



Annual Progress Report Year 3 (July 2020-June 2021)

**Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services
(ACCESS)**

Submitted to:

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Clear Horizon

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACCESS	Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services
ASC	ACCESS Steering Committee
BSP	Budget Strategic Plan
CCHR	Cambodian Centre for Human Rights
CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
CDPO	Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation
CNCW	Cambodia National Council for Women
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease-2019
CWCC	Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre
DA	District Administration
DAC	Disability Action Council
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DWPD	Department of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
EOPO	End of Program Outcome
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GD-SNAF	General Department of Sub-national Administration Finance
GEDI	Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
HI	Humanity & Inclusion
IO	Intermediate Outcome
LAC	Legal Aid of Cambodia
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transexual
LM	Line Ministries
MBSC	Minimum Basic Standards in Counselling
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MTBF	Medium-Term Budget Framework
NAPVAW	National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence Against Women
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development
NDSP	National Disability Strategic Plan
NMCH	National Maternal and Child Health Centre
PB	Program Budget
PDoWA	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
PE	Performance Expectation
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMRP	Public Financial Management Reform Program
PIB	Performance-Informed Budgeting
PoSVY	Provincial Office of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
PRC-MPS	Physical Rehabilitation Centres' Minimum Package of Services
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PWDF	Persons with Disabilities Foundation

RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RMS	Rehabilitation Management System
SNA	Sub-National Administration
SPAD	Service Provider Administrative Data
TAF	The Asia Foundation
ToRs	Terms of Reference
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation
TWG	Technical Working Group
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United National Population Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VPD	Voice of Persons with Disabilities
WG	Working Group

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services (ACCESS) Program is a five-year (2018-2023) initiative, supported by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), that aims to improve the sustainability, quality, and inclusiveness of services in Cambodia for persons with disabilities and women affected by gender-based violence (GBV). ACCESS builds on the leadership of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), and existing RGC policies and strategies on Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW) and disability inclusion. The Program advances the achievements and learnings from more than a decade of collaboration between the Government of Australia, RGC and local partners on services and reforms in order to benefit vulnerable Cambodians.

This report presents annual progress of the ACCESS program for the period of July 2020-June 2021 (later will be referred as 2020-21), showcasing evidence of ACCESS' positive movement towards the realisation of its End of Program Outcomes. It also presents key learnings and emerging risks in order to better inform future strategic calibrations and optimise program implementation over the short-to-medium term.

Key achievements

1. ***Stronger partnership***: A separately completed partnership survey reported improved positive partner perceptions, working relationships and collaboration across various stakeholder levels, (i.e., Implementing Partners, ACCESS program team and RGC counterpart officials). Over 80% of stakeholders reported that the cooperation and partnership amongst various stakeholders was good or very good.
2. ***Improved quality budget documents***: On the Public Financial Management (PFM) component, the observed increased capacity, by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), following an intense second year of technical capacity development support resulted in an improved quality budget submission for the Budget Strategic Plan 2022-2024 (BSP 2022-2024). Additionally, the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and Disability Action Council – Secretariat General (DAC-SG) actively advocated for inclusion of disability and GBV interventions in sub-national budget plans with support from the Ministry of Interior (Mol) and the General Department for Sub-National Administration Finance (GD-SNAF) at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). ACCESS Budget monitoring survey showed that MoWA's budget for the protection of women with disabilities has increased by nearly one-third in 2020 and further by over 11% to reach 230 million riels in 2021.
3. ***Improved quality service delivery***: All GBV essential services standards have been completed, with the guidelines on "the limited use of mediation as a response to gender-based violence" approved in July 2021. During the reporting period, 3,667 GBV service providers received training, of which 1,990 were female, 316 were persons with disabilities, and 1 reported as Lesbian. Gay Bisexual or Transexual (LGBT). A total of 1,694 GBV services were also delivered to survivors during the reporting period. ACCESS efforts have directly resulted in a total of 4,170 persons with disabilities receiving support from its partners in various forms to assist them to access economic opportunities.
4. ***Improved GBV and Disability coordination at subnational level***: Improvements in functioning of the established six provincial GBV response working groups and the 21 district GBV response working groups demonstrated improved scoring in key monitoring rubrics' criteria, with additional work over the short-to-medium term needed to ensure that working group planning and budgeting capacity is enhanced. The notable commitment of Mol to support MoWA in the expansion of this response network to all 25 provinces is a significant step forward. Disability coordination systems at the sub-national levels have been strengthened across ACCESS' five targeted provinces with an active

participation of Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs). The Disability Inclusion training curriculum is now completed and ready to be rolled out by DAC-SG master trainers

5. Policy Development and advocacy:

- a. The currently drafted Disability Law is another crucial step in the right direction to promote a rights-based approach to disability and create a broader commitment to the implementation of NDSP 2. ACCESS mobilised technical assistance from international experts and facilitated a dialogue with the Australian Human Rights Commission to ensure that the draft aligned with international standards.
 - b. ACCESS was responsible for creating positive momentum towards disability inclusive social protection initiatives including undertaking an analysis of the situation of persons with disabilities in regard to existing social protection schemes to gather evidence to inform policy options and building capacity of DPOs to engage in social protection dialogue. The relationship building effort of ACCESS with relevant social protection stakeholders, in particular the National Social Protection Council General Secretariat (NSPC-GS), has generated a willingness from relevant RGC entities to engage in dialogue with DPOs on this issue.
 - c. In the physical rehabilitation work, with ACCESS technical and financial support, the Persons with Disabilities Foundation (PWDF) successfully led and informed the development of national guidelines for Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs) and a comprehensive analysis of financial system and procedure of PRCs. These two initiatives will contribute greatly to strengthen the visibility and sustainability of the sector.
6. Intersectionality: The work of our partner ADD International accelerated the promotion of intersectionality between disability and GBV and nurtured collaboration between MoWA and DAC and sub-national authorities to advance inclusive GBV services through the implementation of Learning and Exchange Platforms. Additional work is underway to build capacities of our partners and service providers on Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion (GEDI) and to identify and progressively lift barriers for women with disabilities to access GBV and rehabilitation services.
7. Emergency assistance: ACCESS positively contributed towards RGC's COVID-19 response plans by delivering Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) supplies (including 18,267 bottles of disinfecting alcohol, 29,456 fabric masks, 333,000 surgical masks, 144,620 soap bars, and 16,435 hand fans) to GBV service providers and women at risk of GBV across ACCESS six target provinces. Additionally, ACCESS supported RGC partners and DPOs to distribute 9,425 boxes of surgical masks, 7,400 cloth masks, 26,800 bottles of disinfecting alcohol and hand sanitisers, and 30 thermometers to PRCs and DPOs across five provinces as part of on-going COVID-19 preventative measures

Section 2- Operating context

During 2020-21, the COVID-19 pandemic further tightened its economic and social grip on businesses and the livelihoods of people in Cambodia. Consequently, ACCESS beneficiaries and partners faced significant implementation barriers and challenges working towards achievement of ACCESS program outcomes. In response to the rapidly evolving situation, RGC counterparts and sub-national authorities prioritized COVID-19 response plans and faced challenges to allocate sufficient budget to disability and GBV specific service delivery. That said, ACCESS remained agile and innovative and quickly adapted its interventions under the realities of the new landscape. This adaptation involved contributing to our partner Ministries' response to COVID-19 pandemic and the adoption of new ways of working. Swiftly, our government and non-government partners became strong users of online meetings, training, and remote

service delivery, consequently enabling the program to maintain a high level of achievements across its outcomes, despite a significantly challenging environment.

New notable policy developments during the reporting period included the drafting of the new Disability Law, the finalization and launch of NAPVAW III and Neary Ratanak V, a sub-decree reforming the scope and functions of the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC), the introduction of COVID-19 cash allowances, and an increased interest from RGC and development stakeholders for disability inclusion in the Cambodian social protection framework. These have all presented opportunities for ACCESS to engage meaningfully and with positive impact.

Section 3- Progress towards outcomes

This section details ACCESS major achievements and challenges faced across our two End of Program Outcomes:

- 1) Relevant RGC entities plan and utilise RGC resources more effectively for GBV and disability-related services, according to MEF guidelines; and
- 2) RGC, civil society organisations (CSOs) and private sector sustainably improve the coverage, quality, and inclusiveness of services for persons with disabilities and women affected by GBV.

Overall progress has been steady despite a challenging context. Most intermediate outcomes were assessed to be on track, with ACCESS PFM work falling slightly behind due to the significant impact of COVID-19 on an already limited fiscal space.

Section 4- Program management

Key milestone achieved during the reporting period, culminated in the development and endorsement of the ACCESS Design Update, consequently validating and officially ratifying the extension of the initial three-year program for a further two additional years. A comprehensive assessment of ACCESS partners' performance was also completed in order to further inform a recalibrated partnership strategy into the second phase of the program. Recommendations from the assessment resulted in a clear determination of Phase 2 grants, ultimately receiving ACCESS Steering Committee (ASC) approval in June 2021.

In Year 3, the team maintained strong levels of budget management and associated contractual compliance deliverables, resulting in provision of an efficient support backbone for ACCESS. At the end of June 2021, ACCESS Year 3 total expenditure amounted to \$5,402,983, resulting in a 100% utilisation of the newly revised Year 3 budget.

The total number of in-country project staff amounts to 21, made up of 19 Locally Engaged Staff (LES), two Long Term Advisers (LTAs), and three in-country Short-Term Advisers (STAs).

In October 2020, the ASC approved an additional grant allocation of \$635,109 to 11 existing IPs for additional interventions under Phase 1. This resulted in an overall positive value-for-money outcome, as the additional grant funds were internally reshuffled directly from budget savings identified under the administration budget for Phase 1. In May 2021, the CIMP supported the recommended suite of Phase 2 grant allocations for a total of \$3,525,000. Ultimate approval for Phase 2 grants was secured in June 2021 by all members of the ASC.

On the monitoring and evaluation side, all baseline data were compiled and disseminated, and routine monitoring activities were conducted as planned. In addition, three stories of significant change were developed to illustrate program impact on a number of areas such as sector coordination. Furthermore, the Management Information System, AMELIA, was fully integrated and used across all partners and provided timely, user friendly and informative dashboards on program results.

During the reporting period ACCESS' achievements gained strong public visibility, and positively supported Australia's efforts across the GBV and disability sectors in Cambodia. For example, 77 knowledge-sharing articles from pre-arranged events with partners, 7 human stories from the field, 3 case studies were published on the ACCESS website. In addition to this, 38 separate Facebook posts narrative were drafted for DFAT and subsequently posted via the Australian Embassy Facebook page.

Section 5– Learning and adaptation

During the reporting period, significant learnings were realised. Specifically, in relation to adapting our work to the emerging COVID-19 pandemic context, capacity building, partnership and collaboration, engagement with RGC counterparts, and improved methods towards achieving sustainable results. These learnings were clearly presented to the ACS to better inform new strategic directions, hence positively influencing and shaping the ACCESS Phase 2 work portfolio.

Similarly, risks have been monitored and regularly documented in the risk register. Mitigation measures have been presented and discussed with the ASC, generating suitable management responses. Key areas of attention included:

- The need for continued focus on sub-national level engagement for planning and resource allocations
- To strengthen intersectionality between GBV and disability
- To maintain flexible and adaptive management to pivot the program to COVID-19
- To adjust our engagement with disability counterparts in consideration of MoSVY structural changes
- To support our IPs in achieving results and transition smoothly from Phase 1 to Phase 2

All key learnings have been documented to influence policy and the Program will also maintain focus on striving towards improved sustainable impact at the beneficiaries' level.

2 OPERATING CONTEXT

Throughout this reporting period, COVID-19 continued to disproportionately impact vulnerable groups in Cambodia. The pandemic has had major implications for ACCESS, its partners, and target groups including women, who are more susceptible to gender-based violence (GBV) due to increased caregiving burdens arising from school closures and stay-at-home orders, as well as the financial pressures from COVID-19 economic shocks. Persons with disabilities are also generally more vulnerable as they tend to have more healthcare needs (both standard and linked to impairments) and are at a higher risk due to the low quality or inaccessibility of healthcare services, which is even more problematic as resources become limited.

In response, ACCESS undertook a rapid analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on GBV survivors, persons with disabilities, and their services, when developing the Year 3 Annual Work Plan (AWP), which led to an adjustment of the Program interventions and implementation modalities. Context changes have been further monitored throughout the year and discussed with ACCESS implementing partners (IPs) and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in order to ensure that the Program remains relevant and effective. Furthermore, this continuous analysis informed the ACCESS update design document as well as the Year 4 AWP.

Major implications of COVID-19 on ACCESS include:

- Increased challenges for vulnerable groups to access the services they need (For example the number of clients visiting Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs) has dropped in 2020 and 2021) and a requirement for service providers to adjust their service delivery mode.
- There is no clear evidence of an increase of incidence of GBV cases during COVID-19 pandemic in Cambodia (waiting for the result of CDHS 2021), but data and observation from our implementing partners reflect a difficulty for women to access services. Government service providers have prioritised COVID-19 response and have been less responsive to the needs of women affected by violence.
- Fewer economic and employment opportunities for the most vulnerable. A survey conducted by ADD International in August 2020, showed that persons with disabilities reported losing 52% of their income as a result of the pandemic. This environment was less favourable to our inclusive employment interventions.
- COVID-19 continued to dominate RGC's attention, diverting focus and resources from GBV and disability responses.
- The capacity of our RGC partners (MoWA and MoSVY) to contribute a budget for the implementation of ACCESS priorities (including government's recommitment of Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA)) was limited. Expenditure for activities that are critical to ACCESS' implementation were cut or reduced, such as expenses for meetings, workshops/training, domestic missions, public information campaigns and basic operating costs.

This context posed significant challenges to program implementation. The inability to have face-to-face meetings has slowed the progress of some ACCESS activities including the dissemination of NDSP 2, the approval for the fifth Neary Rattanak, the Cambodia Gender Assessment and the third National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence Against Women (NAPVAW III). However, **ACCESS demonstrated agility to adjust its delivery modality to the new normal** and both government and non-government partners progressively became familiar with alternative ways to implement their activities through online platforms and tools. In some instances, online meetings and training allowed for quicker implementation timeframe, broader reach to more participants/beneficiaries and savings.

Positively, momentum has increased regarding social protection, which has received major attention by both RGC and development stakeholders. An exceptional COVID-19 cash transfer

program for more than 500,000 poor households, including a specific allocation for family members with disabilities, was launched on 25 June 2020 by Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen,. Given the increased need for social protection for vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, ACCESS explored ways to contribute, particularly in the areas of engagement with persons with disabilities and Disabled People Organisations (DPOs), as well as improving the approach to identifying and targeting individuals and households where persons with disabilities reside.

The disability law reform process was initiated in 2020, influencing ACCESS' Disability Workstream priorities. Indeed, the development of the Law became the major priority of our partner DAC-SG and required more intense technical assistance from UNDP and ACCESS Disability Advisors. This included engagement with the Australian Human Rights Commission and DFAT disability desk. The development of the draft unveiled significant gaps in understanding of rights-based disability approach that will require important work on raising RGC and public awareness. The new Law is also reshaping the disability coordination mechanism with anticipated impact on the overall partnership dynamic.

Simultaneously, **the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) underwent a restructuring**, including some entities linked to ACCESS' work. Firstly, there has been a change in the leadership and management structure of the Persons with Disabilities Foundation (PWDF), as well as a change in MoSVY's Finance Directorate leadership, which required building relationships with the new counterparts on the part of the ACCESS team and IPs. More broadly, a full restructure is being finalised at MoSVY which will result in significant uncertainty around decision-making authority and strategic priorities across the disability sector.

On the GBV front, NAPVAW III was endorsed by the Council of Ministers on 9 October 2020 and launched in January 2021. NAPVAW III is the crucial practical tool for all relevant state and non-state actors to engage effectively in ending violence against women in Cambodia. The action plan provides clear guidance to line ministries and other relevant stakeholders at both the national and sub-national levels in the area of GBV prevention, coordination and service delivery, policy development and monitoring and evaluation. ACCESS will directly contribute to all four strategic areas through strategic and technical advice as well as grants provision to its implementing partners. The launch was an important milestone to call for an official recognition of RGC commitment and to transform the policy document into practice. The seven recommendations from the Deputy Prime Minister at the NAPVAW official launch were an important call for action. These included a call for 25 provincial governors and all relevant ministries to prepare their annual action plan to implement NAPVAW, and a call to expand GBV Response Working Groups across 25 provinces.

In addition, **the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) has confirmed its willingness to initiate a review of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims (DV Law) in 2022.**

The agenda of the **Public Finance Management Reform Program (PFMRP)** showed a progressive shift towards performance-based budgeting, with **recent indications of growing interest of the MEF and MoWA in Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB).** This could impact the substance and level of attention given to gender issues in budget processes and possibly some improvement in resourcing, with MEF's commitment/attention to RGC gender policy objectives.

In light of COVID-19, fiscal constraints on RGC budget resources remained severe, at aggregate, sector and program levels, including activities targeting GBV and disability-related services. Pandemic-induced fiscal constraints also diminished incentives and realistic prospects for ACCESS partners to pursue budget advocacy across LMs, both for NAPVAW and NDSP. At the same time, tighter MEF budget ceilings for LMs reduced motivation of ACCESS partners within LMs and in DAC to invest effort in formulating and proposing new policy initiatives, given reduced probability of securing funding. Moreover, the pandemic continued to present physical obstacles for routine budget

preparation processes, through restrictions to in-person trainings and meetings to support policy coordination, program development and budget planning.

In relation to the decentralisation process, **regulations for the establishment of Commune Committees for Women and Children (CWCC) were amended in September 2020 and the role of these committees has been extended to both GBV and disability sectors.** Presently, MoWA, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD) are collaborating to expand the coverage of the GBV response mechanism across 25 provinces.

During the reporting period, ACCESS remained well-aligned to Cambodia COVID-19 Development Response Plan and DFAT's strategic priorities detailed in the Partnerships for Recovery Strategy, which explicitly mentions combating GBV as part of health security and notes a commitment to supporting countries to maintain core services, while designing and implementing effective social and economic policy responses to the pandemic as part of ensuring stability. The focus on the most vulnerable includes a specific mention of persons with disabilities and gender equality, demonstrating direct alignment with ACCESS' focus areas.

3 PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES

3.1 Progress against EOPO 1

Outcome	Adequacy of progress
EOPO 1: Relevant RGC entities plan and utilize their resources more effectively for GBV and disability related services, in accordance with MEF guidelines	A little off track
Intermediate Outcome 1.1: MoWA and DAC-GS improve the quality of budget processes for the formulation and implementation of NAPVAW and NDSP	A little off track
Intermediate Outcome 1.2: MoWA, MoSVY and DAC-GS advocate more effectively for line ministry and sub-national administration (SNA) resourcing and implementation of NAPVAW and NDSP	On track

Overall progress against EOPO 1 is "a little off track" in this reporting period. Counterpart demand for ACCESS' support to line ministries (LM), BSP 2022-2024 and Program Budget (PB) 2022 processes was low. Importantly, however, ACCESS' support to sub-national planning and budget processes helped increase attention towards GBV and disability-related activities among target Sub-National Administrations (SNAs) at a time when counterpart attention has been diverted by the COVID-19 response (for more information, refer to IO 1.2 section below). Showing the need to remain flexible, ACCESS responded to emerging opportunities and demands in several areas including supporting an evolving RGC policy dialogue on GRB at the central level (involving MoWA and MEF), advising on a major MoSVY organisational restructuring with significant implications for the disability sector, and work targeting sustainable RGC-financing of the Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs). Additional information can also be found under section IO.1.2.

Indications of progress against EOPO1 in Year 3 AWP include:

- MEF BSP assessment scores (as presented in table 1 showed improvements in BSP 2022-2024 documentation for both MoSVY and MoWA¹;
- Increased attention and discussion by target provincial line departments and SNAs focusing on GBV and disability-related activities during local planning and budgeting processes, resulting in six Provincial Departments of Women's Affairs (PDoWAs) submitting budget proposals to MoWA and MEF incorporating GBV related activities and five provincial Disability Action Council (DAC) developing NDSP implementation plans;
- Several LMs at the central level developing their sector-specific NAPVAW Annual Operations Plans (AOPs) for 2021 demonstrating an important step in the right direction, with the alignment of this planning process to the budget formulation cycle as a significant next step.
- Steps towards the development of GRB by key RGC stakeholders (i.e. MEF and MoWA) through policy dialogue and plans for developing practical guidance with substantive MEF engagement, which will create a more favourable context for LM (and SNA-level) planning

¹ It is to note that accuracy of the assessment tool is questionable. MEF has requested ACCESS to support the improvement of the tool and its implementation process.

and budgeting addressing core dimensions of gender equality, including GBV-related program activities.

Given EOPO 1 is tracking changes in RGC planning and budgeting practices, it is important to note that ACCESS is one among several contributors to the positive signs of progress listed above. It is also important to distinguish between the *quality* of resource planning and utilisation and the *quantity* of resources allocated.

In light of COVID-19, fiscal constraints on RGC budget resources remained severe, at aggregate, sector and program levels, including activities targeting GBV and disability-related services. Multiple in-year revisions ("rationalisations") reduced the approved FY2020 budget allocations, with tight ceilings also applied during FY2021 budget preparation. This climate of "fiscal consolidation" restricted resources available to RGC partners for program activities that are central to the ACCESS' objectives. Yet, as noted above, within this broad fiscal context, the RGC's COVID-19 response did include a heightened fiscal policy prioritisation of social assistance programs, particularly cash allowances to vulnerable population groups, including qualifying (poor) persons with disabilities. This policy action supporting more "inclusive" social protection can be viewed as an important indicator of "more effective" resourcing aligned to ACCESS' objectives. However, the multiple "budget rationalisations" imposed to reduce and realign total spending did result in a broader unfavourable impact. The process used to mandate spending reductions limited careful consideration of the pandemic's impact on demand for GBV or disability-related services and also reduced funding available for training, workshops, dissemination of policy guidelines, and provision of some services aligned to ACCESS' objectives.

3.1.1 Intermediate outcome 1.1

IO 1.1 is based on the premise that strengthening the quality of ACCESS partners' budget processes and documentation, in accordance with MEF's instructions and expectations, will have a favourable impact on the level of approved resourcing. Based on this premise, ACCESS has sought to engage with relevant stakeholders in both the technical and finance directorates, through online discussions and review of relevant documentation in the following areas:

Support targeting BSP/PB processes and documentation, including performance reporting

The initial onset of the COVID-19 pandemic led to a delay in MEF's BSP circular for BSP 2021-2023. Consequently, and unusually, there were two "rounds" of BSP preparation within the Year 3 reporting period.² To evaluate progress against IO 1.1 (Performance Expectation #5 or PE #5³), the current ACCESS Program MEL Framework uses MEF's BSP assessment scores. Table 1 below compares MEF's assessment scores across three successive budget cycles, including scores for the two BSP documents produced within the Year 3 reporting period. The data shows MEF's scores for BSP 2022-2024 documentation improving noticeably for both ACCESS target LMs relative to scores for the BSP 2020-2022 and BSP 2021-2023 documentation. The review of MoSVY BSP 2022-2024 documentation clearly shows not only institutionalisation of changes advocated and implemented by MoSVY for the preceding BSP 2021-2023, but also inclusion of a substantial new section (about 20

² LMs prepared BSP 2021-2023 documents (simultaneously with PB 2021) over a compressed 1-month period in June-July 2020. Returning to the standard budget calendar, BSP 2022-2024 documents were prepared in April-May 2021.

³ PE 5 refers to the extent of MOWA, MOSVY and DAC adherence to MEF budget proposal quality standards and uses MEF's BSP assessment scores as reference together with some additional ACCESS PFM team assessment.

pages) identifying priority activities and their respective relevance to RGC and LM-level policy objectives. In addition, other elements including non-financial indicators for a medium-term horizon were also included and can be attributed to the ACCESS PFM support. Furthermore, MEF's most recent assessment scores (i.e., for MEF Sub-Category 2.2 & Sub-Category 3.3) reflect improvements in these areas. Similarly, MoWA increased its score in its use of MEF templates and for timely submission (the sub-category 5.3). ACCESS assumption is that better LM compliance with MEF expectations will provide more favourable prospects for MEF approval of resource requests. However, it is to note that many factors are at play and that this assumption may not always verify.

Table 1: MEF's assessment scores across three successive budget cycles
MEF BSP Assessment Scores for MoSVY & MoWA (out of 100%)

	BSP 2020-2022	BSP 2021-2023	BSP 2022-2024
Total Score			
MoSVY ¹	87.00%	85.75%	89.45%
MoWA ^{2,3}	88.00%	87.50%	90.00%

1 MoSVY Total Score for BSP 2020-2022 corrected for summation error in MEF reporting.

2 MoWA Total Score for BSP 2021-2023 corrected for summation error in MEF reporting.

3 MoWA Total Score increase mostly attributed (+1.50%) to Sub-Category 5.3 (use of MEF templates and on-time submission to MEF), with balance (+1.00%) attributed to Category 3 (quality of outcome/output indicators).

ACCESS' engagement in target LM BSP processes during this reporting period included support to MoSVY during its preparation of the BSP 2021-2023 documentation on quality and presentation of outcome/output indicators (MEF Category 3). ACCESS also helped to facilitate consolidation and review of aspects of the final BSP 2021-2023 before submission to MEF. However, the compressed timeframe for BSP 2021-2023 preparation made it difficult for MoSVY to implement all of ACCESS' advice, for example, clearly describing priority activities and their linkages to policy priorities (e.g. COVID-response). Recommendations implemented included adopting a different structure of their 2021-23 BSP following ACCESS TA advice at an early stage of the process and including data to compare actual and planned targets (with a narrative explanation of differences between actual and planned). In 2022-24 BSP, MoSVY included a 20-page narrative presenting their policy and program priorities. They also included three years' performance indicators, providing a medium-term vision, which aligns with the draft of the new MEF budget formulation guidelines. Other recommendations may be considered in the next budget cycle.

ACCESS' PFM team's engagement on the most recent BSP 2022-2024 and PB 2022 preparation processes was minimal. However the ACCESS M&E Advisor supported DAC in articulating priority activities and defining indicators and targets.

Support to MEF for strengthening BSP assessment methodology and processes

BSPs play a central role in supporting PFM objectives of "budget-policy linkages", the medium-term budget framework (MTBF) and progress towards performance-informed budgeting (PIB). For example, recent PFM diagnostic studies highlight strengthening BSP processes and documentation as critical for achieving progress against key PFM reform objectives. However, the usage of BSPs remains limited in the current budget formulation process with the focus of the discussions remaining mostly on short-term annual budget plans. There does not appear to be a formal process or forum for discussions of BSP assessment findings or routine usage of results to guide or motivate specific changes to LMs' BSP documentation in subsequent years. . At MEF's request, ACCESS prepared a technical note with recommendations for strengthening MEF's BSP assessment methodology and motivating improvements in LM BSP documentation. Progress on this note has been slower than

planned, with a draft prepared during Year 3. A final version for internal review and translation, followed by a presentation to MEF counterparts, is expected in Q1 of Year 4. MEF counterparts will then determine the scope and direction of follow-on activities and additional ACCESS support.

Providing advice on MoSVY organisation and program budget restructuring

The ACCESS team also provided support to MoSVY's assessment of organisational restructuring options considering RGC is likely to establish a new directorate for disability-related services, with an associated new program in MoSVY's program budget structure. On request from MoSVY's internal consultant, ACCESS PFM team provided technical consultation, supplying an existing PFM report assessing MoSVY's existing program budget structure with recommendations for realignment, and comments on the MoSVY consultant's draft report to MoSVY management. Recommendations included in the consultant's final report to MoSVY management closely align with past ACCESS PFM team assessments and briefings provided to MoSVY and MEF management. If recommendations are confirmed by MoSVY, this would significantly increase the visibility of disability-related program activities and potentially enhance prospects for improved resourcing.

Support to PWDF to conduct a financial analysis of PRCs

The ACCESS IP Humanity and Inclusion (HI) completed an in-depth analysis of the financial procedures and financing of the PRCs in Cambodia demonstrating a preliminary step towards the development of a sector-wide financial strategy with the aim to secure financial sustainability. In addition, the ACCESS PFM team provided substantial support to the consultant team, including the provision of key documentation and data and numerous consultations with the IP consultants focusing on PFM processes, context and challenges. As a result, key recommendations on the way forward were agreed upon during a final consultation workshop including harmonized financial management procedures and tools and the testing and monitoring of cost-recovery options. The workshop was led by PWDF, with participation from RGC rehabilitation stakeholders and service providers, MEF, INGOs active in the sector and DPOs. One important consensual outcome of the discussions was that any evolution in the financial control or management system of the PRCs would have to be implemented in stages, with an objective to harmonize financial management procedures and tools in order to allow for the production of a unique set of reports that could be used by PWDF to consolidate all 11 PRCs' information and data. As for **financial sustainability** of the PRCs, and the physical rehabilitation sector in general, under PWDF, options recommended by working groups included the testing and monitoring of cost recovery options, the linking up of the PRC sector with the healthcare system and the possible inclusion of their services (with the definition of the basic package of care) in social protection and insurance schemes (such as community-based insurance and others). The full set of recommendations are documented in the consultancy final report that is currently being reviewed by PWDF.

3.1.2 Intermediate outcome 1.2

Supporting MoWA in its advocacy for NAPVAW

ACCESS supported MoWA's efforts in NAPVAW advocacy with LMs and SNAs. At the central-LM level, MoWA, with support from UN Women, led in the development of the 2021 Annual Operations Plan (AOP). As a result, thirteen LMs and three NGOs had submitted their NAPVAW 2021 AOP to MoWA by the end July 2021, demonstrating a commitment to contributing towards ending violence against women. During the process, the ACCESS PFM team focused on communicating key messages to MoWA and UN Women about the importance of aligning AOP preparation timing with the MEF-led budget cycle. For example, the PFM team recommended that the AOP process should be completed earlier in the year (before April) in order to have key activities integrated into the upcoming year's budget proposal. MoWA agreed to readjust its schedule accordingly in the future.

At the sub-national level, ACCESS supported MoWA's preparation for joint planning and budgeting workshops targeting key Provincial Departments and Provincial and District Administrations across eight provinces. Although COVID-19 measures forced the cancellation of the workshops planned for March 2021, MoWA and ACCESS organised virtual meetings with the legal protection units of eight PDoWAs to discuss key NAPVAW priorities and support the preparation of FY2022 program budget proposals targeting the provincial and district-level GBV Response Working Groups, support to GBV survivors, capacity building interventions and GBV-related monitoring activities. As a result, six PDoWAs submitted budget proposals to MoWA and MEF incorporating resources targeting legal protection services (two PDoWAs submitted relatively stable amounts, two increased from none to some budget and two by more than 30%).

Supporting DAC-GS in its advocacy for NDSP

ACCESS assisted UNDP and DAC-GS in conducting a series of meetings and follow-up discussions with five Provincial DACs targeting the development of their FY2021 and FY2022 action plans. The FY2022 action plan development over March-May 2021 was well-aligned to the RGC 2022 budget cycle, providing an opportunity to the Provincial DACs to integrate relevant activities into their annual budget proposals. The Provincial Administration Deputy Governors (who chair Provincial DACs) expressed support for allocating budget resources to support regular Provincial DAC meetings, as well as interventions at the district level (e.g. disability public forums). However, there have not been sufficient evidence to show the incorporation of such activities into their budget proposals at this stage yet. ACCESS facilitated engagement in the sessions with Provincial DACs by MEF's General Department of Sub-national Administration Finance (GD-SNAF), a key central government stakeholder in SNA budgeting. GD-SNAF provided valuable technical advice for the preparation of budget proposals relating to the disability sector.

Supporting MoWA to strengthen the integration of gender into RGC budget processes (GRB)

The evolving RGC interest and policy dialogue on GRB offers considerable benefits for ACCESS objectives, specifically supporting greater attention and resourcing of NAPVAW activities in LM and SNA budget processes. ACCESS' support to MoWA on GRB in Year 3 included a presentation to MoWA's GD-Gender Equality & Economic Development on findings and recommendations for strengthening the integration of gender into BSP and PB processes and documentation. This aligns with the ACCESS GRB support objectives to MoWA to engage MEF and other stakeholders more effectively in the evolving GRB policy dialogue with a stronger understanding of the PFM context, technical processes and opportunities. ACCESS work on GRB is still at the formative stage. However, there are some indications/expectations that MEF may develop practical measures for the next BSP/PB cycle (e.g. developing and issuing GRB guidance to LMs for BSP/PB processes). This could constitute a powerful incentive for LMs to adopt more gender-responsive budget processes.

Supporting integration of GBV and Disability in sub-national planning and budgeting

The ACCESS PFM team also continued to work closely with Mol's General Department - Administration (GDA), to strengthen Mol's awareness of NAPVAW and NDSP and to support the integration of GBV and disability priorities into Mol's recent sub-decree on CCWC. Additionally, ACCESS provided inputs into guidelines and training materials for SNA planning, budgeting and implementation of social services, including updating the listing of SNA standardized project categories to ensure inclusion of GBV and disability-related activities relating to education, health, water and sanitation, social affairs, and social protection.

Preparation of Budget Monitoring Study (2nd annual report)

ACCESS completed its second annual Budget Monitoring Study, providing information about key interventions and program budgets of RGC entities for the implementation of NAPVAW and NDSP. The scope includes nine LMs, three Provincial Administrations, and nine District Administrations for both FY2020 and FY2021. The study also provides in-depth analysis for Provincial Departments of

MoWA, MoSVY, and seven other LMs. Key findings, presented to MoWA, Disability Action Council-General Secretariat (DAC-GS), MEF, Mol, and NCDD-S will assist MoWA and DAC-GS, with further support from ACCESS and IPs, in evidence-based advocacy to encourage more attention and resource mobilisation from relevant LMs and SNAs.

The box below presents some key findings from the Budget Monitoring survey.

The COVID-19-induced budget cuts has had significant implications on the RGC resourcing for NDSP and NAPVAW priorities in 2020 and further in 2021. The 2021 approved budget of MoWA for GBV contracted; however, its share to the total non-personnel spending of MoWA remains relatively constant over 2019-2021. It is also true for DAC with main interventions focusing on awareness raising and policy coordination (i.e. meetings/workshops) which are the main categories for the budget rationalization. Despite so, the MoSVY budget mandated for disability cash transfer has increased annually (approximately 600 million riels) in response to the newly identified persons with disabilities.

In addition, MoWA's budget for the protection of women with disabilities has increased by nearly one-third in 2020 and further by over 11% to reach 230 million riels in 2021, with a corresponding increase in its share of MoWA's total non-personnel spending.

Among the three target provinces of ACCESS, only Siem Reap Provincial Administration allocated its budget of 18.5 million riels in 2020 and 55 million riels in 2021 to support disability awareness and contributions to support operations of a school for deaf and mute students. The surveyed District Administrations (DAs) do not plan any specific budget for the disability sector, while some DAs has planned around 1 to 10 million riels annually to support GBV-related awareness activities. Although there is not yet any DA budget commitments to support District GBV Response Working Groups, two out of six DAs expressed their intention to budget for regular meetings of the working group in 2022.

Source: ACCESS, 2nd Budget Monitoring Study (June 2021).

3.2 Progress against EOPO 2

Outcome	Adequacy of progress
End of Program Outcome2: RGC, CSOs and private sector sustainably improve the coverage, quality and inclusiveness of services and social protection for persons with disabilities and women affected by GBV	On track

As described below, **overall progress against EOPO2 is on track** despite unforeseeable delays caused by COVID-19 and bureaucratic processes. Both the GBV and disability workstreams continue to develop the necessary foundations to improve service delivery and ensure the long-term sustainability of efforts.

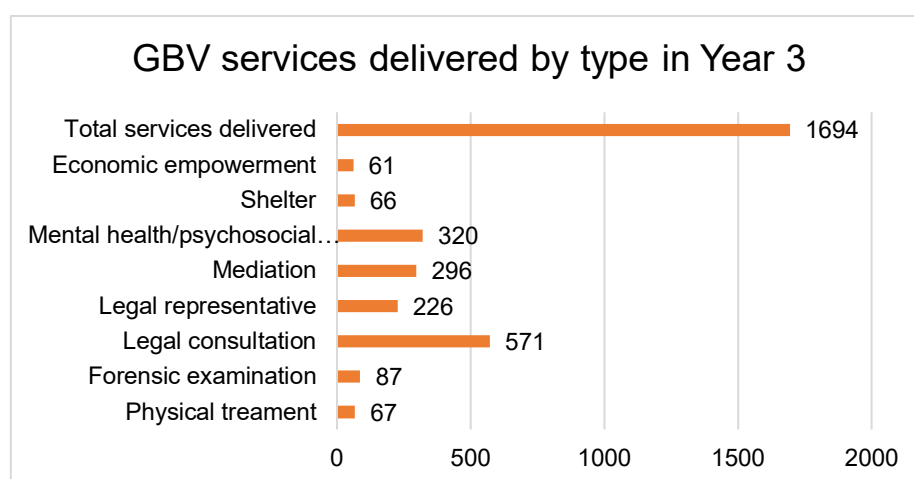
3.2.1 GBV

Outcome	Adequacy of progress
Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Government adopts, and service providers operationalise, essential service standards for women affected by GBV and safely deliver services during the COVID-19 pandemic	On track

Outcome	Adequacy of progress
Intermediate Outcome 2.2: MoWA improves multi-sectoral referral and coordination networks at the national and sub-national levels	On track

During the reporting period, IPs recorded a total of 883 GBV cases from affiliated service providers, of which 827 involved females, 95 cases involved children, and 35 involved persons with disabilities, and all of which received some type of support or service. This marks an increase of 207 cases from the previous year (total 608 cases; 572 female; 82 children; 15 PWDs), which may be indicative of the rise in GBV rates during the pandemic, but as explained below, also likely due to improvements to service quality, access, and awareness. As demonstrated in Chart 1 below, a total of 1,694 GBV services were delivered to survivors. Legal consultations accounted for most services, followed by mental health/psychosocial counselling and mediation services.

Chart 1: Number of GBV services delivered in Year 3



3.2.1.1 Intermediate Outcome 2.1

ACCESS continues to make progress against IO 2.1, **strategically focusing resources and efforts towards improving service standards for women affected by GBV**, particularly in the context of COVID-19. Through direct technical advisory and financial support, ACCESS has provided critical inputs to key stakeholders at the national, sub-national, and grassroots levels, including directly to affected women.

Progress towards this outcome is measured via PE #11⁴ which tracks the extent to which systems have been put in place to standardise delivery of various targeted GBV services. Chart 2 below shows the increase in averaged scores on standardisation across all the five essential GBV services.

Improvements to mediation-related services are less stark than the others as the Mediation Guideline

⁴ PE11 refers to the extent to which systems have been put in place to standardise delivery of targeted GBV services and is assessed annually by province using a rubric assessment. The rubric contains four criteria related to 1-service guideline, 2-training of providers, 3- service monitoring, and 4- feedback on service provision

(discussed below) was only approved in July 2021, whereas the guidelines for other services are in different stages of operationalisation.

Chart 2: Average annual assessment scores for province-level service standardisation in year 2 and year 3⁵

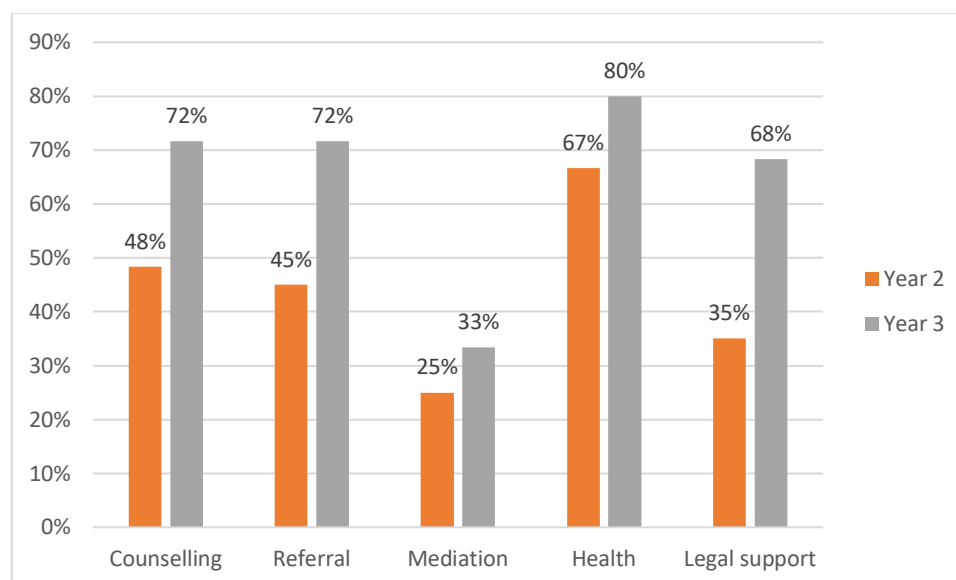


Table 2 below shows the number of priority provinces that met the end of Year 3 targets for two of the criteria in PE #11's rubric⁶. Four GBV service guidelines have been developed and endorsed for training, though GBV providers across most priority provinces are yet to receive such training.

Table 2: Number of provinces supported by ACCESS meeting end of Year 3 targets of PE #11's first two assessment criteria

Number of provinces meeting end of Year 3 targets

Criteria	Counselling	Referral	Mediation	Health	Legal
Guideline endorsed	6	6	0	6	6
Providers trained	3	3	0	4	1

Major areas of achievements are described below. Please note that ACCESS' contribution to the GBV sector COVID-19 response is presented in a separate section (4.6- ACCESS contribution to COVID-19 development response plan and other emergencies).

Finalising key guidelines and standards

⁵ Data gathered during a point-in-time annual assessment conducted by ACCESS and IPs in November 2020 (year 2) and July 2021 (year 3).

⁶ The other two criteria are related to monitoring and feedback mechanisms which are in development.

During Year 3, ACCESS supported the finalisation of critical guidelines on essential service standards for women affected by GBV. For example, ACCESS provided direct technical inputs into the **Guidelines on “the limited use of mediation as a response to gender-based violence”**, which the Technical Working Group on Gender- focussing on GBV (TWG G-GBV) endorsed on 30 July 2021 and is imminently due for approval by the MoWA minister. To facilitate rapid operationalisation of the Guidelines, ACCESS involved IPs and MoWA officials throughout the process, which resulted in achieving stronger buy-in and commitment to the objectives. The technical inputs from experts from the NGO sector was, for example, crucial to addressing some technical legal issues and ensuring gender sensitivity of the proposed community-level response. Intense technical discussions, including with MoJ, MoI and NCDD, have resulted in a timely and positive review from MoJ. ACCESS also supported development of a training protocol in anticipation of the minister’s endorsement allowing for a rapid implementation of the now approved guidelines.

Additionally, ACCESS provided several financial grants through IPs to support MoWA in the development of guidelines on service delivery standards for GBV survivors. For example, a grant to Legal Aid Cambodia (LAC) resulted in the **completion of a training manual on legal protection guidelines**. This training manual is used by MoWA officials to provide training of trainers (ToT) to PDoWA Judicial Police Agents (JPAs) and Judicial Police Officers (JPO) at the sub-national level and to help all non-state actors to train all GBV service providers at the province, district and commune levels.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to complete the national guidelines for managing violence against women in the health sector for health managers, that were launched in November 2020. These guidelines, adapted from WHO, are a valuable standard tool for health managers to support health care providers to comply with existing national standards for a comprehensive health response to women and children who are survivors of violence.

The Asia Foundation (TAF) completed a training curriculum directed towards lawyers to improve their understanding of GBV and gender-sensitive case management.

ACCESS supported MoWA in **a more effective implementation of the existing Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims (DV Law)**. This included the review and update of the Explanatory Note on the DV Law and the provision of a comprehensive set of training to MoWA officials on its implementation. As a result, 80 members of the MoWA management staff and 34 technical MoWA officials are better equipped to provide accurate advice on the implementation of the DV Law. MoWA has reported better management of some cases and a significant story of change is being finalised to document observed improvement.

According to Mr Phorn Putborey, Director of Legal Protection Department, MoWA, *“Following ACCESS intervention, MoWA Legal Protection Department officials are more knowledgeable and skilled to facilitate access to GBV services in partnership and cooperation with judicial police of MoI, court and lawyers. Especially, they have shared their legal knowledge and have facilitated policy discussions during consultation processes such as in TWGG GBV”*.

Operationalisation of quality standards for essential services

To achieve rapid operationalisation of quality standards for GBV services, during the current reporting period, ACCESS focused substantial resources on improving the capacity of service providers through various training efforts. In total, 3,667 GBV service providers received training, of which 1,990 were female, 316 were persons with disabilities, and 1 was LGBT. For example, through grant support to UNFPA and CARE, **202 healthcare workers (50% of which were women) received training on the ‘National Guideline for managing Violence Against Women (VAW) in the health system and improving sensitivity to issues faced by women affected by GBV’**.

ACCESS also spent technical and financial resources on IP-led initiatives to **enhance monitoring capabilities**. For example, a grant to UN Women supported the development of **monitoring tools for**

GBV Minimum Standards of Essential Services, and MoWA recently approved these standards for pilot. Furthermore, grants to TAF and CCHR supported the introduction of a checklist for court monitoring to collect evidence for advocacy and **improve gender sensitivity and adherence to international standards in court procedures**. During a nine-month study across the period June 2020 to February 2021, 40 cases involving GBV at the Courts of First Instance in Kampong Cham and Siem Reap provinces were assessed using these enhanced monitoring techniques.

Promoting disability inclusive GBV services

Acknowledging that women with disabilities face a heightened risk of GBV, ACCESS engaged with MoWA, PDOWA, sub-national governments and IPs to advocate for increased levels of disability inclusion across programs and policies. For example, representatives of persons with disabilities are integrated into national and sub-national GBV Response Working Groups and persons with disabilities are increasingly included in trainings and meetings that are provided by GBV partners and stakeholders. In addition, all information, education, and communications (IEC) materials and videos produced, are translated into sign language to ensure accessibility for people who are deaf and those who are hard of hearing. Women with disabilities representative attended the meetings and benefited from the capacity development on how to support GBV survivors. They shared the challenges of women with disabilities in accessing services and seeking support (3 cases of women with disabilities affected by GBV were referred by GBV Response Working Group members to service providers).

3.2.1.2 Intermediate Outcome 2.2

ACCESS is making steady progress against IO 2.2, by supporting the approval of several key policies and enhancement of multi-sectoral referral and coordination networks (for example, the GBV response working groups - GBV WGs) at national and sub-national levels to improve availability and quality of service for GBV survivors. To date only eight provinces and 25 districts in Cambodia have established GBV WGs that are operational. Of these, six provinces and 21 districts receive support from ACCESS via its IPs and the remaining from UNFPA. In other provinces, no specific GBV WGs exist and GBV cases are raised and managed in the meeting of the committee for women and children in an ad-hoc and unsystematic manner.

ACCESS continued to provide technical assistance to six provincial GBV response working groups and 21 district-level GBV response working groups through MoWA and GBV workstream IPs. ACCESS measures progress against this outcome via PE #13 relying on an annual assessment of the functioning⁷ of GBV working groups at provincial and target-district levels. As displayed in Charts 3A and 3B below, most working groups supported by ACCESS have improved their scores between Year 2 and Year 3⁸, except for those in Preah Sihanouk, due to COVID-19 related delays in support provided by the IP.

⁷ PE13 refers to the extent to which GBV coordination and referral networks have been strengthened and is assessed annually by province using six criteria to determine level of functioning: 1- WG officially established; 2- WG members oriented on roles and duties; 3- Approved plans for WG meetings; 4- Approved budget for WG meetings; 5- Regularity of meeting held; and 6- Effectiveness of WG meetings

⁸ It is to note that the scoring in 2019 tend to be lenient, due to it being implemented for the first time. This explains the drop in score in 2020 for district working groups.

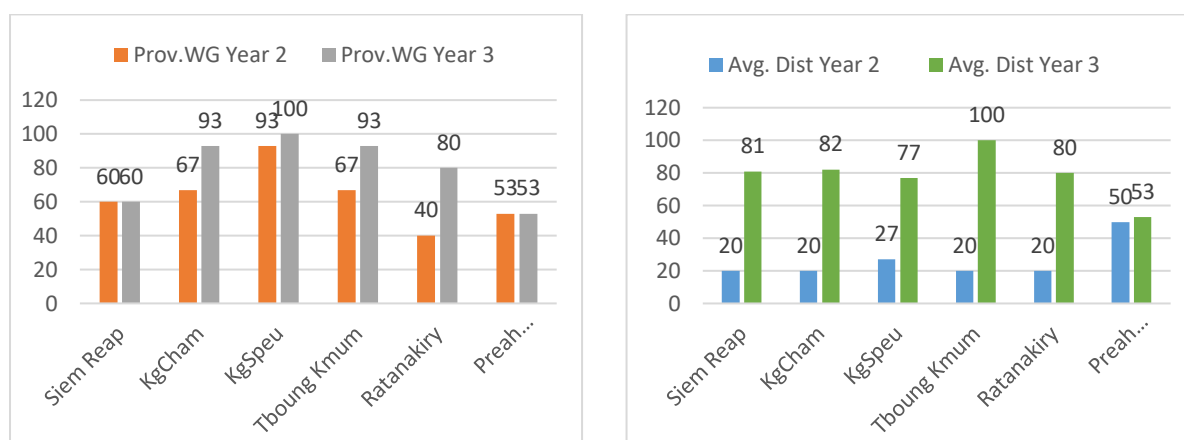
Chart 3A and 3B: Comparison of province and district level annual assessment scores of GBV WG effectiveness in year 2 and year 3⁹

Table 3 shows that the number of provincial and district GBV WGs met the Year 3 target by assessment criteria. While most provincial WGs scored well on group establishment, member orientation, and planning, many WGs missed the targets on budgeting, meeting regularity, and effectiveness of WG meetings in case resolution.¹⁰ To improve on these last three criteria, ACCESS will prioritise support to enhance planning and budgeting for WG meetings and development of plans and budget requests for approval by the district administration.

Table 3: Number of provincial and district GBV WGs that met end of Year 3 targets across various assessment criteria

Criteria	# Provinces	# Districts
1. WG officially established with detailed roles of members	6	21
2. WG members oriented on roles/duties	5	21
3. Annual plans for WG meetings made and endorsed	6	15
4. Budget for WG meetings received/allocated	2	14
5. WG met as planned in last 12 months	3	20
6. Effectiveness of WG meetings	4	19

National level coordination and NAPVAW implementation monitoring

The main highlight of the year was the **approval of NAPVAW III in early October 2020**, for which ACCESS provided technical inputs into earlier drafts, with specific consideration for marginalised groups (including women with disabilities). ACCESS also supported the translation and dissemination

⁹ Data gathered during a point-in-time annual assessment conducted by ACCESS and IPs in November 2020 (year 2) and July 2021 (year 3).

¹⁰ Two criteria is used to determine effectiveness: 1) ability to effectively progress towards the resolution of GBV cases and 2) compliance with six principles of GBV case management.

of the policy (including through social media platforms) to improve efficiency of implementation, raise public awareness about NAPVAW, and enhance potential for advocacy across ministries.

Through ACCESS coordination, MOI-NCDD, MEF, and DAC are engaging with MoWA to work on expanding and increasing the sustainability of nationwide GBV response mechanisms.

Establishing M&E framework for NAPVAW implementation

ACCESS provided technical and financial inputs to Eurocham, a local consulting firm, **for establishing an M&E framework to monitor and track progress in NAPVAW implementation.** Eurocham completed a capacity and readiness assessment and is in the process of drafting an M&E framework with a complementary capacity development plan targeted at TWGG-GBV secretariat. In addition, the ACCESS annual Budget Monitoring Survey presented under section IO 1.2 is tracking potential progress in budget allocation for NAPVAW implementation from selected LMs and SNAs.

Strengthened sub-national coordination and referral networks:

Through financial support given to five IPs (CARE, CWCC, LAC, UN Women and UNFPA), GBV response working group members received training on guidelines and standards of essential services including health, legal, and basic counselling. As a result, ACCESS monitoring suggests that **6 GBV working groups at the provincial level and 21 groups at the district level have improved their functioning and coordination compared to the previous year, as showed in Charts 3A and 3B above.** As highlighted above, this improvement has been captured in the end of Year 3 results against PE #13.

This progress is partly owing to the ACCESS direct technical support to MoWA in support of **institutionalisation of the GBV Response working group.** The support included finalising working group guidelines and facilitating engagement between MoWA, MoI, NCDD, DAC, and MEF to promote the longer-term sustainability of GBV response working groups. This engagement took the shape of an online joint study tour to discuss the experience and practices of existing GBV WGs in selected provinces and districts. Following the study tour, three areas of collaboration with MoI have been identified including 1) the finalisation and endorsement of the working group guidelines, 2) integration of functioning of the GBVWGs into subnational administration budget cycle and 3) implementation of the guidelines on the limited use of mediation for GBV cases. The delegation also suggested to complete the study tour with face-to-face discussions/visit when the context allows.

3.2.2 Disability

Outcome	Adequacy of progress
Intermediate Outcome 2.3: DAC-GS more effectively advises and coordinates NDSP implementation in key areas of accessibility, economic security and social protection	On track
Intermediate Outcome 2.4: PWDF more effectively manages physical rehabilitation centres handed over by international and local partners	On track
Intermediate Outcome 2.5: DWPD more effectively facilitates the provision of social protection and economic opportunities to persons with disabilities	On track

3.2.2.1 Intermediate Outcome 2.3

ACCESS continues to make progress against IO 2.3, focusing resources and efforts towards strengthening disability coordination mechanisms, the capacity of DAC to advocate for greater disability inclusion, and enabling DPOs to participate in policy dialogues.

PE #14 measures the extent to which DAC coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels has been strengthened¹¹. The method to measure this PE is still being finalised between UNDP and DAC-SG to be included in the NDSP M&E framework.

Meanwhile, a reflection workshop involving five Provincial DACs (P-DAC), facilitated by DAC-SG with support from UNDP in August 2021 showed some improvement in the functioning of P-DAC. For example, official terms of reference are in place and P-DAC members received orientation on the role and functions of the P-DAC. DPOs are members of P-DAC across the five provinces. In Kampong Cham, one DPO is appointed as the P-DAC co-chair. The five P-DAC developed their 2021 and 2022 annual work plan to support NDSP that were approved during quarterly coordination meetings. The attendance lists demonstrate an increase in participation of relevant provincial departments to the meetings compared to previous year.

In addition, P-DAC in Kampong Cham raised fund to support persons with disabilities affected by COVID-19 and provided houses to persons with disabilities. P-DAC in Siem Reap has increased its budget for disability interventions from 2020 to 2021 as described above in the IO 1.2 section.

The development of the annual P-DAC work plan will need to better align with the subnational budget formulation process and be integrated with work plan and budget of each institution member of P-DAC. The level of awareness of P-DAC on disability inclusion also needs to be further improved and will be an area of focus in Year 4.

Strengthened disability coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels

The policy highlight in Year 3 involved the **development of the new Disability Law¹²**, which has been long anticipated to mandate critical protections of the rights of persons with disabilities across sectors. ACCESS' direct **inputs into the draft have been positively recognised by the RGC**, along with the Program's efforts to mobilise and aggregate inputs from the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), various line ministries, DPOs, and development partners to help ensure alignment with international standards, along with local buy-in. ACCESS is part of the technical working group that is drafting the Disability Law and is providing evidence-based advice directly to decision makers on incorporating a rights-based interpretations of the law. ACCESS further facilitated effective collaboration with relevant international stakeholders to ensure that the inputs were constructive, appropriate to the local context and well received by DAC. Through this process, ACCESS identified low levels of understanding among policy and decisionmakers about the rights-based approaches which motivated many of the recommendations provided by external parties. The

¹¹ PE14 employs a rubric assessment with six criteria: 1- official designation of the group, 2- orientation to group roles and responsibilities, 3- approval of work plan for the group, 4- approval of budget plan for the group, 5- meeting regularity and attendance, 6- meeting effectiveness

¹² The final draft of the Law is currently at review stage by DAC-SG management level, prior to validation stage by the Council of Ministers.

rollout of the Disability Inclusion training curriculum developed by LFTW in collaboration with DAC-GS will also help address this issue.

Additionally, ACCESS supported the **efficient implementation of NDSP 2** by: 1) enhancing project management capabilities across the Provincial DAC (P-DAC) resulting in the development of the AWP and budget plans in five target provinces, and 2) improving understanding across provincial authorities about the relevance of the NDSP 2 to their sectors to help mainstream considerations about the needs of persons with disabilities. Five targeted P-DAC convened on a quarterly basis, with active participation from DPOs.

Strengthened capacity of DAC-GS to advocate and provide technical advice for disability inclusion

In close collaboration with DAC-GS, and through LFTW, ACCESS completed the **development of a Disability Inclusion awareness training curriculum** that will enable a group of master trainers from DAC-GS to actively promote a rights-based disability approach and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities across a variety of stakeholders at national and provincial levels.

Significant progress was made in implementing the national standards for physical accessibility with the design and implementation of training modules delivered to 36 Master Trainers and 157 Training of Trainers (ToT). A series of physical accessibility awareness-raising video clips are ready for wide dissemination and model accessible ramps were built in 22 communes in close collaboration with RGC and DPOs at national and local levels.

ACCESS continues to focus efforts on **supporting better disability inclusion on social protection policies and interventions**. A secondary analysis of key demographic data took place in partnership with Development Pathways in order to build evidence regarding the situation of persons with disabilities in relation to existing social protection schemes. In addition, ACCESS is working to improve the collection of disability data and methodologies for several existing surveys and data management systems. For example, Humanity Inclusion (HI) has technically supported the insertion of internationally recognized methods for disability identification in the Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS-2021).

Promote ability of DPOs to participate in key policy dialogues

ACCESS employed a two-pronged approach involving capacity building and relationship strengthening to enhance DPOs' abilities to influence policy. First, ACCESS IPs engaged in capacity building initiatives to improve the self-confidence, technical knowledge, and communication styles of 23 DPOs. ACCESS also facilitated dialogues between Social Protection Institutions and DPOs as well as created opportunities for DPOs to engage at the national and sub-national levels. For example, 75 DPOs engaged in a national policy dialogue with MoSVY and the Ministry of Planning on the access of persons with disabilities to ID-Poor, disability cash transfer and other social protection interventions. Because of these efforts, **the RGC has expressed increased flexibility to allow more involvement from DPOs in policy and program decisions**.

3.2.2.2 Intermediate Outcome 2.4

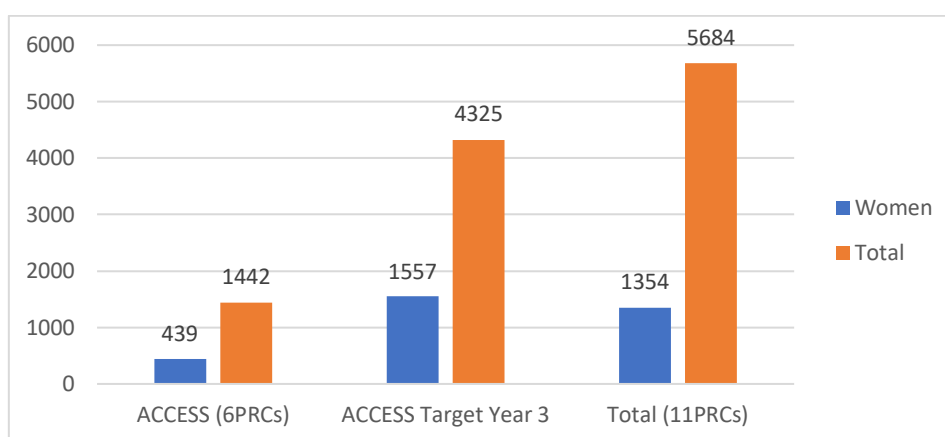
Progress against IO 2.4 remains steady, with a focus on ensuring continued access to essential services during the pandemic and high service quality after PWDF assumes responsibility for PRC management. Please note that the ACCESS contribution to the disability sector COVID-19 response is presented in Section 4.6.

The number of clients accessing services at ACCESS-supported PRCs is one the indicators related to this outcome. During Year 3, a total of 4,946 clients, 28% of which were women/girls, accessed services across the six ACCESS supported PRCs. This amounted to 34% of the total number of clients of the eleven PRCs (14,346). As showed in Chart 4, between January and June 2021 all the

six ACCESS-supported PRCs combined contributed a quarter of the total client volume, and this contribution met only one-third of the set target for the period.

Primary reasons for the low client number were due to the COVID-19 and the relocation of PRC in Siem Reap, which disrupted PRC services for several months. Chart 4 below shows the total number of clients accessing ACCESS-supported PRCs in comparisons with the total client number and the ACCESS target, which show that ACCESS-supported PRCs attracted about one-third of the number of clients expected.

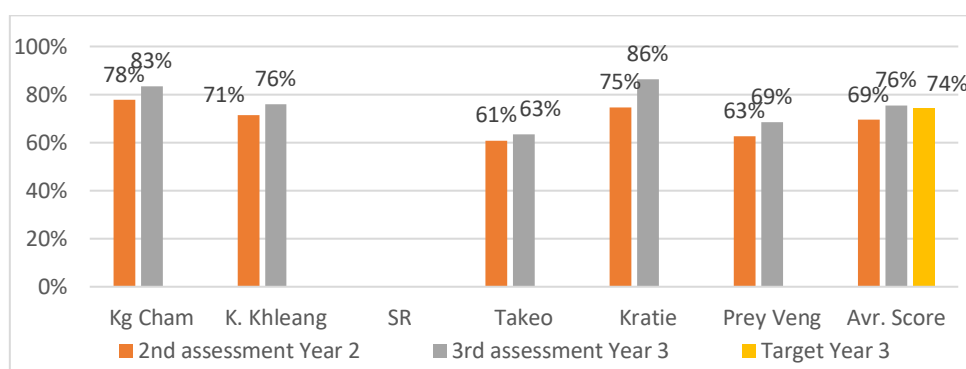
Chart 4: Number of PRC clients (last six months of Year 3)*



*only six month of data (January-June) were used in actual and target as only those months are aligned with DFAT's and PWDF's report period for a given year.

Progress towards IO 2.4 is measured against PE #15, which measures the service quality assessment ratings of ACCESS-supported PRCs.¹³ Three rounds of assessments of Rehabilitation Management System (RMS) were held in 2019, 2020 and 2021 and coaching was provided in between. The RMS comprises standard items related to six areas: service users, service outputs, staff, equipment and supplies, finances and management. As described in Chart 5 below, there was an increase in the aggregate average quality standard score (score > 1) from 54% in 2019 (baseline) to 69% in 2020, and to 76% in 2021, which exceeded the set target of 74%.

Chart 5: Average RMS quality standard scores against the year 3 target



¹³ The progress is measured in terms of: Average score (%) for ACCESS-supported PRCs against Rehabilitation Management System (RMS) assessment tool which comprises of six areas and 54 standard items and each item is scored between 0 and 3 where 0 being critical problem, 1 some problem, 2 meet expectation, and 3 exceed expectation. Data is based on point-in-time assessments conducted by ACCESS and IPs.

*Scores on a scale from 0 to 3 where 0 denotes critical issue, 1 denotes some issues, 2 denotes meeting standard, and 3 denotes exceeding standard; Siem Reap missed two rounds of assessment in 2020 and 2021 due to relocation.

More specifically, through the RMS assessment exercise, evidence of progress has been identified in various sectors with scores demonstrating adherence to standard or even increasing standards. For example, client follow-up has been maintained at the standards despite COVID-19 pandemic, including through online follow-up. Service providers have progressed in engaging the client in the definition of his/her rehabilitation plan. Client registration procedures exceed the standards with client records being kept securely and confidentially. Job descriptions are available and updated in all six PRCs supported by ACCESS. Routine cleaning procedures are respected and known by all staff.

Improved capacity of PWDF to manage PRCs and communicate on existing services

ACCESS undertook several critical strategies to mitigate the risk of diminishing service quality following the transfer of management responsibilities of PRCs from INGOs to PWDF.

First, **to boost management capabilities of PWDF**, ACCESS engaged its IP HI to provide direct technical inputs and collaborated with professional associations, to deliver training to PWDF representatives and PRCs on torticollis management, stroke management, diabetic foot lesion management, etc. In addition, managerial trainings were provided to improve leadership, management, and governance. These efforts led to improved quality management and application of new techniques and initiatives to better support PWDF and PRCs. For example, all PRCs developed an action plan to implement priority activities identified during the training, including clear indicators set and monitoring plan and a six-monthly reflection process. ACCESS strategically involved professional associations to facilitate building longer term support networks for PWDF and increase awareness of professional associations about standards and guidelines.

Second, **to ensure delivery of consistent minimum quality services in line with good international practice**, ACCESS supported the development of national guidelines for the PRCs. PWDF, with the technical support from a consultant team, led a number of technical consultations with a variety of partners including government entities, NGOs and DPOs in order to gather inputs for the guidelines' six chapters covering services and users, human resource, technical resources, management, finances and information management.

The RMS initiated by HI was also used to monitor quality of the management of the targeted PRC services, along with client satisfaction questionnaires to track adherence to the guidelines and standards. PRC managers and staff were trained to use the RMS to identify shortcomings, discuss solutions and develop and implement plans to address the identified issues. The RMS implementation is important in improving the quality of PRC service provision and supports measurement of progress against PE #15 (discussed above). Additionally, ACCESS supported various efforts to develop an evidence base to better understand quality of service provision and adherence to standards, such as Service Access Quality and Uptake Study (SAQUS) and Key Deliverable Quality Assessments (KDQAs) on coaching and leadership training. ACCESS routinely shares results with HI to improve the quality of their technical inputs.

Reinforced links and referral with/from the health sector

Limited progress has been made on this during this reporting period due to COVID-19. Training on existing rehabilitation services and referral was provided to five commune councillors, ten health centre staff, and 17 village leaders to enable them to contribute to the identification and referral of new clients to PRC services. This led to the referral of 25 clients (16 female) to the Kampong Cham PRC.

Reduced barriers for women to access physical rehabilitation services

Gender equality training was provided to Kampong Cham PRC staff, after which the proportion of female clients received at Kampong Cham PRC increased from 34% to 40%. However, the proportion of female clients across the six ACCESS-targeted PRCs remained stagnant at 30%, signalling a need to further disseminate the training to other PRCs.

ACCESS engaged two consultants to design and implement: 1) a Qualitative Study on Access to Services for Women with Disabilities, and 2) Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion training to relevant stakeholders. Both are in the development phase and aim to reduce barriers for women to access physical rehabilitation and GBV services through quality service provision at national and provincial levels.

3.2.2.3 Intermediate Outcome 2.5

Progress towards IO2.5 was achieved through efforts to improve coordination with social protection management systems and ensure ample opportunities for inclusive vocational training and employment. Progress on this outcome is tracked via PE #10 which is measured by the number of persons with disabilities engaged in activities to improve access to economic opportunities¹⁴.

Through collaborations with IPs, i.e. LFTW, CDPO, Agile and CMP, ACCESS efforts have resulted in a total of 4,170 persons with disabilities receiving support from ACCESS partners in various forms to assist them to access economic opportunities. This is a significant achievement from the works that started in Year 2 and went through the challenges of the pandemic. Table 5 shows the number of persons with disabilities who received different kinds of support from ACCESS and IPs.

Table 5: Number of persons with disabilities who received different kinds of support¹⁵

Forms of support provided	Number of persons with disabilities who were receiving support in year 3
Job placement	156
Self-employed	243
Women with disabilities in business incubator	57
Completed CAFE financial literacy training	88
Received loans	8
Received support in coaching and via service desk	3,478
Referred to TVET	140
Total PWDs received different kinds of support	4,170

¹⁴ This PE comprises several indicators around activities related to economic opportunities, including access to and use of helpdesk, coaching support, referral for TVET, skill training, business incubation and financial literacy training. Different implementing partners report on these indicators.

¹⁵ Data based on current enrolment in services, which means that persons with disabilities who enrolled in year 2 but continued in the program during year 3 would be counted in both years.

Progress against IO 2.5 is also measured against PE #16¹⁶ and is reported on by IPs (i.e. LFTW, CDPO).

During the current reporting period, ACCESS engaged 376 government officials and private sector employers in disability awareness initiatives to improve adaptation of program and services.

Improved coordination with social protection data management systems

Through UNDP and in collaboration with social protection stakeholders including the Social Affairs Department of MoSVY, ACCESS helped **facilitate the identification of 51,236 persons with disabilities¹⁷ for enrolment in a social protection cash transfer scheme** managed by the Department of Welfare. In collaboration with UNICEF, ACCESS provided direct financial and technical support to Department of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities (DWPD) to establish the server and distribute the identification cards. 54,000 more persons with disabilities have been identified and recorded in the system for the provision of ID-cards. Discussions with DPOs have also suggested that persons with disabilities are better able to access ID-Poor and transportation related services. To date, there have been 74,920 persons with disabilities (46% of whom were female) identified and registered by the Disability Management Information System (DMIS). Approximately, 3,500 cases were registered daily at the national level.

Increased opportunities for inclusive vocational training and employment

ACCESS has undertaken **a multi-pronged approach to boosting opportunities for persons with disabilities to obtain gainful employment**. ACCESS provided financial and technical support to the development of a DWPD-managed Employment App (AOKAS) which matches registered persons with disabilities with private sector employers. In addition to e-registrations from job seekers and employers, this system aims to cross-reference data from a National Employment Agency (NEA) for better job matching opportunities. In addition, our partners LFTW and CDPO continued to provide job readiness and coaching support to persons with disabilities and developed tools and training targeting employers and vocational training institution to support them on their journey to inclusion.

ACCESS also increased awareness and implementation of disability inclusive practices across microfinance institutions (MFIs) to improve the working environment for staff with disabilities and ensure access to financial education and products to persons with disabilities to promote livelihood success. For example, the Program's work with Chamroen, resulted in their commitment to adjusting organisational policies and the workplace to facilitate persons with disabilities, and the piloting of a dedicated financial product for persons with disabilities with more accessible loan features. ACCESS plans to share these lessons with other MFIs to further promote inclusion in access to finance.

Promote persons with disabilities entrepreneurship with a focus on women with disabilities

Through the IP Agile, 57 female entrepreneurs with disabilities graduated from a series of, "Incubation Entrepreneurship" training that included, business skills, financial skills, digital skills, self-confidence, and access to capital. Course assessments found a 90.5% satisfaction rate amongst participants. ACCESS also supported efforts to promote peer networking between these entrepreneurs to facilitate their continued communication and exchange of information and knowledge and promotion of role models via a private Facebook page.

¹⁶ PE16 tracks the number of officials/staff sensitized on disability-inclusion policies (from public and private institutions and the government).

¹⁷ This comprised 7.9% of the total number of households who received social protection cash transfer support.

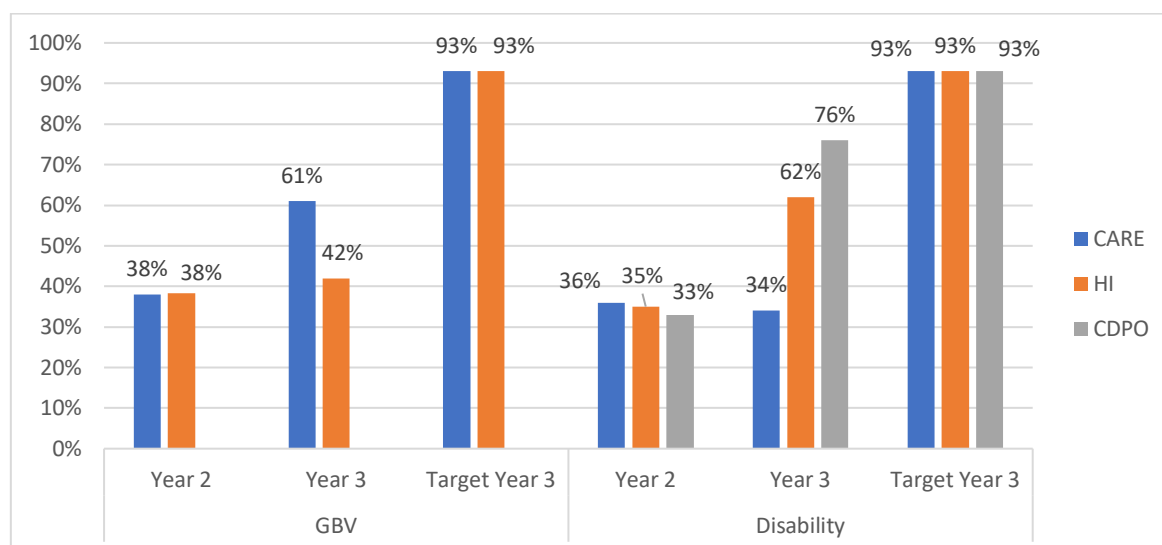
3.2.3 Cross-cutting

3.2.3.1 Intermediate outcome 2.6

Outcome	Adequacy of progress
Intermediate Outcome 2.6: Sub-national authorities and CSOs promote inclusive and gender responsive Commune Investment Plans and engage in existing social accountability mechanisms	On track

Despite COVID-19-related delays, progress towards IO2.6 was achieved through engagement in the Commune Investment Plans (CIP) process across target communes with emphasis on efforts to improve gender and disability mainstreaming. Three ACCESS partners (CARE, HI and joint UNDP/CDPO) engaged in CIP processes and worked closely with 20 commune councils to support inclusion of gender/GBV and disability issues in CIPs. The progress of those efforts in achieving inclusion is displayed in Chart 6 below, and signals momentum towards alignment with NDSP 2 and NAPVAW III. Despite clear momentum, more attention is needed ensure adequate inclusion of gender and disability issues in the CIPs in order to reach the target.

Chart 6: Level of inclusion of gender and disability issues in CIPs against Year 3 targets (20 CIPs)*



*CDPO focused solely on disability issues in the CIP for six communes

At the sub-national level, ACCESS (through UNDP, CDPO/DPOs and HI) worked very closely with 23 target commune authorities to raise their awareness and provide relevant training on disability inclusion and inclusive CIP. ACCESS IPs also trained DPOs on advocacy for inclusive CIP and access to ID-Poor and other social protection benefits. In addition, ACCESS provided support to DPOs to enhance participation at commune discussions including CIP. As a result of these efforts, 1,508 (54% women) persons with disabilities received ID-Poor cards; 2,582 (47% women) persons with disabilities accessed the national social protection cash transfer programme from local

authorities, and five communes in targeted provinces built 11 accessible latrines and ramps to access commune halls.

ACCESS also collaborated with CARE to enhance the capacity of commune representatives in disability inclusion, through CIP. As a result of a mix of training, guideline development, and other efforts, four out of six communes have so far integrated gender / GBV and disability inclusion into CIP.

3.3 Partnership and collaboration

ACCESS spent considerable effort during Year 3 on strengthening and leveraging partnerships with diverse stakeholders to **improve programmatic effectiveness, expand ACCESS' reach, and achieve long-term sustainability of programmatic efforts**. Key strategic partnerships include national and sub-national ministerial authorities (most significantly within MoWA, MoSVY and DAC), IPs, INGOs and governmental agencies, and (increasingly) target beneficiaries. A recently completed partnership survey indicated an increase in positive perceptions about working relationships and collaboration potential across program stakeholders (i.e. IPs, ACCESS program team and counterpart officials). Over 80% of the program stakeholders reported that cooperation and partnership among stakeholders were good or very good. The survey also captured perceptions about sustainability of Program which were highly positive (89% for disability and 93% for GBV). Areas of improvement include the possibility to further strengthen collaboration across the workstreams and to continue managing expectations from RGC counterparts at national and sub-national levels for more direct financial support, including DSA.

ACCESS conducted a thorough performance assessment of IPs in January-February 2021 as a first step towards guiding the partnership for the second phase of the Program. The assessment involved inputs from RGC counterparts and DFAT and concluded in an overall satisfactory performance of all IPs. The process provided a good opportunity to take stock of strengths and weaknesses of each partner and to guide them on the proposed area of focus for the final two years of the Program. The assessment result was endorsed by Competitive Investment Mechanism Panel (CIMP) in May 2021.

ASC members, advised by CIMP members, continued to provide meaningful guidance to manage risks associated with important contextual changes and to define strategic directions for the additional two-year period, with an update design document approved by the ASC in November 2020.

3.4 Policy Dialogue

Engaging in progressive policy dialogue remains a critical element of ACCESS' overarching strategy to ensure effective coordination and implementation of policies that have the highest potential for impact.

During the past year, substantial efforts were directed at **supporting effective implementation of NDSP 2 and NAPVAW III**, to ensure the eventual realisation of desired improvements to service quality and social protection for persons with disabilities and women affected by GBV. To ensure **that policies were effectively down-streamed through provinces**, ACCESS supported processes to enhance P-DAC's ability to generate an AWP and budget for NDSP 2 implementation and supported initiatives to enhance awareness across provincial authorities about the applicability of NDSP to their sectors. **To boost accountability and quality of NAPVAW III implementation**, ACCESS supported the development of an M&E framework with an embedded capacity building plan. The framework will guide tracking of the progress of NAPVAW implementation using indicators proposed by Line Ministries, inform the data collection activities, and provide outcome-based progress status information to decision makers.

Significant engagement in the drafting process of the new Disability Law has resulted in the presentation of a combined set of recommendations. Technical inputs have been gathered from the Australian Human Rights Commission and the DFAT Disability Desk in February 2021, with key recommendations presented by DFAT to DAC Secretary General in early March 2021. These inputs

have been aiming to better align the content of the draft to existing commitments of RGC to international principles of human rights-based approach to disability. The process of drafting is still ongoing but some recommendations were positively considered by the technical drafting team.

At the beginning of Year 3 ACCESS started to advocate for disability inclusion in social protection policies. This took shape with a first policy dialogue between DPOs and Social Protection stakeholders in August 2020. DPOs have also received capacity building training to improve their ability to influence policy, which has led to an **increased willingness by RGC to engage them in policy decisions.** Additionally, a secondary analysis of key demographic data is being conducted that will inform a series of policy briefs around disability inclusive social protection.

Finally, ACCESS supported initiatives to improve the capacity of sub-national GBV working groups to advocate for GBV-responsive policies. These efforts were complemented by direct technical support given to MoWA to institutionalise the GBV working groups across officials in MoI, NCDD, DAC, and MEF.

3.5 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

ACCESS' GESI Strategy aims to ensure that the Program is adequately meeting the needs of women and girl survivors of violence and persons with disabilities in Cambodia. In the efforts to acknowledge GESI as an essential step on the pathway towards achieving ACCESS' overarching program objective, ACCESS developed a new intermediate outcome (2.7) into its program logic which strives to ensure intersectionality of GBV and disability sectors, including inclusive service provision.

In July 2020, ACCESS conducted a review of the GESI Strategy which produced practical recommendations, including dedicating resources to ensure efficient progress towards GESI objectives. In January 2021, ACCESS hired a Senior GESI Officer to lead these efforts, which will enable more strategic and intentional engagement to achieve progress against desired outcomes. COVID-19 restrictions and resource constraints limited ACCESS' ability to effectively address all recommendations, however, significant momentum has been achieved by the ACCESS team since the beginning of the year, as highlighted below.

Improving synergies between GBV and disability policy and program efforts

ACCESS supported several initiatives to foster greater collaboration between MoWA and DAC, with the objective of building greater synergies between disability and GBV related services. This included providing technical inputs into a draft joint work plan between MoWA and DAC to increase support for disability inclusion in NAPVAW III and for gender considerations in NDSP 2.

ACCESS' partnership with ADD has led to the successful facilitation of three provincial "Learning and Exchange Meetings" between GBV and disability service providers, DPOs, local NGOs, and representatives for women with disabilities. MoWA's representative confirmed that the **Learning and Exchange Meetings provided opportunity to better integrate disability and GBV policy objectives.** Additionally, an agreement was reached to include the voice of women and girls with disability and DPOs into the GBV WG. Finally, the groups recognised the importance of including DPOs in the GBV working group at provincial, district and commune levels. Feedback received from participants affirmed that these meetings motivated increased collaboration between the two sectors.

Enhanced GEDI capacity building opportunities

ACCESS partnered with ADD and CWCC to develop a curriculum on gender equality and disability inclusion (GEDI) to roll out across grantees, government partners, and ACCESS staff. **Development of the curriculum involved regular consultations with DAC, MoWA, PDoWA, PRCs, and IPs** to ensure relevance and applicability. The dissemination strategy will **follow a two-pronged approach involving direct training by the two IPs in the immediate term, as well as a ToT involving MoWA and DAC staff** to ensure post-ACCESS sustainability. In addition, the curriculum has been designed to evolve based on emerging and best practices around GEDI.

Additionally, ACCESS engaged with OIC-Cambodia to provide training to IPs and various other stakeholders.¹⁸ The objective of the training is to raise awareness on how to support and work effectively with people with communication difficulties. Currently, OIC is conducting an online needs assessment with various IPs in order to tailor the training content to the target audiences. Implementation is scheduled to commence in August 2021.

3.6 ACCESS contribution to COVID-19 development response plan and other emergencies

Mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on the availability and access to essential services for GBV survivors

Most significantly during Year 3, **ACCESS advocated for the incorporation of GBV-sensitive considerations into the COVID-19 policy response program and policy mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.** Specifically, ACCESS engaged with diverse stakeholders to ensure continued accessibility to essential GBV-related services during the strict lockdowns. To **increase awareness on these positive changes in service availability**, ACCESS provided financial and technical assistance towards the development of targeted communications strategies, including the launch of various digital campaigns to provide information about GBV services through MoWA's website and Facebook pages. One such campaign achieved 693,700 views of four videos posted by Ms. Catherine Harry, a social media influencer, with information about how and where to seek GBV related support. Another campaign promoted GBV hotlines through videos involving another social media influencer, Roath Sinora, and these videos received 186,400 views across the country. In addition, ACCESS facilitated the procurement and delivery of 24,205 flipcharts, and 5,760 eco-bags to local authorities with information about services.

To ensure **GBV service delivery adhered to COVID-19 safety protocols**, ACCESS also procured and delivered necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) supplies (including 18,267 bottles of disinfecting alcohol, 29,456 fabric masks, 333,000 surgical masks, 144,620 soap bars, and 16,435 hand fans) to GBV service providers and women at risk of GBV in ACCESS target provinces.

Additionally, to provide policymakers and service providers with a deeper, evidence-based understanding of the effects of the pandemic, ACCESS funded and collaborated with consultants to provide technical advisory support on the design, methodology, and implementation of **an impact assessment study on the effects of COVID-19 on GBV related services.** While implementation of the study suffered some delay, data collection is now nearing completion. ACCESS expects that PDoWA will release the report next month.

Ensure access to disability essential services in the context of COVID-19

ACCESS engaged in several efforts **to ensure that persons with disabilities could continue to access essential services throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.** A primary concern involved the accessibility of COVID-19 related information for deaf people. Through collaboration with DPOs and other relevant stakeholders, ACCESS successfully advocated for the incorporation of Cambodian Sign Language (CSL) in COVID-19-related communications including RGC-broadcasted press conferences.

¹⁸ Stakeholders include: all IPs, Government counterparts (such as DAC-GS, MoWA, PWDF, DWPD, CNCW, Pro-DAC, PoSVY, PDoWA, PRC, MEF, Mol...), DPOs, GBV services providers, and people with communication difficulties.

Additionally, ACCESS supported 23 DPOs (including Women with Disabilities Federations and Forums) PWDF, 9 PRCs and the clients, Department of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities (DWPD), and DAC-GS to coordinate COVID-19 responses for persons with disabilities. This included the procurement and distribution of 9,425 boxes of surgical masks, 7,400 cloth masks, 26,800 bottles of disinfecting alcohol and hand sanitisers, and 30 thermometers to PRCs and DPOs across five provinces to ensure adherence to COVID-19-safety measures. Furthermore, ACCESS funded communications campaigns to highlight vaccination priorities given to persons with disabilities. This was jointly developed and distributed with DWPD and UNICEF.

ACCESS provided support to DWPD in collaboration with UNICEF for the development and distribution of 4,200 posters, especially on the facilitation of access of persons with disabilities to COVID-19 vaccination. As reported by DWPD, 70,000 persons with disabilities were registered for vaccination, out of which 20,000 were fully vaccinated.

ACCESS also supported DWPD in managing a Helpline (1270), which has received 23,213 calls as of 30 July 2021. In addition to enhancing the disability identification process, this Helpline helps facilitate remote disability case management to better address the needs of persons with disabilities during COVID-19 restrictions.

4 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

4.1 Operations

In Year 3, the team maintained strong levels of budget management and associated contractual compliance deliverables, resulting in provision of an efficient support backbone for ACCESS. At its core was a regular monitoring and evaluation of value-for-money principles applied across all areas of delivery, culminating in high quality and efficient implementation throughout the year.

During Year 3, and through the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), Cowater International continued to provide overarching strategic support through the Contractor Representative, as supported by the HQ-based Project Officer. Frequent conference calls with the TL and DTL (bi-weekly) and DFAT (quarterly and as needed) were maintained, creating a forum where key discussions and feedback took place, and adding executive layered strategic direction and support to the overall quality of the implementation throughout the year.

4.1.1 Finance

The approved budget for Year 3, (FY 2020/21), was \$5,766,355, which is inclusive of the additional budget for the Gender Equality Fund (GEF) valued at \$ 300,000.

With quarterly forecasts reported to DFAT in a timely manner, a total budget saving of \$363,372 was identified and acknowledged by DFAT in April 2021. DFAT proceeded to officially recover an amount of \$152,448 from ACCESS, while further approving the remaining \$210,924 to be re-distributed into the Year 4 budget, in order to allow ACCESS to meet all remaining Year 3 commitments. Hence, the newly revised and agreed budget for Year 3 amounted to \$5,402,988. Consequently, the overall ACCESS five-year budget was officially reduced from \$25 million to \$24,847,552. Additionally, room for a further budget appropriation by DFAT is possible, should a future fiscal landscape allow for a further budget injection.

As at the end of June 2021, ACCESS Year 3 total expenditure amounted to \$5,402,983, resulting in a 100% utilisation of the newly revised Year 3 budget.

Annex 2 provides a summary of the program budget and expenditure report for the annual reporting period.

4.1.2 Personnel

In Year 3, ACCESS recruited the following positions under a pre-approved ASC supported team structure, in order to support the current and final year of Phase 1 delivery, as well as to provide an effective and agile platform to cater for all Phase 2 program initiatives.

1. IT Officer/Digital Communications Media – Commenced on 23 November 2020
2. Grants Monitoring Officer – Commenced on 13 December 2020
3. MEL Officer – Commenced 01 December 2020
4. Program Coordinator, Disability (Rehab Support) – commenced on 21 February 2021
5. Senior GESI/CP and PSEAH Officer – commenced on 05 January 2021
6. Finance & Admin Assistant (Internship) – commenced on 19 November 2020

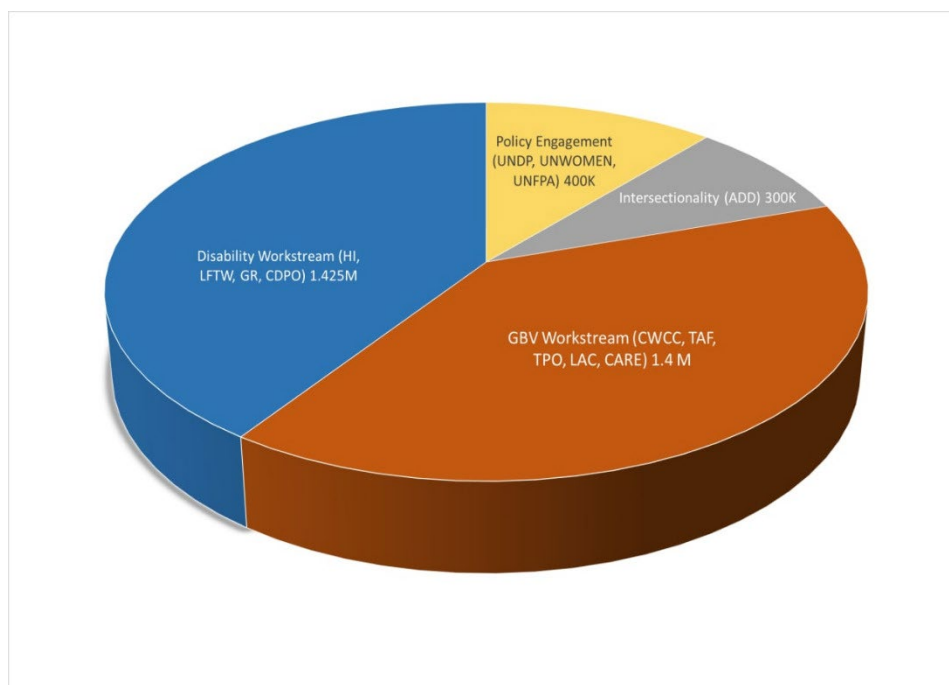
The total number of in-country project staff amounts to 21, made up of 19 Locally Engaged Staff (LES), two Long Term Advisers (LTAs), and three in-country Short-Term Advisers (STAs).

4.1.3 CIMP and ASC

In October 2020, the ASC approved an additional grant allocation of \$635,109 to 11 existing IPs for additional interventions under Phase 1 of ACCESS implementation. This resulted in an overall positive value-for-money outcome, as the additional grant funds were internally reshuffled directly from budget savings identified under the administration budget for Phase 1.

In May 2021, the CIMP supported the recommended suite of Phase 2 grant allocations for a total of \$3,525,000 million. Ultimate approval for Phase 2 grants was secured in June 2021 by all members of the ASC.

Chart 7: Proposed Phase 2 grant budget allocation by sector endorsed by ASC in June 2021¹⁹:



During Year 3 a total of \$2,040,240 was disbursed to the IPs listed below. As agreed with DFAT, a portion of CWCC's disbursement was expensed under the GEF budget allocation, in the amount of \$84,961, resulting in a revised grant disbursement total of \$1,955,279.

Table 6: Year 3 Grants Disbursements

#	Contracted party	Partner/s Details	ACCESS Workstream	Grant Disbursements values (in \$)
1	UN Women	MoWA and CSO	GBV- Coordination	0
2	UNFPA	MoH and MoWA	GBV- Coordination and Health services	99,639.50
3	The Asia Foundation	Bar association Cambodia, CCHR and Women Peace Maker	GBV- Access to Justice	121,209.14
4	CARE	GADC, CDPO	GBV- Coordination and Health services; CIP	179,783.53
5	TPO	LAC; Louvain Cooperation	GBV- Counselling	148,067.49

¹⁹ Note that UNFPA pulled out from the grant mechanism at the beginning of Year 4.

#	Contracted party	Partner/s Details	ACCESS Workstream	Grant Disbursements values (in \$)
6	CWCC	ADD, Govt. at sub-national level	GBV- Coordination and access to services	264,744.84
7	LAC	In partnership with MoWA and MoJ.	GBV- Coordination and access to Justice	233,433.86
8	UNDP	DAC, CDPO, LFTW	Disability- National and sub-national Coordination; CIP	60,000.00
9	Light for the World	MoSVY, Essential Personnel Cambodia	Disability- Employment	165,462.31
10	Humanity and inclusion	Bathey DPO/Self Help Groups, PWDF, DAC	Disability- Rehabilitation, Employment and CIP	293,251.00
11	CDPO	Banteay Srey and DPOs, MoSVY and DAC	Disability- Employment	237,009.62
12	Agile Development Group	PPCIL, EEPD, CDPO, She Investment	Disability- Entrepreneurship	103,255.08
13	Chamroeun Microfinance	Good Return, HI, Agile Development group	Disability- Access to microfinance	89,354.08
14	ADD International	DPOs and self-help groups	Disability inclusion in GBV	13,995.65

Total 1,955,279

4.2 Monitoring and evaluation

Year 3 saw the full operationalisation of the ACCESS MEL system, with M&E tools, guidelines and systems in place and implemented.

Below are key areas of M&E during the reporting period; designed to boost the quality and availability of evidence to support design and implementation of critical programs and policies.

- Dissemination of the SAQUS results:** The SAQUS provides baseline data and information on GBV and physical rehabilitation services and supports tracking against PE #12²⁰. It is essential that all stakeholders, especially government officials, are aware of the baseline context and can incorporate that understanding into the design of interventions to address shortcomings and effectively enhance service availability and quality. For this purpose, ACCESS published summaries of key findings and facilitated two meetings to disseminate the results to counterparts in MoWA, MoSVY and DAC, PWDF, and IPs.
- Partnership survey:** ACCESS completed a partnership survey which captured perceptions of program stakeholders about collaboration, partnership, working relationships and

²⁰ PE 12 refers to the degree to which sampled services are meeting agreed quality and access standards or guidelines and it is measured via a proxy indicator (% surveyed beneficiaries (PWDs (M/F) and GBV survivors) who reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the services received.)

sustainability of results. This exercise intended to provide data for PE #18²¹ and provide ACCESS and external stakeholders with a progress update on the quality of their partner relationships. Periodic assessments of partnership quality is critical to ensuring ACCESS' incorporation of collaboration and facilitation into its strategy will effectively contribute to the sustainability of outcomes after the program ends.

- **Budget monitoring:** A budget monitoring exercise for the year 2020-2021 was completed. This exercise provided evidence to support PEs #5 and #6 related to resourcing, the budget allocation by counterpart ministries (MoWA, DAC and MoSVY) and contributions by LMs for the implementation of NAPVAW and NDSP.
- **Stories of significant changes:** ACCESS compiled stories that demonstrate or highlight significant changes as a result of the Program. These stories were shared with stakeholders via the ACCESS website and MIS system for learning purposes. Four stories were collected, compiled, and finalised.
- **KDQAs:** As a quality assurance mechanism, important program deliverables are selected for close examination on the quality of the process and results. In Year 3, the selected deliverables included: 1) RMS coaching, and 2) leadership and capacity development of junior MoWA officials, both of which were completed and delivered during year three in collaboration with partners. The KDQA results are expected to be shared with counterparts and stakeholders in September 2021. Good practices and lessons documented from these exercises will help to reinforce practices and changes which would further improve the quality of implementation. No other KDQA was implemented due to delayed completion of the identified deliverables.
- **NAPVAW/ME:** ACCESS provided support to MoWA in building a M&E framework for NAPVAW implementation as described in the EOPO 2 section of this report.
- **GESI:** A review of the GESI Strategy was conducted and completed in July 2020, which provided a situational analysis on GESI in Cambodia related to ACCESS and identified areas of improvement and recommendations on how to advance the GESI agenda. A rapid survey among the IPs was implemented, and the results related to organisation policies and practices relevant to GESI were shared with the program stakeholders for reflection and discussion during a program reflection workshop in February 2021.
- **Updating program progress against key performance expectations:** In ensuring completeness and accuracy of the progress of program implementation, the MEL team collected routine data for PEs (i.e. #7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16) from IPs and counterpart institutions. The MEL team also conducted the annual progress update assessments of other performance expectations, i.e. PE #11 (related to service standardisation), PE #13 (GBV working group functioning) and PE #17 (inclusion of GBV and disability issues in commune investment program). Please refer to Annex 5 (2020-2021 result matrix) for details on these PEs.
- **Quarterly Workstream meetings:** During the year, the MEL team compiled and presented the Program's progress in three quarterly GBV and Disability workstream meetings to support decision making and strategy development. The progress data relied on information from IPs and counterparts' reports and were compiled and collated by work area.

²¹ PE 18 refers to the measure of quality of relationships and partnerships with key counterparts and it is based on rating of the program partnership provided by ACCESS team and partners (average, all RGC and IP respondents) (GBV/Disability workstreams)]

- **Six-monthly Reflection workshops:** ACCESS convened two six-monthly reflection workshops in August 2020 and in February 2021 involving the IPs and RGC stakeholders. The workshops took stock of the implementation over the previous six months, discussed implementation challenges and shared lessons from the implementation. The reflection workshops focused on important themes, such as capacity building, intersectionality of GBV and disability, knowledge management and promotion, service provision improvement and coordination within reform contexts. The workshops were organised for face-to-face interactions in small and large groups with different interactive techniques which saw active participation of all participants.
- **Management Information System (MIS):** Year 3 saw the full operationalisation of the program MIS (AMELIA), which organises and stores all IP data on training, service provision and support activities, and aggregates and visualises data on key program expectations, etc. ACCESS convened two reflection meetings, with participation of all the IPs and counterpart officials, to solicit feedback and improve the system.
- **Political Economy Update:** This activity is intended for the program to take stock of the new developments in the country in the last period, share and exchange among team members and discuss relevance and impact of the development on the program. The exercise took place on a six-monthly basis and the compilations of political economy were fed into the six-monthly and annual reports. The change from bi-monthly occurrence was necessary to make it more relevant to the program and to relieve time demands on the program teams.
- **Other MEL engagements:**
 - Support to DFAT-Cambodia: ACCESS supported DFAT-Cambodia in drafting an Investment Monitoring Report (IMR) and Annual Development Report (ADR), highlighting key achievements and impacts in the areas of GBV and disability and intersectionality of the two areas.
 - Reporting: The MEL team supported the management in coordinating and compiling the annual report for Year 2 and the Year 3 six-monthly progress report.
 - Program planning for Year 4: MEL facilitated discussions with program teams to ensure contextual relevance and strategic alignment of the Year 4 work plan activities. Also, the MEL team supported the management in preparation of Phase 2 engagement with IPs, i.e. appraisal of IP performances and preparations of program strategic focuses and directions.
 - Support for the design of MEL communications products: Several MEL products have been produced and made into communication materials. These include seven stories of significant change, two summary reports and two three-pagers of study reports.

4.3 Communications

Progress for the year across various public diplomacy priority areas was significantly positive, as further demonstrated under **Annex 6 – Sections (A-E)**.

Specifically focusing on Section B, with regards to social media content submitted to DFAT, and as hosted by the Australian Embassy official Facebook portal, this has achieved positive public diplomacy channels for DFAT during Year 3. A total of 38 posts were hosted by DFAT in Year 3, as compared to a mere 18 posts in Year 2, thus representing a 106% increase of posts over last year. This volume equates to ACCESS providing over three Facebook posts to DFAT each month as official Facebook posts hosted.

The volume and number of public likes recorded from each Facebook post in Year 3 also increased positively, as 8 separate posts received over 200 likes each, when compared to only 1 post in Year 2 receiving over 200 likes.

Interestingly, the beneficiary personal biography and related pictures provided to DFAT received the greatest number of likes, recording over 300 positive hits, along with the flood relief support provided to persons with disabilities by the Australian Embassy. The next most liked Facebook post was the video of HOM's opening speech for International Women's Day on 25 November 2020, standing at 273 likes, followed by the post on the provision of PPE equipment by the Australian Embassy at 240 likes.

The Facebook medium continues to receive the most market penetrating impact, as it continues to be well-supported and followed by ACCESS' partners and counterparts, as well as being a well-known and regarded global social media platform.

Use of smart and short video-clips to showcase content is increasingly gaining momentum and Implementing Partners' usage and practical implementation was evident through the multitude of partner-supported stories, including the Embassy's use of Facebook video clips hosted during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence campaign in November 2020. During the reporting period ACCESS' achievements gained strong public visibility, positively contributing towards Australia's public diplomacy initiatives in Cambodia.

ACCESS Website

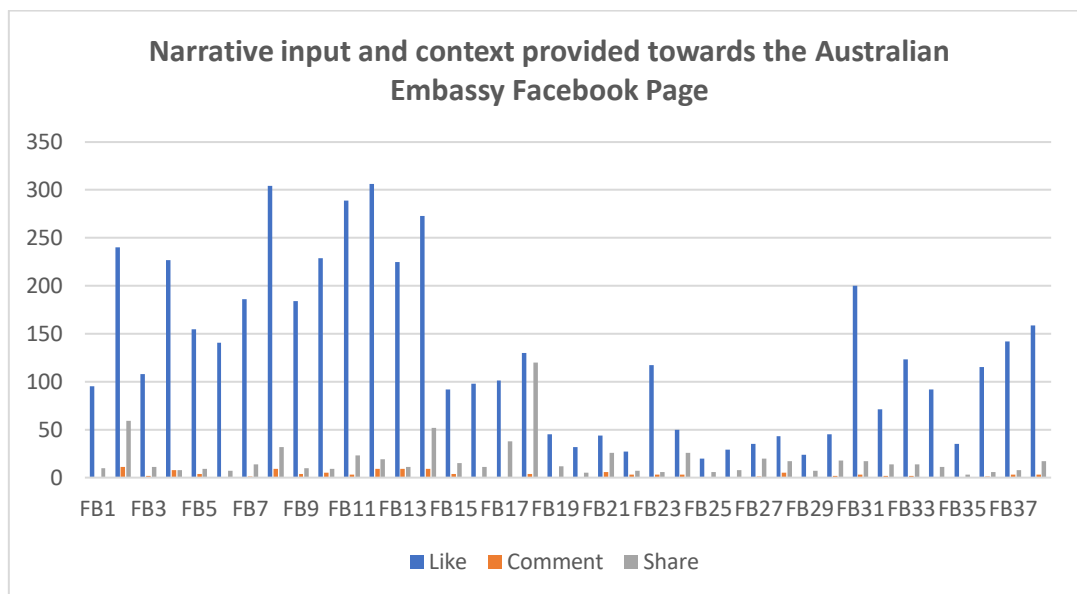
- 77 knowledge-sharing articles from pre-arranged events with partners were published on the ACCESS website under the latest news sections, with corresponding visuals showcasing hosted activities.
- Seven human stories from the field were published, highlighting personal stories and experiences from persons with disabilities.
- Three case studies
- Please refer to Annex 6 Section C for further details on materials that were posted on the ACCESS website during the reporting period.

Social Media Content – (Australian Embassy Facebook posts)

ACCESS provided weekly draft communication materials, for hosting on the Australian Embassy Facebook page and/or Head of Mission Twitter account. These materials included information on ACCESS' IPs, provincial dissemination workshops, 16 days of Activism Against GBV campaign, International Day for Persons with Disabilities, and many others.

38 separate Facebook posts narrative were drafted for DFAT and subsequently posted via the Australian Embassy Facebook page. Individual bar charts below present categories of likes, comments and online shares, achieved by each post. ***Please refer to Annex 6 Section B for further details on individual Facebook posts.***

Chart 8: Narrative input and context provided towards the Australian Embassy Facebook Page



Radio Campaigns

Our ACCESS IPs produced radio campaigns to broadcast the information for persons with disabilities and GBV survivors. For further details please see Annex 6 Section E.

- The CDPO and its radio station, Voice of People with Disability (VPD), continued broadcasting relevant information related to social issues for person with disabilities. Content was available in sign language through the VPD Facebook Page.
- LAC continued to work with three provincial radio stations, in Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, and Siem Reap province, to broadcast information and key messages for GBV survivors. Radio talk show was broadcasted monthly in each province.
- TAF was live in the call-in show on Women’s Peace Makers and Women’s Media Cambodia’s FB pages, and was live in the radio talk-show through CCHR’s Facebook page, related to COVID-19 and response services for survivors of gender-based violence.



Photo 1 & 2: H.E Pablo Kang, Ambassador of Australian Embassy to Cambodia (top-left), was a guest speaker along with Mrs Sar Sineth, representative from MoWA, and Mr Meng Koung, Director of the Department of Criminal Affairs and Juvenile Justice of the MOJ in the radio talk show on” Access to justice and support to gender-based violence survivors and their families.”

Advocacy and Promotional Visuals - (Please refer to Annex 6 Section D for further details)

- 1) **Handover Ceremony for COVID-19 protective materials.** In collaboration with MoWA, PDoWA, and Implementing Partners, COVID-19 protective materials and GBV response informational materials were distributed to service providers and vulnerable groups.
- 2) **Handover Ceremony of COVID-19 protective materials to service providers and beneficiaries.** In collaboration with MoSVY, DAC-GS, PWDF, and DPOs, COVID-19 protective materials were distributed to service providers and persons with disabilities.
- 3) **Handover Ceremony of Flood Relief items to persons with disabilities in Kampong Speu and Battambang Provinces.**
- 4) **16 Days of Activism Campaign: ACCESS assisted in formation of all media materials and provide draft messages to DFAT for each of the 16 days campaign.** The Australian Embassy hosted 16 separate Facebook posts (one for each day of the campaign) as delivered by the Australian Ambassador and other Embassy staff. The videos were also further showcased over the ACCESS website.
- 5) **International Day for Persons with Disabilities.** Arranged an in-house awareness session at ACCESS Offices. A slide-show of flashcards was posted on the ACCESS Website titled: “Celebration of Cambodian and International Day of Persons with Disabilities” and Disability Factsheet Design (Infographic) was further posted on the ACCESS Website.
- 6) **International Women’s Day.** ACCESS supported MoWA and PDoWA organizing the Smart Youth Competition and disseminated key messages through social media from frontline service providers and local authorities on their experience in providing services to survivors of violence.



Photo 3: H.E Pablo Kang, Ambassador of Australian Embassy to Cambodia, handing over COVID-19 Personal Protective Equipment to Her Excellency Dr. Ing Kuntha Phavi, Minister of Women's Affairs.



Photo 4: H.E Pablo Kang, Ambassador of Australian Embassy to Cambodia, talking to a person with a disability, during the handover, as flood relief items in the Kampong Speu Province.

4.4 Risk and safeguarding

During the reporting period, risks have been monitored and regularly documented in the risk register (See Annex 4). Mitigation measures have been presented and discussed with the ASC, generating suitable management responses. Key areas of attention are summarised below:

Risks associated with COVID-19: The inability to have face-to-face meetings has slowed the progress of some ACCESS activities including the dissemination of NDSP 2, the approval for the fifth Neary Rattanak, the Cambodia Gender Assessment and NAPVAW III. However, ACCESS demonstrated agility to adjust its delivery modality to the new normal and both government and non-government partners progressively became familiar with alternative ways to implement their activities through online platforms and tools. In some instances, online meetings and training allowed for quicker implementation timeframe, broader reach to more participants/beneficiaries and savings.

Risk of disengagement from RGC partners at national and subnational level: limited fiscal space and prioritisation of COVID-19 response interventions have created further pressure on absorption capacities of our RGC partners. ACCESS has maintained regular dialogue with ASC members to find appropriate solution, including on DSA issue and has facilitated joint planning process with all partners to enhance synergies.

Risks associated with the review of the overall disability coordination mechanisms and important restructure process at MoSVY has been carefully monitored. ACCESS continued to promote high-level engagement of DFAT and UNDP with DAC leadership to ensure alignment with international frameworks (UNCRPD/ASEAN Master Plan/Incheon Strategy).

Communication and reputational risks have been regularly discussed and monitored with DFAT team. Specific risk mitigation measures have been agreed upon with the CIMP to address risks associated with loan provision activity.

ACCESS takes safeguarding seriously and has put in place policies and training to ensure their implementation. IPs are suitably trained and comply with the safeguarding requirements of ACCESS. The Recently recruited Senior GESI/PSEAH Officer is currently a dedicated central focal point for Child Protection, and prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. The Head of Operations remains the designated fraud prevention focal point.

4.4.1 Child Protection

ACCESS' child protection policy aims to protect all children, regardless of gender, from exploitation and abuse of any kind during the delivery of program activities.

The policy provides a framework for preventing and managing the risk of child exploitation and abuse. It defines roles and responsibilities and communicates the process for reporting and investigating any concerns or allegations of child exploitation or abuse. All ACCESS staff are cognisant of their responsibilities while undertaking program-related duties, and all staff are annually required to complete a refresher training session. Any suspicion or allegations of child abuse or exploitation by ACCESS staff and/or the IPs will be reported to ACCESS' Senior GESI/PSEAH Officer, followed by notifying DFAT's Child Protection Compliance section. No cases of child protection contraventions were identified during the reporting period.

4.4.2 Fraud Control

ACCESS adheres to five (5) basic steps of fraud control, that was previously presented to all IPs during Phase 1 of the implementation. Implementing Partners were asked to:

- Conduct a fraud risk assessment
- Develop a fraud control strategy
- Implement test and review controls

- Report fraud to ACCESS; and
- Correct and investigate

DFAT's fraud factsheets, fraud control toolkit and fraud referral forms were presented and handed out to all IPs. No cases of fraud contraventions were identified during the reporting period.

4.4.3 Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment, (PSEAH)

ACCESS' Operations Manual outlines the PSEAH policy in detail. It has been updated to comply with DFAT's recent compliance requirements, effective from 1 October 2019 for both IPs and contractors. ACCESS IPs received training on mandatory guidelines and safeguarding tools during an initial induction training in October 2019. IPs are expected to apply this policy according to the level of PSEAH risk associated with the activity and their organisation. IPs are also equipped and responsible for ensuring the application of the policy is maintained to all associated downstream partners. No cases of PSEAH contraventions were identified during the reporting period.

4.4.4 Work Health and Safety (During COVID-19 Pandemic)

To ensure and uphold the appropriate levels of Work Health and Safety measures for all in-country staff during the COVID-19 pandemic, ACCESS developed suitable work-from-home protocols, that were conveyed to all staff and were adopted effective 23 March 2020. This policy applies to Locally Engaged Staff (LES), Long Term Advisers (LTAs) and Short-Term Advisers (STAs) currently working from Phnom Penh.

With a decline in the number of positive COVID-19 cases during the April-June 2020 period ACCESS transitioned from its work-from-home policy (which was effective between mid-March and mid-May 2020) to a Return-to-Office (RtO) policy as of 18 May 2020. The policy allowed for reinstating a controlled number of staff to work from the ACCESS office, using a fixed weekly recurring roster.

Following the first significant COVID-19 community outbreak in Cambodia back in February 2021, ACCESS Senior Management Team decided to revert to its fully remote working procedures for all ACCESS in-country staff. This policy was still in force towards the end of this reporting period.

5 LEARNING AND ADAPTATION

5.1 Lessons learned

During the reporting period, the Program conducted two reflection workshops in August 2020 and February 2021. Through these workshops, the Program collected individual learning and proposed recommendations for improved coordination for COVID-19 response. Major lessons learned are as follows:

Adaptation to COVID-19 pandemic context

ACCESS regularly gathered evidence about the effects of the pandemic and ensured the incorporation of findings into program design and delivery. The Program also maintained active communications with RGC counterparts and IPs to analyse the implications of COVID-19 to help them adjust to new contextual realities.

To adapt to the new 'COVID normal', ACCESS moved to a completely online model of implementation, using Zoom meeting technologies following MoH's recommended COVID-19 preventative measures.

However, online delivery of activities has also created challenges for partners who are less familiar with these technologies. ACCESS is conscious of the possibility that online activities can compound the barriers already experienced by partners and persons with disabilities in participating in Program activities and has taken actions to overcome that, i.e. providing additional coaching support in the use of online applications, such as Zoom and Telegram and providing allowances for mobile internet connections.

ACCESS has also learned that partners may need additional support to adjust to remote service delivery. For example, ACCESS supported GBV IPs to deliver phone-based services where appropriate and applicable.

There has been less success with PRCs in pivoting to different service models. Data from the PRCs shows a decrease in access to physical rehabilitation services amongst persons with disabilities over the period from late March to early May, mostly due to fear of COVID-19 transmission. This was compounded by the relocation of PRC in Siem Reap which has disrupted PRC services since late 2020.

HI has piloted remote service provision and communication activities to raise awareness about transmission prevention measures while accessing rehabilitation services. Experience from the pilot remote rehabilitation services has been shared with other PRCs and an initiative has been taken to support other PRCs to uptake the approach.

Capacity building

Different approaches in capacity development have proved effective in particular contexts for different target groups. Job coaching was useful for persons with disabilities seeking jobs and entailed good mentor-mentee relationships. Institutionalised cascade training is more appropriate to achieve mass training within the public systems with strong hierarchies.

Building the capacity of counterparts to uptake online technologies for training and meetings was essential as part of adaptation in implementation modalities. Most counterparts and program stakeholders are now comfortable using online technologies for training, meeting, and discussions. This was made possible by ensuring the availability of online facilities, including internet connection and equipment and essential online applications. The Program has seen the successful introduction of service providers to innovative online applications, such as the GBV case management app, and the GBV hotline.

Partnership and collaboration

As the Program works closely with sub-national entities, partnership with the District Social Affairs Office and improved communications channels across all partners have become critical to the strategy. The work with entities at the sub-national level could link with and support local DPOs to the district social affairs office and present an opportunity to provide capacity building support to the district office in planning, budgeting and coordination. This includes supporting CCWC's capacity in budgeting, with a clear guideline on budget use and liquidation.

Strongly nurtured relationships across partners are critical to the success of the Program. Bringing diverse stakeholders together and working harmoniously towards shared goals is recognised as a key strength of ACCESS.

Clearer mechanisms for identifying and approving support for unforeseen opportunities, such as a template for short concept note submission and agreement on support modalities prior to implementation, will help in future.

Collaboration across the two workstreams has improved significantly over the past year. New initiatives are needed to strengthen the collaboration that not only provides mutual benefits but also improve the services for the target beneficiary populations and the sustainability of the services.

Engagement with RGC counterparts

ACCESS' working principles require a high level of involvement of RGC counterparts and their appointed focal points to lead and coordinate the interventions of all IPs. There is strong ownership of the program at both the national and sub-national levels. Nevertheless, there remains a risk of overburdening RGC counterparts at both levels as the program moves towards implementation. Coordination across numerous RGC and non-governmental implementing partners, at both the national and sub-national levels, requires careful management to limit potential duplication and competing priorities.

Achieving sustainable results

The program stakeholders have recognised that sustainability of results in service improvement is highly likely when the results are the product of support of, and collaboration with, the government counterparts. The improvements, once achieved, will continue long after the program ends, thereby benefiting the service institutions as well as the beneficiaries. For example, systems for GBV service provision have been upgraded with the training of service providers in service standards, establishing mechanisms for monitoring compliance and soliciting clients' feedbacks; an innovative online app for managing GBV cases, that helps service providers collect and compile GBV case information. However, adequate resourcing to support improved services is necessary. Securing a commitment for public resources from the line-ministries and sub-national administration becomes increasingly challenging when working under a short timeframe and through a highly complex institutional context (for example decentralisation reforms and changes in leadership and sector structure).

5.2 Management responses

Management response (from March 2021 report)	Implementation status
<p>Continue to shift the focus of the program toward sub-national level in coordination and resource planning and allocation for both GBV and disability.</p>	<p>In collaboration with MoI and MEF-GDSNAF, MoWA and DAC have organised workshops at the sub-national level to disseminate NAPVAW and NDSP and support the development of annual work plans and budgets.</p> <p>A virtual study tour to selected GBV working groups has helped relevant staff from MoI, NCDD and MEF to better</p>

Management response (from March 2021 report)	Implementation status
	understand the role and function of these groups and discuss solutions for their sustainable funding.
Continue to strengthen intersectionality and cross-workstream synergies.	The intersectionality work initiated by ADD international started to bring results in the provinces of Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu and Tbong Kmum. Closer collaboration between MoWA and DAC-GS is taking place to promote gender equality and disability inclusion in their respective areas of work. Two consultancies have been initiated to 1) identify barriers and facilitators for women with disabilities to access services and 2) increase GEDI awareness among GBV and disability stakeholders.
Maintain flexible and adaptive management to continue pivoting the Program to address the impacts of COVID-19. Solidify newly-established relationship with the NSPC-GS and collaboration with DPs involved in the social protection sector.	Dialogue has been maintained with IPs and RGC partners to continuously readjust ACCESS interventions to contextual changes. ACCESS is increasingly recognised in the social protection sector for its capacity to advise on disability inclusion on existing schemes.
Adjust ACCESS' engagement with disability RGC counterparts in regard to recent and upcoming MoSVY/DAC/PWDF structural changes	Structural changes are still ongoing and ACCESS is maintaining close relationships with all relevant counterparts.
Carefully monitor program implementation and support IPs in readjustments and reprogramming to maximise achievements towards EOPOs.	No-costs extension and reprogramming strategies have been discussed and approved to ensure an efficient use of provided grants. Activities have been adjusted to take into consideration the COVID-19 context and corresponding restrictions.
Ensure continuity of relevant partnerships without interruption of key interventions for a smooth transition between Phase I and II.	At the end of Year 3, new grant allocation for Phase II were endorsed by the ASC with a clear timeline identified for a smooth transition across the two phases.
Intensify documentation of key lessons learnt and evidence that can inform the development of new policies and advocate for improvements in the current policies.	A set of MEL publications is being finalised. IPs have produced policy brief, factsheets and other learning products. Lessons learnt collection and dissemination have been prioritised in IPs' proposals for Phase II.
Demonstrate tangible results at the beneficiary level, and where appropriate, consider allocating further budget for "hard" termed items of support in order to extract more	Beneficiaries' stories are collected on a regular basis. Support has been directed to beneficiaries in the form of provision of COVID-19 PPEs, information, and flood relief items.

Management response (from March 2021 report)	Implementation status
immediate results as per previous ASC recommendation.	Accessibility ramps have been constructed in 11 communes.

6 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Three Stories of Significant Changes (full files are shared separately)



Story 1: Improving gender-based violence sector planning and coordination



Story 2: Improving coordination and efficiency of the disability sector, supporting implementation of NDSP



Story 3: Improving coordination and efficiency of the disability sector, supporting implementation of NDSP

Annex 2: Program budget and expenditure report

Program Budget and Expenditure Report for the period July 2020 to June 2021

Item	Forecast Budget July 2020 to June 2021 (Year 3)	Q1 Jul - Sep 2020 (Actual Spent)	Q2 Oct - Dec 2020 (Actual Spent)	Q3 Jan - Mar 2021 (Actual Spent)	Q4 Apr - Jun 2021 (Actual Spent)	Total Actual Spent July 2020 to Jun 2021 Year 3
Management Fee	519,623	145,328	46,136	282,023	46,136	519,623
Quarterly Payments	184,542	46,136	46,136	46,136	46,136	184,542
Payable by Performance	136,695			136,695	-	136,695
Payable by Milestone	198,385	99,193		99,193	-	198,385
					-	-
Personnel Costs	1,422,343	315,892	309,127	344,844	380,873	1,350,735
Long Term Adviser Costs - ARF	382,615	89,956	97,842	97,842	96,975	382,615
Short Term Adviser Costs - ARF	247,088	47,998	23,334	51,861	104,645	227,838
Long Term Personnel Costs - Non ARF	743,355	171,034	182,619	186,971	160,762	701,386
Short Term Personnel Costs - Non ARF	49,286	6,904	5,332	8,170	18,490	38,896
					-	-
Adviser Support Costs	142,667	24,015	9,762	39,790	44,139	117,706
Operational Cost	383,890	19,268	57,226	95,925	132,543	304,961
Office Set-Up Costs	-			-	-	-
Office Running Costs	383,890	19,268	57,226	95,925	132,543	304,961
Program Costs	2,997,832	249,127	1,480,942	332,522	747,368	2,809,958
Grants Allocation	2,036,859	133,063	1,274,606	129,153	418,458	1,955,279
Other Program Costs	960,973	116,064	206,336	203,368	328,910	854,679
					-	-
Gender Equality Funding	300,000			17	299,983	300,000
TOTAL PROGRAM (not incl MGT Fee)	5,246,732	608,302	1,857,057	813,097	1,604,905	4,883,360
TOTAL	5,766,355	753,630	1,903,193	1,095,120	1,651,040	5,402,983

Annex 3: Milestone matrix

Year 1: 17 September 2018 – 30 June 2019

No.	Milestone description	Verifiable indicator	Due date	Actual submission date	Explanation/Status
1	Inception plan	Inception plan provide to DFAT	16 October 2018	15 October 2018	Completed
2	Program operations manual	Program operations manual provided to DFAT	16 November 2018	16 November 2019	Completed
3	M&E framework	M&E plan provided to DFAT	16 January 2019	16 January 2019	Completed
4	CIM manual	CIM manual provided to DFAT	16 January 2019	31 January 2019	Completed
5	Annual work plan (for year 1)	Annual work plan provided to DFAT	31 December 2018	21 December 2019	Approved
6	Inception report, including baseline report	Inception report provided to DFAT	Within 5 business days of the end of the inception period (15 March 2019)	31 March 2019	Completed
7	CIM round for years 1-3 completed	Grants awarded to all recipients	31 May 2019	Selection of implementing partners and tentative budget allocation validated by DFAT on 25 May First instalments completed in September 2019	Completed
8	Handover plan	Handover plan and annual updates provided to DFAT	17 September 2019 Updated annually and six months prior to contract end date	N/A	Submitted to DFAT
9	Annual work plan (for Year 2)	Annual work plan provided to DFAT	31 May 2019	1 June 2019	Submitted on 31 May Ottawa time. Approved

Year 2: 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020

No.	Milestone description	Verifiable indicator	Due date	Actual submission date	Explanation/Status
10	Annual report for Year 1 including M&E	Annual report provided to DFAT	15 July 2019	15 July 2019	Approved
11	Six monthly report, including M&E	Six monthly report provided to DFAT	Within 5 business days of the six-monthly reporting period (January 2020)	30 April 2020	9-month report submitted following the approval of an extension.
12	Annual work plan (for Year 3)	Annual work plan provided to DFAT	31 May 2020	16 July 2020	Approved

Year 3: 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021

No.	Milestone description	Verifiable indicator	Due date	Actual submission date	Explanation/Status
13	Annual report for Year 2	Annual report provided to DFAT	15 July 2020	7 August 2020	Approved
14	Six monthly report, including M&E	Six monthly report provided to DFAT	Within 5 business days of the six-monthly reporting period (February 2021)	15 February 2021	Submitted to DFAT
15	Annual work plan (for Year 4)	Annual work plan provided to DFAT	31 May 2021	31 July 2021	Submitted to DFAT

Year 4: 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022

No.	Milestone description	Verifiable indicator	Due date	Actual submission date	Explanation/Status
16	Annual report for Year 3	Annual report provided to DFAT	15 July 2021	6 September 2021	Submitted to DFAT
	ACCESS Phase 1 Impact Report		? November 2021		
17	Six monthly progress report July – December 2021, including M&E	Six monthly report provided to DFAT	Within 5 business days of the six-monthly reporting period (January 2022)		
18	Annual work plan July 2022-September 2023	Annual work plan provided to DFAT	31 May 2022		

Year 5: 1 July 2022 – 16 September 2023

No.	Milestone description	Verifiable indicator	Due date	Actual submission date	Explanation/Status
19	Annual progress report July 2021-June 2022	Annual report provided to DFAT	15 July 2022		
20	Six monthly report July - December 2022, including M&E	Six monthly report provided to DFAT	Within 5 business days of the six-monthly reporting period (January 2023)		
21	Completion report	Completion report delivered to DFAT	Within 5 business days of the six-monthly reporting period (16 September 2023)		

Annex 4: Risk register

Risk Category	Objective/s	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Results	All	1	The COVID-19 situation requires the full attention and resources from all RGC counterparts at the national and sub-national level. In addition, the current restrictions on meetings and travel are impacting the capacity to implement program activities. This will result in additional challenges to achieve expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACCESS and IPs have considered possible means and alternative approaches to ensure business continuity, including remote work and online meetings/consultations. - ACCESS demonstrated flexibility to support relevant COVID-19 interventions in the disability and GBV sectors - Flexible work from home policy applied 	Moderate	Almost certain	High	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to assess the situation and readjust ACCESS' approach, work plan and budget accordingly - Continue investing in creative ways of working through online platforms/means - Build the capacity of our RGC counterparts in the use of online technology and virtual meetings - Continue to demonstrate 	Program team/DFAT	Moderate	Almost certain	High

Risk Category	Objective/s	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatments	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
			results in the given timeframe. Situation has deteriorated further since July 2021.	during main outbreak period. - Security Plan has been updated to include measures for the prevention of COVID-19					high flexibility and adaptive management capacity - As a priority, maintain staff safety with strict precaution measures applied and an ongoing adjustment of our policy based on weekly situational analysis,				
Results	Improved quality of services; Improved budget processes	2	Poor absorptive capacity and limited financial and human resources of target ministries at national and sub-national levels may	- Additional technical focal points have been identified by MoWA and requested to MoSVY - Coordination mechanisms have been established at	Moderate	Likely	High	No	- The ACCESS field team works closely with target ministries and the relevant sub-national entities to identify realistic targets and to build internal	Program Team	Moderate	Possible	Medium

Risk Category	Objective/s	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatments	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
			lead to disengagement from partner ministries and overwhelming sub-national level government entities. COVID-19 situation requires full attention of RGC counterparts, with even less time and resource availability for ACCESS' core work	the sub-national level - Priorities are discussed during workstream meetings					MEL systems which can support timely and sound decision-making - Both NGOs / CSOs and the government will be supported through ACCESS to realise more collaborative and effective working relationships and greater coordination across sectors, to address sector-wide capacity in a comprehensive way - Partners may organise joint assessments				

Risk Category	Objectiv e/s	Ri sk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatment s)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
									and learning events. Some technical training may also be organised jointly				
Results	Improved budget processes supporting services for persons with disabilities and for women affected by GBV	3	Insufficient commitment of non-target ministries in relation to PFM reform efforts within the social sector (specifically Disability and GBV) combined to COVID-19 related budget restrictions, may lead to inadequate budget allocation to support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing active engagement with MEF in ACCESS governance confirms the strong interest and buy-in from this Ministry in supporting the ACCESS PFM approach - The Program's ongoing political economy analysis will help to determine key pressure points, strategic entry points and strategies to engage with 	Moderate	Likely	High	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to work closely with RGC agencies and DFAT to determine entry points and strategies to engage with key actors and to promote the importance of target sectors - ACCESS PFM team will support MoWA to provide guidance to MEF on gender-responsive 	Program team/DFAT	Moderate	Possible	Medium

Risk Category	Objectiv e/s	Ri sk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatment s)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
			NDSP and NAPVAW.	actors who may block progress - ACCESS pays careful attention to ensure that proposed interventions are fully aligned with PFMRP and BSRS priorities and timeframe					budgeting and suggest guiding points to be included in the BSP circular. - Collaboration established with DG-SNAF at MEF and MoI to support sub-national level planning and budget formulation workshop on NAPVAW and NDSP				
Results / Reputation	Improve d sustainability of quality, inclusive services	4	The confirmed phasing out from DSA support from ACCESS for RGC counterparts in a context of still limited	- ACCESS Steering Committee members agreed in June 2021 to end the transition period for phasing out of DSA by 1 October 2021.	Major	Almo st certain	Very High	No	- Continue to engage closely with RGC partners at all levels to ensure additional commitments into 2022 and 2023 Program	Program team and DFAT	Moder ate	Likel y	High

Risk Category	Objective/s	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
			fiscal space due to current COVID-19 restrictions may impact the capacity of our RGC partners to implement prioritised activities, resulting in difficulties to achieve the program's expected results.	MEF expressed support to this approach and confirmed that it is achievable. - IPs and RGC partners have learnt about alternative ways to conduct activities that do not require large DSA payments (for example, online meeting/training)					budgets and sub-national level investment plans. - Continue to use alternative approaches (ex. Online meetings/training) to conduct activities where DSA cannot be supported through RGC budget. - ACCESS PFM team and implementing partners will work closely with DAC, MEF, MoWA and provincial authorities to ensure				

Risk Category	Objective/s	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
									allocation of sufficient budget from RGC for DSA for 2022 and subsequent years - Implementing partners will consider organizing training and workshops close to trainees' locations, embed additional content in existing RGC training and organise joint training, where possible - The ACCESS team will closely monitor this risk and the				

Risk Category	Objectives	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatments	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
									interactions between partners and government officials and will document issues to discuss with DFAT				
Results/Reputation	Improved sustainability of quality, inclusive services for persons with disabilities	5	The review of the overall disability coordination structure, and announced changes in the MoSVY structure will impact the partnership dynamic in ACCESS's disability workstream and may alter existing RGC priorities, resulting in	- ACCESS Disability Lead facilitated a discussion among key disability stakeholders to provide joint inputs and/or voice concerns about the new structure and communicate with MoSVY/DAC - UNDP grant agreement was finalised and provides a good entry point to advocate/influen	Moderate	Possible	Medium	No	- Closely monitor the implementation of the new structure - Continue to promote high-level engagement of DFAT and UNDP with DAC leadership to ensure alignment with international frameworks (UNCRPD/ASEAN)	Program team and IPs	Minor	Possible	Medium

Risk Category	Objectiv e/s	Ri sk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatment s)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
			delays in program implementation.	ce DAC 's strategic decisions on future coordination mechanism					Master Plan/Incheon Strategy)				
Reputation	Improved sustainability of quality, inclusive services	6	There is a reputational risk to ACCESS and DFAT to work with micro-finance institutions (MFI) due to negative public perceptions of MFI practices. Risk of indebtedness may further increase due to COVID-19 economic impact on	- Selected MFI provided a clear risk mitigation plan prior to the grant agreement being signed with ACCESS - Situation analysis and need assessment in regard to PWDs access to financial services was conducted and looked at existing PWDs vulnerability to MFI unethical practices	Major	Possible	High	No	- Continue monitoring the situation strictly - Communicate very carefully on ACCESS support to financial literacy and access to financial products for persons with disabilities to avoid any misinterpretation. This can be pursued through our IPs such as Good Return	Program team and DFAT	Major	Unlikely	Medium

Risk Category	Objective/s	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
			the most vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CIMP has reviewed and validated the findings from the assessment and approved a proposed loan product on 15 December 2020. - MFI intervention includes a financial literacy component and strong client protection principles 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Financial Literacy initiatives and Chamreoun on pilot loan scheme. - An assessment of the loan provision component is scheduled for the first half of year 4 and its results will be reviewed by the CIMP. 				
Reputation	Australian identity / public diplomacy	7	External Communications that do not consider the unique interests, needs, and relationships of and between different audiences	- Close and frequent consultation with DFAT on public communications matters and the overall strategic direction, as well as a sound	Moderate	Likely	High	No	- The Team will continue to consult closely and frequently with DFAT regarding communications and media engagement.	Program team	Moderate	Possible	Medium

Risk Category	Objective/s	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
			(stakeholders), as well as the political context in Cambodia, raise the risk of serious miscommunication regarding ACCESS and its objectives; as well as the risk of negative public coverage (e.g., Program is used to convey political messages). This risk may be exacerbated during the upcoming communal	Program Communications Strategy, approved by DFAT - Induction of our IPs on communication principles and branding					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ACCESS Team will monitor the communication of implementing partners - The recruitment of an additional resource to support the communications team is ongoing (proposed within revised team structure). 				

Risk Category	Objectives	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatments	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
			2022 elections										
Reputation	Increased accessibility of quality services for persons with disabilities and for women affected by GBV	8	There is a risk of incidences of abuse, perpetrated by some partner organisations that work with vulnerable populations who may be at increased risk of sexual exploitation and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Managing Contractor has policies and procedures to address the risk of sexual harassment, abuse and sexual exploitation that all Program staff and partners are obliged to adhere to. - Training on the policy and associated procedures has been provided to staff and partners, where relevant - Review of practices on child protection 	Major	Unlikely	Medium	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported instances or allegations of abuse and/or sexual misconduct are handled swiftly and escalated to Managing Contractor HQ - Cowater operates a zero-tolerance approach to abuse, sexual misconduct and exploitation, particularly in relation to children. Suspicion of such 	Program team	Major	Rare	Medium

Risk Category	Objective/s	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
				is integrated in the due diligence of selected applicants					misconduct will be turned over to the relevant law enforcement authorities, where appropriate - Implementing partners will receive regular training on the code of conduct, child protection and sexual harassment policies in order to raise awareness to prevent instances of abuse. - Due diligence conducted prior to phase II grant allocation includes child				

Risk Category	Objectives	Risk No	Risk (what will prevent you achieving the objective/s?)	Existing Controls (what is currently in place?)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating	Is risk rating acceptable? Y/N (if no, propose treatments)	Proposed Treatments (If no further treatment required or available, please explain why)	Person Responsible for Implementing Treatment/s	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
									protection and PSEAH criteria.				
Results	Increase accessibility of quality services for persons with disabilities and for women affected by GBV	9	Possible restrictions for civil society organisations to conduct activities at community level during upcoming communal elections in 2022 may result in challenges to ensure relevant community engagement and delays in interventions	- IPs have taken this element into account in planning their activities during last 6 months of financial Year 4.	Moderate	Almost certain	High	No	- ACCESS team will maintain close communication with sub-national authorities and IPs to anticipate possible restrictions and adjust work plan accordingly.	Program team and IPs	Minor	Almost certain	Medium

Limited	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe	Investment risks
Limited impact on investment objectives and beneficiaries, including from operating environment, disaster, reputational, fraud/ fiduciary, partner, resourcing and/or other risks factors.	Minor delays in achieving investment objectives, resulting in minor impact on service delivery and/or beneficiaries.	Delay in providing services or achieving key objectives, resulting in moderate impacts on service delivery and/or beneficiaries.	Delay or failure to provide services or achieve key objectives, resulting in major impact on service delivery and/or beneficiaries.	Critical failure to provide services or achieve investment objectives, resulting in severe impact on service delivery and/or beneficiaries.	Results
Results in consequences that can be dealt with by routine operations.	Political, governance, social and/or security factors threaten investment effectiveness but can be dealt with internally.	Political, governance, social and/or security factors creates moderate disruption to one or more investment activities.	Political, governance, social and/or security factors creates major disruption to the investment.	Political, governance, social and/or security instability severely undermines the investment.	Operating environment
	Minor disaster impacts to investment objectives and outcomes.	Moderate disaster impacts to investment objectives and outcomes. Moderate damage to property.	Significant disaster impacts to key investment objectives or outcomes. Major damage to critical property or multiple properties.	Severe disaster impacts to overall investment objectives or outcomes. Extensive damage or loss of property/or multiple properties.	Disaster risk

Limited	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe	Investment risks
	Isolated theft of property or petty cash by an individual(s). Investment suffers minor adverse financial impact when DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money.	Fraud threatens the effectiveness of key investment objectives and/or services. Investment suffers moderate adverse financial impact when DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money.	Systemic fraud perpetrated over a period. Diversion of funds to terrorist organisations. Investment suffers major adverse financial impact when DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money, affecting achievement of key investment objectives.	Systemic institutional fraud involving multiple organisations over an extended period of time. Diversion of funds to terrorist organisations. Investment suffers severe adverse financial impact when DFAT funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money, undermining overall investment viability.	Fraud/ fiduciary
	Minor impact to DFAT's reputation from dissatisfaction of partners, beneficiaries, or other key stakeholders. Minor political and/or community sensitivity.	Moderate impact to DFAT's reputation from dissatisfaction of partners, beneficiaries, or other key stakeholders. Moderate political and/or community sensitivity.	Significant impact to DFAT's reputation from dissatisfaction of partners, beneficiaries, or other key stakeholders. Major political and/or community sensitivity resulting in significant adverse publicity or criticism.	Critical investment failure resulting in severe political and/or community sensitivity resulting in extensive adverse publicity or criticism of DFAT.	Reputation
	Institutional and/or partner capacities is generally adequate; however, some weakness	Institutional and/ or partner capacity is constrained, resulting in moderate impact on investment effectiveness.	Institutional and/or partner capacity is very weak, resulting in major impact on investment effectiveness.	Critical institutional and/or partner capacity failure undermines the effectiveness of entire investment.	Partner

Limited	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe	Investment risks
	may reduce effectiveness of aspects of the investment.				
	DFAT resources occasionally constrained. Minor breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	DFAT resources moderately constrained. Moderate breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	DFAT resources significantly constrained. Multiple breaches of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	DFAT resources critically constrained. Systemic breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	Other
Minimal impact on the environment. Impacts are largely undetectable. No or negligible increase to people's vulnerability to climate change impacts, and negligible GHG emissions	Minor impact on the environment. Impacts are temporary and confined to a small area of low environmental sensitivity. Minimal and short-term increase to people's vulnerability to climate change impacts, and/or minimal GHG emissions.	Moderate impact on the environment. Impacts may be long lasting, extend beyond the local area and include sensitive environmental communities. Moderate and short-term increase to people's vulnerability to climate change impacts, and/or moderate GHG emissions.	Significant impact on the environment. Impacts are irreversible, diverse, over a sensitive geographic area. Significant and long-term increase to people's vulnerability to climate change impacts, and/or significant GHG emissions.	Significant impact on the environment. Impacts are irreversible, diverse, with strong cumulative impacts over a large and/or sensitive geographic area. Severe and permanent increase to people's vulnerability to climate change impacts, and very high GHG emissions.	Environmental Protection
No harm/injury to a child. Minimal social impact, vulnerable and/ or disadvantaged	Minor injury to a child, requiring first aid. Short-term nuisance or minor social impact on local population, including	Serious harm/injury to a child. Moderate social impact which effects the majority of the local population including vulnerable and/or	Life-threatening harm/injury to a child. Significant social impact which extends beyond local population, including vulnerable and/or	Fatality of a child. Life-threatening injury/harm of more than one child. Significant social impact which extends beyond local population, including	Children, vulnerable and

Limited	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe	Investment risks
groups. Impacts not a concern to affected communities or other stakeholders.	vulnerable and/or disadvantaged groups. No attention from NGOs, media or stakeholders beyond the affected population.	disadvantaged groups. Concern raised by NGOs, media or stakeholders may cause delay to project/investment.	disadvantaged groups. Concern raised by NGOs, media or stakeholders may prevent the project/investment from continuing.	vulnerable and/or disadvantaged groups. Increases conflict and/or social fragility. Concern raised by NGOs, media or stakeholders prevents the project/investment from continuing.	disadvantaged groups
No displacement and/ or resettlement. Limited impact on potentially affected households.	>5 households/ businesses displaced.	>5<20 households/ businesses displaced.	>20<100 households/ businesses displaced.	>100 households/ businesses displaced.	Displacement and resettlement
Indigenous group living in project area of influence. No adverse impact.	Short-term nuisance to indigenous population. No damage to/or loss of access to indigenous land, assets, resources, and/or cultural heritage.	Moderate impact on indigenous population. Damage to/or temporary loss of access to indigenous land, assets, resources, and/or cultural heritage.	Significant impact on indigenous population. Damage to/or protracted loss of access to indigenous land, assets, resources, and/or cultural heritage.	Significant, long-lasting impact that effects the indigenous population. Permanent loss of/or access to indigenous land, assets, resources, and/or cultural heritage.	Indigenous Peoples

Likelihood	Probability	Limited worker and/ or community health and safety impacts. Injury requiring first aid.	Short-term worker and/ or community health and safety impacts. Minor injury requiring medical care.	Moderate worker and/ or community health and safety impacts. Serious injury or multiple minor injuries.	Significant worker and/ or community health and safety impacts. Life threatening injury/ multiple serious injuries.	Significant worker and/ or community health and safety impacts. Death or multiple life-threatening injuries.
<p>Almost Certain</p> <p>Very likely. The event is expected to occur in most circumstances as there is a history of regular occurrence at DFAT, similar organisations or investments.</p>		Medium	Medium	High	Very High	Very High
<p>Likely</p> <p>There is a strong possibility the event will occur as there is a history of frequent occurrence at DFAT, similar organisations or investments.</p>		Medium	Medium	High	High	Very High

Possible	The event might occur at some time as there is a history of casual occurrence at DFAT, similar organisations or investments.	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Unlikely	Not expected, but there's a slight possibility it may occur at some time.	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances. Is possible but has never occurred to date.	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

Annex 5: 2020-2021 results matrix

Level (Workstream)	Indicator	Target Year 3	Status Year 3
Goal (GBV)	PE1 Number of cases of women affected by GBV accessing GBV services each year (all provinces)	No target set	52 (49 <18 yrs.) (Jan-Jun 2021; MOWA)
Goal (Disability)	PE2 Number of PWDs (M/F) accessing physical rehabilitation services each year (all PRCs)	28,000 (8,400 female) (January - December)	16,780 (4,260 female) (Jan-Dec 2020; PWDF)
Goal (Disability)	PE3 (revised) Number of PWDs (M/F) employed nationally (by public/private employers)	No target set	Data not available
EOPO1 (PFM)	N/A ²²	N/A	
IO1.1 (PFM)	PE5 Extent of MOWA, MOSVY and DAC adherence to MEF budget proposal quality standards [Total weighted score based on BSP/BP rubric]	No target set	MOWA: 88 MOSVY: 88 (based on BSPs 2020-2022) MOWA: 86.5 MOSVY: 85.7 (based on BSPs 2021-2023)
IO1.2	PE6	No target set	TBC

²² As noted in MEL Plan (Oct 2019), no specific performance expectation has been defined relating to budget allocation, as this is a sovereign decision of RGC. However, ACCESS MEL data collection will still monitor changes against these outcomes. This data collection will be guided by the relevant sub-questions in Section 5.5 of the MEL Plan.

Level (Workstream)	Indicator	Target Year 3	Status Year 3
(All)	Selected line ministries and SNAs take concrete actions to better align with and implement NAPVAW and NDSP		
EOPO2 (Disability)	PE7 Number of persons (M/F) with disabilities accessing ACCESS-supported PRC services each year (by province) Source: PWDF	4,325 (1557 female) Kg Cham 1094 (394) Siem Reap 896 (323) Takeo 441 (159) Prey Veng 404 (145) Kratie 318 (114) Kean Kleang 1172 (422)	1442 (439 female) Kg Cham 380 (142) Siem Reap 0(0) Takeo 290 (52) Prey Veng 218(48) Kratie 112 (25) Kean Kleang 442 (172)
EOPO2 (GBV)	PE8 Number of women affected by violence accessing ACCESS-supported GBV services each year (by province)	No target set	Total service sessions delivered - 1694 Total cases reported - 883 (827 female; 35 PWDs)

Level (Workstream)	Indicator	Target Year 3	Status Year 3
EOPO2 (GBV and Disability)	PE12 Degree to which sampled services are meeting agreed quality and access standards or guidelines [Proxy indicator ²³ : % surveyed beneficiaries (PWDs (M/F) and GBV survivors) who reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the services received.] PE9 Number of service delivery personnel (M/F) who have received training supported by ACCESS (cumulative)	No target set GBV service provider: 3,783 (1,301 female) Disability service provider: No target set	GBV: 87%; 92% (respectively for health/legal and health services) Disability: 91% [Sep 2020] Total GBV service providers trained - 3667 (1990female; 316PWDs) Total Disability service providers trained - 1731 (343 female; 584 PWDs)
IO2.1: Government adopts, and service providers operationalise, essential service standards for women affected by GBV and safely deliver services during the COVID-19 pandemic (GBV)	PE11 The extent to which systems have been put in place to standardise delivery of targeted GBV services [Scores (%) of ACCESS-supported provincial GBV response WGs against agreed criteria for 1) guideline development 2) provide training 3) monitoring guideline implementation 4) client feedback mechanism (by service type)]	Avg score for counselling, referral, health, and legal services, avg score: 60% (criteria 1& 2- 100%; 3&4 ≥20%) For mediation services, avg score: 40% (criteria 1: 100%; 2-4: ≥20%)	Avg score: - counselling - 72% - referral - 72% - Legal - 68% - Health - 80% - Mediation - 33%
IO2.2: MOWA improves multi-sectoral referral and	PE13	Avg. Prov. WGs score: 93% • criteria1-5: 100%	Avg scores for:

²³ A full assessment of "Degree to which sampled services are meeting agreed quality and access standards or guidelines" will be provided in SAQUS report. For baseline and target-setting purposes, these proxy indicators are proposed.

Level (Workstream)	Indicator	Target Year 3	Status Year 3
coordination networks at the national and sub-national levels (GBV)	<p>The extent to which GBV coordination and referral networks have been strengthened.</p> <p>[Scores (%) of ACCESS-supported GBV response WGs against agreed criteria for WG 1) establishment 2) orientation 3) planning 4) budgeting 5) meeting frequency 6) meeting effectiveness (by WG)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criterion 6: ≥60% <p>Avg district WGs score: 67%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criteria 1-3: 100% • criteria 4, 6: ≥20% • criterion 5: ≥60% 	<p>- 6 Prov.WGs - 80%</p> <p>- 21 District WGs - 79%</p> <p>LAC - 82%;</p> <p>CWCC - 80%</p> <p>CARE - 80%</p>
IO2.3: DAC-GS more effectively advises and coordinates NDSP implementation in key areas of accessibility, economic security and social protection (Disability)	<p>PE14</p> <p>Extent to which DAC-S coordination mechanism has been strengthened²⁴</p>	<p>No target has been set as baseline data are not available</p>	<p>Negotiation with UNDP for the conduct of assessment and provision of data in progress</p> <p>Need target setting for June 2022 if negotiation succeeds</p>
IO2.4: PWDF more effectively manages physical rehabilitation centres handed over by international and local partners (Disability)	<p>PE15</p> <p>Service quality assessment ratings of ACCESS-supported PRCs</p> <p>[Average score (%) for ACCESS-supported PRCs against Rehabilitation Management System assessment tool]</p>	<p>Avg. RMS score - 74%</p>	<p>Avg RMS scores:</p> <p>2021 - 76%</p> <p>2020 - 69%</p> <p>2019 - 57%</p>

²⁴This indicator will be reviewed by DAC-S and UNDP

Level (Workstream)	Indicator	Target Year 3	Status Year 3
IO 2.5: DWPD more effectively facilitates the provision of social protection and economic opportunities to persons with disabilities by ministries, and public and legal entities including the private sector (Disability)	PE10 Number of PWDs (M/F) developing skills to facilitate their access to economic opportunities each year (cumulative) PE16 Number of employers sensitised about disability inclusion policies (ministries, private enterprises) (cumulative)	5,490 25 (5 ministries; 20 private enterprises)	Total PWD accessing different support for economic opportunities - 4170 Total number of public officials and private sector employers - 376 (7 govt. institutions and 69 employers)
IO2.6: SNAs and CSOs promote disability inclusive and gender responsive Commune Investment Programs and engage in existing social accountability mechanisms	PE17 Degree to which commune investment plans in target areas are aligning with NAPVAW/NDSP and promoting relevant services [Scores (%) of ACCESS-supported CIPs against agreed criteria for CIP 1) data 2) situation analysis 3) unbudgeted activities 4) budgeted activities 5) link between activities and situation analysis 6) participation of target populations in CIP process (GBV and Disability)]	Avg score on level of inclusion of GBV and disability in CIPs - 93% for both areas	GBV/Disability Avg - 52%/ 57% CARE- 61%/ 34% HI - 42%/ 62% CDPO - X/ 76%
IO 2.7: GBV and disability service providers are more gender-sensitive and disability inclusive	PE (to be formulated)	ACCESS assessment TBC	Methodology for assessment to be determined and assessment conducted in September Need target setting for June 2022
Principle	PE18: Quality of relationships and partnerships with key counterparts	No target set	March 2021 Collaboration (GBV; disability) 84% Partnership 83%; 82%

Level (Workstream)	Indicator	Target Year 3	Status Year 3
	[Rating of the program partnership provided by ACCESS team and partners (average, all RGC and IP respondents) (GBV/Disability workstreams)]		

Annex 6: Communications activities detailed during Year 3 – (Sections A-E)

Section A – Key public diplomacy events scheduled**Handover Ceremony of COVID-19 protective materials to service providers and persons with disabilities at PRCs in Phnom Penh, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kratie and Siem Reap**

Activities	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On August 7, 2020: Handed over protective materials to service providers of the Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PRC) and beneficiaries in Siem Reap province, by Ms. Sara Leary, First Secretary of Australian Embassy to Cambodia. - On August 28, 2020: Handed over protective materials to service providers of the Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PRC) and beneficiaries at PRC-Kien Kleang, Phnom Penh, by Ms. Elizabeth Adler, Second Secretary of the Australian Embassy to Cambodia. - On August 30, 2020: Handed over protective materials to service providers of the Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PRC) and beneficiaries at PRC-Prey Veng, by H.E Pablo Kang, Australian Ambassador to Cambodia. - On September 1, 2020: Handed over protective materials to service providers of the Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PRC) and beneficiaries at PRC- Kratie, by H.E Pablo Kang Australian Ambassador to Cambodia. - On September 9, 2020: Handed over protective materials to service providers of the Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PRC) and beneficiaries at PRC-Takeo by Dr. Ros Chhay, Senior Program Manager, Australian Embassy Phnom Penh. - 23 June 2021: Hand over Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and communications materials to the Persons With Disabilities Foundation (PWDF) and 11 other Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs), by Ms. Elizabeth Adler, Second Secretary at the Australian Embassy to Cambodia. 	Those activities are completed

Handover of Flood Relief Items to persons with disabilities in Kampong Speu Province and Battambang province

Activities	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On November 17, 2020, => 4,000 kg of rice, 4,000 cans of fish, 1,600 bars of soap and 400 mosquito nets, were distributed by H.E Pablo Kang, Ambassador of the Australian Embassy to Cambodia - On November 19, 2020, => 6,000 kg of rice, 6,000 cans of fish, 2,400 bars of soap and 600 mosquito nets were distributed by Mr. Luke Arnold, the Australian Deputy Ambassador to Cambodia 	Those activities are completed

International Day of Persons with Disabilities

Activities	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported disability campaign to have online celebration - Promoted key messages through ACCESS website and social media (DFAT FB Post) 	The activity completed. Flyers with key messages has been hosted on ACCESS Website, and a story of a service provider who is a person impaired has been shared to DFAT and it was hosted on DFAT FB Page.

Handover Ceremony of COVID-19 protective materials to Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)

Activities	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 9 July 2020: Handed over in Phnom Penh at MoWA compound, by H.E Pablo Kang Australian Ambassador to Cambodia. - On 3 June 2021: Virtual handed over COVID-19 protective materials to vulnerable women and girls affected by gender-based violence (GBV), by Mr Luke Arnold, Australia's Deputy Ambassador to Cambodia. 	Completed

Handover Ceremony of COVID-19 protective materials to GBV service providers and vulnerable groups in 8 provinces- Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Siem Reap, Tboung Khum, and Rattanakiri.

Activities	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 9 July 2020: Preah Vihear - On 9 July 202: Steung Treng - On 31 August – 4 September 2020: Handed over in Kampong Speu - On 4 September 2020: Handed over in Tboung Khum - On 5-6 September 2020: Handed over in Ratanakiri - On 5 – 11 September 2020: Handed over in Siem Reap - On 7 & 11 September 2020: Handed over in Preah Sihanouk Ville - On 11 & 21-22 September 2020: Handed over in Kampong Cham 	Completed

Media campaigns during 16 days of activism against GBV - (from 25 November to 10 December 2020)

Activities	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support MoWA campaign including participation in small meetings in province. - Promote key messages through website and social media which align with the MoWA campaign and 16 days annual theme. 	Completed. 16 video clips have been produced and shared on DFAT Facebook Post and hosted on ACCESS Website.

Section B – ACCESS events posted via Australian Embassy’s official Facebook social media – (38 in total)

No.	Date Posted	Caption	Picture/Poster	# of likes, comments and shares
1	6 July 2020	Psychological First Aid for Ministry of Women’s Affairs officials	3 activity pictures	95 likes, 10 shares
2	9 July 2020	Australia provides personal protective equipment (PPE) to vulnerable Cambodian women	4 activity pictures	240 likes, 11 comments, 59 shares
3	16 July 2020	Support for women affected by, or at risk of, gender-based violence	3 activity pictures	108 likes, 2 comments, 11 shares
4	24 August 2020	Ensuring quality services for persons with disabilities in Siem Reap	1 activity picture	227 likes, 8 comments, 8 shares
5	8 September 2020	Inclusive disability services in Cambodia	2 activity pictures	155 likes, 4 comments, 9 shares
6	14 September 2020	Sharing a passion for disability inclusion with policy makers	1 picture	141 likes, 7 shares
7	21 October 2020	Working with the Ministry of Women’s Affairs to combat gender-based violence	3 activity pictures	186 likes, 1 comment, 14 shares
8	27 October 2020	Not giving up	2 activity pictures	304 likes, 9 comments, 32 shares
9	6 November 2020	Working with Disabled People’s Organisations on employment opportunities	3 activity pictures	184 likes, 4 comments, 10 shares
10	10 November 2020	ACCESS Steering Committee Meeting	3 activity pictures	229 likes, 5 comments, 9 shares
11	18 November 2020	Supporting persons with disabilities recover from floods	4 activity pictures	289 likes, 3 comments, 23 shares
12	21 November 2020	Further Australian support for disabled flooding victims	3 activity pictures	306 likes, 9 comments, 19 shares
13	24 November 2020	Overcoming barriers through entrepreneurship in the time of COVID-19	3 activity pictures	225 likes, 9 comments, 11 shares
14	25 November 2020	<i>16 Day of Activism against Gender-Based Violence-International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women</i>	Video clip	273 likes, 9 comments, 52 shares
15	26 November 2020	<i>16 Day of Activism against Gender-Based Violence-Emotional/Psychological Violence</i>	Video clip	92 likes, 4 comments, 15 shares
16	27 November 2020	<i>16 Day of Activism against Gender-Based Violence-Gender-Based Violence and Legal Services</i>	Video clip	99 likes, 11 shares
17	28 November 2020	<i>16 Day of Activism against Gender-Based Violence-Violence against Women and Economic Violence</i>	Video clip	100 likes, 38 shares

No.	Date Posted	Caption	Picture/Poster	# of likes, comments and shares
18	29 November 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Sexual violence and harassment	Video clip	130 likes, 4 comments, 120 shares
19	30 November 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Health services for survivors of Gender-Based Violence	Video clip	45 likes, 12 shares
20	1 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Violence against Women and HIV	Video clip	32 likes, 5 shares
21	2 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-WHY END VAW?	Video clip	44 likes, 6 comments, 26 shares
22	3 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Women with disabilities and Gender-Based Violence	Video clip	27 likes, 3 comments, 7 shares
23	3 December 2020	Achieve your dreams – and help build a better post COVID-19 world	3 activity pictures	117 likes, 3 comments, 6 shares
24	4 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Gender inequality	Video clip	50 likes, 3 comments, 26 shares
25	5 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Harmful Gender Stereotypes and Violence against Women	Video clip	20 likes, 6 shares
26	6 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Gender-Based Violence and the economic impact	Video clip	29 likes, 8 shares
27	7 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Gender inequality and violence against women	Video clip	35 likes, 1 comment, 20 shares
28	8 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-ALL PLACES MUST BE SAFE FOR WOMEN and GIRLS	Video clip	43 likes, 5 comments, 17 shares
29	9 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-Hold Perpetrators accountable for VAW	Video clip	24 likes, 7 shares
30	10 December 2020	16 Day of Activism against Gender-International Human Rights Day and VAW	Video clip	45 likes, 2 comments, 18 shares
31	24 December 2020	Mr Phan Sopheap – a story of overcoming discrimination and disability	3 activity pictures	200 likes, 3 comments, 17 shares
32	10 March 2021	International Women's Day 2021	1 picture	71 likes, 2 comments, 14 shares
33	6 April 2021	Disability dose not prevent Nareth from pursuing her dream	2 pictures	123 likes, 2 comments, 14 shares
34	21 April 2021	National and sub-national government official received training on disability inclusion	3 pictures	92 like, 11 shares

No.	Date Posted	Caption	Picture/Poster	# of likes, comments and shares
35	20 May 2021	livestream talk show to learn about Australia's support for Gender Based Violence Survivors in Cambodia.	1 video lives show	35 likes, 3 shares
36	8 June 2021	Australia works with Cambodia to promote gender equality and eliminate violence against women	3 pictures	115 likes, 1 comment, 6 shares
37	8 June 2021	Australia provides additional PPE to vulnerable groups to prevent the spread of COVID-19	4 pictures	142 likes, 3 comments, 8 shares
38	24 June 2021	Australia provides persons protective equipment to persons with disabilities to prevent the spread of COVID-19	3 pictures	159 likes, 3 comments, 17 shares

Section C – Materials hosted on the ACCESS Website

No.	Date Posted	Caption	Picture/Poster
1	7 July 2020	Psychological First Aid for Ministry of Women Affairs officials	3 pictures
2	13 July 2020	Distribution of Protective Equipment and Information Materials on COVID-19 to the Cambodian Government by the Australian Ambassador to Cambodia	4 pictures
3	24 July 2020	Workshop on Disability Inclusion in Gender-Based Violence Response Services by ADD International	7 pictures
4	30 July 2020	Third Quarterly Meeting of the Gender-Based Violence Workstream	7 pictures
5	6 August 2020	Third Quarterly Meeting of ACCESS Disability Workstream	7 pictures
6	8 August 2020	Helping Persons with Disabilities Stay Safe During the COVID-19 Pandemic	8 pictures
9	17 August 2020	Distribution of Protective Equipment and Information Materials COVID-19 to GBV Service Providers and Vulnerable Women in Targeted Provinces	8 pictures
10	28 August 2020	Six-monthly Program Reflection Workshop	7 pictures
11	1 September 2020	National Dialogue on Disability Inclusion in Social Protection Interventions	7 pictures
12	1 September 2020	Training on Referral guidelines for Women and Girl Survivors of GBV	8 pictures
13	10 September 2020	Inclusive Disability Service in Cambodia	3 pictures
14	11 September 2020	Psychology First Aid and Distance Support Training For Judicial Police Officers	7 pictures
15	1 October 2020	The Australian Ambassador to Cambodia Distributed COVID-19 protective Materials to Service Users and Service Providers	5 pictures
16	20 October 2020	Economic Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in Cambodia to the Context of COVID-19	9 pictures
17	21 October 2020	Australian Ambassador was pleased to open a workshop on the 'Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of the Victims'	7 pictures
18	22 October 2020	Project Kick-Off Workshop Provides Additional Awareness to Participants on Disability Inclusion	8 pictures
19	26 October 2020	A Man's Mission towards a Disability-Inclusive Cambodia	2 pictures
20	28 October 2020	Not Giving Up	2 pictures
21	2 November 2020	Representative from Australian Embassy Distributed Protective Materials to Implementing Partners and Vulnerable Women	8 pictures
22	2 November 2020	Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Workstream 4 th Quarterly Meeting	8 pictures

No.	Date Posted	Caption	Picture/Poster
23	10 November 2020	ACCESS Steering Committee Meeting	3 Pictures
24	18 November 2020	The Australian Ambassador to Cambodia, Districted Flood Relief Items to Persons with Disabilities in the Kampong Speu Province	10 pictures
25	20 November 2020	600 Persons with Disabilities in Battambang Received Flood Relief Items from the Australian Government	3 pictures
26	25 November 2020	International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women	1 Video Clip
27	26 November 2020	Emotional/Psychological Violence	1 Video Clip
28	27 November 2020	Gender-Based Violence and Legal Services	1 Video Clip
29	28 November 2020	Violence Against Women and Economic Violence	1 Video Clip
30	29 November 2020	Sexual Violence and Harassment	1 Video Clip
31	30 November 2020	Health Service for survivors of Gender-Based Violence	1 Video Clip
32	1 December 2020	Violence Against women and HIV	1 Video Clip
33	2 December 2020	Why End VAW?	1 Video Clip
33	3 December 2020	Women with Disabilities and Gender-Based Violence	1 Video Clip
34	3 December 2020	Achieve your dream-and help build a better post COVID-19 world	3 Pictures
35	7 December 2020	Gender inequality and Violence against Women	1 Video Clip
36	8 December 2020	All Places Must Be Safe for Women and Girls	1 Video Clip
37	9 December 2020	Hold Perpetrators accountable for VAW	1 Video Clip
38	10 December 2020	International Human Rights Day and VAW	1 Video Clip
39	16 December 2020	"I never thought I had the courage to carry out this role"	3 pictures
40	25 December 2020	Mr Phan Sopheap- A Story of Overcoming Discrimination and Disability	3 pictures
41	16 January 2021	Learning and Exchange Meeting on the Importance and Relevance of Disability Inclusiveness within Response Services to Address Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	3 pictures
42	20 January 2021	Official launch ceremony of the third National Action Plan for Prevention of Violence Against Women (NAPWAWIII)	4 pictures
43	20 January 2021	Consultative Meeting organised by the Disability Action Council on Amending the Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the rights of Persons with Disabilities	5 pictures
44	28 January 2021	National Dissemination Workshop on Technical Standard of Physical Accessibility-infrastructure for persons with disabilities	8 pictures
45	29 January 2021	Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Workstream -Quarterly Meeting	7 pictures
46	3 February 2021	Reflection on an inclusive Commune Investment Plan (CIP)	4 pictures

No.	Date Posted	Caption	Picture/Poster
47	4 February 2021	Meeting of Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), Ministry of Interior (Mol), and National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)	3 pictures
48	5 February 2021	Persons with Disabilities Foundation Trains 50 Officials in Management, Leadership and Governance	6 pictures
49	8 February 2021	Disability Workstream Quarterly Meeting	3 pictures
50	10 February 2021	Workshop on the Provision of Lawyer Services to Poor Women and Girls	5 pictures
51	19 February 2021	Six-monthly Reflection Workshop of the Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services (ACCESS) Program	10 pictures
52	22 February 2021	23 rd Meeting of the Technical Working Group -GBV	3 pictures
53	25 February 2021	Discussion Meeting on Aide-Memoir Guidelines on Good Practices in Mediation As a Response to Violence Against Women	3 pictures
54	8 March 2021	Happy International Women's Day	1 video
55	8 March 2021	Celebration of the 110th International Women's Day: ACCESS supports the Ministry of Women's Affairs	15 pictures
56	10 March 2021	International Women's Day: Meet Samon Soy	1 picture
57	5 April 2021	SAQUS Study - Dissemination of Results on GBV Service Delivery	2 pictures
58	5 April 2021	The First Reference Group Meeting on Supporting Disability -Inclusive Social Protection in Cambodia	3 pictures
59	6 April 2021	Disability does not prevent Nareth from pursuing her dream	2 pictures
60	6 April 2021	Making finance services accessible for persons with disabilities	3 pictures
61	7 April 2021	Provincial DAC Meetings on the Development of 2021 and 2022 Annual Action Plan in line with the national disability strategic plan (2019-2023)	3 pictures
62	8 April 2021	National and sub-national government officials received training on disability inclusion	4 pictures
63	13 April 2021	Meeting on Gender Responsive Budgeting	2 pictures
64	13 April 2021	Supporting Women with Disabilities in Business and Access to Inclusive Financial Services	2 pictures
65	13 April 2021	Meet Miss Chanreaksmey, a champion supporting persons with disabilities	2 pictures
66	13 April 2021	Meet Mrs Nop Rany, an elected member of the village committee in Kampong Speu province	1 picture

No.	Date Posted	Caption	Picture/Poster
67	14 April 2021	Happy Khmer New Year 2021	1 postcard
68	19 April 2021	Delivery of Digital Literacy Training to Government Officials, Disabled People's Organisations, and ACCESS Implementing Partners	2 pictures
69	29 April 2021	Consultative workshop on the financial strategy of Physical Rehabilitation Centres (PRCs) in Cambodia	3 pictures
70	30 April 2021	Budget monitoring support in the GBV and Disability Sectors in 2020 and 2021	3 pictures
71	4 May 2021	Quarterly Meeting of the Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable and Sustainable Services (ACCESS) Program's Gender-Based Violence Workstream	3 pictures
72	7 May 2021	The representative of the Australian Embassy to Cambodia provided opening remarks on the occasion of the Provincial Learning and Exchange Meeting	4 pictures
73	10 May 2021	Physical Rehabilitation Centres staff receive training on remote rehabilitation services	2 pictures
74	10 May 2021	Sixth Quarterly Disability Workstream Meeting chaired by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation	2 pictures
75	10 May 2021	Meet service providers on Gender-Based Violence in Siem Reap province	3 pictures
76	17 May 2021	Disability Inclusive Social Protection in Cambodia Reference Group - Meeting No. 2	3 pictures
77	20 May 2021	Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Response Working Group in Kampong Speu Province	2 pictures
78	21 May 2021	Access to justice- Supporting Gender-Based Violence survivors and their families	1 video-Lives talk show
79	24 May 2021	Competitive Investment Mechanism Panel (CIMP) Meeting 2021	4 pictures
80	9 June 2021	The 5 th ACCESS Steering Committee Meeting	3 pictures
81	10 June 2021	Australian Deputy Ambassador to Cambodia distributes materials to vulnerable women and girls affected by gender-based violence	3 pictures
82	10 June 2021	Virtual meeting series on establishing and functioning of sub-national gender-based violence response	2 pictures
83	11 June 2021	Closing Ceremony on the "Series of Training on Relevant Laws Related to Domestic Violence for MoWA's Young Officials"	2 pictures

No.	Date Posted	Caption	Picture/Poster
84	15 June 2021	Digital skills development and online public speaking capacity development program for young officials from the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and the Provincial Departments of Women's Affairs (PDoWA)	3 pictures
85	18 June 2021	Promoting intersectionality between Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion (GEDI)	4 pictures
86	27 June 2021	Government of Australia provides additional personal protective equipment to persons with disabilities in Cambodia	3 pictures
87	28 June 2021	The dialogue on new disability law to promote the rights of persons with disabilities in Cambodia	4 pictures

Section D: Raising public awareness during key-campaigns, via ACCESS funded products and communication materials

Item	Outreach
For 16 days campaign: 1500 orange T-shirts were printed	T-shirts were distributed to PDoWA 6 targeted provinces- Kampong Cham , Kapong Speu , Siem Reap , Thboung Khum , and Rattanakiri . Participants in small number gathering wore that T-shirt and they used the online, social medias to disseminate their cerebration instead of having big gathering.
International Women's Day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1200 white T-Shirts were printed - Selfies stick (set): 37 - Banner: 35 	T-shirts and selfies sticks were distributed to MoWA and PDoWA 6 targeted provinces - Kampong Cham , Kapong Speu , Siem Reap , Thboung Khum , and Rattanakiri , IPs-ADD , CARE , and Women's Group . Banners were printed for PDoWA in Kampong Speu province .
International Day for Persons with Disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A5 flashcards with 10 different themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection • Women Entrepreneur with Disabilities • Inclusive Workplace • Access to Health Care and Rehabilitation • Comprehensive Accessibility • Respect Diversity • Non-Discrimination • Access to Public Health Information • Inclusive Covid-19 Response • Accessible Public Transpiration - Disability Factsheet Design-Infographic - Produce Polo t-shirt with slogan "Better for All" - Purchase cloth mask to support PWD as a part of COVID-19 protection and celebrate IDDP day in Battambang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These flashcards were printed 2 items each theme to use in the access office area to raise awareness of disability. And they were circulated to IPs to continue disseminate to the other via social media including Facebook post of PWDF and IPs. - The disability factsheet is produced to keep all partners update about the ACCESS progress - 4200 T-shirts were printed and shared to DAC and Ips. DAC distributed to other DPOs in Phnom Penh and Kandal province. - 500 cloth masks were distributed to persons with disabilities by Women Federation in Battambang.
COVID-19 materials: GBV response to COVID-19	333,000 pieces of surgical masks and 29,456 fabric masks, 144,620 of soaps (pieces), 18,267 bottles of alcohol disinfection, 972 of operational procedure of online counselling booklets, 24,205 posters/flipcharts on GBV service information and COVID-19 prevention materials, and 21,315 hand fans (pieces), and 5,760 eco bag (pieces) were distributed to service providers and vulnerable groups.
COVID-19 materials: Disability response to COVID-19	9,425 boxes of surgical masks, 7,400 fabric masks (piece), 11,700 hand sanitizers (bottle), 15,100 alcohol spray (bottle), 290 none-sterile glove (box), 2,200 face shield (piece), and 30 thermometers (piece) were distributed to persons with disabilities and service providers.
Handover Ceremony of Flood Relief items to persons with disabilities in Kampong Speu and Battambang Provinces.	1,000 persons with disabilities, including 475 women with disabilities (48%) received flood relief kits that comprised of 40,000 hand-soaps, 10,000kg of rice, 10,000 cans of fish, and 1,000 mosquito nets.

Section E – ACCESS Interventions, linked radio campaigns

Date	Caption	Channels	Like, reaches, views, shares
08 July 20	Alternative dispute resolution procedure and legal service for victim of DV cases	Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio LAC coordinated with radio station of targeted provinces	With 20 likes, 368 views, 12 shares, and 846 reaches
17 July 2020	Succession	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz-Kampong Speu	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
23 July 20	Sexual abuse for children and women	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	With 16 likes, 487 views, 14 shares, 916 reaches
24 July 2020	“Job Creation and Economic Security”	VPD live talk-show	with 1058 reaches and 80 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons)
27 July 2020	A call-in show on the topic “Understand response services and the women GBV survivors, needs at community level during the pandemic”.	TAF lives a call-in show through Women’s Peace Makers and Women’s Media Cambodia’s FB pages	with 194 likes, 20 shares, 20,405 views.
7 August 2020	a call-in show on the topic “Social and Mental Healthcare service for women”	TAF: The call-in show was lived on Was lived on Women’s Peace Makers and Women’s Media Cambodia’s FB pages.	which 139 like, 21 shares, and 3,331 views.
25 August 2020	Roundtable on the topic “Promoting employment growth for people with disabilities”,	CDPO: VPD	With 223 reaches and 50 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons)
26 August 2020	Domestic Violence Law	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz-Kampong Speu	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
11 September 2020	Roundtable on the topic “Skills training for people with disabilities in the community” via Zoom,	CDPO: VPD	With 1852 reaches, 289 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons)
15 September 2020	A radio talk-show on “Fair Trial Rights to Gender-Based Violence”	TAF-hosted at CCHR’s Facebook Page	with 37,525 reaches, 250 likes, 71 shares, and 25,000 views.
25 September 2020	Sexual abuse for children and women(continue)	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	With 27 likes, 569 views, 10 shares, 1023 reaches
28 September 2021	Domestic Violence Law (continue)	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
26 October 2020	Domestic Violence Law (continue)	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media

Date	Caption	Channels	Like, reaches, views, shares
28 October 2020	DV law (Procedure to help victim of Domestic Violence)	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	With 38 likes, 854 views, 16 shares, 1089 reaches
19 November 2020	Domestic Violence Law (continue)	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
26 November 2020	The discrimination of women victim, visibility parson and LGBT	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	With 14 likes, 342 views, 9 shares, 814 reaches
4 December 2020	Domestic Violence Law and 16 days campaign	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
10 December 2020	Procedure for assist the victim of GBV and Procedure of file a complaint to divorce	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	With 32 likes, 784 views, 16 shares, 1369 reaches
December 22, 2020	A radio talk-show on “The rights to legal representation for GBV victims”	TAF- hosted at CCHR’s Facebook Page,	with 3.6K reaches, 47 likes, 35 shares, and 958 views.
8 January 2021	Family law and divorce	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
20 January 2021	Marriage Law (Part1)	LAC: Phnom Bros Phnom Srey 92.50 FM Hz	With 5 likes, 2 shares, 250 views
27 January 2021	Roundtable discussion on Cash transfer for poor persons with disabilities”	CDPO: VPD	with 23,827 reaches, 480 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 13K views, and 73 shares.
28 January 2021	Roundtable discussion on “Promote using social protection”	CDPO: VPD	With 47,574 reaches, 174 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 33 K views, and 70 shares.
28 January 2021	Roundtable discussion on” COVID-19 and economic recovery for persons with disabilities”	CDPO: VPD	with 49,930 reaches, 343 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 29 K views, and 70 shares
29 January 2021	Roundtable discussion on “Social disability inclusion”	CDPO: VPD	With 123,662 reaches, 1,703 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 82K views, 102 shares
29 January 2021	Roundtable discussion on “Receiving ID Poor and physical rehabilitation for persons with disabilities”	CDPO: VPD	with 47,547 reaches, 318 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 28K views, and 54 shares
9 February 2021	Family law and divorce	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
10 February 2021	Legal consultation for child and women victim of GBV	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	With 5 likes, 2 comments, and 146

Date	Caption	Channels	Like, reaches, views, shares
			views, and 148 reaches.
17 February 2021	Marriage Law (Part2)	LAC: Phnom Bros Phnom Srey 92.50 FM Hz	With 8 like, 9 shares, 250 views
18 February 2021	Roundtable discussion on "Persons with disabilities and job needs"	CDPO: VPD	with 293,273 reaches, 2,148 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 192K views, and 114 shares
23 February 2021	Roundtable discussion on "Supporting skills and making business for persons with disabilities"	CDPO: VPD	with 44,334 reaches, 712 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 25K views, and 71 shares
24 February 2021	ADR and court procedure in Domestic Violence cases	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
25 February 2021	Roundtable discussion on "Cash transferring for persons with disabilities, poor people with ID Poor, and participation of organization representatives during the COVID-19 context"	CDPO: VPD	Reached 39,263 people, 326 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 27K views, and 20 shares
3 March 2021	Marriage Procedure	LAC: Phnom Bros Phnom Srey 92.50 FM Hz	With 20 likes, 30 shares, 1.2K views
4 March 2021	Roundtable discussion on "Asian and the impact of COVID-19"	CDPO: VPD	With 335,978 reaches, 2,638 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 143 K views, and 162 shares
4 March 2021	Discussion about women right (8 March)	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
17 March 2021	Divorce Procedure	LAC: Phnom Bros Phnom Srey 92.50 FM Hz	With 55 likes, 13 shares, 1.2K views
18 March 2021	Roundtable discussion on "Persons with disabilities and online business"	CDPO: VPD	With 42,553 reaches, 530 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 25 K views, and 35 shares
24 March 2021	Divorce Effective	LAC: Phnom Bros Phnom Srey 92.50 FM Hz	With 47 likes, 5 shares, 783 views
24 March 2021	The prevention of domestic violence in the family during covid-19 outbreak	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	With 19 likes, 14 shares, 825 views, and 330 reaches
25 March 2021	Roundtable discussion on "ID Poor Program, COVID-19 cash transfer program for poor people"	CDPO: VPD	with 34,905 reaches, 1,040 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 17 K views, and 29 shares

Date	Caption	Channels	Like, reaches, views, shares
2 April 2021	Legal Aid for community People	LAC: Phnom Bros Phnom Srey 92.50 FM Hz	With 5 likes, 1 share, and 827 views
7 April 2021	Domestic Violence	LAC: Phnom Bros Phnom Srey 92.50 FM Hz	With 28 likes, 9 shares, and 479 views
20 April 2021	Roundtable discussion on “Persons with disabilities and jobs in the current situation”	CDPO: VPD	With 192,573 reaches, 3,602 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 82 K views, and 46 shares
20 April 2021	Legal Aid service to women and children	LAC: Norkor Phnom FM 103MHz-Siem Reap National radio	With 12 likes, 18 shares, 1022 views, and 520 reaches
4 May 2021	Roundtable discussion on “access to assisting devices for persons with disabilities”	CDPO: VPD	With 34,554 reaches, 1,121 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 15 K views, and 71 shares
13 May 2021	Roundtable discussion on “Self-development to participate in disability sector”	CDPO: VPD	with 56,682 reaches, 1,277 engagements, 29K views, and 71 shares
13 May 2021	Health care for women victim	LAC: KiriromFM89.30 MHz	No view or share as it was not hosted on social media
19 May 2021	Roundtable discussion on “Producing driving license for persons with disabilities”	CDPO: VPD	with 9,0248 reaches, 1,910 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 48K views, and 38 shares
May 20, 2021	CCHR held a radio show on “Access to Justice and Support to Gender-Based Violence Survivors and Their Families.” The guest speakers included H.E. Pablo Kang, Australian Ambassador to Cambodia; Mrs. Sar Sineth, Representative from MoWA; and Mr. Meng Koung, Director of the Department of Criminal Affairs and Juvenile Justice of the MOJ.	TAF- hosted at CCHR’s Facebook Page. The video of the talk show was also shared on the Australian Embassy’s Facebook page and on the Australian Ambassador’s Twitter page, and ACCESS website.	Three listeners called during the show. It received a total of 3,211 reaches, 1,800 views, 31 likes, and 32 shares.
24 May 2021	Roundtable discussion on “Barriers during the COVID- 19”	CDPO: VPD	with 54,924 reaches, 1,026 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 29K views, and 16 shares
7 June 2021	Roundtable discussion on “Jobs situation of persons with disabilities at communities”	CDPO: VPD	With 176,028 reach, 1,631 engagements (likes including other Emoji icons), 108K views, and 23 shares

Date	Caption	Channels	Like, reaches, views, shares
16 June 2021	Engagement	LAC: Phnom Bros Phnom Srey 92.50 FM Hz	With 17 likes, 5 shares, and 1.2K views

Annex 7: Aggregate Development Results (ADRs)

Outcome Indicator	Results 2020- 2021
Number of poor women and men who increase their access to financial services	88
Number of police and law and justice officials trained (women and men)	115
Number of women survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling	883
Number of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys provided with life-saving assistance in conflict and crisis situations	37,609