



Six-Monthly Progress Report

October 2015 to March 2016



Six-Monthly Progress Report

October 2015 to March 2016

Client: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

ABN: 47 065 634 525

Prepared by

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd

Level 28, 91 King William Street, Adelaide SA 5000, Australia
T +61 8 7223 5400 F +61 8 7223 5499 www.aecom.com
ABN 20 093 846 925

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Job No.: 42444174

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Prepared by John Rennie, Team Leader

Reviewed by Geoff Moyle, M&E Adviser

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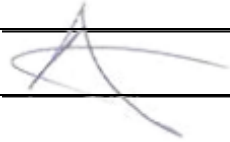
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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
APPA	Administrative Police Post Affairs
AUD	Australian dollar
BAT	Battambang province
BMC	Banteay Mean Chey
CCJAP	Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership
CNP	Cambodia National Police
CPCS	Crime Prevention and Community Safety
DAPPA	Department of Administrative Police Post Affairs
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
GBV	Gender-based violence
KCH	Kampong Chhnang
KDL	Kandal
KPC	Kampong Cham
KPT	Kampong Thom
KRT	Kratie
NMB	National Management Board
PNP	Phnom Penh
PVG	Prey Veng

Executive Summary

The Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership (CCJAP) has now entered its final six months of operations as part of an ongoing and unbroken period of support to the Cambodian law and justice sector that began in 1997. CCJAP IV, which began on 1 April 2013, represents the final phase in this support, and will conclude on 30 June 2016. CCJAP is distinct from previous phases due to its narrower focus and concentration on crime prevention, community safety, reduced prison populations and improved conditions, and improved management through more effective use of information and information systems.

This is the last six-monthly report of CCJAP, which covers only the activities implemented and the progress achieved during October 2015 to 31 March 2016. It should be noted that during this reporting period, CCJAP completed its support to components 1 and 3 of the project. Further, all activities implemented related to community policing pilots that contributed to component 2 and the piloting of community policing support to the Cambodia National Police (CNP), and those which managed the final defects period for capital works completed in 2015. During the period, CCJAP was able to support the CNP implement effective pilots of community policing which have provided a basis for the Community Policing Initiative program (CPI) that will commence on 1st June, 2016. A summary of these activities is provided.

Support to the Implementation of Community Policing Pilots

CCJAP provided effective support to CNP and the CNP Department of Administrative Police Post Affairs (DAPPA) during the piloting of community policing. The pilots were implemented in 24 selected communes of three CCJAP-partner provinces and two Sangkats of Phnom Penh. The support was provided in two phases of support:

Phase 1: Capacity strengthening to members of DAPPA and Offices of APPA in target provinces from July to October 2015 (*a number of supported activities have already been reported in the previous six-month report*).

Phase 2: Implementation of community policing activities at 26 target communes/Sangkats from October 2015 to the end of February 2016.

The support for the piloting of community policing within CNP was delivered in accordance with the CCJAP and DAPPA's joint plan and met all planned objectives and outcomes. CCJAP worked on improving the DAPPA's capacities to oversight and manage the program. During this reporting period, a number of activities were achieved:

- 14 two-day trainings on community policing and use of crime prevention tools were organised and delivered to a total of 446 participants of which 37 are women. This training was effective and provided attendees with the skills necessary to use the community policing tools (a form used for identifying and recording safety issues; recording events on commune maps provided by CCJAP; a form used for compiling police/community planning responses to the factors causing these issues; and a log used for recording progress) during the piloted activities. The CNP analysed the tools and elected to apply them more broadly across the country on their own initiative.
- After the training, CCJAP provided crime prevention tools including 26 commune maps to the police posts at 24 communes and two Sangkats. The maps were well received and enthusiastically endorsed by the Deputy Commissioner General and Commissioner General who requested that CCJAP support the production of maps for selected communes across the country. CCJAP met this request and produced 107 maps which were distributed to non-CCJAP supported communes as part of the CNP endorsement of the tools.
- A total of 1,453 people of which 373 are women across 24 targeted communes and 2 Sangkats participated the consultation forum as part of the police posts' planning process – this provided the CNP with a model for future police/community engagement and has been included within future CPI modelling.
- A total of 3,468 people of which 1,437 are women attended the awareness forums, which identified community issues that were later included in police posts' police/community action plans.
- Delivered a three-day ToT on community policing, which was attended by 95 participants from 25 provincial and municipal police commissariats and selected district police inspectorates.
- Organised the community policing trainings with the use of crime prevention tools to an additional

eight sangkats (284 participants of which 61 are women), in response to a request by Phnom Penh Police.

Capital Works

During this reporting period, CCJAP has conducted a rapid assessment on the outcome results of the prison capital works. The results have been positive as described below.

According to the prison health post officer in Ratanak Kiri Prison, the CCJAP funded prison health post (Capital Work Phase I) has improved the overall health conditions for prisoners and allowed the prison health officers to provide better health services. He said that over a period of three months since the completion of the health post, the number of outpatient consultancy increased on average *from 5 times a day before the construction to 150 times per day after completion of the construction*. Likewise, the health post officer in Svay Rieng prison (Capital Work Phase I) also reported an increase of outpatient consultancies from *17 to 27 times per day*.

The prison chief in Battambang reported that after the construction of the internal prison security fence (Capital Work Phase I), he was able to manage prisoner movement better and that he was able to *increase time out of cell for prisoners from 30 mn/day (before construction) to 45 mn/day (after construction)*. The increase of time out of cell for prisoners has also partly contributed to the improvement of health condition for the prison. Further, the presence of this internal prison security fence has also reduced security concerns and lowered the stress on both prisoners and prison officers.

The number of family visits to prisons has also increased after the CCJAP-funded construction of family visit rooms in Preah Vihear and Svay Rieng prisons (Capital Work Phase I). According to the Preah Vihear prison records, the number of daily family visits *increased from 10 before construction, to 25 after the construction*. The record of Svay Rieng prison has also recorded an increase of family visits from *104 to 127 after the completion of the structure*.

Anecdotal reports of *new police posts* indicate that improved conditions have promoted higher work satisfaction, however it has not been possible to get independent evaluation of levels of increased usage of police posts by community members.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

The Cambodia Community Justice Assistance Partnership (CCJAP) is an Australian-funded 3.5-year project operating from 2013 to 2016 to support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and its legal and judicial reform. Since 1997, Australia has provided financial and technical support to RGC in its legal and judicial reform efforts, with a focus on improving access to justice, and a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups such as women and juveniles. For this phase of the program, the focus is narrower and deeper, with a program goal of “Contributing to building safer communities, as well as sentencing and prison reform”. To achieve this purpose, the project has three main project strategic outcomes: 1) *The justice system is managed for more effective pre- trial arrangements, use of non-custodial sentencing and improved prisons*; 2) *Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime*; and 3) *Communities, police, courts and prisons use evidence to support policy and management of justice*. The key strategies to be implemented to support these outcomes are based on a partnership approach with RGC.

1.2 Structure of Six-monthly Progress Report

CCJAP has three thematic end-of-partnership outcomes and a management component. The three thematic outcomes have been broken-down into seven intermediate outcomes (Table 1).

Table 1 - Breakdown of end-of-partnership outcomes into intermediate outcomes

End-of- partnership outcomes	Intermediate outcomes
The justice system is managed for more effective pre- trial arrangements, use of non-custodial sentencing and improved prisons	1a. Community understands and begins to support non-custodial sentencing 1b. Courts and police pilot more effective pre-trial options and non-custodial sentencing 1c. Improved custody for prison detainees
Women, youth and children are safer and communities have less crime	2a. Community works better together to demand and deliver safety 2b. Police engage with community and respond to their safety needs 2c. Cambodians have greater awareness of the law, and their legal rights and responsibilities
Communities, police, courts and prisons use evidence to support policy and	3. Justice sector uses strengthened systems for evidence-based management

This report is structured to provide information related to progress against budget and annual plan as well as towards each intermediate outcome. During this reporting period, no activities under Component 1 and Component 3 were reported as these two components were phased out and funding for component 3 was removed, on the direction of the National Management Board (NMB) (other than capital works under Component 1). CCJAP redirected its support to thematic area 2 with a primary focus on supporting the Cambodian National Police (CNP) to develop its community policing initiative. This report, therefore, provides details relating to Component 2 and the capital works conducted under Component 1 only.

2.0 Progress of Project Implementation

The progress reported below is made partly against the third CCJAP annual work plan, covering the period from October 2015 to March 2016. The work plan was approved by the NMB in June 2015 and it should be noted that during this reporting period, CCJAP has ceased its support to the two thematic areas (thematic area 1: pre-trial detention options and prison management, and thematic area 3: evidence to support policy and management of justice). The focus remains only on thematic area 2 (Women and children are safer and communities have less crime) and has been further narrowed down to supporting crime prevention through the development of the CNP and its Department of Administrative Police Post Affairs (DAPPA) led community policing approach.

The goal of CCJAP is: *Prosperous, safe and secure communities in Cambodia.*

The purpose of CCJAP is: *Contribute to building safer communities and reducing overcrowding in prisons.*

2.1 End of Program Outcome 1: The Justice System is Managed for More Effective Pre-trial Arrangements, Use of Non-custodial Sentencing and Improved Prisons

2.1.1 Intermediate Outcome 1a: Community Understands and Begins to Support Non-custodial Sentencing

During this reporting period (October 2015 to March 2016), no activities were undertaken in this area (as noted above in 2.0)..

2.1.2 Intermediate Outcome 1b: Courts and Police Pilot More Effective Pre-trial Options and Non-custodial Sentencing

During this reporting period (October 2015 to March 2016), no activities were undertaken in this area (as noted above in 2.0).

2.1.3 Intermediate Outcome 1c: Improved Custody for Prison Detainees

Although CCJAP has not supported any direct capacity development activities to improve prison conditions for detainees under this component, the impact of CCJAP's capital works program in prisons (Capital work Phase I) includes the construction of buildings for juveniles and female prisoners in Oddor Meanchey and Pailin prisons and the construction of family visit and a lawyer room in Correctional Centre 1 (Capital Work Phase II), which all have the potential to contribute to the improvement of prison conditions for juvenile and female prisoners, as well as their human rights (Please see below the Table 2: List of Capital Work Phase II). All these capital work has been completed and put into operation.

Table 2 - List of Capital Work Phase II

No.	Location	Projects	Progress
1	Uddor Meanchey Prison	Accommodation building for juveniles and female prisoners	100%
2	Pailin Prison	Accommodation building for juveniles and female prisoners	100%
3	Correctional Centre 1	Family visit and lawyer room	100%
4	Kandal Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
5	Kandal Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
6	Kampong Chhnang Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
7	Kampong Chhnang Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
8	Battambang Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
9	Battambang Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
10	Kampong Thom Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
11	Siem Reap Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
12	Prey Veng Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
13	Prey Veng Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
14	Prey Veng Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
15	Prey Veng Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
16	Prey Veng Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
17	Prey Veng Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
18	Prey Veng Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%
19	Prey Veng Province	Administrative Police Post building	100%

During this reporting period, CCJAP conducted a rapid assessment to identify any impact from the CCJAP-funded prison infrastructure investment.:

2.2 End of Program Outcome 2: Women, Youth and Children are Safer and Communities have Less Crime

2.2.1 Intermediate Outcome 2a: Community Works Better Together to Demand and Deliver Safety

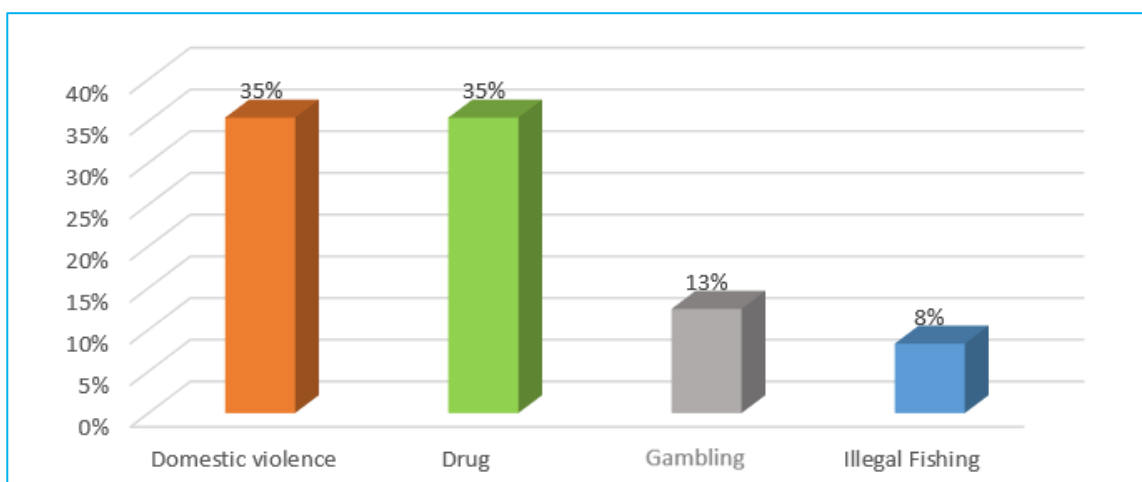
During this reporting period (October 2015 to March 2016), no activities were undertaken in this area (as noted above in 2.0).

2.2.2 Intermediate Outcome 2b: Police Engage with Community and Respond to their Safety Needs

CCJAP has continued its support to the CNP through the Department of Administrative Police Post Affairs (DAPPA) in terms of building on the progress achievement previously reported. CCJAP together with DAPPA have achieved the following progress through this reporting period:

- The conduct of 14 two-day trainings on community policing and the use of crime prevention tools to a total of 446 participants of which 37 were women (between 29th September to 13th November 2015). The trainings were organised at commune level to ensure the full participation of all members of police posts and the key stakeholders such as commune councillors, village chiefs, and other commune committees for women and children.
- Provided 26 commune maps and other tools to the police posts at 24 communes in partner provinces and two Sangkats in Phnom Penh to enable them to use for the development of their crime prevention action plan. The tools allow the police posts to work to better manage and record crime and community safety data, analyse trends, and develop action plan to prevent crime within their area of responsibility.
- Provided support to the targeted police posts to work closely with their commune councils to conduct 39 separate community consultations on crime and safety issues within their communes. A total of 1,453 people of which 373 were women were able to join events across 24-targeted communes and two Sangkats. Issues raised by communities during the forums strongly identified that gender-based violence (GBV) and drug abuse were the most concerning issues facing their communities (see Figure 1). Information and comments by the communities during the forums allowed the police posts to formulate police/community crime prevention action plans that used the tools provided during the training session. These activities were run from 10th November to 23rd December 2015.

Figure 1 - Priorities in the Police Posts' Action Plan



- Support the police posts to collaborate with their commune councils to organise community safety awareness at 58 separate villages across 24 communes and two Sangkats. A total of 3,468 people of which 1,437 were women attended the awareness fora. The conduct of awareness raising by the

commune police posts was based on the priorities defined in their crime prevention action plans which mainly focused on domestic violence and the prevention of drug abuse. These activities were implemented from December 2015 to February 2016.

- Support during the implementation phase was also provided at the provincial and district levels to strengthen the capacities of police in mentoring and monitoring and evaluation. Staff from the provincial offices of DAPPA joined with CCJAP provincial advisers as they conducted monitoring exercises along with on-the-job training (follow up training) on the proper use of crime prevention tools to police posts at target communes and Sangkats. The office of APPA's staff together with deputy police inspectors in charge of police posts conducted their field visits to all the target police posts to ensure the proper functioning of the instructed activities and to assess their performance.
- CCJAP provided support to deliver a three-day training of trainers (ToT), as part of CNP's expansion strategy on community policing. This support was in response to a request from the CNP to support the expansion of community policing and the use of crime prevention tools discussed at a conference of the General Commissariat of National Police on 13–15 January 2016. A total of 95 participants from 25 provincial and municipal police commissariats and selected district police inspectorates attended the training.
- CCJAP also responded to a request from the Phnom Penh Police, to organise community policing training on the use of crime prevention tools to members of police posts and Sangkat councils at eight other Sangkats in addition to the two CCJAP target Sangkats within the same Khan (equivalent to a district in province), Khan Posenchey. A total of 284 personnel attended the programs, of which 61 were women.

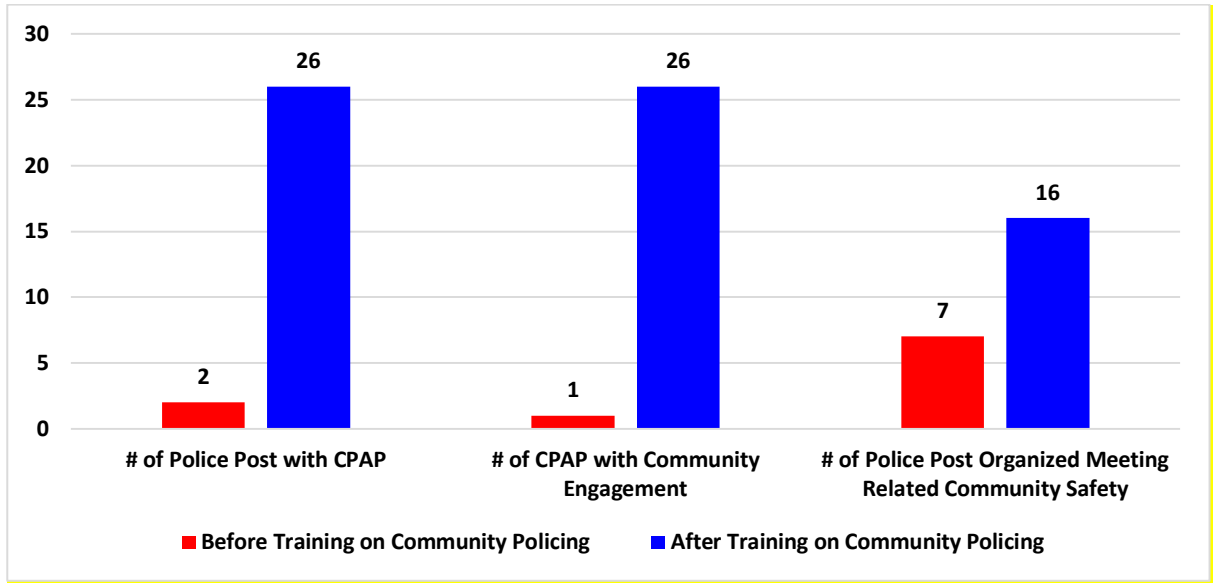
CCJAP also committed to support CNP and DAPPA to expand their initiative on the implementation of community policing in other non-CCJAP partner provinces by providing an additional 107 commune maps to be used by commune police posts as part of the use of the crime prevention tools.

2.2.3 Intermediate Outcome 2c: Cambodians have Greater Awareness of the Law, and their Legal Rights and Responsibilities

The police posts and commune councils at CCJAP target communes have improved their cooperation, relationships and have begun to work more effectively in terms of trying to address and respond to crime and safety issues with the significant involvement from communities. CCJAP has conducted a rapid survey on crime prevention practices and the development of crime prevention action plans in the 26 target pilot communes/sangkats during October-December 2015 in order to identify any changes made before and after CCJAP provided training on community policing tools. The results of the survey have shown positive signs of change in the way the police posts performed (see Figure 2):

- ☛ Before CCJAP provided training on community policing tools, only 2=two out of the 26 (8%) target police posts prepared crime prevention action plans. After the training, all 26 police posts have prepared and completed their three-month crime prevention action plans in place to guide their daily operation.
- ☛ Only one of the two police posts (before the training on community policing) had involved community members in the process of developing crime prevention action plans. After the training, all 26 police posts have involved 1,453 community members (of which 373 are women) in their crime prevention action planning processes.
- ☛ Likewise, police posts in the 26 target communes have become more active in dealing with crime prevention issues. This can be seen in the increase of the number of police post that are organising meetings related to community safety issues from seven (before) to 16 (after the training on community policing) police posts.

Figure 2 - Changes in Police Post Practice before and after Community Policing Training within the 26 Target Police Post Pilots



2.3 End of Program Outcome 3: Communities, Police, Courts and Prisons Use Evidence to Support Policy and the Management of Justice

2.3.1 Intermediate Outcome 3: Justice Sector uses Strengthened Systems for Evidence-based Management

During this reporting period (October 2015 to March 2016), no activities were undertaken in this area (as noted above in 2.0).

3.0 Management

During this reporting period CCJAP continued to manage the program towards a closure by June 30, 2016. Activities have been progressively scaled-back, staff have completed their inputs and have retired from the program, and final reporting and preparation for final NMB meetings have been scheduled.

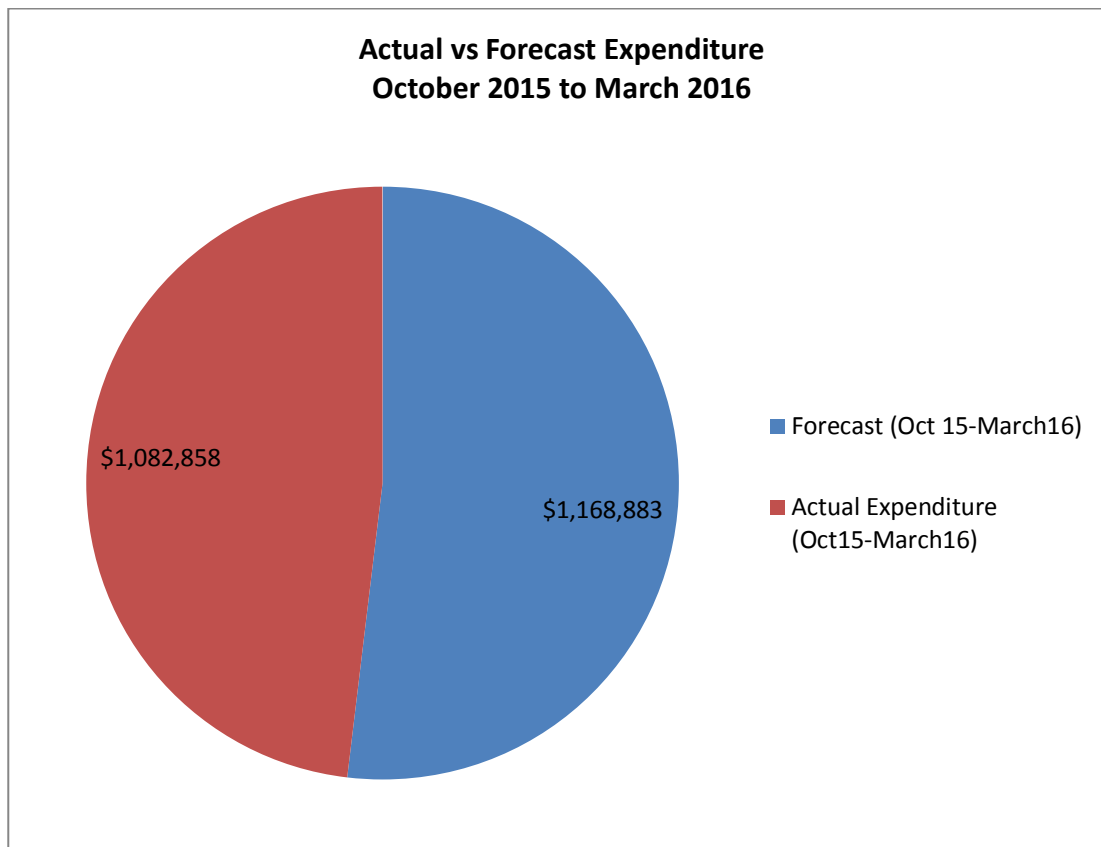
Three former CCJAP staff members who were retired from the program under provisions of the Labour law commenced legal action during the period. This legal action is being defended and the court has heard evidence from both sides and a final decision is pending. CCJAP has kept DFAT up to date on the progress of this action and is closely managing the risks associated with this issue.

3.1 Exit Strategy – Closure Plan

The exit strategy is being implemented in accordance with the approved plan and all key elements are on track to be completed prior to the 30 June 2016. In the period CCJAP continued to meet its planned exit milestones and liaised with the NMB chair to identify the final date and location for the concluding NMB meeting; collated and boxed all accountable documents for shipment to AECOM Australia for storage; identified and initiated final bill requests for all suppliers of services to CCJAP to ensure that all accounts are received and paid by the end of June 2016; identified, logged, and prepared all assets for handover; and initiated end of contract notifications for all CCJAP staff.

4.0 Budget and Expenditure

Figure 3 – Actual expenditure October 2015 – March 2016 against Forecast



Underspend for the period can be attributed to a few main items:

- Short Term Adviser Costs: Geoff Moyle's current M&E input was budgeted for Jan-Mar 16 and budgeted fees (A\$11,900) will move to the next period
- Adviser Support Costs: As per above. A\$5,500 will move to next period
- Activities: This is where most of the underspend occurred.
 - o KAP surveys budgeted at US\$28,000 were declined by the NMB and will now be incurred under CPI, so will not be funded under CCJAP.
 - o OCM2a activity expenditure (mapping) in March (US\$8,700) was delayed and so will move to next period invoicing.
 - o Some late expenditure had not yet been processed in our system for invoicing purposes.
- Reimbursable Operational Costs: Some of the budgeted figures had not been updated to reflect the phase down in resourcing (eg. Communications budget line).

5.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

During the reporting period, CCJAP focused on the monitoring of Community Policing Pilots that were implemented in 26 communes/sangkats of three provinces and the Capital including Kandal, Kratie, Prey Veng and Phnom Penh. CCJAP developed a simple tool for data collection based on the crime prevention action planning process in the 26-piloted communes/sangkats. Further, the CCJAP management for development results (MfDR) team worked closely with all advisors and project officers to collect data and information relating to the entire CCJAP phase IV activities in support of the preparation of the CCJAP activity completion report.

The CCJAP internal M&E systems applied to measure the impact of the community policing pilots in the 26 communes/sangkats have shown positive change in crime prevention practices (Please refer to heading **2.2.2** and **2.2.3** for detail information).

In addition, the MfDR team has also been working closely with CCJAP advisors to prepare data and information ready for CCJAP Activity Completion Report. Those consolidated data and information include:

- Progress against the results framework;
- Additional progress indicators against program logic;
- Output delivery report for both CCJAP and community policing pilots;
- CPCS project list, CPCS target communes and target communes community policing pilots;
- CCJAP training and workshop data;
- Capital works;
- Project assets;
- Narrative reports on the achievements by component i.e. improved prison condition; alternative sentencing; crime prevention and community safety; community policing pilots; evidence-based decision;

Lastly, as CCJAP draws to a close, preparations began for developing the project's completion report, including summaries and synthesis of monitoring data over the previous six months and entire duration of the current phase of CCJAP. The international short term M&E Adviser will undertake an input in April/May as part of this.

Appendix A

Actual Expenditure against Total Contract

Table 3 - Summary of CCJAP expenditure vs budget

As per Contract no. 64318 Amendment #1		Expenditure April 2013 – June 2015 (YEARS 1–3)				July 2015 – June 2016 (YEAR 4)				TOTAL EXPENDITURE AT PROJECT COMPLETION		Forecast variance from contract value at completion
BUDGET CATEGORY	Contract Budget	Actual Expenditure (Apr–Jun 2013)	Actual Expenditure (July 2013 – June 2014)	Actual Expenditure (July 2014 – June 2015)	TOTAL expenditure to 30 June 2015	Budget (July 2015 – June 2016)	Actual Expenditure (July 2015 – March 2016)	% of Budget spent	Remaining Budget	Total Actual to 31 March 2016	Remaining Budget to project completion	
MILESTONE CLAIMS	\$2,089,315	\$522,329	\$417,863	\$626,795	\$1,566,986	\$522,329	\$208,932	40%	\$313,397	\$1,775,918	\$313,397	
REIMBURSABLE COSTS												
Long-Term Adviser fees	\$2,653,534	\$162,562	\$788,697	\$852,701	\$1,803,961	\$628,874	\$486,365	77%	\$142,509	\$2,290,326	\$363,208	\$220,699
Short-Term Adviser fees	\$92,160	\$10,977	\$15,923	\$2,048	\$28,948	\$17,913	\$96	1%	\$17,817	\$29,044	\$63,116	\$45,299
Adviser support costs	\$164,588	\$12,907	\$33,289	\$58,031	\$104,227	\$55,024	\$27,690	50%	\$27,334	\$131,917	\$32,671	\$5,337
Activity costs	\$4,977,203	\$0	\$339,522	\$1,319,632	\$1,659,155	\$1,329,734	\$1,057,208	80%	\$272,526	\$2,716,363	\$2,260,840	\$1,988,314
Reimbursable set up costs	\$566,400	\$143,840	\$221,804	\$4,831	\$370,476					\$370,476	\$195,924	\$195,924
Reimbursable operational costs	\$1,456,800	\$28,683	\$263,237	\$257,248	\$549,168	\$181,992	\$124,101	68%	\$57,891	\$673,269	\$783,531	\$725,640
TOTAL	\$12,000,000	\$881,298	\$2,080,335	\$3,121,287	\$6,082,921	\$2,735,866	\$1,904,392	70%	\$831,474	\$7,987,313	\$4,012,687	\$3,181,214

Project began April 2013	
Project ends June 2016	39 months
Project time elapsed to end March 2016	36 months
Percentage through project	92.31%

Figure 4 - Contract Budget vs Actual Expenditure April 2013 – March 2016

