
CAMBODIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE PROJECT PHASE III

Annual Performance
Report: January to
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ACRYNOMS

ACU	Anti-Corruption Unit
ADHOC	Cambodia Human Rights and Development Association
ADR	Alternate Dispute Resolution
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGD	Attorney-General Department
AHEAD	Action for Health Development
AP	Annual Plan
ARV	Anti-Retro Viral
BAKC	The Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia
BAT	Battambang Province
BMC	Banteay Mean Chey Province
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Correctional Centre
CCJAPIII	Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project, Phase III
CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
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
CIP	Commune Investment Program
CLJR	Council for Legal & Judicial Reform
CNP	Cambodia National Police
COJ	Council for Jurist
CP	Community Policing
CPCS	Crime Prevention & Community Safety
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSI	Crime Scene Investigation
D&D	Decentralization and Deconcentration
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DIHR	Danish Institute of Human Rights

DP	Development Partners
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
EWMI	East West Management Institute
ExCom	Executive Committee
FHI	Family Health International
FSF	Flexible Support Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
GAD/C	Gender and Development Cambodia
GDOP	General Department of Prison
GMAG	Gender Mainstreaming Action Group
GOA	Government of Australia
GS	General Secretariat
GWG	Gender Working Group
HLWG	High Level Working Group on Model Courts
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IMS	Indicator Monitoring System
IOs	International Organizations
IP3	Implementing Plan for First 3 Years of NCDD
IPR	Independent Performance Review
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJWG	Juvenile Justice Working Group
JMIs	Joint Monitoring Indicators
KAM	Kampot Province
KCH	Kampong Chhnang Province
KDL	Kandal Province
KNK	Children Without Border (Kokkyo naki Kodomatachi)
KPC	Kampong Cham Province
KPS	Kampong Speu Province
KPT	Kampong Thom Province
KRT	Kratie Province
L&JRS	Legal & Judicial Reform Strategy
LJR	Legal and Judicial Reform

LAC	Legal Aid Cambodia
LAVALA	Grapes for Humanity Canada
LCSW	Legal Support for Children and Women
LICADHO	Cambodia League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights
MCWG	Model Court Working Group
MEF	Ministry of Economy & Finance
MKR	Mundulkiri Province
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MOSAVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation
MOWVA	Ministry of Women and Veteran Affaire
MSF	Medecin Sans Frontiers (Doctors Without Borders)
NCDD	National Committee for Decentralization and De-concentration
NCHADS	National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STDs
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NMB	National Management Board
NREM	Natural Resource and Environment Management
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PADV	Project Against Domestic Violence in Phnom Penh
PBC	Planning and Budgeting Committee
PCP	Police Courts Prisons (provincial meetings)
DPAM	District Priority Activity Matrix
PFS	Prison Fellowship
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
PVH	Preah Vihear Province
QAI	Quality at Implementation
RAJP	Royal Academy for Judicial Professions
RAT	Ratanakiri Province
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SPPCS	Strengthening Police Post for Community Safety
SMPR	Six-month Performance Report
SRP	Siem Reap Province
STG	Stung Treng Province
STI	Sexual Transmissible Infection
TA	Technical Assistance
TAK	Takeo Province
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Direct Observation Treatment Service
TOT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	US Agency for International Development
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. However, it has been amended to extend the project for another 8 months in 2012. Therefore the project completion is due September 30, 2012.

This fifth Annual Performance Report (APR) addresses the project's own monitoring and assessment of progress towards objectives between 1st January 2011 and 31st December 2011.

The report was prepared with data input from project advisers and key counterparts at national and provincial levels based on the agreed performance indicators of the 2011 Annual Plan Logical Framework (Annex A). The analysis was undertaken independently by CCJAPIII team.

The layout of this report is slightly modified from last year's report and is structured as follows:

- Executive Summary: Summarise the project progress by component including capital works
- Introduction: Provide project background, purpose and goal
- Efficiency and Effectiveness: Report on project progress of each component against its performance indicators at output and objective levels, the sustainability potential of the result achieved, the challenges and the rating of the project performance using QAI scale. This section also reports on the cross-cutting progress and issues such as HIV AIDS, gender, juvenile justice, anti-corruption, and disabilities.
- Flexible Support Facility
- Capital Works
- Risk Management
- Conclusion

Legal and Judicial Reform Support

The LJR component has made some progress toward achieving its expected objective. The progress includes a one step forward in the implementation of the Indicator Monitoring System (IMS) with financial contribution from DANIDA through CCJAPIII. A letter was issued by the Council of Minister to form 15 focal points from MOI, MOJ, MOC, RAJP, COJ and GS of Council of Ministers to work in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform on IMS Legal and Judicial Reform. The IMS guideline/module (basic principles not yet discussed on the performance indicators and data framework for IMS) was developed and two training sessions were organized for GS-CLJR officials and focal points from concerned ministries respectively. Although progress has been made, successful completion of the IMS remains uncertain as there is a wide range of work to be accomplished before the IMS can be operationalized.

The GS-CLJR has strengthened its communication strategies by upgrading its website with a number of additional applications and tools. Five provincial forums were organised by GL-CLJR with 400 participants from the commune councils, police posts, district police inspectors, gendarmeries, district governors, provincial departments, provincial councils, human rights NGOs and private lawyers. Reports on issues raised were prepared and distributed to stakeholders involved in the sector at both national and sub-national levels.

The Compendium of Judicial Services has been completed and now ready for printing. Copies of the Compendium will be made available for commune councillors and stakeholders for further dissemination to the people at the communes. The main purpose of this Compendium is to simplify and disseminate the service standard of public service in Cambodia to the communities so that the communities are better aware of the legal procedures.

Crime Prevention and Community Safety

Substantial progress has been made on Crime Prevention and Community Safety (CPCS) toward the attainment of its objective in 2011. Evidences of progresses include: CPCS program has been institutionalized into the new sub-national administration structure, all CPCS initiatives have effectively engaged personnel from the newly established sub-national administration to administer the activities, the approved funding allocations for CPCS were released to partner provincial accounts using the RGC financial management system, a total of 1,051 CPCS projects (581 community safety related and 470 gender related) in 20 districts were funded and completed.

CPCS projects have also shown promising outcomes toward contributing to its objectives. Twenty two successful CPCS case studies were documented. They provide positive anecdotal evidence of CPCS achievements, depicting behavioural changes that contribute to the reduction of high-risk behaviour associated with crime or victimization among youth, vulnerable women and juveniles. A total of 84 out of 235 (35%) CPCS vocational trainees (71 females) have been employed or run their own business with the skills acquired from CCJAP funded projects. According to *Domrei end-line Survey on Crime Prevention and Community Safety conducted in November 2011, there is a general decline for most crime types in the CPCS area between 2010 and 2011 (Executive Summary). The report shows that crime related to domestic violent decreased by 2.7%, the households reporting theft decreased by 13.6%, the endangerment declined by 8% , the acts of threatening behaviour declined by a small margin of 0.9%, experiences of fraudulent crime also decreased by 1.9%, property damage was reported to have decreased by 3.1%.* It is true that the impact could not be attributable to CCJAPIII CPCS alone, there must be a lot of factors contributing to it such as the government Village-Commune Safety Policy, the impact of economic growth, the improvement of infrastructure etc., but it is evident that they are at least partially contributed by CCJAP project.

The main challenges for CPCS program in the long term are (1) the formal institutionalization of the program within the current RGC D&D structure, and (2) the synchronization of the program with the Community Policing Program currently run by CNP.

Cambodia National Police

Progress is being made towards achieving the objectives for the CNP Component. Highlights of achievements and political commitment include on-schedule progression of the Community Policing

pilot program, CNP crime database development, and the positive impacts of gender mainstreaming efforts.

The Community Policing known as “Strengthening of Post Police for Community Safety (SPPCS)” pilot has been completed and the report on lessons learnt from the pilot has been prepared. An end-line Community Policing Survey to measure the changes between pre-pilot and post pilot was also completed. The draft report was prepared and would be presented to the CNP executives in January. *The results of the survey, in general, have shown the improvement of police services and community awareness. The response rate by the police has improved amongst the CP group with an increase of 23% more respondents’ receiving a response in less than one day. Furthermore, the number of respondent waiting from one to three days for a response has reduced amongst the CP group from 30% in 2010 to 11% in 2011. Attitude of the Police perceived by the respondents appears to be shifting towards a more positive perception in the CP group. There is a growing awareness amongst CP respondents of ways to contact the police post, as well as the telephone number to contact them. The CP demonstrated a 28% increase in the number of respondents who knew the telephone number of the police, whilst amongst the Control group the increase was only by 5% (under executive summary section).*

Crime data collection and management has been progressing well throughout the country but not at the same pace for every provincial police. However due to some technical errors with the crime data software, the provincial police have not yet been able to forward the electronic data generated from the crime database software to the CNP central point. They were advised to back up the data both in hard and soft copies within their system awaiting fixing solution by IT expert. At the same time, to upgrade the capacity of database management, three members from the CNP Crime Data Working Group have been trained by National Committee for Decentralization and De-concentration (NCDD) IT experts who have long time experiences and professional skills in managing NCDD databases very well. CNP is planning to upgrade the crime database by developing a network that allow provinces and the central point to access one another’s data and in the long run, link with other non-police agencies as well. The CNP Crime Data Central Point based in the General Commissariat of National Police has been equipped with a central server set, computers, and a printer to enable day-to-day operations on crime data collection and analysis.

The promotion of 23 female police to executive positions marked a very successful outcome in CNP Gender Mainstreaming Strategy implementation supported by CCJAPIII. Highlights of CCJAPIII support on this cross-cutting theme include a leadership workshop for 30 CNP Executive police women and a Training of Trainer course for 15 CNP GWG members (12 females). This subsequently led to the GWG conducting gender and policing courses in all six CCJAP partner provinces with their own fund for 60 CNP trainees from different CNP departments.

Despite the progress, support is needed to further improve CNP’s capacity in planning, monitoring and evaluation and data management. Better coordination with partner institutions is also necessary to improve the effectiveness of CNP work.

MOJ and Courts

MOJ and Courts Component have accomplished a big step toward its component’s objective compared to the previous year. Highlights of those achievements in 2011 include the application of new Court Register templates and Gender Data Collection Form at provincial/municipal courts. At the end of 2011,

all provincial and municipal courts have not yet fully applied the disseminated templates and forms but some of them have started using them. There needs to have some further follow-up support and monitoring from MOJ to enable full functioning of the system. It should be specially noted that MOJ has shown strong ownership of the court register system as it has issued a Ministry Directive to all provincial courts for its application. Court Register Templates were printed using MOJ's own funds and disseminated to all provincial-Municipal courts. The main issue related to the court register is to support the operation of the court register in a full swing and upgrade this register into some kind of electronic database to enable it to generate report from the data for management decision purposes.

The Appeal Court Criminal Case Management Database has been revised with some new codes while the continuous data entry of appeal cases has been performed by the Appeal Court clerk. The database has so far been very helpful for case management, contributing to a greater reduction in the numbers of cases awaiting trial in excess of 6 months in the Appeal Court. However, the number of criminal cases completely process decreased dramatically from 894 cases in 2010 to 238 in 2011. There are several reasons related to this but the key ones being 1) there have been difficulties in obtaining legal support for each case as required by the new penal code due to lack of voluntary lawyers, and 2) Limited availability of Judges of appeal court due to the requirement for them to attend further trainings for improvement of quality of case processing.

The draft law on Juvenile justice was finalized by the MOJ Child Justice Working Group and reviewed by Council of Ministers. The draft was returned to MOSAVY for further refinements. MOSAVY has completed its revision and resubmitted to the Council of Ministers for further processing.

With regard to non-custodial sentencing the progress has been made as planned. The Working Group on Alternative Sentencing has organized its first meeting on December 5, 2011 with 14 participants (1 AusAID, 4 CCJAP and 9 government officials). Agreements were reached on 1.) There would be an AS pilot before it could be nationally expanded, 2.) A national regulation on non-custodial sentencing is required as it might need to engage a range of institutions, 3.) The targeted pilot provinces would be Banteay Mean Chey (BMC) and Battambang (BAT).

Further support is needed to improve the MOJ capacity on effective planning, monitoring, developing and managing the databases (court register, gender case data). The same challenges apply to the provincial court administration, the progress of draft juvenile law, and the reduction of the case backlog in Court of Appeals.

The professional relationships, coordination and accountability of courts, MOJ and police are also found to be less than adequate; despite acknowledgement by all that they are keys to the delivery of more equitable and timely access to justice to the community.

Corrections

Corrections Component has made excellent progress in achieving objective in 2011. Highlights include the sharing of prison management good practice among prison chiefs, the completion of upgrading of the prisoner database, the completion of inspection of prison compliance in 5 provinces, TB DOTS and ARV training, provision of TB and HIV/AIDS test services in partner prisons, progress on prison

rehabilitation programs through improved executive capacity in resource mobilization and coordination, and the “Fresh Start” program.

GDOP executive capacity has been improved overtime in terms of enhancing the effectiveness of coordination and service delivery. Those results include: GDOP has taken initiative to strengthen its prison monitoring capacity by upgrading its prisoner database to comply with the changes required by the newly approved Cambodia Penal Code, completed inspections of prison compliance in BAT, BMC, KPT, KPC and PVG. All provincial and municipal prisons except for Preah Vihear, have got access to services (various rehabilitation programs such as English language skill, life skills, sports, construction etc.) from at least one NGO/IO. More prisoners engaged in capital works programs resulting in increased time out of cells for prisoners.

Prison condition in partner and non-partner provinces has been improved substantially with the CCJAPIII support in the enhancement of prison capital work and facilities. The installation of windows in KPC and BMC prisons with ventilation and light systems contributing to the prisoners’ health, the construction of lawyer and family visit facilities in BMC, KPT, KPC, SRP, KCH and PVG prisons provide better conditions for the prisoners and families’ visit. The construction of prison cell buildings in PVG, KCH prisons, and CC1 has contributed to reduction in prison overcrowding.

Physical and mental health needs of prisoners have been further addressed by GDOP in 2011 in partner prisons. GDOP has improved the prison health services through increased number of health posts upgraded (in KPC, KPT, and PVG) and equipped to meet MOH minimum standards together with a range of other services delivered such as TB DOTS and ARV training for prisoners and staff, TB and HIV detection and treatment and general medical treatment.

Despite substantial results being achieved, GDOP needs to address critical policy constraints in order to sustain the momentum of the Prison Reform. The lack of correctional laws, the absence of mechanisms for implementing non-custodial sentencing and the RGC measures to retain competent officials are some of the priority issues GDOP would need to overcome.

Capital Works

For 2011 there are 26 capital work sub-projects (9 capital work sub-projects carried over from 2010) worth USD 1,077,975.82 in total. At the end of this year, all 26 capital work sub-projects are 100% completed and handed over to CCJAPIII respective counterpart institutions except for the Appeal Court Building. The Capital Works Progress Report is attached at **Annex C**.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the fifth Annual Performance Report (APR) for the Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project - Phase III. Its main purpose is to report on CCJAPIII’s own monitoring and assessment of the project progress towards the achievement of its purposes and objectives for 2011.

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The third phase of CCJAPIII started on 5 February 2007 with a five-month development 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 services in the Police, Prisons, and Courts and in partner Provinces through strengthening community-based activities to reduce crime and improve community safety.

CCJAP's development activities are based on the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), working through and strengthening RGC systems and supporting counterpart agencies and their leaders to lead and be responsible for achieving project objectives, with the funding support from AusAID. The primary responsibility of the Project Team is to provide relevant and effective support to counterparts and stakeholders, which helps to build local capacity and skills.

Whilst the project is a joint initiative of the RGC and GOA, the project also aims to strengthen partnerships and dialogue between the broader community, civil society groups and other donors, through the implementing agencies. The project links directly to key RGC policy objectives, particularly the Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and its Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy (LJRS).

1.2. PROJECT GOAL AND PURPOSE

CCJAP's GOAL is: *"To contribute to a prosperous, safe and secure environment in Cambodia"*

Its purpose is integrally aligned to supporting the RGCs Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy to: *"Provide equitable access to a high standard of justice, with a particular focus on juveniles and other vulnerable groups"*

2. EFFECIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The format of the Annual Performance Report for 2012 is slightly different to last year's report in the following ways:

1. It incorporates the CCJAPIII 2011-workplan performance indicators developed by CCJAPIII in 2nd quarter of the year (please see **Annex A: CCJAPIII 2011-Workplan LogFrame**);
2. Reporting is against performance indicators, not activities;
3. Sub-heading "Sustainability" is removed but sustainability issues are reported under each component instead; and
4. The rating system is modified to be more consistent with AusAID's QAI rating scale by utilising a scoring system from 1 (very poor) to 6 (very good).

This change represents part of CCJAPIII's effort to improve its monitoring and evaluation of performance over the program.

With respect to CCJAPIII's financial and technical support to legal and justice sector institutions, namely GS-CLJR, sub-national administration structure within 6-partner provinces, appeal court, Ministry of Justice, Cambodian National Police, General Department of Prison, the following progress has been made:

2.1 COMPONENT 1 - LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM SUPPORT

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

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
1.1	General Secretariat CLJR coordination function effectively supported	1.1.1 TWG meetings conducted every two months with participants from MoJ, RAJP, ACU, MOWVA, MOI, BAKC, COJ, DPs involved and LAC; 1.1.2 GS website updated regularly, 1.1.3 LJR bulletins printed and distributed every 3 months, 1.1.4 Two six-monthly LJR progress reports produced in a timely manner, 1.1.5 Issues related to justice services collected from conducting six provincial dialogue forums for improving the linkages between law enforcement officials and civil societies working on law and justice sector, 1.1.6 Compendium for judicial service developed and disseminated to law enforcement officials and civil societies working in the law and justice sector to address the issues raised by the provincial dialogue forums,	♦ Complied ♦ Complied ♦ In progress ♦ Complied ♦ Complied ♦ Completed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The Technical Working Group bi-monthly meetings were held regularly as planned. The meetings received technical support from CCJAP and financial support from DANIDA through CCJAPIII Flexible Support Fund (FSF). The participation agencies in the Technical Working Group meetings include representatives from Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Commerce (CoM), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC), Council of Jurists (CoJ), Royal Academy for Judicial Professions (RAJP), General Secretariat of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform (GS-CLJR). A number of Development Partners involved in Legal and Judicial Reform such as DANIDA, DIHR, USAID, EMMI, AusAID, CCJAP, Embassy of Japan, JICA, GIZ, UNICEF, OHCHR and Legal Aid NGO (LAC) also participated in the meetings. The main agenda covered are progress of the Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) – adoption of the fundamental laws pertaining to the judiciary namely the Draft Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors, the Draft Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Court and the amendment to the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, Implementation of Court Registration Book, Implementation of the Penal Code, Legal Aid Policy Development, Improvement of TWG meeting, ECCC Legacy, Implementation of Anti-Corruption Law, the Indicator Monitoring System (IMS) and a number of other emerging issues.
- The GS website upgrade has been completed. The upgrade has included Lexicon Desktop and Database Application, Lexicon Web Application, Web based project management, Web based

application and Web based statistics. The upgrade has received financial support from DANICA through CCJAPIII Flexible Support Fund. The French Government through European Union has also been providing financial support to the General Secretariat in the development of legal database containing all legal sources that link to the GS website. The purpose for this legal database development is to make all laws and regulations available for the general public to access. The website address is www.cljr.gov.kh.

- The bulletin for 2011 has not been produced due to the lack of human resource to collect first hand information or coordinate with relevant institutions for second hand information to develop articles. Therefore, this specific deliverable has been delayed to next year.
- Five provincial dialogue forums were organized in the provinces of Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Koh Kong, Mondulakiri and Preah Vihear with a range of issues related to law and justice sector such as insufficient enforcements of adopted, no transparency in enforcement, officials' lack skills to enforce the adopted laws, and the issues of forest land ownership, grabbing of community land, illegal logging and deforestation. A thousand people ranging from the commune councils and post police, district police inspectors, gendarmeries and district governors, and councillors, provincial departments, provincial councils, NGOs working in the areas of human rights and law to private lawyers participated in these forums. Reports on the issues raised in the provincial dialogue forums were prepared and distributed among the stakeholders involved in sector at national and sub-national levels.
- The Compendium of Judicial Services has been completed and now ready for printing. Copies of the Compendium will be made available for commune councillors and stakeholders for further dissemination to the people at the communes. The main purpose of this Compendium is to simplify and disseminate the service standard of public service in Cambodia to the communities so that the communities are better aware of the legal procedures.
- DANIDA has provided financial support to a group of legal experts from the Danish Institute for Human Rights to conduct the review of the three remaining fundamental laws pertaining to the judiciary namely the Draft Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors, the Draft Law on the Organization of the Court and the amendment to the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy. The report of review has been made and submitted to the senior government officials for decision making.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
1.2	Planning Guide for Justice Sector Institutions established	1.2.1 Planning guide drafted, finalized, approved and printed for dissemination to relevant institutions,	◆ Completed
		1.2.2 Prakas on the application of Planning Guide issued to MOJ, MOI, Provincial and Municipal Courts, Appeal Court, Supreme Court, Supreme Council for Magistracy for planning process references,	◆ No progress
		1.2.3 Planning guide disseminated and trainings conducted with 120 participants from	◆ No progress

		provincial courts, prosecution offices, police, prison, provincial councillors, gendarmeries, 1.2.4 Nine institutions namely MOI, MOJ, Appeal Court, Supreme Court, Supreme Council for Magistracy, provincial & municipal courts, prosecution offices, police, prison, provincial councillors, gendarmeries, used planning guide for developing their annual plan (Targeted beyond 2011)	◆ No progress
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Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The planning guide for justice sector institutions was completed since 2010. However, the Prakas on the application of Planning Guide has been delayed due to some lag in administration issues. This delay has ripple effect over the accomplishment of the sequential deliverables accordingly.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
1.3	Key Sector Performance Indicators developed and implemented	1.3.1 Focal points of MOI, MOJ, RAJP, COJ, MOC for collection of IMS data officially appointed,	◆ Completed
		1.3.2 IMS guideline drafted, developed and approved by GS-CLJR and put into effect,	◆ Completed
		1.3.3 20 GS-CLJR staff attended training on the IMS guidelines,	◆ Completed
		1.3.4 15 appointed officials of MOI, MOJ, RAJP, COJ, MOC for collection of IMS data attended trainings on the IMS guidelines,	◆ Delayed
		1.3.5 Monthly reports provided to the GS-CLJR by focal points;	◆ Delayed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- A total of fifteen focal points (3 from the MOI, 3 from MOJ, 3 from MOC, 1 from RAJP, 1 from COJ, and 4 from GS of the Council of Ministers) were appointed with Decision No 003/11 dated 14 June 2011 by the Office of the Council of Ministers to work on the IMS with the General Secretariat of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform on IMS Legal and Judicial Reform. The first focal point meeting will be held on 7 July 2011 at the Office of the Council of Ministers to discuss the work plan for this matter.
- With financial support from DANIDA and AusAID through CCJAPIII, Domrei Research and Consulting firm was selected for the preparation of the IMS guideline/module and development of a reporting format. The IMS guideline (basic principles not yet discussed on the performance indicators and data framework for IMS) and training modules developed. Two training sessions were organized for GS-CLJR officials and focal points from concerned ministries respectively. The drafted guideline and modules are available in English and Khmer. However, the guideline has not yet officially approved.

- Due to time and budget constraints, the data and performance indicator framework for legal and judicial reform IMS was not yet developed by the DANIDA-funded consultancy above. This deliverable was delayed until further support.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
1.4	Support aid effectiveness and LJR implementation	1.4.1 Plan of Action for Implementation of LJRS updated, 1.4.2 Legal aid policy drafted, approved and implemented (Targeted 2011: Policy drafted);	♦ In progress ♦ 90% completed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The update of the Action Plan for Implementation of the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy is at its completing stage. Several internal consultation meetings to discuss on the update of the LJR Action Plan were organized. The GS-CLJR is planning for a final consultation with officials from the focal points in early 2012.
- DANIDA has provided financial support to the GS-CLJR to map out possible options for legal aid services in the Cambodia. Two consultants have been engaged and started reviewing the existing data and information. A series of stakeholder meeting was organized to collect feedback on legal aid policy development. The final report of the findings and recommendations will be consolidated in early 2012.

Component 1 Implementation Performance Summary

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

Performance at Component Objective Level

Through CCJAP support, the GS-CLJR is now able to provide more efficient and effective coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the legal and judicial reform strategy. The bi-monthly Technical Working Group meeting quality has been improved with better participation by the implementing agencies, more senior officials attending and more issues being discussed. Further, the meetings have been held regularly and in accordance with planned schedule. This is a sign of improved working group functioning and GS-CLJR coordination. Also the LJR website has been improved over time with the inclusion of more up-to-date information on the legal and justice sectors for the public and regularly updates. GS-CLJR is working with a short-term consultant on the IMS and has developed IMS guideline (basic principles) and training modules which may strengthen individual staff's capacity for project monitoring and evaluation in the GS itself and also in implementing agencies in the justice sector. These indicate Component 1 has progressed toward achieving its objective of improving *capacity to effectively develop, coordinate and monitor the implementation of a sector-wide legal and judicial reform strategy*. However, the indicator/data framework for IMS has not yet developed; the planning guide has made no

progress until the end of this year. Therefore Component 1's performance at Component Objective level is rated **three ("Less Than Adequate Progress")**.

Performance at Output Level

Out of seventeen deliverables (performance indicators) within the 2011 work plan, 10 deliverables are accomplished, 3 deliverables are in progress, and the remaining 4 deliverables are delayed to next year planning cycle. This indicates just only adequate progress during this year implementation period and therefore Component 1's performance at output level is rated **4 ("Adequate progress")**.

Sustainability Potential

Gradually the service delivery and coordination capacity of GS-CLJR is being improved through upgrading its website capacity, organizing regular bi-monthly technical working group meetings and improving the monitoring capacity of the GS-CLJR through enhancing the operation of the IMS. The increasing technical capacity is a good indicator of the sustainability of these particular tasks. However, the IMS operational guideline and indicator/data framework has not yet developed and the GS-CLJR depends mostly on external financial resources to support the entire LJR program. Financial sustainability remains a major challenge and to date no steps have been taken to address this matter.

Another challenge of Component 1 is related to the effectiveness of the GS-CLJR function. Its influence over the line ministries responsible for implementing the reform initiatives is limited, as is its ability to hold them accountable. This has resulted in the slow progress in the LJR reforms and limited positive impacts. In light of this fact, the sustainability potential has been rated **three ("less than adequate progress")**

2.2 COMPONENT 2 – CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

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

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
2.1	Provincial Coordination and Communication strengthened in Partner Provinces to implement Reform Activities	2.1.1 Provincial administration structure meeting includes CPCS in their regular meeting agenda, 2.1.2 CPCS orientation workshop organized with participants (Total: 175 pp, Female: 5) from sub-national structure,	♦ Completed ♦ Completed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The newly established provincial and district sub-national structures have been utilised to administer the CPCS program. The provincial structure has provided executive support and financial management services. The district and commune council have been involved in managing the project. The CPCS-related projects have been identified and selected through the formal commune and district planning process. 2012-planning cycle CPCS related activities in CCJAP partner provinces

have also been included in provincial and district development plans as well as three-year rolling investment programs respectively.

- CPCS Project Orientation Workshops were conducted in the districts and communes of all six partner Provinces involving 2,742 participants (684 females) including provincial and district facilitators, commune councillors, police, NGOs and community members. These workshops aim to promote the concept and objectives of CPCS program, the alignment of CPCS project identification and selection with formal CIP processes, and the development of District Priority Activities Matrix (DPAM) as CPCS-related projects are consistent with CIP projects under the Gender, Administration and Security sections.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
2.2	Sub-national Systems and Practices Strengthened in Partner Provinces	<p>2.2.1 CPCS fund managed efficiently under sub-national financial management structure with high delivery rate up to 90% of the allocated resources,</p> <p>2.2.2 CPCS project and information integrated into Commune Development Planning Database (CDPD) of D&D systems,</p> <p>2.2.3 Number of PBC members (disaggregated by gender) joined in the process of CPCS project identification,</p> <p>2.2.4 CPCS-related proposals listed in the Gender sections of the District Priority Activity Matrix in each partner province,</p> <p>2.2.5 CPCS-related proposals listed in the Security sections of the District Priority Activity Matrix (DPAM) in each partner province</p> <p>2.2.6 CCJAPIII funded CIP contracts on CPSC-related security initiatives in partner provinces,</p> <p>2.2.7 CCJAPIII funded CIP contracts on CPSC-related gender initiatives in partner provinces,</p> <p>2.2.8 Number of CCJAPIII-funded CPCS beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender, juvenile and disability),</p> <p>2.2.9 Number of CPCS-funded vocational trainees who have been employed or run their own business with the acquired skills,</p> <p>2.2.10 Percentage of CPCS-funded vocational trainees who have been employed or run their own business with the acquired skills,</p>	<p>◆ 100% released to provincial accounts</p> <p>◆ The info is being tabulated into CDPD</p> <p>◆ 6,530 PBC members (2,047 females)</p> <p>◆ 1,256 proposal project- Completed</p> <p>◆ 1,619 proposal project – Completed</p> <p>◆ 581 CIP contracts, Completed</p> <p>◆ 470 CIP contract, Completed</p> <p>◆ 50,170 beneficiaries</p> <p>◆ 84 trainees employed or run their business</p> <p>◆ 35.74% of vocational trainees</p>

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The final release of the Flexible Support Fund (which cumulatively accounts for 100% of CPCS fund) allocated for the CPCS program was completely released to all six partner provincial accounts at the sub-national level through the government (NCDD supported) financial system and fund were completely acquitted within the agreed time frame. The six financial staff-CPCS program (2 females) have been trained personnel database and financial system under IP3 for 5 days. This course conducted by NCDD for NCDD staff members, project staff and government officials at the sub national structure.
- The information on the CPCS projects of six partner provinces, namely KPC, KPT and KDL, BATT, BMC, and PVG have been completely integrated into the Commune Development Planning Database (CDPD) of D&D systems.
- A total of 6,530 commune PBC members (2,047 females or 31.34%) in six partner provinces (KPT, KPC, BMC, KDL, BATT, PVG) involved in CPCS project identification process through CIP. The gender mainstreaming strategies under NCDD program as each PBC composes of one male and one female representative from each village of respective commune and a few commune councillors resulted in the high percentage of female PBC members.
- All CPCS-related proposals (regardless of funding sources) have fully included under the Security and Gender sections of the District Priority Activity Matrix (DPAM-2012) of each respective partner province. This signifies the full integration of the CPCS-related projects into the official government planning system not only through its process but also its databases.
- Under the Security section of CIP a total of 581 CPCS-related projects in 20 partner districts of six partner provinces were funded out of the CPCS fund in the 2011 CCJAPIII budget. These CPCS projects include law dissemination and education (i.e. criminal law, law on suppression gambling, law on anti-drug, MOI directive on prevention and suppression of gangster, VCSP), sport diversion, drug prevention for communities and various vocational training courses such as motorcycle and machinery apprenticeships, cell phone repairing, chicken raising and food processing etc. The main targets of these projects are those young people who are at risk of conflict with the law. The key challenge facing CPCS project implementation next year (2012) is the possibility of delay due to the fact that the amount of CPCS fund to support CPCS-related proposals listed in the Security and Gender sections of the District Priority Activity Matrix (DPAM-2012) in each partner province and potential new target provinces is not yet clearly allocated.
- Under the Gender section of CIP, total of 470 CPCS related projects were funded by CCJAPIII. These projects include law dissemination and education (i.e. law on domestic violence, law on human trafficking) capacity building for CCWC, sewing, hair dressing, beauty salon training, traditional music, food processing for vulnerable women, etc. Total of 50,170 community members (29,243 male, 20,927 females, including 20,789 Juvenile,) benefited from these CCJAPIII funded CPCS-related projects.
- 84 (35.74%) out of 235 (71 females) CCJAPIII funded CPCS vocational trainees have been employed or run their own business with the skills acquired from CCJAP funded projects. Most of the rest of

the trainees left their home provinces to seek work opportunities in the urban areas such as Phnom Penh or in neighbouring countries such as Thailand. In some cases, trainees have continued to learn other skills where opportunities allow.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
2.3	Increased Civil society and Government dialogue and collaboration at the sub-national level.	2.3.1 Number of NGO/Civil Society engaged in implementing CCJAPIII-funded CPCS projects, 2.3.2 Number of NGO/Civil Society engaged in implementing CPCS projects, 2.3.3 Number of NGO/Civil Society concerning CLJR joined in different CLJR related meetings,	♦ 2 NGOs ♦ 35 NGOs ♦ 15 NGOs

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- Two NGOs, being Legal Aid Cambodia and PKKO, were engaged in implementing CCJAPIII funded CPCS projects. PKKO conducted drug education and prevention projects for young drug users, and projects to combat human trafficking in Kandal Stung district of KDL province. Most vocational training was delivered by private local shops through an apprenticeship arrangement.
- A total of 35 NGO/Civil Society organisations (Child Fund, WV, PKKO) were involved in supporting and implementing CPCS related projects. This number represents a slight decrease compared to the figures of NGOs involved in previous years (28 NGOs in 2008, 47 NGOs in 2009 and 38 NGOs in 2010). The decreased number of NGOs involved in this sector is due to the lack of financial resources to support the program or a change in the priorities of some NGOs.
- Around 15 NGOs, mostly human rights and legal aid related NGOs, including LICADHO, ADHOC, LAC, UN for human rights, UNICEF etc., continued to join PCP meeting which helps to solve quite a number of coordination issues pertaining to law enforcement and work related to prison.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
2.4	Strengthened Monitoring, Reporting and Learning Capacity of Provincial Partners	2.4.1 40 government staff in 6 CCJAPIII partner provinces under sub-national structure (D&D provincial and district structure) selected and assigned to work in partnership with CCJAPIII/CPCS projects, 2.4.2 At least one project field monitor report per CCJAPIII/CPCS project with specific recommendations dealing with project issues prepared by CCJAP partner provincial/district staff, 2.4.3 Project progress reports with project management committee's recommendations for payment to project implementer prepared in accordance with sub-national M&E system of project management, 2.4.4 Regular partner district reports on CCJAPIII/CPCS project progress prepared and	♦ Completed ♦ All CCJAPIII-funded CPCS projects have field reports ♦ Complied ♦ Complied

		submitted on time to respective partner provinces,	
	2.4.5	At least 10 successful CPCS case stories depicting the immediate impact of CPCS developed to prove the positive outcome of CPCS projects for the community,	◆ 13 case stories completed
	2.4.6	CCJAPIII/CPCS funds efficiently and effectively used in accordance with sub-national financial management system and procurement procedure.	◆ Complied

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- There were total of 40 government counterparts (5 females) at sub-national structure (province and district) in 6 CCJAPIII partner provinces selected and assigned to work in partnership with CCJAPIII projects to support CPCS related projects. The responsibilities of these officials are related to budgeting, accounting, capacity building and facilitation for project planning and proposal formulation, project contract oversight, monitoring and reporting.
- The CCJAPIII sub-national structure counterparts in charge of M&E regularly conducted monitoring in the field. Key issues related to CPCS projects, together with specific recommendations, were included in field monitoring reports and the CCJAP office for information and further action. CCJAPIII sub-national counterparts have been employed to perform key functions such as M&E, contract management and finance for CPCS projects. All 1,051 project progress and financial reports were prepared by government M&E and finance staff respectively. The reporting system functions remarkably well. They were prepared in a timely manner and in accordance with the sub-national project management system. In launching its first three year implementation plan, NCDD has introduced its new reporting system to the sub-national structure staffs. NCDD has also conducted financial management system training to sub-national structure staff and the system has been put into practice.
- Twenty two successful CPCS case studies (please see [Annex G](#) for detailed information about the case stories) were prepared by project sub-national counterparts and local committee members at commune level. These case studies provide anecdotal evidence of positive CPCS outcomes through depicting behavioural changes that contribute to the reduction of risky behaviour associated with crime or victimization among youths and juveniles. Those behavioural changes include things such as delinquents becoming helpful young boys with prospective jobs, a poor widow who lived with her divorced mother making her own living more independently after project support, and community members becoming aware of CCJAPIII CPCS project contributions.
- The sub-national financial management system (D&D financial management system) has been fully employed for all CCJAPIII funded CPCS projects. To ensure the efficient and effective use of CCJAPIII funds, local businesses were contracted to deliver certain CPCS training activities including vocational training apprenticeships. The local business owners must abide by the bidding procedure and

contracting process of the NCDD financial management system. Both outsourced and government implemented CPCS projects were subject to internal and external audits.

Component 2 Implementation Performance Summary

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

Performance at Component Objective Level

The Crime Prevention and Community Safety Program (CPCS) continue to make the best use of the D&D system and structure. Utilising the counterpart staff and system represents the greatest opportunity for future sustainability of the program. The use of the government structure and systems is clearly evident in the employment of the D&D established financial system for managing CCJAPIII fund, planning system such as CDP/CIP including DPAM, CDPD, project contract management system, monitoring and evaluation procedure and reporting system. The concept of CPCS continues to grow both among government structure and civil societies, as evidenced by the strong participation of NGOs in implementing CPCS projects in the Commune Investment Plan. Based on records at provincial planning departments of CCJAPIII partner provinces (20 targeted districts of the 6 partner provinces), there were total of 35 NGOs involved in implementing 876 CPCS projects. The CPCS project management approach so far has proved stronger integration of the CPCS program concept into the community, civil society, and government as well as CPCS project management into the government system.

The CCJAPIII successful case studies have provided another layer of evidence of positive CPCS project outcomes through creating positive behavioural changes such as delinquents becoming helpful young boys with prospective jobs, a poor widow who lived with her divorced mother making her own living more independently after project support (Please see **Annex G** for further information of the positive behavioural changes generated from CPCS projects). These are all evidences demonstrating potential contribution toward crime prevention and community safety. *Domrei End-line Survey on Crime Prevention and Community Safety November 2011 also reported that there is a decline in general for most crime types in the CPCS area between 2010 and 2011 (Executive Summary). The report shows that the households' victim to violent crime decreased by 2.7%, the households reporting theft decreased by 13.6%, the endangerment declined by 8% , the acts of threatening behaviour declined by a small margin of 0.9%, experiences of fraudulent crime also decreased by 1.9%, property damage was reported to have decreased by 3.1%.* It is true that the impact could not be attributable only to CCJAPIII CPCS alone, there must be a lots of factors contributing to it such as the government Village-Commune Safety Policy, the impact of economic growth, the improvement of infra-structure etc., but it is partly somehow contributed by CCJAP project.

The component objective level is rated **five** out of six (**“good progress”**) for its full integration into the RGC sub-national structure. It signifies the prospect of sustainable, collaborative crime prevention and community initiative within the government system. However, further support is needed to fully

institutionalize the CPCS initiatives including the scaling up the program to other geographical areas and building the RGC sub-national capacity to support the program management.

Performance at Output Level

Component 2's performance at output level is rated **five ("good progress")** as good progress has been made against the performance indicators. All 21 deliverables were accomplished, and one of the 21 deliverables namely 2.4.5 has outperformed its performance standard.

Sustainability Potential

The capacity of government in managing CPCS related projects is gradually improved as all government officials at sub-national level have been employed to directly hand on day-to-day work with the communities whereas CCJAPIII staff providing backstopping support. The full employment of newly sub-national structure and systems in each CCJAPIII partner provinces in administration of CPCS projects has demonstrated full integration of the project concept and management into the government existing institutions that will strengthen the government accountability and ownership of the project contributing to the long term sustainability of the project.

The evolution of the sub-national administration from a centralized into a more decentralized form with autonomous budgetary system down to sub-national level is a positive step. It allows each sub-national administrative tier to make its own decisions regarding the use of its financial resources which, in the future, may reduce the dependency on external funds for CPCS projects. The key challenging issue related to sustainability of CPCS project is very much subjected to the evolution of the D&D structure whether to treat this project as commune, district or provincial project. Further, the CPCS project needs also to be strongly coordinated with the community policing activities so as to better produce project outcomes since these two projects sharing the same objective. Funding source for supporting CPCS project in the future remains one of the key challenges related to CPCS project sustainability. However, if the project is appropriately institutionalized into the government system, then problem of funding source becomes less.

The sustainability potential for Component 2 is rated **four ("adequate progress")**. The emerging financial, planning and management systems under the new sub-national administration structure will require further changes before CPCS could be institutionalized and sustained for program roll out.

2.3 COMPONENT 3 – CAMBODIA 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	Performance Indicators	Status
3.1	CNP Strategic Plan implemented and monitored	3.1.1 CNP 2008-2012 Strategic Plan disseminated to all 24 provincial police headquarters and all specialized departments and central departments (Completed in 2008),	◆ Completed
		3.1.2 CNP 2011 Annual Action Plan and budget	◆ CNP 2012

		consistent with strategic objectives in the 2008-2012 Strategic Plan developed and approved,	Action Plan Submitted for endorsement
	3.1.3	Percentage of activities in CNP 2011 Annual Action Plan implemented and completed,	◆ Completed
	3.1.4	Six police posts and five judicial police buildings at the six partner provinces and the targeted communes designed, built, and handed over to CNP,	◆ Completed
	3.1.5	One National GWG forum organized by CNP GWG with 90 police women participants (60 women and 30 men) from 24 provinces,	◆ Completed
	3.1.6	15 CNP (12 women and 3 men) officials received 5-day Gender training of trainer conducted by Gad,	◆ Completed
	3.1.7	1-day Gender refresher training for the CNP trainers conducted by Gad,	◆ Completed
	3.1.8	Six 3-day gender and policing program (one in each partner province) training conducted by CNP GWG with 25 CNP participants on each course (15 women and 10 men),	◆ Completed
	3.1.9	2-day Leadership Development workshop organized by CNP GWG for 30 female CNP Executive,	◆ Completed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The CNP 2008-2013 Strategic Plan has been well disseminated and distributed throughout 24 provincial police headquarters and every central department and specialized departments subordinated to the General Commissariat of National Police. The CNP Strategic Plan serves as an important tool which every specific CNP unit needs to refer to when working on planning or providing instructions during CNP meetings, workshops, conferences, etc.
- The CNP 2011 Annual Action Plan was well prepared and completed in good time with very little technical support from CCJAP. The 2011 Plan included a budget plan for each activity. The plan was published and disseminated during the CNP Annual Conference to every provincial police headquarters in the country and to all the central departments and specialized departments within MOI. CNP 2012 Annual Action Plan has been finalised by the CNP working group and submitted to the Commissioner General of National Police for endorsement. The 2012 Action Plan has also included budget for each activity. This action plan will be, after official endorsement, published and disseminated to all 24 provincial police commissariats, central departments, and specialized departments within MOI during the CNP Annual Conference that will be held in January 2012. However, these Action Plans do not contain specific deliverables (performance standard indicators) for measuring results at output and objective levels. This is the missing part that needs to be strengthened for CNP in the areas of planning and M&E.

- The CNP 2010 Annual Performance Report regarding the percentage of activities implemented in the CNP 2011 Annual Action Plan was also finalised, published, and disseminated during the CNP Annual Conference at CNP Headquarter. All provincial police commissioners and directors of central departments and specialized departments within MOI participated in the Annual Conference. Though the CNP Annual Conference was organized and the Annual Performance Report was distributed, the report only details activities implemented against the Annual Action Plan rather than results accomplished during the year. This is due to the fact that the Annual Action Plan did not contain measurable performance indicators.
- The construction of six police posts was completed and officially handed over to KDL, KPC, BAT, KPT, PVG, and KPC Police. In accordance with the agreed plan, BMC would also have received a judicial police building. However, due to a police headquarter land swap issue, it was then agreed to build two police posts instead and fund some minor improvements to the judicial police building. Also, in addition to the original plan, NMB has approved fund to build nine other police posts and all were completed in November 2011 and officially handed over to BAT, BMC, KPS, KEP, KAM, PVG, KPT, and KPC. In total, in 2011 CCJAPIII has financed 17 police posts and 4 judicial police buildings.
- CCJAP funded a National CNP Women's Forum in Phnom Penh with 90 CNP participated (60 females accounting for 60%) representing all 24 provinces. A positive result from this forum was that Gender Working Group (GWG) members in each province and department learned from one another about their planned activities and strategies. As CCJAP has been instrumental in establishing the CNP strategic planning cycle over the past 3 years, this linked two CCJAP support activities (gender and strategic planning) together. In this forum, some other topics were also included such as 1) the importance of the role of police women in Community Policing (refer to the Community Policing strategy in Kampong Cham), 2) strengths and challenges for police women, particularly when working with female victims of crime (refer to the outcomes of the CCJAP Domrei CP survey) 3) increasing the number of police women to 20% (refer to target specified in the GWG strategic plan) and 4) promotion opportunities in CNP.
- 15 CNP GWG members (12 females) attended a 5-day Training of Trainer program supported by CCJAP. The training was provided by NGO Gad/C to build the capacity of CNP GWG as trainers' manual on "gender and policing". This capacity development then led to the GWG conducting a gender and policing course in each CCJAP partner province. Upon completing the 6 courses, the CNP GWG completed a further two gender and policing courses in Phnom Penh. These 2 programs were fully CNP funded and co-ordinated by the CNP GWG, with 60 CNP participants from 35 different CNP Departments. This continuation of training, demonstrated strong commitment, ownership and responsibility of CNP with this particular activity. The CNP now has the technical capacity and executive support to distribute the gender equality message via this training without financial or technical support.
- A 2-day leadership workshop for 30 CNP Executive police women was held in Phnom Penh. The workshop was supported by CCJAP with the program fully co-ordinated by the CNP Gender Working Group (GWG). The workshop participants included the 23 female Provincial Deputy Commissioners (all recently promoted). The training agenda focused on the concepts, principals and implementation of leadership. This type of training has never been provided to female officers before or to such a

large group of women in senior positions. On completion of the 2-day leadership training the participants took part in a 3-day Investigations workshop funded by ARTIP focusing on the leadership of anti-human trafficking investigations.

- In November, the CNP GWG, in partnership with MoWA and NGO's working to help victims of gender based violence, supported the International White Ribbon Campaign (WRC) to end violence against women by providing 10 representatives at a WRC Ceremony in Phnom Penh. The ceremony had 2,000 participants and engaged the local community by distributing campaign materials. The GWG will use the skills they gained at this ceremony, to hold their own WRC in CNP National Departments.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
3.2	Enhanced capacity to collect and analyze Crime Data	<p>3.2.1 24 municipal and provincial police headquarters equipped with required computer sets and installed software for crime database management,</p> <p>3.2.2 Respective focal staff of Municipal and 23 provincial police headquarters appointed to be in charge of crime database management,</p> <p>3.2.3 All 24 municipal and provincial police headquarters focal staff in charge of crime database received training and feedback on crime database software application,</p> <p>3.2.4 24 All municipal and provincial police headquarters submitted electronic crime data to CNP timely and regularly (Target 2011: 6 partner provinces),</p> <p>3.2.5 CNP Crime Data Central Point equipped with required computer set, crime data software, and other supported materials,</p> <p>3.2.6 CNP Crime Data Working Group established to provide ongoing support and implementation of the crime data system management.</p>	<p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ The database software being reviewed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p>

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- CCJAP provided financial support to purchase 24 computer sets with the software of crime database installed to enable CNP to implement crime data collection and analysis national-wide. Necessary furniture such as computer desks and filing cabinets were also provided. Each computer set and other supported equipment were delivered to provincial police, followed by on-the-job training by the Crime Data Working Group.
- All 24 provincial police headquarters have appointed a deputy commissioner and 3-4 key staff in charge of crime data management and to act as contact points with the Crime Data Working Group, having first received training on the implementation of the new CNP crime data system from a CNP

deputy commissioner general and the chief of staff during the CNP meeting at the end of 2010. All the focal staffs responsible for crime data are based in the provincial chief of staff offices.

- The crime data working group has developed a schedule to visit every provincial police headquarter to provide technical support on networking and crime data recording. The schedule started from the fourth week of March 2011 and as at the end of June 2011 the working group has visited 21 provinces. During the visit each provincial police focal staff received training from the working group and also provided feedback to the working group on crime data software application. In addition, some of the provincial police commissariat have also requested that every post police chief and district staff member receive separate training from the working group, especially on manual crime data collection and recording.
- Crime data collection and management has been progressing throughout the country but not at the same pace for every provincial police. However due to some technical errors with the crime data software, the provincial polices have not been yet able to forward the electronic data generated from the crime database software to the CNP central point. They were advised to back up the data both in hard and soft copies within their system awaiting fixing solution by IT expert. At the same time, to upgrade the capacity of database management, three members from the CNP Crime Data Working Group have been trained by National Committee for Decentralization and De-concentration (NCDD) IT experts who have long time experiences and professional skills in managing NCDD databases very well. CNP is planning to upgrade the crime database by developing a network that allow provinces and the central point to access one another their data and information and in the long run is to link with other non-police agencies as well.
- The CNP Crime Data Central Point based in the General Commissariat of National Police has been equipped with a central server set, computers, and a printer in order to be able to operate its day-to-day basis on crime date collection and analysis. The central server system will have the capacity to link and manage all data input between every provincial police commissariat and the CNP crime data central point once the software is installed.
- The CNP Crime Data Working Group was formally established under CNP Decision (Regulation) No. 002. The established Working Group's main tasks are (1) to train and monitor all the provincial police commissariat and other relevant departments in using the crime data system, (2) to provide further training/refresher training as required or requested by the Commissioner General of National Police, (3) to undertake research and learn more in order to improve the crime data software application, and (4) to cooperate with CCJAP, specialized departments, and provincial police commissariat to monitor and facilitate the smooth functioning of the crime data system.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
3.3	CNP Crime Prevention and Strengthening of Police Posts for Community Safety (Community Policing) model implemented	<p>3.3.1 Guideline on Strengthening of Police Posts for Community Safety (Community Policing) piloted, developed and approved by CNP,</p> <p>3.3.2 Two targeted communes and one control commune selected for piloting Guideline on Strengthening of Police Posts for Community Safety (Community Policing),</p>	<p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p>

		3.3.3 National and provincial workshop on guideline and concept of strengthening of Police Posts for Community Safety (Community Policing) conducted with participants from CNP, provincial police headquarters, district police stations, police posts and sub-national authorities,	◆ Completed
		3.3.4 Working groups at National, provincial and district police level established to support and implement the pilot CP program,	◆ Completed
		3.3.5 Action plans of National, provincial and district police working groups and police posts within the targeted communes developed, approved and implemented,	◆ Implemented and report being prepared

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- A Guideline on Strengthening of Post Police for Community Safety (Community Policing) has been developed and endorsed by the CNP. More importantly, it was included in the government policy on Commune and Village Safety document. The Guideline on Strengthening of Post Police for Community Safety together with the government policy on Commune and Village Safety has been disseminated nation-wide to both police and other relevant agencies.
- Two communes (Chero-II and Chop) in Tbong Khmom district, KPC province, were selected to pilot the program on Strengthening of Post Police for Community Safety (Community Policing) using clearly identified selection criteria. At the same time, Sralob in Tbong Khmom district was also chosen as a control commune.
- A workshop on the implementation experience of the Strengthening of Post Police for Community Safety initiative (SPPCS) was held on 30 June 2011 in KPC with 88 participants in total from the Provincial authority, National working group members, CCJAP members, AusAID representative, CPCS implementers, and many of the provincial police. The Workshop also required participants to discuss and explore ways to ensure SPPCS and CPCS are well coordinated. The outcome and feedback from the workshop discussion has been used as inputs for national workshop on Linking CPCS and SPPCS organized mid July 2011.
- To ensure the effective implementation of the Strengthening of Post Police for Community Safety program, working groups were formally established by the CNP at national and sub national levels. The working groups have functioned well with regular monitoring and reporting being carried out as instructed.
- The National Working Group developed its 2011 Annual Action Plan, No. 019, which was approved by the Commissioner General of National Police. Six-month Operational Plans were also developed by the provincial working group, district working group, and the two police posts at the pilot communes. The plans clearly indicated activities to be implemented, responsibilities, timeframes, and resources needed to support the functioning of the program. Based on these plans, members of

the working groups are well aware of what, when, where, who, and how to perform their duties. The implementation of this pilot is completed in December 2011 and following by annual report prepared by the national working group to indicate the progressed outcome, lesson learnt, and recommendation for future implementation. To evaluate the outcome of the progress of the CNP Community Policing strategy over the past 12 months, an independent research organisation was hired to conduct an end-line survey on community satisfaction with the police. The survey interviewed 800 households in the two pilot communes and 1 control commune (Sralop).

- The results of this survey were compared to a baseline survey completed in 2010. The results show the reports of crime to police have increased slightly (5%), the police response times to reports of crime have improved and the police attitude has positive changed. Payments to police have increased slightly (5%) but the value amount of the requested payments has significantly decreased (almost 70%). The police requests for thank-you payments have decreased, sighting of police patrols has slightly increased and there is a 30% increase in the community's knowledge on ways to contact police. The perception of crime and safety amongst the three communes is generally positive and has no significant change from 2010 to 2011, but showing a steady incline. Overall result of the first 12 months of the CP pilot shows improvements in police services to the citizens.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
3.4	Support passage of the Police Act	3.4.1 Police Act drafted and adopted by National Assembly (Target 2011: The draft of Police Act reaches Council of Ministers for further review)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- There has been very limited progress made with this deliverable over the past 12 months and still the Police Act has not been able to reach the Council of Ministers by the end of 2011. The greatest challenge is the complexity of the content for the Cambodian Law makers and the concern of the impacts the Police Act will have if legislated and implemented, and its relevance to the Cambodian environment. AGD has sent its expert to CNP to look into this particular matter in August 2011 so as to help pushing the process forward. However, strong political will to progress the law as a priority is not evident and the law is still competing with the progression of three other laws: NGO law, and Acid Law and Correctional law.

Component 3 Implementation Performance Summary

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

Performance at Component Objective Level

A significant progress has been made in Strategic Planning, Annual Action Planning, Crime Data Collection and Analysis, Strengthening of Post Police for Community Safety (Community Policing), and Gender mainstreaming.

In gender mainstreaming, the CCJAP objective was to achieve greater gender equality in the CNP, by holding forums, training, capacity development and workshops. This has now contributed to the promotion of over 30 women to senior ranks. This is the most significant progress experienced over the past 5 years of CCJAPIII. The progress is due to three main reasons: firstly a far greater time and resource focus by CCJAP (police component) on CNP gender mainstreaming activities; secondly more effective alignment and identification of CCJAP activities using the 2011 CNP Gender Working Group (GWG) annual plan; and thirdly the increased number of CNP women promoted into positions where they can influence changes.

The CNP has the capacity to deliver its own training programs, with minimal technical advice from NGOs (which was required in the past). It was pleasing for CCJAP to see the CNP GWG had worked in partnership with the CNP Police Academy, utilising Police Academy trainers to deliver some of the sessions. This is an important step forward given the CNP and Police Academy has not collaborated in the past to provide training to lower ranks. Without CCJAP support for this workshop this would not have been possible.

In community policing, the objective was to bring the police and the community together, to build a trusted partnership to solve crime. The pilot of this CP program in KPC has come to the final stage and the final report of the pilot consolidating the lessons learnt recommendations and has been drafting for future rolling out of the CP and integrating with the government Village-Commune Safety Policy. *According to the draft report of CCJAP Community Policing Endline Survey, the results in general have shown the improvement of police services and community awareness. The response rate by the police has improved amongst the CP group with an increase of 23% more respondents' receiving a response in less than one day. Furthermore, the number of respondent waiting from one to three days for a response has reduced amongst the CP group from 30% in 2010 to 11% in 2011. Attitude of the Police perceived by the respondents appears to be shifting towards a more positive perception in the CP group. There is a growing awareness amongst CP respondents of ways to contact the police post, as well as the telephone number to contact them. The CP demonstrated a 28% increase in the number of respondents who knew the telephone number of the police, whilst amongst the Control group the increase was only by 5% (under executive summary section).* The construction of new police posts closed to the community in the pilot commune has also somehow contributed to the improvement of police services, communities' trust in the police capacity to help them.

The objective for CCJAP to support the implementation of a Data Collection system was to provide the CNP with accurate statistics to identify crime trends, the main causes of those crimes and thereby enable CNP to prepare its Annual Action Plan and target its resources more strategically. This has resulted in the CNP taking full ownership of this activity by rolling it out nationally, with self-funded national forums to distribute information about the Database, internally developed training materials and capacity development of crime data officers. Although the data collation has not yet been done successfully in all 24 provinces and the database has not yet been operated properly, but CNP has shown its strong effort and commitment to accomplish this task. Further, the data collation with the new template and the

database software has also been introduced late this year to the provincial CNP. Some hand-on police at the police post level has not yet received proper training on this new template.

These clearly has contributed substantially to the Component 3's objective of improved *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*. It is rated **four ("good progress")** for performance at objective level.

Performance at Output Level

At the end of this year 18 out of 21 output performance indicators (deliverables) were completed. Deliverable 3.2.4 related to crime data is moving but some error on the database software causing the delay, deliverable 3.3.5 related to SPPCS pilot is at its final stage of report preparation and deliverable 3.4.1 is delayed to next year but it is beyond CCJAP's control. s are in progress and 5 are planned to commence and to be completed in the next 6 month period. In general the Police component is on track to complete and achieve 3 out of 4 of its outputs, with the progression of the Police Act being outside of CCJAP's control. Component 3's performance at output level is rated **five ("good progress")** as good progress has been made against the Component 3 performance indicators.

Sustainability Potential

CNP's ownership of the Strategic plan, implementation and monitoring indicates good prospect of sustainability. The evidence of sustainability potential includes self-development of previous and recent annual action plans with minimal technical support from CCJAP; CNP monitoring via the preparation of an Annual Performance Report on percentage of activities completed; the annual dissemination of annual plan and annual performance reports during each annual CNP conference; and the establishment of the CNP gender trainer team. The challenges remain the quality of the action plan, the monitoring, database management and the coordination capacity of CNP. The current CNP Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plans have neither been developed with measurable output and outcome indicators, nor a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Significant progress has been made in the development of CNP Crime Database System and further progress has been made over time. This is due to the strong commitment of the Commissioner General of CNP to formally undertake the implementation of the newly developed crime data in 24 provinces and the establishment of new specialised IT and crime data working groups at all levels, district, provincial and national, to take responsibility for the progress of CNP crime database system. Further, CNP has taken further step to upgrade its IT staff on database management by sending the staff to join database management training from NCDD IT experts who have long-time experiences and professional skills. The commitments from the executive level of CNP with the capacity building of the technical level have proved strong sense of sustainability for this particular task in the long run.

There is possibility to institutionalize the Guideline on the Strengthening of Post Police for Community Safety (Community Policing) into the Government Policy on Village and Commune Safety for nation-wide application, and this will be a strong signal of CP sustainability as Village and Commune Safety is fully owned by the government and may have received long-term funding from the government budget. Further, CNP also has a strong intention to integrate CP into its policy. In addition, it may provide an

opportunity to combine resources between the project and the government to support this program in the future, and over time to be fully covered by the government.

In light of the facts described above, component 3's sustainability potential is rated **four ("adequate progress")** out of six.

2.4 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	Performance Indicators	Status
4.1	MOJ organizational capacity developed.	<p>4.1.1 2009-2014 MOJ Strategic Plan with the inclusion of the Juvenile, vulnerable and gender issues approved, distributed to all provincial and municipal courts and implemented,</p> <p>4.1.2 MOJ activities addressing the strategies set forth in the Approved 2009-2014 MOJ Strategic Plan document implemented with MOJ financial resources,</p> <p>4.1.3 2011 annual MOJ work plan developed based on the strategies set forth in the 2009-2014 MOJ strategic plan,</p> <p>4.1.4 Percentage of activities implemented and completed against activities in the MOJ 2011 annual plan,</p> <p>4.1.5 Specific recommendations related to the implementation of new court administration and court register provided to CCJAPIII-partner provincial courts by inspection field mission team through their field mission reports,</p> <p>4.1.6 3 focal point participants from each provincial court (Total 21 provincial Courts) attended Gender workshop on creation of Gender Data Collection Forms in relating to women cases in the courts organized by MOJ,</p> <p>4.1.7 Two provincial court buildings with witness holding cell, lawyer room, exhibit room and offices in BMC and KPC constructed,</p>	<p>◆ In progress and expected to be completed early 2012</p> <p>◆ MOJ has implemented some activities.</p> <p>◆ Delayed</p> <p>◆ Delayed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p>

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- There has been a couple of review meeting organized by MOJ late 2011 in the attempt of finalizing the MOJ Strategic Plan. The review has also updated from 2009-2014 to 2012-2015 MOJ Strategic

Plan. However, the Strategic Plan has not yet reached its final stage for final review and approval by MOJ Minister. It is expected that the first ever 2012-2015 MOJ Strategic Plan will be approved by MOJ Minister early 2012.

- Although the strategic plan has not been approved officially, MOJ so far has used its own fund to support the implementation of strategies defined the drafted plan. Those strategies include court register; developing Protection Order relating to Domestic Violence (design to enable victims of domestic violence or their representative to apply for and order prohibiting the perpetrators from approaching victims at home or in public place), training on civil code and code of criminal procedure to law enforcement officers and authorities, training on alternative dispute resolution to law enforcement officers,
- Since MOJ has not yet had its strategic plan approved, it has not yet developed its Annual Action Plan. It is expected that the first MOJ Annual Action Plan will be developed in early 2012.
- Seventy judges, prosecutors and court clerks (20 females) from MOJ and provincial courts (Total 21 provincial Courts) attended a Gender workshop on the finalization of Gender Data Collection Forms in relation to cases involving women in the courts organized by MOJ. The main purpose of this workshop is to finalize and introduce gender data collection forms related to processing female cases. The form covers data about both female victims and offenders in criminal and civil cases that have accessed the courts for legal actions. By the end of December 2011, only one out of 21 provincial and municipal courts has sent data to the MOJ Gender Committee. This needs to have further follow-up from MOJ to enable this system operational.
- Two provincial court buildings with a witness holding cell, lawyer rooms, exhibit rooms and offices in BMC and KPC were 100% completed. These two buildings has partly improved the quality of operation and administration services of the two provincial courts in their daily functions and thereby contributed to the promotion of human rights.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
4.2	Procedures within the Cambodian Court System developed and implemented.	4.2.1 80 participants (disaggregated by gender) from MOJ, Provincial and Municipal Courts attended Court Administration orientation workshop organized by MOJ,	◆ Competed
		4.2.2 The development of Supreme Court Judgment Database System containing the 32 volumes of the Quarterly Bulletin of Supreme Court Judgment from 1996 to 2006 completed.	◆ Competed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- A total of 82 participants (8 Females) from MOJ, Provincial and Municipal Courts attended a 1-day workshop on Court Administration organized by MOJ and partly financed by CCJAPIII. This workshop is aimed at collecting all comments, work-related experiences and feedback from judges, prosecutors and court clerks related to court administration so as to develop Prakas (Ministry-level Regulation) on Court Administration which is more reflective of real practice.

- The development of a Supreme Court Judgment Database System containing the 32 volumes of the Quarterly Bulletin of Supreme Court Judgment from 1996 to 2006 was completed in early 2011. This project has been co-financed by CCJAP and EWMI since 2008. Now EWMI proposes to assist the Supreme Court in organizing a launching ceremony in late July to mark this significant achievement and also to instruct relevant court officials on how to use the database.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
4.3	Improve Court of Appeal case management systems.	4.3.1 Appeal court building with meeting room, prosecutor, judge and court clerk rooms constructed, 4.3.2 Appeal court management database fully functional and regularly provides data for supporting case processing and management, 4.3.3 Increased number of Appeal Court Criminal Cases processed (Baseline 2011: 894 of 2,330 criminal cases, end line: beyond 2011)	♦ Completed ♦ The system is fully used by management ♦ Completed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The construction of an appeal court building with meeting room, prosecutor, judge and court clerk rooms is 100 % completed in late December. The hand-over ceremony will be organized early 2012. The purpose of this additional court building is to help the Appeal Court to expedite its court administration and court hearings, contributing to the reduction of case backlog, and thus promoting human rights.
- The Appeal Court Criminal Case Management Database has been revised with some new codes while the continuous data entry of appeal cases has been performed by the Appeal Court clerk. The database has so far been very helpful for case management, contributing to a reduction in the numbers of cases awaiting trial in the Appeal Court. Implementation of the Appeal Court Criminal Case Management Database will enable the court to manage its caseload more effectively and also provides improved information about court performance.
- The number criminal cases completely process decreased dramatically from 894 cases in 2010 to 238 in 2011. There are several reasons related to this but the key ones being 1) there have been difficulties in obtaining legal protection for each case as required by the new penal code due to lack of voluntary lawyers, and 2) Limited availability of Judges of appeal court due to the requirement for them to attend further trainings for improvement of quality of case processing.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
4.4	PCP Meetings Established within partner Provinces	4.4.1 At least 3 PCP meetings conducted in each partner province to address justice & legal sector issues jointly with relevant agencies (police, court and prison) with minutes collected,	♦ 16 meetings organized

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- A total of sixteen PCP meetings were organized in all six partner provinces (5 in BMC, 2 in PVG, 4 in KPT, 1 in KPC, 1 in KDL, 3 in BAT). Meeting records were 3 in BMC, 2 in PVG, 3 in KPT. In the PCP, Several issues and problems were raised in these meetings and discussed to seek better ways to address those issues and problems among police, courts and prisons. The main issues and problems include communication between justice agencies, investigation issues, EPTD, outstanding warrants, delivery of warrants and orders, prison issues, etc. Although PCP meetings are now mandated by Ministerial Direction entrusting the provincial court prosecutor to take the lead, the regularity of organizing PCP meetings still varies from one province to another depending on the commitment of the individual prosecutor, financial and logistical support for the meetings, the absence of a compliance check by the MOJ on performing this task etc. Further, in some cases, no meeting record was prepared to maintain information for follow-up in the next PCP meeting.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
4.5	Court Registers Implemented in 6 Partner Provinces	4.5.1 300 participants (disaggregated by gender) from relevant Government agencies, MOJ, Supreme Court, Appeal Court, Provincial and Municipal Courts and Relevant Civil Societies attended National Conference on Court Register dissemination organized by MOJ, 4.5.2 Forms of Court Registers distributed to all provincial courts for implementation, 4.5.3 All provincial courts fully used court register forms to fill in information related to each case,	♦ Completed ♦ Completed ♦ Court register forms applied

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- National Conference on Court Register Dissemination was conducted by MOJ on 4-5 May 2011 with 300 participants (45 females) from relevant agencies, MOJ, Supreme Court, Appeal Court, Provincial-Municipal Courts and relevant civil societies receiving CCJAPIII financial contributions. The conference was aimed at disseminating the new criminal and civil court registers for consistent implementation by all Provincial-Municipal Courts and Prosecutors' Offices and also reflecting on the compliance with the Government's legal and judicial reform strategy.
- MOJ have printed and disseminated Court Register forms, using its own funds, to all provincial-Municipal courts for implementation in May 2011. MOJ Court Register Working Group has organized 3 regional training sessions in July and August 2011 for all provincial-municipal courts. The training was delivered to 180 of Judges, Prosecutors, Court Clerks, Prosecutor Clerks and court staff who are directly handling the completion of court register forms in the 24 provinces and municipalities.
- Since May 2011, the Court Register has been instructed by MOJ to all provincial and municipal courts and prosecutors' offices to fill in all information related to each case. However, the progress of the implementation of this Court Register greatly varies from one provincial court to another and faces several challenges, the level of compliance check from MOJ to the provincial and municipal courts, commitment of judges and prosecutors who fill in the data, commitment of the court clerk in data consolidation, etc. Up to late this year, the court register has been fully applied by all provincial and

municipal courts. The main issues related to the court register are to support the operation of the court register in a full swing and upgrade this register into some kind of electronic database to enable it to generate report from the data for management decision purposes.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
4.6	Support to the Child Justice Working Group	4.6.1 Law on Juvenile Justice drafted, approved and disseminated, (Target 2011: Revised by Council Ministers)	◆ The draft was second time sent to Council of Ministers

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The draft law on Juvenile justice was finalized by the MOJ Child Justice Working Group and submitted to the Council of Jurists at the Council of Ministers for debate. After the review at Council of Ministers, the draft was returned to MOSAVY for some refinements. MOSAVY has completed its revisions based on the recommendations from the Council of Ministers and resubmitted the revised version second time to the Council of Ministers for further processing in November.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
4.7	Alternative Sentencing Pilot Program implemented	4.7.1 Concept paper on alternative sentencing developed, 4.7.2 Inter-ministerial Working Group established to work on alternative sentencing, 4.7.3 Draft of alternative sentencing framework paper prepared and approved,	◆ Completed ◆ Completed ◆ In progress

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- ◆ The concept paper on Alternative Sentencing based on the new penal code has been presented by AS working group leader during its first meeting organized on December 5, 2011. The paper has cited all legal options of non-custodial sentencing including pre-trial, convicted and post-trial stages.
- ◆ Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Alternative Sentencing has been established by the MOJ Decision No. 19. The Minister of Justice has appointed one MOJ Under Secretary of State as the working group leader to be responsible for this particular task. The working group consists of 11 members (including the working group leader) 7 from MOJ, 3 from MOI and 1 from MOSAVY.
- ◆ The Working Group on Alternative Sentencing has organized its first meeting on December 5, 2011 with 14 participants (1 AusAID, 4 CCJAP and 9 government officials). The meeting has reached the agreements that 1.) There would be an AS pilot before it could be nationally expanded, 2.) A national regulation on non-custodial sentencing is required as it might need to engage a range of institutions, 3.) The targeted pilot provinces would be MBC and BAT. With related to the piloted provinces, the working group leader suggested to consider including two more namely KDL and SRP where the number of prisoners are dominant.

Component 4 Implementation Performance Summary

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

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 by the progress made towards improving and updating the MOJ Strategic Plan, advancing and finalizing the provincial and municipal court administration and court register policies. MOJ has taken strong ownership and leading roles in moving this initiative forward including cost-sharing with CCJAPIII in organizing two workshops. Some other key MOJ activities are progressing, such as PCP meetings taking place in four out of six partner provinces, revision and application of the Appeal Court Criminal Case Management Database, Juvenile Justice Law processing and non-custodial sentencing policy discussion.

The above achievements individually and collectively show the improved capacity of MOJ to support courts to deliver equitable and timely access to justice-Component 4's objective. For example, the application of the Appeal Court Criminal Case Management Database resulted in a great reduction in the number of accused in custody awaiting trial in the Appeal Court in excess of the legal pre-trial detention period. Although the impacts from a great deal of work accomplished by MOJ such as the application of the new national court register to improve case management effectiveness and transparency, the development of Protection Order relating to Domestic Violence and its dissemination, and the data collection of female case processing, they are all obviously having direct link in contributing to equitable access to a high standard of justice.

However, there are still several major challenges ahead for MOJ to address in its reforms including MOJ's planning, monitoring, database management and evaluation capacity, provincial court administration enhancement, strengthening lines of accountability between the courts and the Ministry so as to be able to translate laws, policies, court orders, database systems, PCP mechanism, non-custodial sentencing, female case processing etc. into widespread of effects that flow-on to citizens in the form of more equitable and timely access to justice. Strong political commitment from MOJ senior management and leadership is required to make all these happen.

Performance at Output Level

Component 4's performance at output level is rated **as four ("adequate progress")** as adequate progress has been made against the Component 4 2011 Work Plan performance indicators. Out of 20 deliverables (performance indicators) there are 13 complete, 2 delayed and 5 in progress. However, 1 of the 5 deliverables under in progress status is out of CCJAPIII's control. This one is about draft Law on Juvenile Justice which has already been submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Sustainability Potential

In light of the above-mentioned evidence regarding performance at component objective level, the sustainability potential of Component 4 is **rated four ("adequate progress")**. MOJ has also shown high

commitment to and strong ownership of court reform by issuing a series of Directives (local term for Ministry-level Regulation) on the Court Register (with the instruction to all courts for implementation of new court registers), Protection Order, the finalization of Draft Juvenile Law at ministry level, and the continuity of PCP meetings led by provincial court prosecutors.

Nevertheless, the capacity of MOJ in planning, monitoring, database management and evaluation, building the capacity of provincial court administration, and strengthening the line of accountability between the courts and the Ministry is not yet strong enough to ensure the rollout of the many steps needed to translate laws, policies, court orders, database systems, the PCP mechanism etc. into widespread effects that flow-on to citizens in the form of more equitable and timely access to justice. RGC does not have the financial capacity to fund MOJ sufficiently to fully implement MOJ's national reform program, which has relied on CCJAPIII-supported small-scale innovations in some areas (e.g. court registers, PCP meetings, non-custodial sentencing etc.)

2.5 COMPONENT 5 - CORRECTIONS

OBJECTIVE: *To strengthen the capacity of the General Department of Prison 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	Performance Indicators	Status
5.1	GDOP organizational capacity developed	<p>5.1.1 2008-2013 GDOP strategic plan developed, approved, disseminated and implemented as annual action plan (future directives) in consistence with GDOP's strategies,</p> <p>5.1.2 Percentage of activities within annual action plan implemented and completed,</p> <p>5.1.3 MOI Prakas on prison minimum for prison design and construction developed, approved, disseminated and implemented (Target 2011: Draft prepared at MOI),</p> <p>5.1.4 Prison operational programs strengthened and pro-active dynamic security implemented with no high security prisoner escapes from custody,</p> <p>5.1.5 Royal decree on separate status of prison staff developed, approved, disseminated and implemented, (Target 2011: Draft of the Royal Decree prepared by MOI),</p> <p>5.1.6 GDOP staff database established and functioned effectively as GDOP staff is regularly updated and reports on GDOP staff could be provided to management whenever needed,</p> <p>5.1.7 GDOP prisoner database established, updated and functioned with the provision</p>	<p>◆ Being implemented</p> <p>◆ To be reported in annual report</p> <p>◆ The draft was prepared</p> <p>◆ On track</p> <p>◆ Draft prepared by GDOP, on track</p> <p>◆ The database established and operational</p> <p>◆ The database</p>

		of data and information for analysis in management decisions,	upgraded
	5.1.8	GDOP prisoners' health database established and functioned effectively as GDOP staff is regularly updated and update report on prisoners health could be provided to management whenever needed,	◆ Delayed
	5.1.9	Gender mainstream initiative implemented and number of woman officers and officials in the management position increased,	◆ To be reported in Annual report
	5.1.10	2011-2016 GDOP Gender Strategic Plan developed and approved,	◆ Delayed
	5.1.11	Leaflets, booklets and video spots on gender awareness developed and distributed to provincial prisons,	◆ Dropped out due to lack of support
	5.1.12	Gender manual for trainers and prison staff reproduced for distribution to National trainers and prison staffs,	◆ Completed
	5.1.13	Gender awareness training for prison staff at CC1, CC2, CC3, KDL, KPT and KPC conducted,	◆ Completed
	5.1.14	White ribbon campaign (violence against women) at BAT, and BMC prisons organized,	◆ Completed
	5.1.15	On-the-job training on prison operational strengthening programs such as prisoner file administration, prison security management, establishing prisoner complaint and request mechanisms etc. provided to all prisons,	◆ Completed
	5.1.16	Specific recommendations based on prison inspection standards from Inspection officials' follow-up field monitoring missions generated and reported to GDOP management,	◆ Complied
	5.1.17	GDOP 6-month report systems functioned very well in terms of time and quality,	◆ Complied

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- GDOP conducted an annual workshop in 2010-2011 and introduced work plan activities for 2011. All these activities are consistent with the 2008-2013 GDOP strategic plan. However it is not in a professional work plan format since it presents only a list of activities included in the 2010 annual report without any clear measurable objectives, outcomes, outputs, strategies for implementation and budgets.

- GDOP organized a workshop in SRP with 56 participants, including the Secretary of State in charge of prisons, GDOP's Senior Officials and prison chiefs. The workshop aimed at sharing good practices of prison management with prison chiefs so that they could learn from one another. An annual report of the accomplishment has been prepared and presented during the annual workshop. However, there has been no measurement of what has been done in comparison within annual report or any sort of performance indicators since GDOP has never had its official work plan but just a list of activity included in the annual report to be implemented in the following year.
- The first draft of minimum standards for prison design and construction was developed by GDOP technical support from CCJAP, ICRC and OHCHR in 2009. The draft was later proposed by GDOP to be upgraded to Ministry-Level Regulation (called Prakas in local terms) on minimum standards for prison design and construction. CCJAP provided technical support to upgrade this draft into Prakas and it was submitted to MOI for further review and approval. Currently the draft is pending further review once the correctional law is passed as this Prakas needs to be consistent with the correctional law. Regardless, the minimum standards have been partially implemented by GDOP.
- Having strengthened the operational programs and implemented pro-active dynamic security with the help of a financial contribution from CCJAP, during this entire year only 6 high security prisoners have escaped from custody.
- GDOP completed drafting a Royal decree on the separate status of prison staff. An internal consultation meeting was also organized to establish the ranking system and uniform. The draft contained 11 chapters and 69 articles. This draft will be submitted to MOI for further review and action. The purpose of this Royal decree is to upgrade the legal status of prison staff to enable their career development.
- The update of prisoner database (to adopt Khmer Unicode System, Cambodia new Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure) was completed and followed by delivery of data equipment. The new database system has the capacity to provide a wider range of reports, including national, cross-prison reports and disaggregation of data by age group (juvenile/adult), as well as gender. Activity plan is being prepared to install and provision of training to staff in charge prison data at CCs and Provincial/Municipal prisons by technical team of Office of Archives with support from IT specialists.
- The 2010 CCJAPIII-funded GDOP computerized staff database is functioning well and 180 staff records from the head office have been input into the database. The provincial/municipal prisons were instructed to develop all relevant staff records and send them to head office for manual data entry. This data will be used for staff management and staff development. Entry of staff data is likely to be slow due to lack of data entry capacity.
- A Prisoner's Health database was established with CCJAPIII financial support in 2010. However, this database needs to be upgraded as it currently only has the capacity to produce reports on prisoner death in custody. Since the IT experts were preoccupied with the prisoner database therefore this task has made no progress. The upgrade will provide the database with capacity to generate prisoner's health profiles with specified priorities that can be used in seeking support from cooperating partners.

- The gender mainstreaming activities have been implemented. As a result, total of 62 women among 217 women staff were promoted to the senior management positions including 1 Deputy General Director, 4 Department Deputy Directors, 15 Office Chiefs and deputies, and 42 Section Chiefs.
- GDOP has not yet started to develop a new strategic plan for 2011-2016 whilst waiting for MOI gender strategic plan to be developed. GDOP's GWG has involved in the process of development of MOI gender strategic plan.
- The plan to develop leaflets, booklets and short videos on gender awareness for building gender awareness in prison was cancelled due to lack of technical expertise and support from GAG/C.
- 35 copies of gender manual for trainers and 350 copies manual for prison staff were printed and distributed to all CCs and Provincial/Municipal prisons.
- Gender Awareness Training for prison staff completed at CC1, CC2, CC3, KPT, KPC and KDL. A total of 150 staffs (30 females) were trained. The number of staff accessing this training was limited to 25 per prison due to the need for adequate number of staff remained for guard shifts.
- White ribbon awareness campaign was organized in BAT and BMC prisons aiming at reducing violence against women staff and domestic violence among prison staff's families. In total 50 staffs including 13 females and 9 staff families attended in BMC and 50 staffs including 17 females and 7 staff families attended in BAT.
- Prison TOT training capacity has been strengthened with joint financial support from CCJAP and OHCHR. In total 16 prison trainers including 4 female trained with technical support from VBNK in the first course. They need to attend 3 training courses of this kind.
- The Department of Operations, in partnership with the Office of Inspection of the GDOP and with financial support from CCJAP, provided on-the-job training on the prison operational strengthening program to prison chiefs, deputy chiefs, office chiefs and office vice chiefs, chiefs and vice chiefs of sections at KPC, MDK, KPT, SRP, PVH, CC3, PVG, RTK, SVR, KRT and STG. In total 195 staff (37 females) were trained. Topics included prisoner file administration, book keeping, prison intelligence, security classification management and use of fire arms to secure prisons. This particular task aims to enhance the day-to-day efficiency and effectiveness of prison administration and management systems.
- The inspection team conducted the third prison inspections in BAT, BMC, KPT, KPC and PVG. These included Standard 1: Prison admission, Standard 2: Security classification, Standard 4: Prisoner files, Standard 12: Prisoner requests and complaints and Standard 39: Prison Industry and Farming. Key findings were documented and reported to GDOP management for further action.
- GDOP 6-month report systems functioned very well in terms of time and quality. GDOP in general has prepared its report on time based on the reports and figures from its prisons. In case of late submission from any prison, GDOP has also tried to collect those figures from different means such as fax and mobile phone.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
5.2	Prisoner health services improved	<p>5.2.1 Number of Prison Health clinics supported by Ministry of Health (target 2011: 25 health posts)</p> <p>5.2.2 Prison health post renovated in KPC and a new health post in KPT constructed,</p> <p>5.2.3 A new prison health post including isolation wards to reduce risk of disease transmission constructed in PVG prison,</p> <p>5.2.4 Prison TB DOTS and ARV training provided to prisoners, cell leaders and prison medical staff of partner prisons (60 trainees per partner prison),</p> <p>5.2.5 Increased number of TB and HIV/AIDS tested in prison between base line and end line (Baseline:2007, endline:2011)</p> <p>5.2.6 Annually reported number of TB and HIV and AIDS cases (disaggregated by sex and adult/youth) detected in course of routine health service provision to prisoners in partner prisons,</p> <p>5.2.7 Number of deaths in partner prisons (disaggregated by sex and adult/youth) between base line and end line. Baseline year is 2007 and end line year is 2010.</p>	<p>◆ 26 prison health posts being supported</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ 836 with TB and 1,935 with HIV tested</p> <p>◆ 114 TB and 210 HIV cases detected</p> <p>◆ 31 adult prisoners died</p>

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- With financial support from MOH, all 26 prison health posts have received medical and hospital support, including TB and HIV treatment, through referral hospitals, district operational hospitals and health centres. OMC is the new prison which is officially established with MOI proclamation.
- The construction and renovation of health posts at KPT and KPC were completed and are now functioning. Caritas has provided some support for the new health post in KPT prison such as office equipment and other health care services, including TB screening.
- The construction of a new CCJAPIII-funded prison health post in PVG prison, including medical isolation wards to reduce risk of disease transmission among prisoner was 100% completed and now is functioning.
- CCJAPII-funded prison TB DOTS and ARV training were organized by the office of prison health in cooperation with MOH through CENAT and NCHADS for total of 540 participants (58 females). Participants included prisoners, prison holding cell leaders and prison medical staff of partner prisons. The purpose of this training was to introduce how TB DOTS and ARV could be implemented in the community with regard to care and treatment protocols, and recording and maintaining registers in prison.

- TB and HIV/AIDS testing does not cover all prisons and is available only in prisons with financial support from donors or NGOs. For example, FHI has been supporting KPC, CC3, KDL, TAK, KPS, PVH and KKG, MSF has been supporting CC1, CC2 and Phnom Penh prison, AHEAD has been supporting BTB, BTC, CC4 and PUR, and Caritas supporting SRP, MKR and KPT. Total of 836 prisoners (90 females) have received TB testing and 1,935 prisoners (385 females) have received HIV testing in all 9 partner prisons. Total of 114 prisoners (4 females) were found to have TB and 210 prisoners (28 females) with HIV/AIDS were detected in three CCs and all six partner prisons. All these medical tests were financed by FHI, MSF, AHEAD and Caritas. There were 31 adult prisoners (1 adult female) who died in partner prisons during the entire year.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
5.3	Provision of prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programs increased	<p>5.3.1 Prison farm activities and capital work using prison labour applied in partner prisons benefiting 250 prisoners,</p> <p>5.3.2 Rehabilitation and reintegration programs implemented in partner prisons with the provision of more hours per week in which prisoners are out of cells and engaged in training and work activities,</p> <p>5.3.3 Prison fresh start program implemented in CC2 and benefited 30 women,</p> <p>5.3.4 Number of individuals on remand participated in rehabilitation program increased between baseline and end-line (baseline:2011, end line: beyond 2011)</p> <p>5.3.5 Percentage of remand participated in rehabilitation program increased between baseline and end-line (baseline:2011, end line: beyond 2011,</p> <p>5.3.6 Number of convicted participated in rehabilitation program increased between baseline and end-line (baseline:2011, end line: beyond 2011)</p> <p>5.3.7 Percentage of convicted participated in rehabilitation program increased between baseline and end-line (baseline:2011, end line: beyond 2011)</p> <p>5.3.8 Annual number of prisoners (disaggregated by gender and juvenile) accessing rehabilitation programs in partner prisons increases between baseline and end-line. Baseline is 2006, end-line is 2011,</p> <p>5.3.9 Number of released prisoners received referral support (transport service, food, accommodation, medical check up, business</p>	<p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ Completed</p> <p>◆ 28 women involved</p> <p>◆ Complied</p> <p>◆ Complied</p> <p>◆ 6,862 convicted participated</p> <p>◆ 51.5% of total convicted involved</p> <p>◆ 4,555 convicted involved</p> <p>◆ 315 including 16 female and 27 juveniles ex-prisoners</p>

		start up and follow-up services) as part of reintegration program,	accessed the services
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Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- A total of 200 prisoners engaged in Capital works programs in BMC, KPT, CC3, KPC and PVG. In partner prisons, remand prisoners and high-risk convicted prisoners received at least 7 hours per week out of their cells engaging in physical exercise, sports, family visits and washing activities etc. With financial support from NGOs and prisons' own source of funds, medium and low risk convicted prisoners have at least 31.5 hours per week out of their cells to engage in vocational training and work activities. This prison farm program has been completed since June this year.
- There has been a variable rehabilitation programs implemented in partner prisons ranging from literacy program, secondary and high school education, social moral education, English language, computer training, electronic repair training, sewing, motorbike repair training, hair cutting, construction and maintenance, prison industry and farming to weaving etc. Further, the prison also has some other routine activities such as exercise, sport, washing, medical care, cell hygiene, visits etc.
- Initially there were 33 women joining the "Fresh Start" program at CC2. However, by the end of this year, the number reduced to 28 women due to the fact that 5 women have left the program (3 released and 2 dropped off). Among the 28 women attending the 'Fresh Start' program at CC2, 13 women prisoners have attended life skills/employment opportunity courses and 15 women prisoners involved nursing care program with expertise provided by HAGAR and funded by CCJAP.
- Most of remand prisoners have also participated in rehabilitation programs through exercise, sport, washing, medical care, court appearances, cell hygiene, visits, education programs, etc. However, they could only spend less than hour per day based on the prison procedure (High Security). There has been no data recorded officially from GDOP.
- A total of 6,862 convicted prisoners (705 female) participated in rehabilitation programs such as medical care, cell hygiene, visits, education/vocational programs and prison industry/farming programs. This represents 51.56% of convicted prisoners in 2011 accessing to rehabilitation program. The figure has also shown an increase of 64% of convicted prisoners accessing rehabilitation from 2010 to 2011 (4,174 of which 416 are females).
- A total of 4,555 (including 507 females, and 291 juveniles) convicted prisoners accessed rehabilitation programs such as vocational training, education programs, cell hygiene, exercise, sport, visits, medical care, life skills, pre-release counselling, food preparation, farming, small industry, construction/maintenance and other works in partner prisons. These rehabilitation programs were supported by prisons and NGOs i.e. PFS, HAGAR, Sun Rise, Christians, KNK. The number has increased through improved security fencing that allowed for more high and medium security convicted prisoners afford time out off cell with improved to mental and physical health as part of rehabilitation programs. There is also an increase compared to the figure in 2010 where there were only 3,217 convicted joining the rehabilitation program in partner provinces.

- 315 ex-prisoners (16 females and 27 juveniles) received services from referral support programs funded by CCJAPIII through FSF such as transport services, food, accommodation, medical check-ups, business start-up assistance and follow-up services from Prison Fellowship Cambodia.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
5.4	Prison facilities improved to address overcrowding	5.4.1 Lawyer/Family visit facilities constructed in BMC, KPT, KPC, 5.4.2 Five existing prison cell buildings in partner prisons (2 building in KPC & 3 buildings in BMC) installed with windows to improve ventilation systems and light, 5.4.3 Prison cell buildings with the capacity for 100 prisoners, security fences and family/lawyer visit facilities constructed in KCH, 5.4.4 Security fences and lawyer/family visit facilities constructed in SRP prison, 5.4.5 Security fence and six toilet blocks constructed in KRT prison, 5.4.6 A set of prison facilities and infrastructure including lawyer/family visit areas, health post, kitchen, women and juvenile cell, 2 men cell buildings, security fence, water supply, vocational training facility and sewerage/drainage system constructed in PVG prison,	♦ Completed ♦ Completed ♦ Completed ♦ Completed ♦ Completed ♦ Completed

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- The construction of lawyer and family visit facilities are 100% completed in BMC, KPT, KPC and are in use. The installation of windows for improved ventilation and light systems for five existing prison cell buildings in partner prisons (2 buildings in KPC & 3 buildings in BMC) are also 100% completed.
- The construction of prison cell buildings with the capacity for 100 prisoners, security fences and family/lawyer visiting facilities in KCH are 100 completed. The entire cell building and facilities are in use.
- The construction of a security fence and lawyer/family visiting room in SRP prison and security fence and six toilet blocks in KRT prison are all 100% completed and under operation.
- The construction of lawyer/family visiting rooms, health post, kitchen, women and juvenile cell, 2 men cell buildings, security fence, water supply, vocational training facility and sewerage/drainage system in PVG is also 100% completed and functioning.
- ICRC has provided financial support to improve kitchens, water collection/supply facilities and sewerage/drainage systems at KKG, CC1, CC2, STG, RAT, KAM, and KRT. OHCHR has also provided financial support for similar items in CC3, CC4, SRP, BMC, KPT, RAT and KRT.

- With RGC financial support, MOI has funded the construction of 3 additional holding-cells at CC1 with capacity for 76 to 96 prisoners per building. The construction will be completed late this year. GDOP has constructed the prison wall in CC4 with funding from MOI.

	AP Output	Performance Indicators	Status
5.5	GDOP Partnerships strengthened	5.5.1 Number of the development partners and NGOs provided support in prison maintained or increased between baseline and end-line, (baseline:2010, end-line: 2011),	◆ On track

Progress vs Performance Indicators and Key Challenges

- With CCJAP playing brokering role, GDOP coordination capacity has been improved as evident by twelve NGOs, five IOs and three government agencies providing financial and technical support for prisoners' rehabilitation, thereby increasing time out off cell for prisoners and enabling more hours for prisoners to attend prison program and skills development. This number represents the increase of number of NGOs from 10 in 2010 to 12 in 2011 whereas the number of IOs from 5 in 2010 to 6 in 2011.

Component 5 Implementation Performance Summary

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

Performance at Component Objective Level

The capacity of GDOP to identify and respond to prison management priorities, including improving the mental and physical health of prisoners has gradually improved. The introduction of 2011 work plan activities, sharing of prison management good practice among all prisons, gender awareness training for prison staff (in CC1, CC2, CC3, KPT prison), the completion of the final draft of a Royal Decree on Separate Status of Prison Staff of GDOP, the completed upgrading of the Prisoner Database, strengthening prisoner file administration, book keeping, prison intelligence, security classification management and use of fire arms at prisons, and the GDOP inspection missions using the 5 standards of inspection by Office of Inspection on prison management, the increased number of the NGOs' and IOs' support to prisoners, and the 21 out of 22 provincial and municipal courts having accessed at least one NGO's service for their prison, are all evidence of the improved capacity of GDOP to effectively and efficiently identify, coordinate, mobilize and respond to prison management priorities.

The deliverables accomplished for 2011, such as the progress of capital work i.e. construction of new and renovation of old health posts, coordination of MOH to support the health posts, construction of lawyer and family visiting rooms, installation of windows and light systems, construction of security fences and prison holding-cells in prisons, the upgrading and functioning of prison health posts with some newly constructed wards and equipment, toilet blocks, water supply and drainage systems, the implementation of the "Fresh Start" program, the engagement of NGOs' services in areas such as vocational training,

education programs, medical care, life skills training and pre-release counselling to prisoners, demonstrated significant improvement to the prisons in many ways. Improvements have been seen in the human rights status of prisoners, through increased time out of cells for prisoners of different security categories (at least 7 hours per week for remand prisoners and high-risk security convicted, and 31.5 hours per week for medium and low risk prisoners), improved access to health services i.e. ventilation, water supplies, TB and HIV testing (836 for TB tests and 1,935 for HIV tests) and treatment, and similar changes within partner prisons.

Based on the evidence outlined above, component 5's performance at component-objective level deserves a rate of **five ("good progress")**.

Performance at Output Level

Component 5's performance at output level is rated as **five ("good progress")** as adequate progress has been made in relation to accomplishment of the Component 4 deliverables against the 2011 work plan performance indicators. In 2011, 1 deliverable (5.1.11: Leaflets, booklets and video spots on gender awareness developed and distributed to provincial prisons) was dropped out due to lack of technical support, 2 delayed to next year, and 37 deliverables (performance indicators) are completed or fully on track.

Sustainability Potential

The sustainability potential of CCJAPIII-supported achievements in GDOP is rated as **four ("adequate progress")**. The rating can be explained by the improved capacity of GDOP in a variety of functional areas such as resource mobilization, coordination, human development, monitoring, coordination, capital works management etc. These improved capacities will be effective driving forces for donors and NGOs to cooperate, coordinate and support GDOP in prison reform in the short-term.

While GDOP's capacity to monitor and report on prison conditions and performance has improved, GDOP's planning, coordinating and monitoring capacity, including the database systems, needs to be further strengthened at operational and strategic levels in order to increase the capacity of GDOP to efficiently and effectively respond to prison management priorities, the physical and mental health needs of prisoners, and managing community-based corrections. Further, the absence of correctional laws and mechanisms for implementation of non-custodial sentencing, government measures to retain capable officials, the limited capacity of GDOP in planning, monitoring, database management, evaluation, and coordination, also represent key challenges to sustaining the momentum of Prison Reforms.

Further, prisons are not yet in the best position to gain full financial support from RGC to implement the comprehensive Prison Reform Strategy nation-wide. This Prison Reform Strategy ranges from capital works to prisoner health, rehabilitation and reintegration. The current implementation of this Prison Reform Strategy depends primarily on external resources and technical support from NGOs, IOs and UN agencies working in this area.

2.6 CROSS CUTTING THEMES

2.6.1 HIV/AIDS

In accordance with CCJAP's HIV/AIDS Strategy the following deliverables were accomplished in this reporting period:

- With financial support from MOH, all 26 prison health posts have received medical and hospital support, including TB and HIV treatment, through referral hospitals, district operational hospitals and health centres. This is a significant contribution of government to the medical services in all prison health posts.
- A total of 540 prisoners, including 58 women, and medical staff, were trained about ARV for HIV/AIDS by NCHADS, with supported from CCJAP.
- HIV/AIDS testing does not cover all prisons and is available only in prisons with financial support from donors or NGOs. In 2011, 1,935 prisoners (385 females) received HIV tests in all 9 partner prisons. There were 210 prisoners (28 females) with HIV/AIDS detected in all six partner prisons. All these medical tests were financed by FHI, MSF, AHEAD and Caritas.
- The completion of the prison health post upgrade in KPC and the new health post in KPT, now provide separate and secure facilities for treatment and care in respect of HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmissible infections (STIs), and TB. Support from MOH and other agencies such as ICRC, FHI, MSF, AHEAD and Caritas to prisons in this area remains the most significant contribution to the national HIV response coordinated by CCJAPIII over its project lifetime to date.

2.6.2 Gender

The implementation of CCJAP's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (GMS) commenced in May 2008 across all project components (other than component one). The mainstreaming activities and related results are highlighted below:

- Each main concerned CCJAP partner institution has established its respective Gender Working Group (GDOP has established 2009, CNP in 2005, MOJ in 2007) to facilitate, manage and coordinate gender related activities with concerned departments and institutions. These working groups have so far developed its own Gender Action Plan and functioned very well with support from various international and national institutions. CCJAPIII has so far financially supported the GWG of each institution with some capacity building in gender concept, promotion of gender equality within the government officials, promotion of women in management and executive position etc.
- With CPCS projects, CCJAPIII has fully utilized the built-in gender mainstreaming strategies of government structure where a total of 6,530 commune Planning and Budgeting Committees (PBC) members (2,047 females or 31%) in six partner provinces, KPT, KPT, KPC, BAT, BMC, and KDL, were involved in the CPCS project identification process through CIP. Within this, PBC members also included representatives of CWCC members during the process of project identification and selection in CIP.

- Out of 470 CCJAPIII funded CPCS projects under the Gender Section of CIP in 6 partner provinces, there are 30 projects contributing to strengthening Gender Mainstreaming Strategies, such as Strengthening CCWC Capacity in Identifying Women's and Children's Issues , and Training on CCWC's Role and Responsibilities, advocacy and 440 projects contributing directly to the improvement of gender equality and equity, such as dissemination of anti-domestic violence and anti-human trafficking information, illegal migration education, vocational training for women etc. Total of 50,170 community members (29,243 male, 20,927 females, including 20,789 Juvenile,) benefited from these CCJAPIII funded CPCS-related projects.
- Out of 235 CPCS vocational training projects, there were 71 women who directly benefited from vocational projects. They were selected by local authorities based on the CPCS project criteria. These projects aim at supporting vulnerable women, women from poor families, women in conflict with the law (drug or human trafficking related), victims of domestic violence, etc.,
- A National CNP Women's Forum in Phnom Penh with 90 CNP participated (60 females accounting for 60%) representing all 24 provinces with financial support from CCJAPIII. A positive result from this forum was that Gender Working Group (GWG) members in each province and department learned from one another about their planned activities and strategies. As CCJAP has been instrumental in establishing the CNP strategic planning cycle over the past 3 years, this linked two CCJAP support activities (gender and strategic planning) together. In this forum, some other topics were also included such as 1) the importance of the role of police women in Community Policing (refer to the Community Policing strategy in Kampong Cham), 2) strengths and challenges for police women, particularly when working with female victims of crime (refer to the outcomes of the CCJAP Domrei CP survey) 3) increasing the number of police women to 20% and 4) promotion opportunities in CNP.
- 15 CNP GWG members (12 females) attended a 5-day Training of Trainer program supported by CCJAP. The training was provided by NGO Gad/C to build the capacity of CNP GWG as trainers' manual on "gender and policing". This capacity development then led to the GWG conducting a gender and policing course in each CCJAP partner province. Upon completing the 6 courses, the CNP GWG completed a further two gender and policing courses in Phnom Penh. These 2 programs were fully CNP funded and co-ordinated by the CNP GWG, with 60 CNP participants from 35 different CNP Departments. This continuation of training, demonstrated strong commitment, ownership and responsibility of CNP with this particular activity. The CNP now has the technical capacity and executive support to distribute the gender equality message via this training without financial or technical support.
- A 2-day leadership workshop for 30 CNP Executive police women was held in Phnom Penh. The workshop was supported by CCJAP with the program fully co-ordinated by the CNP Gender Working Group (GWG). The workshop participants included the 23 female Provincial Deputy Commissioners (all recently promoted). The training agenda focused on the concepts, principals and implementation of leadership. This type of training has never been provided to female officers before or to such a large group of women in senior positions. On completion of the 2-day leadership training the participants took part in a 3-day Investigations workshop funded by ARTIP focusing on the leadership of anti human trafficking investigations.

- In 2011, 23 females were officially appointed by MOI as Provincial Deputy Commissioners. This is the first time that such a large number of females have been promoted to this executive position in MOI. This positive change in terms of gender equity and equality within CNP can be partly credited to the continuous support of CCJAP since 2008 for gender mainstreaming strategies,
- In November, the CNP GWG, in partnership with MoWA and NGO's working to help victims of gender based violence, supported the International White Ribbon Campaign (WRC) to end violence against women by providing 10 representatives at a WRC Ceremony in Phnom Penh. The ceremony had 2,000 participants and engaged the local community by distributing campaign materials.
- 70 judges, prosecutors and court clerks (20 females) from MOJ and provincial courts (21 provincial Courts in total) attended a Gender workshop on finalization of Gender Data Collection Forms in relation to cases in the courts involving women. The workshop was organized by MOJ. The main purpose of the workshop was to finalize and introduce gender data collection forms related to processing cases involving women. The form covers data about both female victims and female offenders in criminal and civil cases who have accessed the courts for legal actions.
- Gender Awareness Training for prison staff completed at CC1, CC2, CC3, KPT, KPC and KDL. A total of 150 staffs (30 females) were trained. The number of staff accessing this training was limited to 25 per prison due to the need for adequate number of staff remained for guard shifts at each respective prison.
- White ribbon awareness campaign was organized in BAT and BMC prisons aiming at reducing violence against women staff and domestic violence among prison staff's families. In total 50 staffs including 13 females and 9 staff families attended in BMC and 50 staffs including 17 females and 7 staff families attended in BAT.
- 35 copies of gender manual for trainers and 350 copies manual for prison staff were printed and distributed to all CCs and Provincial/Municipal prisons.
- The gender mainstreaming activities have been implemented. As a result, total of 62 women among 217 women staff were promoted to the senior management positions including 1 Deputy General Director, 4 Department Deputy Directors, 15 Office Chiefs and deputies s, and 42 Section Chiefs.
- 28 women attended the 'Fresh Start' program at CC2, including 13 women are undertaking a life skills/employment opportunity course and 15 women are being supported through a nursing care program with expertise provided by HAGAR and funded by CCJAP.
- 705 female convicted prisoners (accounting for 10% of convicted prisoners accessed to rehabilitation programs) participated in rehabilitation programs such as medical care, cell hygiene, visits, education/vocational programs and prison industry/farming programs. Out of this figure, 507 females convicted prisoners were from CCJAPIII partner prisons. These rehabilitation programs were supported by prisons and NGOs such as PFS, HAGAR, Sun Rise, Christians, KNK.

- 16 female ex-prisoners received services from the referral support programs such as transport services, food, accommodation, medical check-ups, business start-up assistance and follow-up services through "Blue Gate House" of Prison Fellowship Cambodia "Blue Gate House" funded by CCJAP.

2.6.3 Juvenile Justice

- The main deliverables related to CCJAPIII's progress in implementing the project's Juvenile Justice Strategy include:
- Out of 50,170 community members who accessed the 1,051 CPCS-related projects funded by CCJAPIII under the Security and Gender section, 20,789 were juveniles. Projects included law dissemination and education (Basic element of criminal law, domestic violence and human trafficking) capacity building for CCWC, sewing, hair dressing, beautician training, traditional music, and motor repairing and food processing for vulnerable women, etc.,
- The greatest area of support for juvenile justice in the CCJAP police component is via the implementation of the national crime data system and the community policing pilot. The crime data collection computer program and collection form gathers crime statistics which include the age of the victims and offenders. Once these statistics are collated and analysed, the CNP can ascertain the crime trends involving children and target their resources accordingly,
- In the strengthening of police posts pilot the CNP attend schools to speak to students about the law and the role of the police. The CNP now conducts regular patrols of play grounds, markets and areas popular for gambling and drinking, to ensure citizens, including children, are safe and not involved in crimes,
- 291 juvenile convicted prisoners accessed rehabilitation programs such as vocational training, education programs, medical care, life skills, pre-release counselling, training in food preparation, farming, small industry, construction/maintenance and other skills in partner prisons. These rehabilitation programs were supported by prisons and NGOs such as PFS, HAGAR, Sun Rise, Christians, and KNK,
- 27 juvenile prisoners received services from the referral support programs such as transport services, food, accommodation, medical check up, business start-up assistance and follow-up services from Prison Fellowship Cambodia funded by CCJAP.
- The draft law on Juvenile justice was finalized by the MOJ Child Justice Working Group and submitted to the Council of Jurists at the Council of Ministers for debate. After the review at Council of Ministers, the draft was returned to MOSAVY for some refinements. MOSAVY has completed its revisions based on the recommendations from the Council of Ministers and resubmitted the revised version second time to the Council of Ministers for further processing in November.

2.6.4 Anti-Corruption

- CCJAP has focused on working with and aligning to government systems, across all components. Whilst Anti-Corruption has been a sensitive issue, CCJAP's focus to strengthening governance, accountability and transparency through government systems continues in the following areas:
- All CCJAPIII staff have been assigned to ensure that CCJAPIII expenditure is in compliance with the financial procedure of CCJAPIII and the government
- In partner provinces, CCJAPIII fund for CPCS projects is managed by respective ExCom finance unit with NCDD financial management manual. This system allows two audit mechanisms. One is internal for regular financial audit and another one is external independent financial audit hired by CCJAPIII. The use of the RGC system is to support the strengthening of transparency and accountability of the RGC systems and processes.
- Each component advisor has to ensure that CCJAPIII procurement guidelines are strictly adhered when conducting procurement of goods and services with their RGC counterparts for component activities.
- CCJAPIII encourages and supports the government in strengthening their administration and inspection function. Areas in need of support include court register, prison inspection for standards compliance and Appeal Court Crime Management Database. The on-going encouragement and support gradually enhance the effectiveness of the government system and process.

2.6.5 Disabilities

Although this report includes the cross-cutting issue of disability, CCJAPIII does not have a separate 'disability' strategy. CCJAPIII has applied AusAID Policy "Development for All: Toward a disability-inclusive Australian Aid Program 2009-2014" into its intervention. Commencing 2010, CCJAPIII continues to include access ramp & public toilet accessible to people with disabilities in prison standard design, community police post, judicial police building and court building facilities.

In 2011, there have been 48 beneficiaries with disability accessing to CPCS projects and information dissemination in the area of law and anti-people trafficking. The total number of prisoners with disability across correctional centres and prisons in partner provinces is 96 (male: 90, female: 5, juvenile male: 1).

3. FLEXIBLE SUPPORT FACILITY

The Flexible Support Fund (FSF) has been developed to an increasingly effective facility that enabled CCJAP to allocate funding support efficiently in response to emerging development priorities covering a broad range of areas including capital works, training needs and NGOs initiatives working in support to CCJAP priorities.

As a key funding facility, the FSF has also played a role in strengthening the senior counterpart capacity in effective administration of the fund. The engagement also allows the NMB executives to greater responsibilities and ownership to what they proposed to implement. It was clear that the effectiveness

of the NMB (and FSF Screening Team) has increased considerably since the project inception, fostering high-level dialogue on future directions, FSF applications and activity alignment with the higher-order of the RGC National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and LJR reform priorities. The partnership with DANIDA at the activity level has been strengthened and effectively coordinated through the shared utilization of the FSF mechanism, particularly in Components 1 and 4.

The Project Flexible Support Fund Financial Report is attached at **Annex E**.

4. CAPITAL WORKS

For 2011 there are 26 capital work sub-projects (9 capital work sub-projects carried over from 2010) worth USD 1,077,975.82 in total. At the end of this year, all 26 capital work sub-projects are 100% completed and handed over to CCJAPIII respective counterpart institutions except Appeal Court Building. The Appeal Court Building is scheduled to be handed over to counterpart sometime in February 2012. The Capital Works Progress Report is attached at **Annex C**.

All capital works programs are supervised by independent consultants and randomly check by CCJAP Capital Work Team. Joint inspections by CCJAP Team and GDOP are also carried out where required. The procurement committees are jointly chaired by senior counterparts of the agency concerned and the CCJAP Team Leader. The bidding procedure complies with Australian commonwealth procurement guidelines and the MEF, Standard Operation Procedure for external aid program.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

CCJAP's revised Risk Management Matrix and proposed treatments are considered and attached at **Annex D**: CCJAP APR Revised Risk Matrix December 2011. CCJAP maintains quarterly reviews of the Risk Management Matrix, ensuring a vigilant focus on an ongoing basis.

No significant changes have been made to the Risk Management Matrix recently submitted in the Six Month Performance Report as there were no major risks or challenges occurred during this reporting period. In fact, the risk of possible exchange rate (AUD/USD) fluctuation that could result in reduction of the purchasing power of the AUD has remained at low (L) in the revised Matrix. It is projected that the purchasing power of AUD will continue to remain strong.

The concerns of possible lack of CCJAP counterpart support, due to the ending of salary supplement support last year, have not impacted upon CCJAP to date. The sense of counterpart ownership remains strong and the project continues to receive full support and cooperation at both national and sub-national levels.

6. CONCLUSION

Overall, CCJAPIII has made very good progress in 2011. Results and progression are evident across all components, despite the varying degrees of successes and challenges in different areas of intervention.

The support to the General Secretariat for Legal and Judicial Reform has made the least satisfactory

progress. Despite the increase in its ability to coordinate and facilitate donors, RGC and CSO dialogue at national and provincial levels, the GS-LJR has shown limited influence to line agencies responsible for the implementation of the legal and judicial reform activities.

Good progress is evident in support to CPCS in the integration of the project into the new government newly established sub-national structure. The performance at output level is excellent and outcome contributing to crime prevention and community safety is mostly positive according to the *Domrei End-line Survey on Crime Prevention and Community Safety* draft report dated November 2011.

There have been some considerable progresses to the support for MOJ and Courts in the areas of processing of draft law on Juvenile Justice, the conduct of PCP meetings, new court register operation, women case data collection, Criminal Case Data Management at Appeal Court, and Appeal Court Case Management quality improvement through training. However, these have so far not yet translated into satisfactory improvement in equitable access to justice as they are still at their initial stage of implementation. However, MOJ has shown stronger sense of ownership and accountability in some areas i.e. court register, women case data collection than in 2010.

Good progresses have been observed to the supports for CNP and Prison. In spite of some challenges, reform activities have been well performed at both national and sub-national levels. The RGC and community ownerships have been strong. The planning and delivery mechanisms have mostly been embedded into the RGC systems and processes. The prospect of sustainability is high as the CCJAPIII has mostly aligned its interventions through the government systems and structure on a partnership arrangement and at the same time the respective partner institutions' executive capacity has been improved over time. Considerable outcome progress in gender equality and equity is also evident in CNP and GDOP in 2011. A number of women executive and senior positions were promoted in CNP and GDOP followed by capacity building for those leaders.