For example, general medical treatment, TB and HIV detection and treatment expanded in 2010. Total of TB and HIV testing in partner prisons significantly increased as result of increased capacity support from MSF and FHI. In CC1 and CC2, expanded testing and treatment services were supported by MSF. TB testing increased from 1007 (2009) to 1,915 (2010) and HIV testing also increased dramatically from 2,495 (2009) to 3,310 (2010). CCJAPIII liaised between potential service-provider agencies such as FHI and MSF and MoH to promote partnerships between the NGOs and GDoP and consequently additional NGO-led service-delivery for GDoP. CCJAP also provided training to medical staff and support to building/renovation of health facility consistent with MoH standards, for example, enabling TB isolation.
- The good partnership between NGO and MoH, facilitated and supported by CCJAPIII, has contributed to the improvement of capacity of Office of Prison health staff to monitor prisoner health issues and to train prison health staff.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|---|---------|
| 5.6: AP 2007/8 5.4: AP 2008/9 5.4 July-Dec 2010 Prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programs established and implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided financial support to assist GDoP to facilitate NGO coordination workshop for CC2. • Provided financial support to juveniles' vocational training in maintenance and improvement of prison facilities at CC2. • Provided financial support to women's vocational training through provision of equipment at Kandal prison. • Provided financial support for prison farm activity at CC4. • Provided financial support to HAGAR 'Fresh Start' program, a pre-release and re-integration program for women has been implemented at CC2 • Provided financial support to Prison Fellowship to implement prisoner reintegration program. • Provided financial support for planning and implementation of a national NGO, donor and stakeholder workshop. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- Ten NGOs, five IOs and three government agencies involved in supporting prisoners' rehabilitation thereby increased time out off cell enabled more hours for prisoners to attend prison program and skills development.

| AP Output | Activities Undertaken | Status |
|--|--|---------|
| 5.5 July-Dec 2010 Support capacity development of the Office of Inspection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical and financial support to Inspection team conducted second prison inspection at CCs and 6 partner prisons • Provide technical and financial support to the Office of Inspection jointly with Office of Archives, Office of Security within the Operational Department to function as the reinforcement team to strengthen the management capacity. | Ongoing |

Key Results/Achievements

- Office of Inspection fully functional in monitoring five of the 39 inspection standards to measure the compliance of the 39 prison procedures (mainly focusing on security, prisoner's filing, prison visits, industry/farming and process of amnesty/sentence reduction).

Component 5 Implementation Performance Summary

| | Score on 1-6 Rating Scale (as per QAI) |
|--|---|
| Performance at Component Objective Level ➡ | 5 |
| Performance at Activity Level ➡ | 5 |
| Sustainability Potential ➡ | 4 |

Performance at Component Objective Level

Component 5's performance at component-objective level is rated as five ("good progress"). This rating is less than the six ("very good") that was given by the independent progress review team in March 2010 only because CCJAPIII's support program has not yet moved to include the new area of community-based corrections that was added to Component 5's objective in late 2009. No action on this additional sub-objective was included in CCJAPIII's 2010 Annual Plan.

The capacity of GDoP to identify and respond to prison management priorities, including improving the mental and physical health of prisoners, has been further strengthened in 2010. MoI committee has completed a review draft Correctional Law that has been endorsed by Minister of the Interior. The draft of law is now before the Council Ministers. Some progress in progressing strategic-planning capacity by GDoP's nomination of six GDoP staff in 2010 as GDoP master trainers in strategic planning. In 2009, these master trainers had received ToT training funded by CCJAPIII. GDoP's management capacity has been strengthened over time through its full involvement in the process of managing its work plan activity funded by CCJAPIII such as organising and conducting strategic-planning training and basic-prison-officer training, capital works e.g. coordination with MoH in respect of health post standards and construction; GDoP application of prison minimum standards for design and construction through engagement of its Office of Construction staff with capital works projects in all stages (design, tender, contract, management, monitoring and reporting) since 2009; contract management with NGO and private-sector sub-contractors delivering training and capital-work inputs. GDoP's upgrading of its prison database system, installed and used in 2010, incorporates two new separate databases for staff and prisoner health in addition to GDoP's existing basic database on prisoners.

GDoP's national database system can provide a wider range of new reports, including national, cross-prison reports and disaggregation of data by age group (juvenile/adult) as well as sex, which can be used by GDoP to improve the effectiveness of its management by improving planning, monitoring and reporting against its strategic objectives. The monitoring system for prison management has been strengthened in 2010 with the improved functioning of the Office of Inspections with CCJAPIII technical and financial assistance. In 2009, the inspections function did not exist, whereas in 2010, the Office of Inspections is now fully functional in implementing five out of 39 inspection standards in their prison visits.

GDoP has improved the quality, completeness, regularity and timeliness of its prison monthly reports so that, as of December 31 2010, it was possible to obtain complete set of records at national level. For pre-2010 prisoner-access-to-rehabilitation-service data, for example, CCJAPIII staff collected information from each partner prison and now it is also available at GDoP's head office so for the first time CCJAPIII did not visit each partner prison to collect prison statistics for the CCJAPIII Annual Report 2010.

In all partner prisons, over 2009 and 2010, conditions for prisoners in facilities that are part of GDoP's CCJAPIII-funded capital works program have progressively improved. In 2010, Battambang, Banteay Mean Chey and Kampong Cham have the new capacity to separate categories of prisoners (high, medium and low security; women and juveniles from adult males; male juveniles from female juveniles, adult females and adult males; female juveniles and female adults share cells) to ensure greater access to light and air-flow and provide greater opportunities to be out of cell alleviating the impact of overcrowding.

Physical and mental health needs of prisoners have been further addressed by GDoP in 2010 in partner prisons. GDoP has improved the prison health services through increased number of health posts upgraded and equipped to meet MoH minimum standards together with a range of other services delivered such as universal precautions training for prisoners and staff, TB and HIV detection and treatment and general medical

treatment. The scale of TB and HIV testing increased significantly in partner prisons between 2009 and 2010. TB tests increased from 1,007 in 2009 to 1,915 in 2010. HIV tests increased from 2,495 in 2009 to 3,310 in 2010.

GDoP through NGO service-providers such as HAGAR and Prison Fellowship (with CCJAPIII funding) has expanded its various services such as vocational training and counselling to support prisoner reintegration into communities after their release. Annual number of prisoners accessing rehabilitation programs in partner prisons increased from 2,473 in 2008, 3,207 in 2009 to 3,217 in 2010. The scale of this change is more understandable when viewed in the light of the annual number of prisoners accessing rehabilitation programs in all 24 prisons in Cambodia in 2007: only 1,610, mostly from CCJAPII partner prisons. Most of the prison garment industry program occurring in CC1, CC2, CC3 and Kandal prison was halted from September 2010 due to commercial conflict in using prisoners' labour, reducing the 2010 service-utilisation figure. However, only 170 women in CC2 working in garment industry have been adversely affected by the closure of garment industry in prison. Prison overcrowding associated with lack of land and facility has put more pressures on staff to focus more on consolidation of security and undermines the capacity to cooperate with partners in delivering prison rehabilitation programs.

CCJAPIII's support program has not yet moved to include the new area of community-based corrections that was added to Component 5's objective in late 2009. No action on this additional sub-objective was included in CCJAPIII's 2010 Annual Plan.

Performance at Activity Level

Component 5's performance at activity level is rated as five ("good progress") as all 21 of Component 5's 2010 work plan were implemented.

Sustainability Potential

The sustainability potential of CCJAPIII-supported improvements in GDoP is rated as four ("adequate progress"). The rating can be explained by the strengthened capacity of GDoP in a variety of functional areas such as strategic planning, monitoring, coordination, contract management, resource mobilisation etc. The agreement made between GDoP and MoH that MoH would accredit all prison health posts that met MoH minimum standards for MoH Health Posts ensures the sustainability of the prison health post operations through MoH financial and technical support. Proclamation of minimum standards for prison design and construction is likely to be approved by the MoI's Minister and thus become national GDoP policy. Stronger GDoP capacity of resource mobilisation and coordination is evident by the increased scale of NGOs in providing in-prison, pre-release, and post-release services to prisoners augur well for the continuation of the improvements to GDoP-managed services to prisoners occurring during CCJAPIII lifetime.

While GDoP's capacity to monitor and report on prison conditions and performance has been improved in a number of ways during CCJAPIII's first four years (including its upgraded database system; improved inspection function; improved quality, completeness, regularity and timeliness of prison monthly reports). However, still the GDoP planning and monitoring system needs to be strengthened in various ways such as use of the upgraded database system for decision-making and planning at operational and strategic levels, expanding the scope of Office of Inspection functions, development of an improved mechanism to circulate prison data across RGoC and other partner agencies.

RGoC is not yet in the position to fully financially and technically support its comprehensive Prison Reform Strategy nation-wide, ranging from capital works to prisoner health, rehabilitation and reintegration.

FLEXIBLE SUPPORT FACILITY

The Flexible Support Facility was developed as a tool that could allow flexibility in the allocation of funds, especially for emerging priorities that were not clear at the time of initial project implementation. Very positive feedback about the flexibility of the FSF mechanism and about what it enabled partner agencies to do was described in the 2008 annual report based on data gathered in the 2008 CCJAPIII Stakeholder Survey conducted by Domrei.

Annex A presents extracts from four NGO progress and completion reports describing changes catalysed by the FSF projects compiled by FSF Manager. The extracts show the kinds of changes that FSF NGO-implemented projects are bringing out and the kind of reports that NGO-implementers are submitting to FSF management.

The nine extracts document a variety of project outputs (knowledge change on various topics), outcomes (improved attitudes and behaviours; improvements to community support systems such as improved youth networks and improved community monitoring of illicit drug-dealing by people from outside the village) and even impact (such as reduced crime).

See Annex D for the FSF Financial Summary.

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

SUSTAINABILITY

This section on sustainability is designed to complement the analysis of the sustainability potential of component-specific reforms facilitated by each component presented in the ‘efficiency and effectiveness’ section above.

As noted earlier in this report, CCJAPIII’s *way of working* rates highly on consistency with Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action principles, all of which have a close empirical relationship with the sustainability and effectiveness of development assistance. All CCJAPIII’s components have been designed to mainstream and promote the main ‘AAA’ principles of ownership, partnership and accountability as documented in the ‘AAA’ section and all component sections in this report.

CCJAPIII’s *modus operandi* has not changed fundamentally between 2008 and 2010 but the main features are worth recapping here to underline the point that the promotion of sustainability and effectiveness are built into CCJAPIII’s routine structures and processes.

CCJAPIII’s central management structures and work processes rate highly on the ‘promoting country ownership’ principle of the Accra Agenda for Action. CCJAPIII has a Governing Board (called a “National Management Board”) with representatives from Cambodian justice-sector partners and AusAID. CCJAPIII is planned on an annual basis with activities directly linked to the strategic goals and annual priorities of its justice-sector partners. CCJAPIII annual activities are part of the annual plans of its partners. CCJAPIII’s Program Partnering Approach was explicitly designed to promote country ownership of the program and has been successful in achieving this aim. The governance arrangements, including the NMB’s role in approving proposals to CCJAPIII’s Flexible Support Fund (FSF), have ensured strong ownership and also strong commitment from the RGoC. The NMB has an important management function as well as a broader strategic overview function.

CCJAPIII's way of working includes promoting inclusive partnerships (second key 'AAA' principle) with government (e.g. NMB; MoI agencies; MoJ, CENAT, NCHADS) and NGOs (16 NGOs in Component Five alone and 16 FSF grants to NGOs) and private sector (Domrei, research agency) and multilateral agencies (UNICEF, OHCHR). In 2009, CCJAPIII brought in three NGOs [into providing services to GDoP]; a fourth one was working with legal aid for juveniles [charged with crimes] and is now working with women in prison. The activities of the first three NGOs were funded by FSF under CCJAPIII's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and the fourth was also funded by FSF. None of these NGOs had been working with prisons before. [Emphasis added.]¹ At CCJAPIII's suggestion, NGOs had been invited for the first time to the 2008 National Conference of GDoP. The inclusion of civil society representatives – as partners – was a paradigm change from the 'silo' model held by GDoP and other ministries wherein government and NGOs sit in separate trenches, more like antagonists than partners.

This model is prevalent in many societies and erosion of the model takes time and effort and skilful mediation by agents like CCJAPIII. NGOs now participate in National Conference of GDoP (2008 and 2009), the newly instituted Six Monthly Prison Workshops and the newly instituted Quarterly CC2 NGO Forums. CCJAP III facilitated GDoP's initiation of these three new regular, inclusive fora. Component 5 alone advises, supports and collaborates with 16 NGOs, three multilateral agencies (ICRC, UNICEF and OHCHR), one non-GOA bilateral agency (Order of Malta) and three non-justice RGoC agencies (MoH, NCHADS and CENAT) in improving prison services to male and female prisoners. Update with Both

Consistent with the third 'AAA' principle, CCJAPIII's own M&E Framework is designed to support and rely on justice-sector agencies' own information systems. For example, 18 of CCJAPIII's 19 component-level indicators utilise RGoC data. However, the RGoC M&E data provides information mostly at the output level. This is adequate from the counterpart agencies' perspective for their day to day management purpose. CCJAPIII uses the data to inform its analysis and reporting on the outcome level. The timeliness, regularity, and accuracy of the data generated from the current justice sector agencies and its utility remains one of the challenging issues that require further improvement. The choice of CCJAPIII indicators was influenced by the (following) criteria of having an indicator set that:

- Tracked key changes in partner agency performance and systems.
- Improved partner-agency information systems.
- Provided 20 potential 'health of justice sector' monitoring indicators for possible inclusion in second phase of the Law & Justice Reform Strategy's Indicator Monitoring System (IMS).
- Enabled tracking of key outcomes occurring in CCJAPIII focus areas.

As noted earlier, CCJAPIII's M&E of its funded CPCS projects had been further strengthened in 2009 to use MoP/CDPD data systems and MoP data collectors such as DFTs and PFTs and in the process to improve the coverage of MoP's CDPD and strengthen MoP's CPCS data collection system and in 2010, data on CCJAPIII-supported CPCS were fully entered and integrated into MoP's CDPD improving the completeness of the CDPD data set and its improving its utility as a monitoring and planning tool by RGoC and international partners. Since 2008, CCJAPIII has been progressively improving its own M&E of its funded CPCS projects but doing so in a way that effectively and sustainably builds RGoC capacity at different governmental levels first and foremost.

A sign of progress in CCJAPIII's roll-out of effective and sustainable change is its increased use of Training of local Trainers (ToTs) in 2009 and 2010 to enable local trainers to take over from international trainers. In 2008, CCJAPIII had only supported the training and use ToTs in prisons.

¹ Cheryl Clay, CCJAPIII Prisons Adviser, interviewed for CCJAPIII 2008 Stakeholder Survey, January 2009.

Another sign of progress on sustainability is that the scope and potential impact of two CCJAPIII interventions have moved beyond very small, localised pilots (in the case of community policing and CDCA) and have become ‘nationalised’, that is, accepted as national policy. In these cases, CNP has outpaced and exceeded the expectations of both CCJAPIII and the independent review team in March 2010 that stated “The project works mainly through piloting activities in selected geographical areas. Impact is therefore only expected on a demonstration basis. Against that standard, there have been important demonstration results in both the prisons and the CPCS components, but no visible impact yet in other components”.

In addition, the minimum standards for prison design and construction have been agreed by GDoP, UNOHCHR, ICRC and CCJAPIII and these standards have not only been used for all CCJAPIII-supported capital works in partner provinces but have been used in all capital works related to prisons in 2010 and have been presented as a Prakas that supports the draft correctional law (CCJAPIII QAI, December 2010, prepared by AusAID). This is another example of the nationalisation of CCJAPIII’s influence beyond its initial partner sites. Also a modified version of the Model Court register developed with CCJAPIII’s support has become institutionalised as the national template for criminal court registers.

As noted approvingly in the sustainability section of AusAID’s QAI report of December 2010 (p.7) a different dimension of CCJAPIII’s ‘nationalisation’ achievements, that of replacing international advisers by national advisers, among other reasons, to improve in-country retention of CCJAPIII knowledge, experience and skills-development:

“CCJAPIII has further implemented the more cost-effective approach through ‘nationalising’ its advisers by continue to replace the international adviser positions with national advisers. The recent reduction of an international Deputy Team Leader has enabled CCJAPIII to recruit two National Deputy Team Leaders and upgrade three national senior project officers to national advisers.”

Rather than repeating specific examples of CCJAPIII’s sustainable way of working from earlier in this report, it is worth paraphrasing the remarks of several 2008 survey respondents who compared the *modus operandi* of CCJAPII and CCJAPIII: “In the past, RGoC asked for help and *CCJAPII* implemented. Now, RGoC asks *CCJAPIII* for advice and RGoC implements”. This kind of remark suggests a positive paradigm change in the way that CCJAPIII and its partners work together and applies to the whole of CCJAPIII’s lifetime.

Overall, CCJAPIII’s sustainability potential is rated at four in the light of component-specific comments and because LJR agencies are not yet in a position to fully fund the reform program supported by CCJAPIII and other international partners. The independent progress review team in March 2010 was probably making a similar point by saying that “sustainability in the strict financial sense is not achievable” (at p. 24). However, CCJAPIII has catalysed many benefits across all components that are likely to continue and are described in the sections on ‘efficiency and effectiveness’ and ‘sustainability’.

HIV/AIDS

The first cross-cutting theme is CCJAPIII’s support to the national HIVAIDS response. CCJAPIII’s HIV Strategy was developed in the second half of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. Before this, CCJAPIII did not have a clear HIV direction or strategy. Action was reported on three of the four result areas that were considered by component teams as still relevant to their components. These actions and the result areas are listed in CCJAPIII’s HIV Strategy presented in its Baseline Data File under ‘HIV’.

Component 5 has been the main driver of HIV-related action in 2010, as in previous years, exemplified in the following list of activities conducted to support the national HIV/STI response:

- CCJAP participating in HIV multi-agency meetings facilitated by ICRC and GDoP. ICRC now taking lead role in coordinating response to HIV in prisons.
- Total of 37 prison medical staff trained on awareness, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS by NCHADS with supported from CCJAP.
- Upgrading of four prison health posts in 2010 to meet the MoH health post minimum standards means that these prison health posts are eligible for MoH training and equipment relating to diagnosis, treatment and care in respect of HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmissible infections (STIs), TB as well as other communicable diseases (such as scabies) and non-communicable diseases (such as beriberi). MoH's agreement to accredit all prison health posts that met MoH health-post standards in 2009 remains the most significant contribution to the national HIV response made by CCJAPIII over its project lifetime to date.
- Further IT support provided to Office of Health to develop health database that was completed and implemented in the second half of 2010.
- Supported the training by the Office of Health with NCHADS and CENAT to deliver universal precautions and TB counselling skills training to prisoners at CCs and 3 partner prisons (Kandal, Kampong Cham and Battambang) in total 460 (39F) prisoners trained.
- Universal Precautions training now included in basic training program for all new prison guards and the Secretary of State has signed and approved the program.
- In 2009, Component 3 supported the development of a proposal to assist HAARP to provide training on dangers of dealing with, and searching, suspected drug users. CNP considered the proposal to pilot the intervention in KPC and decided not to proceed as it was already receiving support from other HIV specialist NGOs in KPC.

Component 5 implemented three of the four recommendations made in CCJAPIII's HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Strategy.

The second HIV recommendation applying to Component 3 ("Provide required support to HAARP and for the CNP HIV/AIDS Strategy in CCJAP partner provinces to ensure Police are trained in harm reduction") was not applicable in 2010. No action for CCJAPIII and CNP was required as the recommendation was fully implemented by HAARP as a separate initiative.

CCJAPIII implemented three of the three recommendations that remained clearly relevant and applicable to the component allocated responsibility for the activity (Component 5). As suggested in CCJAPIII's 2009 Annual Report, 10 HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Strategy recommendations presented in the gender sheet of CCJAPIII's Baseline Data File require reviewing and updating in the light of changing circumstances and responsibilities. Given that this is the final year of CCJAPIII, this review should be a part of the design work for the next phase (in the event that another phase is planned).

GENDER

The implementation of CCJAPIII's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (GMS) commenced in May 2008. All operational components apart from component one were responsible for implementing activities under the GMS and all such components made progress on their gender action areas in 2009 and 2010. Of the 12

currently applicable result areas specified in CCJAPIII's GMS, progress on 11 areas was reported in CCJAPIII's Baseline Data File ("Gender" spread sheet).

Gender- The CCJAP Gender Strategy (2007) outlined strategies such as 1. Identify barriers of women representation and participation 2. Introduce equitable promotion measures 3. Provide additional tailored training and include in counterpart organisations. Utilising this strategy, each component included gender activities into their AP, then via constant engagement with key groups (Gender Working Groups) within the counterparts ministries and National Departments, CCJAP were instrumental in gaining support for gender specific activities be included in the Department Strategic and Annual plans, supported and endorsed within the Cambodian Government framework. The gender activities then fed down into the sub national levels.

By ensuring the CCJAP Gender strategy aligned with our counterpart plans, activities such as forums, gender specific training and gender information distribution could occur. As a result, "Gender" had a voice within the Ministry Departments and more importantly a reporting line to the decisions makers of the organisations, for example, the CNP Commissioner General. Key results have been the recent promotion of the first female Deputy Commissioner in the CNP, after 12 months of feeding the success of CCJAP funded "Gender" related activities/information to the national level. The Gender related activities do meet the needs of women, men, boys and girls in that by supporting and targeting gender related activities in a department, more women are recruited, and over time when given capacity development opportunities, gain positions of influence. As women and children represent the majority of vulnerable groups, having greater representation of women in a department at all levels assists in providing more effective service to the groups. For example, women prison officers are more effective in responding to women prisoners' needs and health related issues. Other benefits for having more women police officers are that they are in a better position to talk to victims of sexual assault and gain the victims vital evidence.

The main gender-related highlights from 2010 were:

- All CPCS support staff trained in gender through the DOLA gender manual. Staff has now had two years practical experience at identifying and implementing gender related activities for the CIP. A decision was made not to progress with an additional training component.
- The number of community clients participating in CCJAPIII-funded gender-related CPCS projects increased substantially each year between 2008 and 2010, from 459 in 2008 and 7,251 in 2009 to 11,136 in 2010.
- GWG Strategic Plan 2009-2014 developed by CNP GWG.
- 2011 GWG AP developed by CNP GWG with a budget.
- Two CNP Police Women's forums held in two partner provinces with 45 CNP staff at each facilitated by NGO VBNK.
- Two-day training by NGO GAD/C for 22 CNP GWG to scope/research "police & gender" manual.
- Final two policewomen's forums held in two partner provinces - 45 CNP staff at each (three women and two men from each province) facilitated by NGO VBNK. NGO report with recommendations from forums received. "Gender and Policing" manual completed by the local NGO, GAD/C.
- Minister of Justice has assigned Gender Focal Points for MoJ and Provincial-Municipal Courts on 18 January 2010 for implementation of Gender activities from the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (GMAP) as per objective 2.3 of the GMAP.

- MoJ Strategic Plan 2010-2013 completed. Objective 2.5 'Strengthen gender equality in justice sector'. Assigned gender focal points responsible for implementation of this objective and develop a budget plan to support the GMAP.
- Kandal court is no longer a suitable pilot court register. MoJ Model Court Working group has now developed the court registers and planned to implement in early 2011. The registers will improve sex-disaggregated data management system in the Courts. In the second half of 2010, planning was still continuing through the MoJ Model Court Working group to implement the court registers as planned.
- CCJAPIII designed and provided a better access for vulnerable people such as women and juvenile people in the new court facilities supported by CCJAPIII. The new design included male and female holding cells, interview rooms, toilets, video camera, and ramp for disabled people.
- New court facilities in Battambang and Prey Veng due to be opened by the end of December 2010. New court facilities in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham are due to be opened early 2011.
- CCJAPIII participated in the joint working group of MoJ and MoWA to draft the court forms for protection orders. To date the two draft forms completed and waiting for comment and approval from working group.
- GWG master trainers completed training for prison staff at KPT, KPC and BMC prisons as the master trainers. First time with no GAD/C backstop support. GWG trainers delivered gender training to new recruit training course.
- GWG leading White Ribbon campaign activities at CC3 with GAD/C. Further training on Gender and Imprisonment at CC1, CC2, Prey Veng and Battambang prisons by master trainers only. This is first time providing training without NGO support.
- Gender training now included in basic training program for all new prison guards. Program has been signed and agreed to by Sec of State.
- Gender and Imprisonment manual updated and completed. This item now completed. No further action.
- The Minimum standards now presented as a Prakas attached to the draft correctional law. Standards are now being used in all new facilities including separate of women and juveniles from adult male prisoners.
- Draft Corrections law reviewed through Mol working group and Council of Ministers. In the second half of 2010, the draft corrections law progressed through the senior ministers working group. As of December 2010, it was the draft law was being prepared for representation to the Council of Ministers.

Table 1: CCJAPIII's Contribution to Gender Equality

| Themes | | AusAID Suggested Outcomes | Comments |
|----------------------|--------|--|---|
| Public Sector Reform | Access | Strengthened capacity of women to participate in the civil service, particularly in technical, professional, administrative and managerial | CCJAPIII Annual Stakeholder Survey for 2008 found evidence of gender-related attitude change on recruitment on part of the Director-General, General Department of Prisons and a reported increase in female recruitment in prisons. "We have some change because before we have male staff but now, we have some female staff (in prisons). In Kandal province they have one female staff member. Before, I had visited in the district, I saw 19 staff members are male, while I asked why |

| Themes | | AusAID Suggested Outcomes | Comments |
|-----------------|--------|--|--|
| | | positions | <p>didn't they have female staff? They said that, they couldn't select. In fact, they don't want to select female staff. Before men are stronger than woman, because we put pressure on women to work less than men, because women have to serve husbands. It means that they criticise women."</p> <p>Source: Mrs. Ros Sopheap, Executive Director Gender and Development Cambodia, cited in CCJAPIII Annual Stakeholder Survey Report for 2008, p. 5</p> <p>The number of females in senior GDoP positions increased from five in 2008, nine in 2009 and thirty one in 2010. The work of the GWG and the GDoP Gender Action Plan have contributed to the increase in number of females in senior positions at national and provincial levels as a result of improved promotion of females itself a reflection of improved recognition of women's capacity and contribution among GDoP management and prison staff.</p> |
| | | Improved services at local level for women and men that respond to their different needs, priorities and interests | <p>The CCJAPIII-supported Crime Prevention and Community Safety program constituted an improved service at local level for male and female community members of varying ages. Funding and technical assistance was provided to Commune Councils to assist them to develop their own CPCS-related proposals on security and gender for submission to RGoC's Commune Investment Program (CIP). The CIP process under NCDD technical support has structured in such a way to promote equality of women's involvement by having one man and one woman representatives from each village within respective commune to be members of planning decision body known as commune/sangkat planning and budgeting committee (PBC). As a result, the number of security and gender projects proposed by communes themselves and supported by CCJAPIII increased from 24 to 97 between 2008 and 2009. The number of community members reached by these projects increased greatly too over the same period and figures was presented earlier in this report.</p> |
| law and Justice | Access | Support services to women and girls, men and boys whose rights have been violated, particularly in the area of gender-based violence | <p>In 2008, the way that domestic violence was understood in the community was beginning to change as a result of CCJAPIII-supported CPCS activities. Changing attitudes away from previous community understanding about domestic violence being a family problem that outsiders can't intervene in is a very significant result. Two community-level attitude changes identified by CCJAPIII Annual Stakeholder Survey for 2008 was "An awareness that domestic violence is not an internal problem and that it is OK to intervene" and "An awareness that crime and domestic violence may be caused by economic circumstances". The survey report included a quote from that pointed to both dimensions of community attitude change, as well as a third dimension, reported cessation of domestic violence in some families:</p> <p>"In my family there was a reduction of domestic violence because, we stopped using violence. With pig raising we are too</p> |

| Themes | AusAID Suggested Outcomes | Comments |
|--------|---------------------------|--|
| | | <p>busy so we don't have time to have arguments. I didn't join in Domestic Violence training but my wife joined, and my wife told me, explained to me, now I change. And I saw my wife provided advice and education to the neighbours. I saw my wife can facilitate for others. Before when I saw some family have argument, I did not allow my wife to help with that family. But now, I think that, it is good to stop them.</p> <p>Mr. Min Samnang, Beneficiary, Gender/Pig raising skills training, Kandal, quoted in CCJAPIII Annual Stakeholder Survey for 2008, p. 24.</p> <p>Another quote illustrating that domestic, violent behaviour is starting to change in some families:</p> <p>"Before I knew, I didn't care, kick is kick and hit is a hit. Domestic violence always happened in my family. But now when we have violence, I have o think carefully. I understand that domestic violence isn't profitable. Now, the neighbors have complimented my family that my family has stopped arguing when we got education. So I am very happy."</p> <p>Source: Mr. Min Samnang, Beneficiary, Spean Thmor Commune</p> <p>"Before, officers didn't care what they did, but now, officers have materials and more technical knowledge so that they pay much attention and have motivation to work. Now, they visit villagers directly, so that, they can make plans for 2009. Before, they sit in the office to make plan. Right now, they visit villagers to find out what they need directly.</p> <p>Source: Mrs. Leng Rim, Deputy Director of Womens Affairs, Kandal</p> <p>While there was some evidence in 2008 that some individual DV perpetrators were changing their behaviour, there is evidence of more widespread reduction in domestic violence in 2009. Domrei's draft qualitative-survey report (Jan 2010) notes that "The most commonly identified significant changes were a reduction in domestic violence and increased security that is a result of the reduced violence previously attributed to gang activities" (p.57). The following quote was cited in the report: "Since CCJAPIII supported training domestic violence problems have reduced in the village as both men and women know strategies to use" (p.50). PADV internal evaluation of its domestic-violence education program, funded by FSF, found that: "As a result, we find that most of the community people understand effect and root cause of domestic violence; they understand the domestic violence is social issues and the local authorities fulfil their roles in settling the domestic violence whenever it happens and assist victims. The domestic violence in the target areas decreases." (See Annex A for more information).</p> <p>CCJAPIII's 2008 annual report also noted that CCJAPIII also taught</p> |

| Themes | | AusAID Suggested Outcomes | Comments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|----|----|------|-------|------|-----|-----|----|----|------|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | | | <p>community members where crime victims could seek legal and social assistance, including from NGOs: “[CCJAPIII] Informing people about finding assistance from NGOs too” (Domrei survey report, p. 26.)</p> <p>In 2009, CCJAPIII started to fund projects that provided support services to victims of domestic violence through both FSF (one project run by LSCW described in Annex A) and through its CPCS program. For the first time, CCJAPIII-supported CPCS projects assisted female victims of domestic violence and other vulnerable females to improve their economic and social position through training in sewing/tailoring, make-up/hairdressing, pig raising and fish-raising. These three types of project reached 68 adult females and six female youth (15-30 years) while including nine adult males and seven male youth. Sewing projects were targeted specifically for victims of domestic violence and these projects reached 33 adult females and two female youth.</p> <p>An item in CCJAPIII’s GMS “Development of a coordinated and gender sensitive response for the management of victims of rape, sexual assault and DV through pilot initiative at Kandal” has been dropped as “No longer an activity in Annual plans. Beyond the scope of the current project Concerns about police capacity and victim support options.” Extract from CCJAPIII Baseline Data File.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Women’s Rights | Increased awareness of legal and human rights by women, men, girls and boys | <p>CCJAPIII Annual Stakeholder Survey Report for 2008 identified improved community awareness of legal rights and responsibilities and support options. The number of community members participating in CCJAPIII-supported projects focusing on human/legal rights and responsibilities increased from 418 people in 2008 to 26,203 in 2009 to 38,741 in 2010. Partner commune CPCS projects targeted youth much more strongly in 2010 for human-legal rights subjects than in previous two years. In these years there were nine types of legal/human projects, for example, ‘penal and civil law dissemination’, ‘law against domestic violence dissemination’, ‘women and men’s roles and rights dissemination’, women and children’s rights dissemination’, ‘drug law dissemination’, ‘law against trafficking dissemination’ etc.</p> <table><tr><th>All human and legal rights projects</th><th>Adult male</th><th>Adult female</th><th>Youth male</th><th>Youth female</th><th>Boys</th><th>Girls</th></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>15307</td><td>8926</td><td>9426</td><td>5043</td><td>24</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>16973</td><td>8072</td><td>704</td><td>409</td><td>30</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>255</td><td>133</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> | All human and legal rights projects | Adult male | Adult female | Youth male | Youth female | Boys | Girls | 2010 | 15307 | 8926 | 9426 | 5043 | 24 | 15 | 2009 | 16973 | 8072 | 704 | 409 | 30 | 15 | 2008 | 255 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All human and legal rights projects | Adult male | Adult female | Youth male | Youth female | Boys | Girls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 15307 | 8926 | 9426 | 5043 | 24 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | 16973 | 8072 | 704 | 409 | 30 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 255 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gender Capacity Building | Strengthened civil society organisations that effectively | CCJAPIII has strengthened the access of civil society organisations to government justice sector agencies, access that was formerly denied or minimal. Examples include Gender and Development Cambodia (GAD/C) and HAGAR, two specialist gender agencies. CCJAPIII in 2010 continued its | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Themes | | AusAID Suggested Outcomes | Comments |
|--------|--|---|---|
| | | advocate for women's rights | support for these two agencies. |
| | | Strengthened capacity of the law and justice sector to provide equitable treatment and fair outcomes to both women, men, boys and girls | CCJAPIII is contributing to the strengthening of justice sector to provide equitable outcomes, inter alia, through its work of improving court registers to enable monitoring and reduction of excessive pre-trial detention and excessive time in custody for Appeal Court appellants. In December 2010, the total number of EPTD cases (196) in partner provinces was slightly lower than in the baseline year December, 2007 (198) and the number of EPTD involving juvenile males reduced from 85 in 2007 to 21 in 2010. An extraordinary reduction occurred in cases of excessive custody cases in Court of Appeals from 354 cases in 2008 to zero cases in 2009 and 2010 through impact of the new alert system for excessive pre-trial detention (whereby potential EPTD cases are given top priority for court hearings) incorporated in the new Court of Appeals database system. Case backlog has also reduced significantly in the Court of Appeals and details are given in the Component 4 section. |
| | | Strengthened capacity of law and justice agencies to consult with female and male stakeholders | Feedback from 2008 survey respondents, viewed as a whole, indicated that CCJAPIII had significantly improved the quality and quantity of inter-organisational consultation, linkages and cooperation between its government partners and NGOs and community members. Evidence presented in this 2009 report indicates that CCJAPIII is continuing to support government-civil society dialogue in planning and reviewing (e.g. C5 examples above). For example, CCJAPIII supported the first national workshop specifically for GDoP, other government agencies and NGOs, including MoSAVY, to collaboratively review GDoP progress and offer assistance in the second half of 2009. CCJAPIII has also continued to promote government-civil society partnerships in implementation, such as promoted involvement of NGOs through FSF and other mechanisms in providing health, legal, education and rehabilitation programs to prisoners and staff of partner GDoP prisons (examples above and below). Evidence of CCJAPIII's progress on fostering of government-civil society consultative and operational partnerships in 2010 for all components apart from Component 4 is given in the 'Efficiency and Effectiveness' section of this report. Component 1, for example, expanded its government-civil society consultation workshops from four provinces (2009) to an additional two provinces in 2010. |

Juvenile Justice

CCJAPIII's made reasonable progress on implementing its juvenile-justice strategy. Action was taken on fifteen of 20 result areas. The main highlights relating to CCJAPIII's progress on advancing juvenile justice and services to youth in 2010 were:

- Govt-Civil society dialogue workshops were held in Battambang and Siem Reap. The prosecutor from Battambang mentioned that international convention on child rights is applied for juveniles under 16 years old.
- The number of male and female youth reached by CPCS projects supported by CCJAPIII significantly increased between 2008 and 2010. The number of male youth accessing CPCS services increased from 130 in 2008 to 2,786 in 2009 to 9,426 in 2010. The number of female youth accessing CPCS services also substantially increased from 0 in 2008 to 1,117 in 2009 to 5,043 in 2010.
- Review of CNP Head Office and provincial level offices structure to provide a focus on juvenile offenders could not be progressed, as the Police Act has not yet been enacted.
- Initial slow progress by CNP Crime Data Working Group. Action Plan approved. IT contractors finalised the structure of the computerised data base and the crime data collection form re-fined numerous times to include crime types involving women and children.
- Crime data pilot commenced in BB, computerised data base demonstrated and approved, crime data collection form approved and tested in pilot commune; 14 crime types targeted including assaults, rapes and domestic violence as these often involve women and children. Plans for Data Base to go national in 2011 with support from AFP/AusAID and CNP. CG has given direction to all 24 provinces to implement.
- Crime data Collection Consultation with MoWA, GTZ, SSC, LEASECT and MoI resulted in more detailed data collection focus for the Crime Data Collection and Analysis (CDCA) system.
- In the first half of 2010, the draft MoJ Strategic Plan was finalized by the working Group and submitted to the Minister for approval and signature in 30 April 2010. MoSAVY Prakas on establishment of Government working group to plan for implementing a Secretariat of Child Justice approved Feb 2010. In the second half of 2010, this strategic plan was provided to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and is being used as the basis for discussions on 2011 funding and the development of ministry activity plans. Final plan has no objectives in relation to the CJWG. UNICEF continuing to support the establishment of the Child Justice Secretariat.
- In the first half of 2010, MoJ Working Group developed the court administration protocol and finalised a draft. In the second half of 2010, the draft protocol has been edited and changed to the Prakas on Court Administration. Discussion on the contents and format is continuing. When this document is approved, it will be used as the standard to monitor the court performance.
- In the first half of 2010, the draft law on Juvenile justice was finalised by the MoJ Child Justice Working Group and submitted to the Council of Jurist at the Council of Ministers. The Council of Jurists finalised its review on September 2010 and Submitted to ECOSOCC (Economic, Social and Cultural Council) at the Council of Ministers. ECOSOCC finalised its review on 2 Oct 2010. Ministry of Social Affair planned to conduct a National Consultative Workshop on Draft JJ Law on 13-14 December 2010 inviting the members of the Senate, National Assembly, Senior Government and development partners.
- New court registers are being developed by the Model Court Working Group and planned to implement in early 2011 for all courts.
- CCJAPIII and MoJ continue to engage the PCP meetings in partner provinces. PCP meetings will improve the release of judgments in timely manner.
- Under Secretary of State HE Ith Rady has undertaken a review of 4 partner provincial courts to determine the number of outstanding judgments. Data not yet complete. It is planned to use this data in PCP meetings to assist in reducing the number of outstanding judgments.
- CCJAPIII national courts adviser attended meetings of the Model Court Working Group and raised issues regarding juvenile justice for consideration by MCWG.

- In the first half of 2010, Component 5 continued its representation on the Child Justice working group. GDoP continuing to publish annual reports with juvenile data. Draft Corrections law reviewed through Mol working group and Council of Ministers.
- In the second half of 2010, Draft corrections law progressed through the senior ministers working group. Now being prepared for representation to Council of Ministers.
- Training program for new prison guards agreed to by Sec of State. Developed by GDoP working group with support from CCJAP and OHCHR. No capacity to include juvenile justice training in the new training package.
- In first half of 2010, new juvenile accommodation and internal security fencing based on GDoP design standards ensuring separation from adults completed at Battambang prison. Security fencing and renovations to Banteay Meanchey prison to ensure separation and access to light and ventilation. In second half of year, new accommodation and fencing commenced at K Thom and K Cham prisons. Prey Veng prison designs agreed. Building commencement being negotiated.
- In first half of 2010, Plans developed for specialist juvenile facility at CC4. Implementation of MOUs between NGOs and GDoP to strengthen commitment and responsibilities. In second half of year, Annual NGO/GDoP workshop held July 2010. Ongoing FSF funding to support PFC Prisoner Reintegration Project (formerly known as Blue Gate House).

A further window of opportunity has opened with the RGoC passing the Anti Corruption Law and the formation of an Anti Corruption Unit. CCJAPIII will take advantage of this and commence dialogue with the Unit as soon as possible.

Disability

This is the first CCJAPIII Annual Report that includes the cross-cutting issue of disability. CCJAPIII does not have a separate 'disability' strategy.

Commencing 2010, CCJAPIII included an access ramp & public toilet accessible to people with disabilities in prison standard design, community police post, judicial police building and combination court facilities building. As a result, handrail installation in toilet area and concreted slab for wheel chair were constructed at CC3, Battambang and Prey Veng prisons and a concreted slab for wheel chair was constructed at Kampong Thom prison. The total number of prisoners with disability across correctional centres and prisons in partner provinces as of February 2011 is 90 (male: 85, female: 4, juvenile male: 1).

Anti-Corruption

CCJAPIII has focused on working with and aligning to government systems, across all components. Whilst Anti-Corruption seems to remain a very sensitive issue, CCJAPIII's focus to strengthening government systems continues in the following areas:

- Participation of the Anti-Corruption; Technical Working Group and Informal Donor Working Group.
- In partner provinces working with Ex-Com Finance Units and other Units in: the implementation and management of (project supported) CPCS activities (Kandal, Battambang and Prey Veng and planned for Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham).

- Strengthening national systems to improve organisational transparency and accountability such as courts registers, developing the Court of Appeal Data Base and through developing Model Court plans.
- Planned institutional support and capacity building activities within: General Inspectorate of the MoJ (scoping only); and, Office of Inspection (within the GDoP).
- Strengthen support to the development of agency specific monitoring and evaluation indicators that measure improved standards and governance (particularly for the IMS and within partner provinces).
- FSF funding approved for a STA Inspections Specialist to assist GDoP in establishing an Inspections function within the organisation.

Through this proposed approach CCJAPIII needs to further invest in those areas that will: improve capacity of Inspectorate agencies (MoJ and GDoP) to undertake their oversight roles to improve governance and standards; improve systems and processes such as courts registers and expand to Model Court provinces, develop and establish a CNP audit function for forensic equipment and consumables, strengthen financial management within Ex-Com Finance Units and support the improvement of correctional standards and operational practices

Risk Management

CCJAP's revised Risk Management Matrix and proposed treatments are considered and attached at Annex D Project Risk Matrix. CCJAP maintains quarterly reviews of the Project Risk Matrix, ensuring a vigilant focus on an ongoing basis. Risks and constraints have been discussed during the body of this report.