



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Aid Program Performance Report 2014-15

Cambodia

November 2015

Key Messages

This report summarises the progress of Australia's aid program in Cambodia from July 2014 to June 2015, the final year of the [Australia–Cambodia Joint Aid Program Strategy 2010–2015](#). During the year under review, the program performed in line with expectations across the priority sectors of health, agriculture and rural development, infrastructure and law and justice. Across the program, we focused on empowering women and persons with disability.

Major achievements included:

- › increasing agricultural production and reducing rural poverty through our innovative Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program (see objective 1A), which rehabilitated or constructed seven irrigation schemes. This enabled an estimated additional 3,800 hectares of land to be irrigated and over 4,200 families to grow more than one rice crop per year;
- › contributing to the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance to release 26.5 square kilometres of land for productive use in three provinces (see objective 1B). This directly benefitted more than 4,500 people through agriculture and housing, and more than 32,800 people through other land uses;
- › strengthening the capacity of Cambodian health centres and hospitals to provide better quality health care through improved financing and human resource development (see objective 2). Together with the Cambodian Government and other partners, we ensured 2.6 million of the poorest Cambodians have access to free essential health care;
- › investing in key economic infrastructure, including completing the upgrade and maintenance of rural roads, rebuilding key transport infrastructure damaged by the 2011 floods, and designing an innovative new private sector infrastructure program (see objective 3); and
- › assisting 3,200 women and girls to access counselling, legal, medical and mental health services and 213 victims of gender-based violence to be re-integrated with family and communities (see objective 4).

In 2015, we reached agreement with the Cambodian Government on our [Aid Investment Plan 2015-18](#). The plan builds on the existing aid program, and focuses on improving access to infrastructure, increasing agricultural productivity, and improving health and education.

Context

In 2014-15, the aid program remained responsive to Cambodia's challenging operating environment and dynamic economic and political context.

Economic and development overview

In 2014, Cambodia continued the run of strong economic growth it has enjoyed over the past two decades (Gross Domestic Product growth was estimated at 7 per cent, down from 7.2 per cent in

2013).¹ The outlook is for continued growth, albeit at a slower pace. Cambodia remains on track to reach lower middle-income status² by 2016.

In 2014, the poverty rate (estimated at around 19 per cent) declined by around 1 percentage point which, while in line with expectations, was significantly slower than the falls of the previous six years.³ While the World Bank estimates that Cambodia achieved the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty in 2009, most who escaped poverty only did so by a small margin and remain vulnerable to economic shocks.

There is much to be done if Cambodia is to continue its impressive run of economic growth and poverty reduction. The constraints to economic growth are significant: a lack of skilled workers; costly and unreliable electricity; limited transport infrastructure; high costs of trade; and corruption. In 2014-15, the aid program continued to directly respond to these overcoming these barriers.

Bilateral relationship and political context

In late 2014, Cambodia hosted the biennial High Level Consultations on the Australia-Cambodia development assistance program. At that meeting, senior officials from the Cambodian and Australian governments discussed a range of topics including: the overall performance of the Australian aid program; Cambodian government development priorities; the new Australian Aid policy; and the proposed areas of focus for the Aid Investment Plan (2015-18).

A bilateral memorandum of understanding on refugee settlement signed in September 2014 has built on earlier bilateral cooperation on Bali Process activities related to people-smuggling. In parallel to the arrangement, Australia will provide an additional \$40 million in aid funding to Cambodia over four years, to support existing work in demining, agriculture and electoral reform.

2014-15 saw a number of important structural changes to Cambodia's domestic political environment. Following the almost year-long political impasse and protests after the July 2013 National Assembly elections, the opposition Cambodia National Rescue Party joined the National Assembly in August 2014, and established a culture of dialogue with the ruling Cambodian People's Party. In 2015, the National Assembly passed a suite of laws on governance and the judiciary – some contested by civil society - including on NGOs, the judiciary and elections.

Cambodia's development assistance profile

Based on available data, total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all sources appears to have plateaued in 2014 at around \$1.9 billion, after many years of growth driven largely by Asian donors such as China and the Republic of Korea. Continued economic growth and improved revenue collection saw aid decline as a share of total government expenditure and as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). There has been a shift towards loans instead of grants, which brings Cambodia's aid profile in line with that of a middle-income country. Nevertheless, aid still plays a critical role in funding a significant proportion of government spending on public goods.

With depreciation of the Australian dollar, Australia moved back to fifth largest bilateral aid donor to Cambodia in 2014-15, providing an estimated \$92 million in ODA. China is by far Cambodia's largest donor, providing an estimated \$454 million in 2014, down from \$600 million the previous

¹ International Monetary Fund Press Release No. 15/317 (3 July 2015), *IMF Concludes 2015 Article IV Consultation Mission to Cambodia*; World Bank (April 2015), *Maintaining High Growth - Cambodia Economic Update*.

² Defined by the World Bank as economies with a gross national income per capita between US\$1,045 and US\$4,125.

³ World Bank (April 2015), *Maintaining High Growth - Cambodia Economic Update*.

year, although this figure is subject to revision. The next largest donors are Japan (\$218 million), the United States (\$121 million) and the Republic of Korea (ROK) (\$109 million).⁴ China, Japan and the ROK are largely focused on the transport, energy, water and urban infrastructure sectors. All of China's development assistance is in the form of loans. Approximately half of Japan's and the Republic of Korea's assistance is provided as concessional loans, with the remainder as grants. The US is engaged in a diverse range of sectors with a particular emphasis on health, democracy and governance, agriculture and private sector development.

Australia's program

The final year of the [Australia–Cambodia Joint Aid Program Strategy 2010–2015](#) was a time of transition for the aid program. We continued to consolidate the program to maximise impact and cost effectiveness by focusing on fewer, larger investments. Our focus on innovative approaches to delivering aid, including by working closely with the private sector, (in particular, see objective 1A and objective 3) will contribute to achieving Australia's overall aid for trade target by 2020.

The program is delivered through bilateral, regional and global programs. The regional programs support regional approaches to trade reform, people trafficking, HIV/AIDS, child protection and water resource management challenges.

Expenditure

Australia's total ODA to Cambodia in 2014-15 amounted to \$92 million, with \$59.2 million allocated through DFAT's bilateral aid program. Other ODA flows came from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) global and regional programs and funding from other Australian Government Departments, such as the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the Australian Federal Police.

Table 1 Total ODA Expenditure in FY 2014-15

Objective	A\$ million	% of total ODA
<i>Bilateral</i>		
Objective 1A: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces	12.57	16
Objective 1B: Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance	4.00	5
Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services through improved health management	13.23	17
Objective 3: Improved transport and energy infrastructure	8.09	10
Objective 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime, a more effective non-custodial sentencing system, strengthened evidence-based performance management	9.32	12
Other (cross-cutting themes)	11.98	15
Sub-Total Bilateral	59.2	75
Regional and Global	31.3	23
Other Government Departments	1.50	2
Total ODA Expenditure	92.00	100

Source: AidWorks – DFAT's internal financial monitoring system.

⁴ Council for the Development of Cambodia, *ODA Trends in Cambodia*, 2015 update, Table 2.

Progress towards Objectives

The agriculture, health and infrastructure programs performed as expected (objectives 1A and 1B, 2 and 3) and have been rated green.


The law and justice program only partially achieved its objective (objective 4), and is rated amber due to continued challenges in achieving reform. In particular, there was insufficient progress in developing more effective sentencing and data management systems under the Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership (CCJAP). As foreshadowed in 2013-14, we developed an exit strategy with the Cambodian Government which reshaped the final phase of CCJAP. The final phase supports only crime prevention and community safety activities, with greater emphasis on ending violence against women.

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

Objective	Previous rating	Current rating
Objective 1A: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces	Green	Green
Objective 1B: Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance	Green	Green
Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services through improved health management	Green	Green
Objective 3: Improved transport and energy infrastructure	Amber	Green
Objective 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime	Amber	Amber

Note:

 Green. Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved.

 Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and the objective will not be fully achieved.

OBJECTIVE 1A: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces.

Green

Progress towards objective 1A remained on track through the continued strong performance of the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program (CAVAC), and was rated green. CAVAC, which began in 2007, is recognised as a leading example of aid delivered in collaboration with the private sector. It helps farmers increase their crop yields and incomes by providing them with better inputs – including seeds, fertiliser, pesticide and water - and information on modern farming techniques. The innovative component of CAVAC is that instead of working primarily through Government agriculture extension workers or directly with farmers, it improves market systems by working with privately owned companies, such as fertiliser and pesticide traders; and by drawing on behavioural insights to achieve efficient outcomes.

With phase one of CAVAC due for completion in December 2015, a number of critical program targets were met or exceeded in 2014-15. Due to the success of CAVAC, the Australian and Cambodian Governments have agreed to implement a second phase of the program, which is expected to commence in January 2016.

In 2014-15, it is estimated that over 100,000 additional tons of paddy rice were produced as a result of CAVAC. Applying a conservative price estimate of US\$200 per tonne of paddy, this translates to additional value of production of US\$50 million.

CAVAC has now reached 95 per cent of its target for the construction or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.⁵ Through the schemes, farmers can double their crop yields, with some farmers increasing from single crops to three per annum. In 2014-15, seven additional irrigation schemes were completed including a large reservoir. This exceeded the benchmark of six and allowed more than 4,220 farmer households to plant additional crops each year. One of these irrigation schemes is a very large screw pumping scheme, which is low maintenance, has a working life of up to 25 years and is the first of its kind in Cambodia. Another standout scheme targets contract farmers producing for export. The farmers who are linked directly to the miller have increased their yields and receive higher prices than other local rice traders.

The long-term viability of these irrigation schemes depends on the Farmer Water User Communities (FWUCs) that manage the sustainable operation and maintenance of the schemes. Of the nineteen schemes that have been completed over the life of CAVAC, eleven have been handed over to the FWUCs, with the remainder due for handover in the second half of 2015. In 2014-15, CAVAC continued efforts to improve female representation within the FWUCs. Women have been elected to the highest committee level in twelve of the twenty schemes constructed. FWUCs have enabled relevant local communities to experience directly participation in decision-making and governance.

In 2014-15, CAVAC worked with Cambodian media companies to assist them to raise capital to develop programs on agriculture targeted at the rural population. CAVAC supported a fifth of the costs of producing an educational drama that is estimated to have reached 200,000 farming households.

In 2014-15, Australia also supported Cambodia's first agriculture census which provided country-wide data on Cambodia's agriculture sector, including a focus on the role of women in agricultural households. This data will be used to improve policies and programs to better address the needs of Cambodian farming households and reduce poverty.

OBJECTIVE 1B: Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance**Green**

Objective 1B was achieved through continued strong results in the multi-donor Clearing for Results Phase II project (CFR), and was rated green. Since 2006, Australia's contribution to the mine action sector has been through funding Phase I and Phase II of CFR, a multi-donor fund managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Between 2006 and 2015, CFR Phase I and Phase II are estimated to have released a total of 167 square kilometres of contaminated land in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin provinces, far exceeding the target of 72 square kilometres. Of this total land released, Australia's contribution of \$21.9 million from 2006 to 2015 - which represented 40 per cent of the total budget of CFR Phase I and Phase II for this period - funded the release of about 66.8 square kilometres. Other major donors to CFR include Switzerland and Canada.

⁵ All data on CAVAC is sourced from the draft CAVAC Phase I Impact Analysis.

Land is selected for land mine clearance by the Mine Action Planning Unit through working with local communities to identify priority sites, based on the level of economic and farming activities and incidence of casualties and injuries.

In 2014, CFR cleared and released 26.5 square kilometres of land for productive use, exceeding the target (25.7 square kilometres). In 2014, Cambodian demining operators released 280 minefields and found and destroyed over 10,000 unexploded ordnance (UXO), including 3,809 anti-personnel mines, 84 anti-tank mines, 7,020 explosive remnants of war and 14 improvised mines. More than 4,570 individuals (49 per cent female and 12 per cent people with disability) directly benefitted from land release for agriculture and housing, and more than 32,850 people (51 per cent female and 7 per cent people with disability) benefitted indirectly from other land uses.

Despite the strong results in land clearance and release, the Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System reported an increase in the number of casualties in 2014 (from 111 in 2013 to 154 in 2014). In the three target provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang and Pailin) the number of UXO casualties increased by 207 per cent, from 27 per cent in 2013 to 83 per cent in 2014, attributed to tampering with UXO, travelling on old and abandoned roads where contamination is unknown, and the increased use of machinery on farmland. This suggests that population and economic pressures are creating incentives for people to move into contaminated areas, and highlights the need for more education around the risk of UXO and the further release of safe agricultural land.

OBJECTIVE 2: Increased access to quality health services for the poor, women and children through improved health management**Green**

Progress towards objective 2 was as expected, meeting or exceeding all targets, and received a green rating. The health sector in Cambodia is showing improvements, achieving the main health outcomes of Cambodia's Millennium Development Goal targets ahead of schedule.

Australia was the second largest bilateral donor to the health sector in 2014-15, providing over \$13 million. Together with the Ministry of Health and other donors, we implemented a number of aid investments in line with the Cambodia Health Strategic Plan. Our multipronged approach focused on increasing access to quality health services for the poor, women and children. Australia's investments have contributed to the improvements in the sector highlighted in the Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (released in February 2015): the infant mortality rate has reduced from 66 (2005) to 28 (2014) deaths per 1,000 live births; the under-five mortality rate has decreased from 83 (2005) to 35 (2014) per 1,000 live births; and the maternal death ratio has dropped from 472 (2005) to 170 (2014) deaths per 100,000 live births.

Australia's largest investment, the Health Sector Support Program phase 2 (HSSP2), expands quality healthcare, by assisting the Cambodian Government to deliver essential health care to approximately 2.6 million of the poorest Cambodians. In collaboration with the World Bank and other development partners, performance-based funding - through health equity funds - is provided directly to health centres and hospitals to promote the delivery of better health services. In 2014-15, the coverage of the health equity funds increased from 93 per cent to 97 per cent of poor people. This is directly linked to the objective of increasing access to quality health services for poor people, women and children.

HSSP2 is due to end in June 2016. As well as leading on implementation in 2014-15, we also led policy discussions with the Cambodian Government on the development of a new health program. This included analysis to support the planning, management and financing of performance-based

health funding in Cambodia. These discussions have been hampered by the uncertainty surrounding future World Bank engagement in Cambodia.

The Australian Government-supported Identification of Poor Households Project directly assists HSSP2 by helping the Cambodian Government to establish a system to identify households in need. In 2014-15, 80 per cent of projects and programs that implement poverty-alleviating interventions (including Cambodian Government programs) use Identification of Poor Households data to target their activities. This is an increase from 66 per cent in 2012. The Cambodian Government has increased its budget allocation for the operational costs of the project (to 60 per cent from 25 per cent in 2012), improving the program's sustainability.

The Australian Government-supported Partnering to Save Lives project is working to improve the reproductive, maternal and neonatal health of poor and marginalised women and their children. It targets four remote, north-eastern provinces, as well as young female garment factory workers in Phnom Penh. In 2014-15 – the second year of implementation – the program achieved good results exceeding approximately three quarters of program targets. For example, targeted garment factory infirmaries delivered nearly 4,000 family planning products and more than 5,000 pregnancy test kits to female workers. More than 11,000 people also received assistance from project financing schemes to provide access reproductive, maternal and neonatal health services. Partnering to Save Lives has contributed to the improved maternal and reproductive indicators documented in the 2014 Ministry of Health Annual Performance Monitoring Report. For example, the proportion of deliveries at a public health facility increased from 52 per cent (2010) to 80 per cent (2014). Modern contraceptive method use also increased, from 28 per cent (2010) to 35 per cent (2014). A series of mid-term reviews are planned for the second half of 2015 to inform the future direction of the program and outcomes achieved to date.

The HIV/AIDS Asia Regional Program, which ended in December 2014, created important and sustainable harm reduction legacies in Cambodia. As a result of the program, the Ministry of Health now operates and finances a methadone clinic and a needle and syringe program for people who inject drugs. The Ministry of Interior now includes training on integrated harm reduction in the curriculum of all police schools throughout the country.

OBJECTIVE 3: Improved transport and energy infrastructure

Green

Progress towards objective 3 was achieved as expected, meeting or exceeding all targets, and excellent progress was made in developing new investments. A green rating was awarded.

Australia provides support in the infrastructure and energy sector through a balanced portfolio of Asian Development Bank (ADB) projects, including Southern Coastal Corridor Project, Rural Energy Project, Road Asset Management Project and Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project. In 2014-15, we continued a transition away from national-level infrastructure (as key projects were completed or progressed towards completion) towards smaller scale rural road and energy infrastructure. This fits with Australia's comparative advantage and size relative to larger Asian donors, such as China, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Several key milestones were reached in 2014-15.

First, the Southern Coastal Corridor Project, co-financed with the ADB, was completed. The final project evaluation will be completed by the end of 2015. This is a significant milestone for the regional trade integration agenda. The project, approved in 2008, was designed to improve a key 269 km section of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Southern Coastal Corridor, which stretches 924 km along the Gulf of Thailand, from southern Viet Nam's fertile Mekong Delta, through coastal Cambodia and on to Bangkok. The Cambodia component of the program included 15 kilometres of

significant road upgrades, 54 kilometres of maintenance of a major national highway, and the construction of a new cross-border facility at Lork-Ha Tien on the border with Vietnam. The Southern Coastal Corridor runs through Sihanoukville, which has benefitted greatly from better roads, with a doubling of cargo into and out of the Sihanoukville Autonomous Port since 2007.

Second, the Road Asset Management Project co-financed with the ADB, was also completed. This project focused on preventing the deterioration of roads through regular maintenance, and on implementing mechanisms for future maintenance, including establishing a maintenance unit in the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and introducing road tolls. The final evaluation for the project is currently underway, and more outcome level data will be available once this is finalised. Initial analysis indicates that 784 kilometres of national and provincial roads received periodic maintenance and were assessed to be in good condition. The project also established a road data collection management unit, which now produces annual maintenance planning for the MPWT. Overall, the project employed more than 1,080 people, of whom 11 per cent (122) were female. While this reflects the low numbers of women employed in the sector generally in Cambodia, female participation remains lower than desirable.

The Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project (2012-2015) is co-financed with the ADB to address the damage caused by floods in 2011. The first phase of the project exceeded the benchmark of 80 per cent physical completion of national, provincial and rural roads, with 100 per cent of works completed. Under this project, 71 kilometres of provincial roads, 559 kilometres of rural roads - including drainage structures, 16 bridges and 27 irrigation schemes (exceeding the target of 20) - were rehabilitated to better than their pre-flood condition. 32 per cent of unskilled labourers were women, narrowly exceeding the 30 per cent target. A second project (2014-2017), also co-financed by the ADB, has commenced in response to the 2013 floods. In 2014-15, the steps for mobilising civil works progressed according to plan.

The outstanding resettlement component of Australia's involvement in the Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia Project was completed in early 2015. While Australia's support for civil works ceased in December 2013, we continued to support resettlement for households affected by railway rehabilitation until the final activity was completed in 2015. As part of the support provided for resettled families, the Credit Union Foundation of Australia implemented the Reaching an Independent Economic Life project from 2012 to 2015, under which over 1,500 financial training sessions, and almost 3,500 individual financial counselling sessions were provided to 375 households. In 2014-15, 513 financial training sessions and over 1,300 individual financial counselling sessions were held (including repeat attendance). While success was not constant across sites, the project evaluation found a 435 per cent increase in average incomes across the five sites, and a reduction in debts by 26 per cent since project commencement in 2012. More women than men joined the financial literacy activities (almost 70 per cent on average over the project), but fewer women than men undertook training in book-keeping and other aspects related to group leadership (71 per cent male participation). This is typical for community groups in Cambodia.

In 2014, the Australian Government signed a co-financing agreement with the ADB for the Rural Roads Improvement Project. The project will rehabilitate about 1,000 kilometres (km) of rural roads in nine provinces to paved condition to provide a safer, cost-effective rural road network, with all-year access to markets and other social services. The project will also support a sustainable road maintenance regime in the Ministry of Rural Development; a community based road safety program; an HIV/AIDS and human trafficking prevention and awareness program; and climate change adaptation measures. The first contracts have been awarded and civil works will commence at the beginning of the next dry season in late 2015. A second contribution is being planned as part of Australia's new Aid Investment Plan.

The Rural Energy Project is implemented by the ADB, with 100 per cent Australian financing. This project is designed to increase access to economical and reliable energy supply for 8,000 rural Cambodian households. In 2014-15, the procurement of medium-voltage distribution works was

completed, although behind schedule. The works will continue at the start of the next dry season in late 2015.

To address the low participation of women in the sector, Australia continued to work closely with ADB to ensure that policies to promote gender equality are included in all infrastructure projects. Gender and labour action plans have been mainstreamed in all road projects since 2012. In 2014-15, there were also achievements relating to measures to promote HIV/AIDS awareness, national road safety awareness, and financial literacy training for income generation.

The final stages of initial procurement in relation to 3i (Investing in Infrastructure Program), Australia's new, innovative infrastructure program in Cambodia, were completed in 2014-15. 3i will work directly with the private sector to unlock opportunities for economic growth and trade by increasing investment in private sector-led small scale infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime

Amber

Significant progress was made against this objective under the Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW) program. It has been rated amber, however, due to ongoing challenges in the implementation of the long-running Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership (CCJAP), which will soon conclude.

We made a diverse range of investments aimed at making women, youth and children safer in communities with less crime. The main programs are CCJAP and the ongoing EVAW program. Smaller programs include the provision of legal aid services; support to the Extraordinary Chamber in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC - also known as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal); and anti-corruption activities.

In 2014-15, we reshaped investments in the law and justice and governance sectors to have a strong focus on ending violence against women, building on Australia's commitment to promoting gender equality announced in 2013. This aligns with the recently released Cambodian National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women. In Cambodia, 22 per cent of women have experienced physical, sexual or emotional abuse from their spouse or intimate partner (Cambodia Gender Assessment 2015). While laws and policies addressing violence against women have been introduced, implementation remains a significant challenge.

In 2014-15, all benchmarks in the EVAW program were achieved (see Annex B), providing a solid foundation for future investment. One of these investments involved assisting with the development of the Cambodian National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women, which was released in February 2015. Australia made a significant contribution to national data collection by supporting the Domestic Violence Chapter of the Cambodia Demographic Health Survey and the National Violence Against Women Prevalence Survey.

In 2014-15, Australia also funded The Asia Foundation to undertake research on the contributing factors to intimate partner violence, including alcohol, media, childhood exposure to violence, family size and reproductive health. This research provided the evidence base for the design of two prevention programs, which will be implemented in 2015-16, and which has been widely shared amongst partners in the sector. Australia also provided support to victims of gender-based violence at the sub-national and community levels. As a result of our support, in 2014-15, more than 3,200 women and girls accessed counselling, legal, medical and mental health services, and 213 victims of gender-based violence were re-integrated with family and communities. Australian support to service delivery at this time is focussed on expanding access for victims of gender-based violence. Over time, this focus will need to shift increasingly towards ensuring that the quality of services is monitored and enhanced.

Under CCJAP, in 2014-15 more than 74,000 people (50 per cent women) across nine target provinces were reached through over 1,000 awareness raising and education activities addressing crime and safety issues. Approximately 35 per cent of those activities were related to gender-based violence. Police led more than 600 community forums reaching more than 44,000 people. Police also conducted 23 training activities focusing on domestic violence and the trafficking of women and children. According to an independent Crime Prevention and Community Safety Survey conducted in June 2015, 51 per cent of community respondents noted there had been a positive change in the attitude of police towards people in the community, with police engaging more regularly and in a more approachable manner after training.

In 2014-15, we reconfirmed the commitment of the Cambodian Government to reshape the final phase of CCJAP to support only crime prevention and community safety activities, with greater emphasis on ending violence against women. This reshaping was necessary due to insufficient progress in broader legal and judicial reform efforts in Cambodia.

Australia's continued support to the ECCC has helped to strengthen the Cambodian justice system. A workshop held in October 2014 found that the ECCC had provided practical knowledge and best practice examples of international legal systems to Cambodian lawyers and judges.

Australia contributed to the fight against corruption in Cambodia through core support to Transparency International Cambodia to produce and disseminate corruption perception assessments for 2014 (including the National Integrity System Assessment, Youth Integrity Survey, and Business Integrity Perception Survey). The results of these assessments highlight key flaws in Cambodia's weak integrity system, particularly in relation to the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. Australia recognises these weaknesses and has a robust fraud and corruption risk management framework for all our aid investments.

Cross-cutting programs

To support Australia's investments in the four key strategic objectives, we have invested in cross-cutting activities, including the Australia Awards scholarships program, disability-inclusive development, and Australian Volunteers for International Development.

Australia Awards

In 2014-15, Australia continued to offer Cambodian people access to international standard higher education qualifications through the Australia Awards Scholarships (AAS) program.

In 2014-15, 55 scholarships were awarded for the 2014 intake (24 females) - 20 for the public sector and 35 for the open category. Australia is continuing to work towards a 50 per cent target for female awardees in Cambodia, and in 2014-15 we improved results through a range of strategies including targeted English-language training and priority during shortlisting. In the 2014 intake, 44 per cent of awardees were women, up from only 26 per cent in 2012.

Four of the priority sectors for AAS (agriculture, health, infrastructure and trade) are intended to fill a development gap by targeting disciplines that are vital for development, but are less likely to be studied by privately-funded students. Scholarships provide training for a generation of future leaders and, alongside the New Colombo Plan, are building stronger people-to-people links between Australia and Cambodia.

In December 2014, a tracer study of the AAS program found that compared to before their award of the 220 respondents: 91 per cent reported having greater technical and operational responsibilities in their workplace; 80 per cent have a greater role in policy development; and 72 per cent are in a higher ranked position. For example, one female alumni working at a senior level in an influential

Cambodian Government agency reported being able to utilise her skills to influence the direction of national and sectoral policies and plans.

Despite these overall positive outcomes, 86 per cent of respondents have also reported difficulties in using their skills and knowledge in their workplace: 61 per cent reported that this was due to a lack of opportunity to further develop skills and knowledge; and 45 per cent reported that this was due to a resistance to new ways of working and thinking. DFAT is considering options to enhance the AAS' reintegration strategy to address these issues.

Disability-inclusive development

In 2014, we commenced a new five-year disability program, the Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia (DRIC). DRIC is delivered through three UN agencies - UNDP, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Key achievements during its first year of implementation included:

- › undertaking four analytical studies on Government roles and policies, disability situational analysis, disability data stocktake and rehabilitation capacity analysis. The findings from the studies will inform future activities of the DRIC and programs of stakeholders; and
- › the development of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018 with the Disability Action Council (DAC). DAC also established disability working groups in six line-ministries and commenced the formation of disability action councils in each province.

Under DRIC, UNICEF implemented a small grants scheme, the Cambodia Disability Inclusive Development Fund. In 2014, UNICEF provided sub-grants to nine organisations to provide community based rehabilitation services for people with disability in various identified gap areas. UNICEF estimated that 3,800 people with disability were assisted by the scheme in 2014. WHO provided a grants scheme (the Priority Rehabilitation Services Scheme) to three international NGOs and the Cambodian Government's Persons with Disabilities Foundation to provide physical rehabilitation services for people with disability.

Volunteers' support to development priorities

In 2014-15, Australia supported 152 Australian Volunteers for International Development to work with more than 95 institutions in Cambodia (this included 72 new placements). Their assignments helped address the four main objectives of the Australian aid program in Cambodia - law and justice/governance (32 per cent); infrastructure (25 per cent); health (20 per cent); and agriculture, food and livelihood security (13 per cent); other sectors constituted 10 per cent. Approximately 70 per cent of host organisations were Cambodian national NGOs; and 22 per cent were Government bodies, including educational institutions. The remainder were International NGOs and small business enterprises.

The assignments of volunteers contributed directly to the development of priority sectors through technical contributions and, more importantly, through the reinforcement of organisational systems and mechanisms to deliver effective results. For example, the management system of the National Blood Transfusion Centre was improved by the contribution of a volunteer. Another volunteer worked in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, working to transform some of her clients from victims of violence of the Khmer Rouge Regime to be advocates for human rights.

Performance Benchmarks

All performance benchmarks for 2014-15 were successfully achieved (see Progress Towards Objectives section above and Annex B for details). Details of additional milestones under each objective are set out in Annex E (Performance Assessment Framework). The performance of the aid program in 2015-16 will be assessed against the performance benchmarks identified in the [Cambodia Aid Investment Plan 2015-18](#).

Mutual Obligations

The Cambodian Government's strategic priorities are set out in the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-18 (NSDP). Australia's aid program is aligned with the NSDP. At High Level Consultations in September 2014, Australia and Cambodia agreed to use relevant objectives of the NSDP as mutual obligations. These objectives and analysis of progress against them are set out below.

- › Public Financial Management Reform Program (PFMRP), including strengthened revenue collection and management (see section 4.36 of the NSDP)

The Cambodian Government has achieved a number of financial administrative reforms under the PFMRP, including finalising a new chart of accounts, budget classification and code structure and installing a financial management information system. In 2014, it is estimated that total budget revenues were 15.8 per cent of GDP, exceeding the NSDP target of 15.1 per cent. However challenges remain. For example, the PFMRP reported that annual implementation of the revenue-expenditure plan was not accurate and demonstrated limited forecasting capacity. There is still ongoing concern around the level of corruption in the expenditure of Government funds. While good progress was made in 2014-15, future improvements will be challenging.

- › Infrastructure: the development of physical infrastructure, including electrical power development (Section 4.122 of the NSDP) and improving water supply (Section 4.108 of the NSDP)

In 2014, the Electricity Authority of Cambodia reported that the number of electricity consumers in Cambodia increased to 1,424,735, which was above the NSDP target of 1,328,301. Electricity generation in 2014 was 3,058 million kWh, which was an increase of 72 per cent over 2013, but below the NSDP 2014 target of 5,219 million kWh. This shortfall meant that Cambodia was required to import 1,803 million kWh from Vietnam, Thailand and Laos.

WHO and UNICEF have estimated that 69 per cent of the rural population of Cambodia have access to improved drinking water in 2015 - this is significantly above the NDSP 2015 target of 50 per cent.

- › Agriculture: improved productivity, diversification and commercialisation of the agriculture sector (Section 4.53 of the NSDP)

The Cambodian Government is unlikely to achieve its publicly-stated target of exporting 1 million tons of milled rice by the end of 2015, due to a combination of drought, flood and depressed global prices and demand. Progress has, however, been made: the export of rice in the first six months of 2015 increased approximately 60 per cent to 283,825 tons (28 per cent of the 2015 target) compared to the same period last year (around 177,928 tons). With challenging global conditions, Cambodia may struggle to meet targets, but continued efforts to improve productivity could place Cambodia in a competitive position if prices recover.

- › Health: sustainable development of the health sector, aimed at improved sanitation, health, nutrition and well-being of the Cambodian people (Section 4.167 of the NSDP)

The Cambodian health system has achieved some of the health-related Cambodian Millennium Development Goals ahead of schedule (including maternal mortality, infant and child mortality, HIV prevalence, tuberculosis prevalence and malaria death rate). Despite these achievements, maternal and childhood mortality remains high compared to other countries in the region. Acute and chronic malnutrition among women and children also remains high. The provision of appropriate services for non-communicable diseases, mental health and disability also continues to be a challenge. The Ministry of Health is in the process of developing a new Health Strategic Plan for 2016-2020.

- › Education: improved quality and effectiveness of education services, and further development of the capacity of educational institutions and staff (Section 4.160 of the NSDP)

Through implementation of the Education Strategic Plan 2014-18 and the Education For All National Action Plan, Cambodia has made positive progress on its goals related to early childhood care and development, universalization of primary education and gender parity and equality, which are likely to be achieved in 2015. However, challenges remain in relation to achieving Cambodian goals on vocational training, adult literacy and improving the quality of education. Through the Cambodian Higher Education Vision 2030, the Ministry of Education is working towards creating a more equitable and accessible higher education program. This involves developing better curriculums that meet national and labour market needs, improving the quality of learning and research and establishing a governance system for higher education. While there are strong reasons for us to do more in education, we cannot work in every sector, and there are already a large number of development partners supporting basic education. We have therefore chosen to target our support through the existing and highly successful scholarships program.

Program Quality and Management

Overview

In 2014-15, we made progress in consolidating the aid program. This will have an increased impact in 2015-16 with eight projects due for formal closure. This will allow us to focus on, and ensure high performance of, new investments (including 3i and CAVAC Phase II) to be activated in the coming year.

In 2014-15, Post conducted three independent progress evaluations and reviews. These included the independent progress review on the Cambodia Communication Assistance Project, the tracer study of the Australian Awards Scholarship program and completion review of the Road Asset Management Project. In 2015-16, we plan to conduct eight independent evaluations in infrastructure, health, agriculture and mine action investments (see Annex C).

Annex B sets out information on the program's achievement of performance benchmarks for 2014-15. Annex C lists details of evaluations and reviews conducted in 2014-15 and evaluations planned for 2015-16.

Analysis of Aid Quality Checks (AQC)

In 2014-15, 15 out of 19 investments were assessed through AQCs. Four were exempted from the AQC process. Annex D sets out AQCs ratings and shows that most indicators improved their rating from 2013 to 2014.

The overall ratings across the aid program confirm the high quality of our investments. Of the 15 investments assessed by AQC, 12 were rated satisfactory for all criteria. All investments, regardless of their objectives, effectively addressed gender issues in their implementation.

In 2014-15, good progress was made in the three areas identified for improvement in the 2013-14 APPR, they were: the Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia Project, which rated 'less than adequate' on effectiveness and efficiency; CCJAP, which rated 'less than adequate' in effectiveness and sustainability; and EVAW, which rated 'less than adequate' in effectiveness and efficiency. The solid progress made in each of these programs in 2014-15 is detailed in the "Progress Towards Objectives" section.

Performance of key delivery partners

The program is delivered through multilateral organisations, managing contractors, NGOs and civil society partners. In 2014-15, 49 per cent of Australia's bilateral aid program was delivered through agreements with multilateral organisations, 38 per cent was delivered by commercial suppliers and 12 per cent was delivered through NGOs and civil society.

Through UNDP, Australia has supported the Council for Development of Cambodia to improve aid effectiveness, including by facilitating the Cambodian Government and stakeholders in committing to align external assistance with national priorities, harmonising processes for managing external flows, and building capacities for improved public sector management.

Multilateral agencies continue to maintain a significant presence in Cambodia. In 2014-15, \$8.4 million (14 per cent of the bilateral budget) was allocated to the World Bank to continue the implementation of the HSSP2 and US\$7.9 million (13.5 per cent) was allocated to ADB for the Rural Roads Improvement Project.

In 2014-15, Australia continued to work with United Nations Population Fund on the Cambodia Demographic Health Survey; UNDP on mine action, disability, and the ECCC; and WHO on human resources in the health sector.

Through our EAW program, Australia's established partnership with UN Women, GIZ, and The Asia Foundation allowed us to closely engage with Cambodian Government agencies – particularly the Ministry of Women's Affairs - and with the networks of NGOs for research work and implementation.

Risks

Key risks managed by the aid program are set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Management of Key Risks to Achieving Objectives

Key risks	What actions were taken to manage the risks over the past year?	What further actions will be taken to manage the risks in the coming year?
Safeguard standards including child protection, fraud, Work Health and Safety (WHS), environmental and resettlement safeguards are not met.	Ongoing training of DFAT officers, delivery partners and Cambodian Government counterpart agencies delivered, and safeguard assessments regularly undertaken as part of all projects.	Continue to implement an ongoing program of training, awareness raising, monitoring and compliance checks.
Large pipeline of new programs/ program designs (including: 3i, CAVAC Phase II, Community Policing Initiative, Clearing for Results Phase III, Rural Roads Improvement Project Phase II, new health program) leads to delays, program gaps and fluctuating financial needs.	Devoted significant management attention to designs/ policy dialogue/ contracting and program mobilisation throughout 2014-15.	Continue to ensure that new/ transitioning programs are closely managed by all staff with aid responsibilities at Embassy.
Bilateral relationship issues could impact the aid program, including the sectors we work in.	Australia's aid program is designed to be flexible and we have engaged regularly with implementing partners to manage expectations.	Australia's aid program will continue to be flexible, and the design for any future program or subsequent phases of a program will adapt to the operating environment.
Core component of Australia's contribution to the Cambodian health sector (the Health Equity Funds - HEF) may be jeopardised if a new health sector support program is not established before current program closes.	Led policy discussions with the Cambodian Government and development partners on the development of a new health program, including the provision of analysis to support the design process.	Regular dialogue with key stakeholders including the World Bank, MoH and MEF to ensure the HSSP2 extension is in place to support the continuity of HEF implementation on the ground while the new health program design led by the World Bank is in process.
Closure of CCJAP and mobilisation of Community Policing Initiative (CPI) does not proceed smoothly.	Regular dialogue with all key stakeholders – including reconfirming Cambodian Government's commitment to the proposed course of action during HLCs in September 2014.	Preparation of CCJAP exit strategy. Establishment of mobilisation plan for CPI.

Management Responses

The program has effectively managed and responded to the management responses identified in 2013-14 APPR. Analysis of progress is set out in Annex A. Strategic priorities for the Cambodia program during 2015-16 are set out below.

Overarching

- › Ensure smooth transition to the new [Aid Investment Plan 2015-18](#).
- › Continue to consolidate the program to focus on fewer, larger activities to reduce administration and transaction costs for the Australian and Cambodian Governments, with a consistent focus on adhering to agreed mutual priorities as outlined in the [Aid Investment Plan 2015-18](#).
- › Ensure sufficient management attention is given to new and transitioning programs to avoid delays, program gaps and budget fluctuation.
- › Maintain a strong focus on key risks such as child protection, fraud, work health and safety (WHS), as well as environmental and resettlement safeguards.

Agriculture and Rural Development:

- › Ensure good preparation and smooth transition to CAVAC Phase II by January 2016.
- › Capture lessons learned from CAVAC Phase I in the end of project impact analysis to inform the implementation of CAVAC Phase II, including a specific focus on sustainability of FWUCs.
- › Progress the design and ensure smooth transition to the next phase of demining support.

Health:

- › Work with the World Bank to ensure the timely delivery of the design for a new health program for 2016-20.
- › Continue to advocate with the Cambodian Government to agree and implement reforms for a more sustainable and cost effective health financing mechanism.
- › Independently review progress on Partnering to Save Lives to inform future investments in reproductive, maternal and child health.

Infrastructure:

- › Ensure lessons learnt from Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project feed into the additional financing package.
- › Ensure timely implementation of 3i in line with contract documentation.

Governance:

- › Accelerate CCJAP exit strategy by transitioning away from outcome areas 1 and 3 (alternative sentencing and data for evidence based management decisions) and reshape program to focus on community policing pilot in its last year of implementation.
- › Ensure implementation of the Community Policing Initiative (CPI) commences by July 2016.
- › Consider whether or not to proceed with a new phase of the Cambodia Communication Assistance Project.

Cross-cutting

- › Implement the recommendations of the mid-term review of the Australia Awards Program.
- › Improve DRIC through implementing an early mid-term review of the program.

Annex A - Progress in Addressing 2013-14 Management Responses

Management consequences identified in 2013-4 annual program performance report	Rating	Progress made in 2014-15
Overall program		
Through High-Level Consultations in September 2013, seek agreement from the Cambodian Government on strategic direction, program consolidation, clear mutual obligations and enhanced performance benchmarks	Green	Achieved. High-Level Consultation meeting between Australian and Cambodian governments was held in September 2014. The consultation was the first important step in taking the Aid Investment Plan forward and the Cambodian Government has given broad agreement to the aid program direction. Performance benchmarks will be used as indicators to measure and assess the effectiveness of our portfolio of investments.
Objective 1a, 1b: Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces		
Initiate an Investment Design for a second phase of CAVAC.	Green	Achieved: Significant process was made - approval of Investment Design and approval to approach the market were obtained. Progress is being made on procurement and tendering, and phase II is scheduled to commence in early 2016.
Develop improved outcome level reporting in CAVAC	Green	Achieved: Since 2015 is the final year of implementation, which has resulted in significant and impressive outputs, the program is in the process of collating data of results, outcomes and impacts for reporting and dissemination. Lessons learned during Phase I will be also compiled for future reference and application for next Phase.
Link sector reporting to DFAT Aid for Trade and private sector development objectives	Green	Achieved: working with private sector to support and increase trade is a key part of CAVAC's successes, and all sector reporting is incorporated.
Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services through improved health management		
Work with key donors and technical agencies to support the Cambodian Government develop a roadmap for a more sustainable health financing mechanism in line with the next health strategic plan particularly addressing the 'near-poor' and marginalised groups	Amber	Partly achieved. Work continues on Cambodia's next Health Strategic Plan, now due for release in 2016.
Implement the exit strategy for HAARP Cambodia	Green	Achieved.
Objective 3: Improved infrastructure quality, quantity and access		
Continue realignment towards small-scale projects and private sector partnerships	Green	Achieved: DFAT co-financed with ADB for the Rural Roads Improvement, and Investing In Infrastructure (3i) program was approved. 3i will work with the private sector to deliver small-scale infrastructure projects, initially at least in the energy and water sectors.
Ensure documentation of lessons learned from the Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia Project	Amber	Partly achieved: Resettlement documents and lessons learnt are being documented by DFAT Hanoi office, and the entire project completion report is now scheduled for early 2016 as the ADB loan was extended until the end of 2015.
Closely manage the completion of any resettlement activities	Green	Achieved: CUFA conducted an end project evaluation report. EIRP program completed.

Management consequences identified in 2013-4 annual program performance report	Rating	Progress made in 2014-15
Objective 4: Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime		
Refocus CCJAP on those areas where there is progress and Cambodian Government support based on internal review and agreement with Cambodian Government.	Green	Achieved: CCJAP, with the agreement from the National Management Board (NMB) in January 2015, was reshaped to focus on Crime Prevention and Community Safety (CPCS), and gradually exit from other components which are not progressing well.
Link CCJAP and EAW community policing and justice components to maximise program synergies to improve police response and access to justice for women suffering violence.	Green	Achieved: CCJAP's CPCS was focusing on gender-based violence from September 2014. The design of the new Community Policing Initiative (CPI) draws lessons from CCJAP and EAW program partners to assist Cambodian National Police to better focus on gender-based and domestic violence. The new CPI design started in May 2015, and will be concluded in late 2015.
Develop exit strategy for CCJAP	Green	Achieved: Exit strategy was developed and approved by NMB in January 2015. The written exit strategy will be finalised in late 2015.
Use surveys and research in CCJAP and EAW to guide 2015 EAW programming	Green	Achieved: From DFAT/The Asia Foundation research, four targeting briefs on alcohol, media, education attainment and childhood exposure were published. Two of the targeting briefs (alcohol and media) have led to ongoing programs to reduce intimate partner violence. .

Note:

- **Achieved. Significant progress has been made in addressing the issue**
- **Partly achieved. Some progress has been made in addressing the issue, but the issue has not been resolved**
- **Not achieved. Progress in addressing the issue has been significantly below expectations**

Annex B - Progress towards Performance Benchmarks in 2014 -15

Aid objective	2014-15 benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2014-15
Objective 1: Rural poverty reduction through agricultural development			
Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces	Rehabilitation or construction of six irrigation infrastructure schemes, allowing irrigation for up to an additional 3,950 ha of land , allowing 3,950 farmer households to plant additional crops each year.	Achieved	Australia completed seven irrigation infrastructure improvements, giving up to 3,897 ha of land access to irrigation and allowing 4,221 farmer households to plant additional crops each year.
Poor and vulnerable Cambodians will be increasingly protected against chronic poverty and hunger, shocks, destitution and social exclusion, and benefit from investments in their human capital	At least 25.7 square kilometres of land contaminated by landmines and other ERW released for productive use.	Achieved	In 2014-15, Australia contributed to the clearance of 26.5 square kilometres of high priority land and released for productive use.
Objective 2: Increased access to quality health services for the poor, women and children, progressing towards the health MDGs			
Increased access to quality health services through improved health management	84 per cent births attended by trained health staff (Australian contribution: 287,662 x 12/328.048 = 11,118 births).	Achieved	In 2014-15, the total number of births attended by a skilled birth attendant in Cambodia was 306,546 The national achievement of 85 per cent births attended by a skilled birth attendant. Australia's contribution was 18,375 births by a skilled birth attendant.
	93 per cent of poor people now able to access health care through the health equity funds.	Achieved	In 2014-15, coverage of the health equity funds increased from 93 per cent of the poor to 97 per cent which was equivalent to approximately 2.6 million of the poorest Cambodians assessable to essential health care with free of charge.
Objective 3: Improved transport and energy infrastructure			
Improved transport infrastructure to support increased economic activity.	80 per cent of physical completion of national, provincial and rural roads under Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project I	Achieved	In 2014-15, 100 per cent of road repairs and reconstruction of national, provincial and rural roads under flood damage was completed. Australia provided approximately eight per cent of total project financing.

Aid objective	2014-15 benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2014-15
Objective 4: Prosperous, safe and secure communities in Cambodia:			
Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime.	Agreement with Ministry of Women's Affairs on 2015-2017 Australian funded EAW activities.	Achieved	Australia signed an agreement with the Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs in August 2014 to manage and coordinate implementation of Australian-funded activities to end violence against women. One of these investments was assisting with the development of the Cambodian National Action Plan for Prevent Violence Against Women which was released in February 2015.

Note:

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

Annex C - Evaluation and Review Pipeline Planning

List of evaluations completed in the reporting period

Name of Investment	AidWorks number	Name of evaluation	Date finalised	Date Evaluation report Uploaded into AidWorks	Date Management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
Cambodia Communications Assistance Project	INK481	Progress Review	Nov 2014	06 Aug 2015	n/a	Not planned
Australian Development Scholarships	INJ293, INJ676, INK662	Tracer Study	31 Dec 2014	7 Aug 2015	n/a	Not planned
Cambodia: Road Asset Management Project	INH709	Joint evaluation	May 2015	06 Aug 2015	n/a	30 Jun 2015 (ADB Website)

List of evaluations planned in the next 12 months

Name of Investment	AidWorks number	Type of evaluation	Purpose of evaluation	Expected completion date
Australian Development Scholarships	INJ293, INJ676, INK662	Mid-term Review	Check progress	Oct 2015
Rehabilitation of Railway in Cambodia Project	INI552	Independent evaluation	Evaluate program and impacts	Dec 2015
Cambodia Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project	INK456	Independent evaluation	Evaluate program and impacts	Dec 2015
Southern Coastal Corridor Cambodia	INH666	Independent Completion Report	Evaluate program and impacts	Dec 2015
Cambodia: Delivering Better Health (PSL)	ING741	Mid-term review	Check Progress	Dec 2015
Cambodia Agriculture Value Change Project Impact Analysis	ING754	Internal evaluation	Evaluate program and impacts	Dec 2015
Clearing for Results Phase 2 (2011-2015)	INJ925	Independent completion Report	Check Progress	Feb 2016
Cambodia Law and Justice Sector Support (CCJAP)	INK523	Independent Completion Report	Evaluate program and impacts	Mar 2016
Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia	INL137	Independent Progress Report	Check Progress	Jun 2016
Cambodia: Delivering Better Health (HSSP2)	ING741	Independent Completion Report (HSSP2)	Evaluate program and impacts	Jun 2016

Annex D - Aid Quality Check ratings

The previous investment level performance assessment system utilised Quality at Implementation (QAI) reports. Two criteria, Risks and Safeguards and Innovation and Private sector were not assessed in QAI reports and there have been significant changes in AQC reporting this year. Innovation and Private Sector is not a quality standard.

AQC ratings

Initiative name	Approved budget and duration	QAI year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risk management	Innovation and private sector
Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program	\$61m	2014 AQC	6	5	5	5	6	5	4	6
	6.5 years	2013 QAI	6	5	5	6	5	5	M	n/a
Smallholder Agriculture and Social Protection	\$4.3m	2014 AQC	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	2
	3 years	2013 QAI	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
Clearing for Results Phase II	\$6.3m	2014 AQC	6	5	5	5	5	5	3	4
	3 years	2013QAI	6	5	5	4	5	4	M	n/a
Cambodia Delivering Better Health	\$74.8m	2014 AQC	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	4
	8.5 years	2013QAI	5	5	4	5	5	5	M	n/a
Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project	\$27.7m	2014 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
	4.5 years	2013 QAI	6	3	3	4	5	4	I	n/a
Southern Coastal Corridor Cambodia	\$10.3m	2014 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
	7.5 years	2013 QAI	5	5	5	5	4	4	M	n/a
Cambodia Road Asset Maintenance Project	\$6.0m	2014AQC	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	5
	six years	2013 QAI	5	5	5	5	4	4	M	n/a
Cambodia Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project	\$5.0m	2014 AQC	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
	3 years	2013 QAI	5	5	5	5	5	5	M	n/a
Rural Electrification and Transmission Project	\$7.7m	2014 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
	6 years	2013 QAI	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a

Initiative name	Approved budget and duration	QAI year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risk management	Innovation and private sector
Cambodia Law and Justice Sector Support	\$15.0m	2014 AQC	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	3
	3.5 years	2013 QAI	4	3	4	4	3	4	M	n/a
Ending Violence Against Women	\$12.0m	2014 AQC	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4
	5 years	2013 QAI	4	3	3	4	4	5	I	n/a
Community Development Fund	\$4.3m	2014 AQC	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	6
	4 years	2013 QAI	4	5	4	4	4	4	M	n/a
Support to Khmer Rouge Tribunal	\$16.9m	2014 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
	11 years	2013 QAI	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
Cambodia Communication Assistance Project	\$2.0m	2014 AQC	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4
	2 years	2013 QAI	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
Cambodia Public Financial Management	\$3.3m	2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	10 years	2013 QAI	4	4	3	4	4	3	B	n/a
Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia		2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	2
		2013 QAI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cambodia Australian Scholarship Initiative		2014 AQC	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4
		2013 QAI	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	n/a
Australian Development Scholarship – Phnom Penh		2014 AQC	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4
		2013 QAI	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	n/a
Australian Development Scholarship 2011 intake		2014 AQC	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4
		2013 QAI	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	n/a

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = 6 = Very high quality

5 = 5 = Good quality

4 = 4 = Adequate quality, needs some work

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

■ = 3 = Less than adequate quality; needs significant work

■ = 2 = Poor quality; needs major work to improve

■ = 1 = Very poor quality; needs major overhaul

Risk Management scale 2013:

■ Mature (M). Indicates the initiative manager conducts risk discussions on at least a monthly basis with all stakeholders and updates the risk registry quarterly.

■ Intermediate (I). Indicates the initiative manager conducts ad-hoc risk discussion and updates the risk register occasionally.

■ Basic (B). Indicates there are limited or few risk discussions and the risk register has not been updated in the past 12 months.

E – Exemption from QAI

n/a – not available

Annex E - Australia–Cambodia Joint Aid Program Strategy 2010–2015 Performance Assessment Framework

Cambodian Government development outcome 2015	Australian Aid Objective 2015	Aid Objective indicators	2014-15 milestones	Australian Government assistance
Accelerated growth in the value of national agricultural production	1A. Increased value of agricultural production and smallholder income in targeted provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › 120 000 poor men and women farmers reporting rice and vegetable yields increased by seven per cent. › 30 000 ha of land under improved water management and irrigation. › Cambodian Government and development partners implementing the government's strategy for agriculture and water in a harmonised and aligned manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Rehabilitation or construction of six additional irrigation infrastructure schemes, allowing irrigation for up to an additional 3,950 ha of land, allowing 3,950 farmer households to plant additional crops each year › Major irrigation infrastructure works completed on all 21 schemes constructed through CAVAC › The majority of CAVAC irrigation schemes have been handed over to local stakeholders › 22,600 ha of land able to be irrigated as a result of construction by CAVAC › Outcome-level impacts (outreach, yield, production volume and income) of CAVAC projected for end of 2015 and end of 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Implementation of the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program – Australia's flagship agricultural development program – in Kampong Thom, Takeo and Kampot. › Analytical support to implement policy and institutional reforms and design and evaluate pilot activities addressing priority constraints in smallholder agriculture through the World Bank.
Poor and vulnerable Cambodians will be increasingly protected against chronic poverty and hunger, shocks, destitution and social exclusion, and benefit from investments in their human capital	1B. Increased food and livelihood security for the rural poor through social protection and landmine clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Social protection systems strengthened through improved targeting and safety net support for the poor. › Increased food security of vulnerable households through targeted food assistance and livelihood interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › At least 25.7 square kilometres of land contaminated by landmines and other ERW released for productive use › Maternal and child nutrition cash transfer pilot begins operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Clearing for Results (Phase II) program supporting mine/unexploded ordnance clearance and support to the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority through the United Nations Development Programme. › Analytical support provided to implement policy and institutional reforms, pilot activities designed and evaluated to address priority constraints in social

Cambodian Government development outcome 2015	Australian Aid Objective 2015	Aid Objective indicators	2014-15 milestones	Australian Government assistance
Increased access to quality health services for the poor, women and children, progressing towards the health MDGs.	2. Increased access to quality health services through improved health management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Substantial progress on clearance of land mines and unexploded ordnance in priority areas, releasing at least 35 square kilometres of land to poor communities for livelihood purposes. › Number of births attended by trained health staff. › Coverage of Health Equity Funds and Community Based Health Insurance. › Number of sites offering harm reduction services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › 84% births attended by trained health staff (Australian contribution: 287,662 x 12/328.048 = 11,118 births). › 93% of poor people now able to access health care through the health equity funds. › Five sites (four needle and syringe program and one methadone maintenance therapy) providing harm reduction services for people who inject drugs. 	<p>protection, through the World Bank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Non-government organisation partnerships, which are improving the livelihood security of poor communities. › Harmonise with other donor partners in the Second Health Sector Support Program through the Joint Partnership Interface Group. › Align with Cambodian Government's National Strategic Plan for Health 2008–2015 and National Strategic Plan for Illicit Drug Related HIV 2008–2010, and support linkages to the national Public Financial Management and Administrative Reform program. › Support complementary activities with multilateral and bilateral agencies, non-government organisations and universities that provide evidence or pilot new methods for inclusion in Second Health Sector Support Program and harm reduction activities. › Policy, advocacy and technical engagement in the joint Cambodian Government–donor Health Technical Working Group.
Increase economic	3. Improved	› Higher traffic volume on	› Southern Coastal Corridor Project complete, with	› Southern Coastal Corridor Project (Asian

Cambodian Government development outcome 2015	Australian Aid Objective 2015	Aid Objective indicators	2014-15 milestones	Australian Government assistance
activity in targeted areas	transport and energy infrastructure	<p>improved rural roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Lower passenger and freight vehicle operating costs and travel times on improved rural roads. › More rural households benefiting from electricity provision. › Improved arrangements for infrastructure operations and maintenance. <p>National railway for freight is operational and competitive with national road transports.</p>	<p>all works contracts in compliance with contract conditions Road Asset Management Project complete, with all works contracts in compliance with contract conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Cross Border Facility at VN Border operational › Road Data Collection Management Unit in MPWT starts generating the annual roads maintenance planning prioritization › Commencement of medium voltage distribution works on the ground › 80% of physical completion of national, provincial and rural roads under Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project › Commencement of civil works of Additional Financing Flood Damage Emergency Reconstruction Project › First contracts awarded under Rural Roads Improvement Project <p>Additional Australian supported projects for Household Affected by Railway Rehabilitation complete.</p>	<p>Development Bank).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Road Asset Management Project (Asian Development Bank). › Rural Electrification and Transmission project (Asian Development Bank). › Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project (Asian Development Bank). › Flood Damage Emergency and Rehabilitation Project I (Asian Development Bank). › Flood Damage Emergency and Rehabilitation Project II (Asian Development Bank). <p>Rural Roads Improvement Project (Asian Development Bank).</p>
Prosperous, safe and secure communities in	4. Women, youth and children are safer and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Australian support will help commune and police posts to prevent crime and assist the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Cambodia National Police focus on gender based violence (GBV) response and prevention increases at national and subnational level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Through the Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership (CCJAP Phase 4) to June 2016, support courts,

Cambodian Government development outcome 2015	Australian Aid Objective 2015	Aid Objective indicators	2014-15 milestones	Australian Government assistance
Cambodia	communities have less crime.	formal justice institutions to deal justly with juveniles, women and other vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Crime Prevention and Community Safety (CPCS) related requests for CCJAP support at commune level for gender based violence activities increase as a percentage of total CPCS related activities. › Ministry of Interior agreed on role of Ministry of Women's Affairs and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation in GBV CPCS activities › Rescoped EAW design agreed › Cambodia Demographic Health Survey finalised › Violence Against Women Prevalence Study field work commenced › Cambodia Gender Assessment Violence Against Women Chapter published 	<p>police, prisons, provincial authorities and non-government organisations to improve community-based justice with a focus on the needs of juveniles and women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Through the Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership, harmonise with other donors including UN Women and GIZ, to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement to address violence against women. › Engage International Bridges to Justice to provide legal aid support in all Cambodia courts. › Work in partnership with Swedish International Development Agency through Transparency International Cambodia to support anti-corruption efforts › Provide policy and technical engagement in the Legal and Judicial Reform Technical Working Group. › Through the EAW program support the Cambodian Government to implement the National Action Plan on Ending Violence Against Women