



United Nations



Kingdom of Cambodia

United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2006-2010



Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
Preamble	5
List of Abbreviations	6
1 Introduction to the Cambodian Development Situation & the UN Response	8
1.1 Current Development Trends and Challenges.....	8
1.2 UN response to the Cambodian development issues	13
2 Results Envisaged From the UNDAF	14
2.1 Good Governance and the promotion and protection of Human Rights	14
2.2 Agriculture and Rural Poverty	15
2.3 Capacity Building and Human Resource Development for the Social Sectors	16
2.4 The National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010)	17
3 Estimated Resource Requirements	18
4 Implementation.....	18
5 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	19
6 Annexes	20
6.1 Annex 1: Results Matrix.....	20
6.2 Annex 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	30
6.3 Annex 3: Monitoring & Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar	40
6.4 Annex 4: The “Rectangular Strategy” of the Government	42
6.5 Annex 5: List of References.....	43

Executive Summary

Following the first national elections in 1993, peace and stability have been progressively re-established throughout Cambodia and economic growth has averaged over 6 percent during the last decade. Cambodia has also opened new doors for regional and global trade opportunities with membership in ASEAN and WTO.

In contrast however, the establishment of democratic institutions functioning under the rule of law has been slow. Economic growth has been narrowly based and the poorest have seen little benefit.¹ Of particular concern are the chronic lack of investment in rural livelihoods, persistently high child mortality rates, the low levels of secondary education of girls, high cost or unavailability of energy, and the unsustainable exploitation of the country's natural resources.

In response to this situation and within the Royal Government of Cambodia's "Rectangular Strategy" the UN country team has identified areas of co-operation where the UN can collectively make a difference and add real value to development and poverty reduction in Cambodia. The UNDAF outlines the need for action in the following priority areas:

- **Good Governance and the promotion and protection of Human Rights:** Good Governance is rightly placed at the centre of the Government's "Rectangular Strategy"² since success in this area will impact on all others. Institutions that function with integrity, include citizens in decisions that affect their lives and work within the rule of law will be essential. This will ensure the delivery of public services to citizens, attract investment and the establishment of a positive environment to unleash Cambodian talent and entrepreneurship. Wider recognition of the fundamental need to apply and adhere to human rights principles, and implement the international treaties that Cambodia has accepted, will be required to improve governance.
- **Agriculture and rural poverty:** With the majority of the poor living in rural areas and relying on agriculture for both income and food, invigorating rural agriculture and related activities, and ensuring the sustainable use and management of Cambodia's natural resources, is at the heart of the well-being of the majority of the population.
- **Capacity building and human resources development for the social sectors:** To allow Cambodians to take charge of their own futures, quality health and education systems will be required. Special focus needs to be placed on reaching and empowering vulnerable groups and promoting gender equity.
- **Development of the National Strategic Development Plan:** To help direct and coordinate action on the first three priority areas and as a core strategy of this UNDAF, the UN country team will support, with other partners, the Government's design and implementation of one National Strategic Development Plan for the five year period 2006-2010.

¹ UNDP, *The Macroeconomics of Poverty Reduction in Cambodia*, 2004, p. 14.

² The "Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency" has been developed by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) for the third legislature of the National Assembly and presented at the first Cabinet meeting on 16 July 2004.

Preamble

The United Nations country team in Cambodia is committed to support the efforts of the Royal Government and the people of Cambodia to improve the life of all citizens, especially those most excluded and vulnerable.

We shall work closely with the Government and all development partners for the achievement of the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals, and to support governance reforms and the realization of human rights.

In pursuing these goals, we will ensure the transparent and accountable use of the resources made available to us for this purpose.

Our collective endeavour is to assist the people of Cambodia to build a just and fair society and to achieve social progress and better standards of living for all Cambodians.


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UN Resident Coordinator

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World Bank


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Keat Chhon
First Vice-Chairman
Council for the Development of Cambodia
Royal Government of Cambodia

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBRD	Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDHS	Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey
CMDG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goal
CNCC	Cambodian National Council for Children
CPP	Cambodian People Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EFA	Education for All
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
ESSP	Education Sector Support Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FUNCINPEC	United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IFAPER	Integrated Fiduciary Assessment and Public Expenditure Review
ILO	International Labour Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFA	Multi-Fibre Arrangement
MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSALVY	Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoYES	Ministry of Youth, Education and Sport
MLM	Ministry of Land Management
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MTR	Mid-term Review
NAA	National Aids Authority
NCDM	National Committee on Disaster Management
NCHADS	National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SNEC	Supreme National Economic Council
SRP	Sam Rainsy Party
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Framework
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	UN Volunteers
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

1 Introduction to the Cambodian Development Situation & the UN Response

1.1 Current Development Trends and Challenges

A. Development Context

Cambodia is at a cross-road in its development as it moves away from a post-conflict situation towards a more stable development paradigm. Several decades of isolation and conflict devastated much of Cambodia's physical, social and human capital. Much has been achieved since the signing of the 1991 Paris Peace Accords and Cambodia has made important progress in ensuring peace and security, rebuilding institutions, establishing a stable macroeconomic environment, and a liberal investment climate. Notwithstanding these achievements, the development agenda remains daunting. Poverty rates remain very high — with 35 percent of the population subsisting below the poverty line, and some 15 percent in extreme poverty — and inequality is increasing. Economic growth remains narrowly based, and has not led yet to reduction in poverty.

With peace and macroeconomic stability more firmly entrenched the country has the opportunity to make far-reaching reforms to achieve sustained socio-economic development. Within this context, it augurs well that the government has recently developed the "Rectangular Strategy", a tool to implement its political platform and to meet the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs). The Rectangular Strategy articulates four key operational priorities, 1) improved agricultural investment, 2) continued rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure, 3) private sector growth and employment development and; 4) capacity building and human resource development. Good governance forms the centre of the strategy as the single most important prerequisite to sustainable development (see Annex 4, p. 42).

B. Economic Growth

Cambodia's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by an average of 6 percent over the past decade. The industrial sector was the main engine of growth, with garment manufactures forming 85 percent of Cambodia's exports. Tourism has begun to contribute to growth, while agriculture has grown only modestly, lagging behind population growth. There are concerns of a slowdown in growth in 2005 following the phasing-out of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) at the end of 2004.

New sources of growth must be tapped to achieve the 6-7 percent GDP growth target projected in the Rectangular Strategy. While 90 percent of the poor live in rural areas, agricultural production remains far below potential due to low investment and constrained access for the poor to arable land and markets.

The new Government has moved quickly to address some of these issues, particularly reducing the costs associated with import and export procedures, company registration, and in ratifying Cambodia's accession to the World Trade Organization. While benefits from the latter are expected to be wide ranging – with more than 40 pieces of legislation relating to improvement of commercial transactions to be adopted over the coming years – strong effort will need to be placed on dealing with possible negative consequences and on the proper implementation of the legislation if the benefits are to materialize.

C. Poverty

There is consensus that around 35-40 percent of the population have expenditure levels below the income poverty line, with 15-20 percent in extreme poverty. Poverty in Cambodia is overwhelmingly rural. Factors aggravating Cambodia's poverty include the very limited sources of growth, with few if any linkages to the domestic economy, the poor quality of and lack of access to social services, landlessness, environmental degradation, and a lack of genuine participatory processes engaging the poor in the decisions that shape and affect their lives.

Progress in reducing the non-income dimensions to poverty has been mixed. There has been considerable movement toward attainment of universal primary education, with the net primary school enrolment rate increasing from 76 percent in 1997 to 91 percent in 2003. The quality and affordability of education has also improved, but further progress is needed. There remains significant gender inequality in education, with only 16 percent of girls currently enrolled in lower secondary school and suffering higher drop-out rates. Health measures are of concern, with child mortality estimated to be 115 per 1,000 live births and a maternal mortality rate of 437 per 100,000 live births. Around 85 percent of babies are delivered at home and skilled personnel attend less than one third of all births. While an unmet demand for family planning services remains, progress has been made and population growth has decreased over the last six years from 2.5 percent in 1998 to 1.81 percent in 2004. Although Cambodia has the highest HIV/AIDS infection rate in Asia, it has made progress, with the adult prevalence rate declining from 3 percent in 1997 to 1.9 percent in 2003.

Widespread illicit drug use amongst youth and people in labour-intensive activities – including agriculture - has emerged in recent years. Such illicit drug use is forcing a rapidly increasing number of people into poverty. The lack of community-based drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation services in the country means that drug addicts and their families are challenged by increased and chronic diversion of already limited family resources to finance the purchase of illicit substances.

Poverty increases with household size and number of children. It is highest when the household head is engaged in agriculture. While households with women heads are not significantly poorer than others, they are often more vulnerable, having less land and thus rely more on risky coping strategies, such as selling assets, or taking children out of school and sending them to work. Education and health also play important roles in poverty. Poverty rates are significantly lower when the household head has secondary, technical, or higher education. Likewise, high out-of-pocket health costs are a major cause of indebtedness and loss of land.

D. Progress in Achieving the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

While Cambodia has made some progress towards achieving the CMDGs, attaining a number of the targets will be difficult and will need a more concerted effort by all. The country is likely to meet the CMDG target for universal primary education, however, meeting the targets for secondary education (including female secondary school enrolment) seems unlikely. While some progress has been made toward achieving health-related goals, at current rates the increases are probably not sufficient to meet the CMDGs. The CMDG target of reducing HIV prevalence rates by 2015 should be achieved although HIV transmission patterns are shifting, with most new infections occurring among married women and their children. Furthermore increasing youth risk behaviour, and illicit drug use amongst youth

and people in labour-intensive activities could act as a new potential driver of HIV Transmission.

Meeting the CMDG target of halving the population in poverty by 2015 will require considerably faster economic growth and a more pro-poor orientation to that growth. A number of governance reforms to create an enabling environment for poverty reduction will also be essential.

E. Political Environment

Following the Paris Peace Agreements of October 1991 and multi-party elections in July 1993 a new Constitution was adopted, which envisaged the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) as a multiparty liberal democracy under a constitutional monarchy. The new Constitution explicitly incorporated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international human rights treaties to which Cambodia is party.

Three main political parties have since dominated Cambodian politics: The Cambodian People's Party (CPP), the United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) and, the Sam Rainsy Party (SRP). Since the first mandate of the National Assembly (NA), three nation-wide elections have been organized, including the elections for the NA in July 1998 and in July 2003, and the first commune elections in February 2002.

A new coalition government was established on 15 July 2004 following almost a year of political deadlock. The commune elections of 2002 were an important step in a comprehensive program of political, administrative and financial decentralization. There is also increasing participation of civil society and NGO groups and a relatively underdeveloped media is beginning to exercise its function. However, civil society organizations and Cambodian citizens continue to face significant challenges, for example in accessing information, establishing dialogue and developing participatory processes. The Government's capacity to engage in policy dialogue with civil society is growing, but participatory mechanisms have yet to be regularised and mainstreamed into policy development, public planning or monitoring processes.

The coronation of HRH King Norodom Sihamoni in October 2004 is further testament to the growing stability of the nation. The smooth transition of the Monarchy has provided a fresh voice to promote values, moral authority and national traditions.

F. Governance and Human Rights

Few institutions³ in Cambodia were functioning when the Government began its first mandate in 1993. Although important progress has been made in rebuilding institutions, the country operates far below its economic and social potential due primarily to weak governance⁴. Key areas that require urgent attention include: corruption; the legal and judicial system; public financial management; and public administration. A strong start has already been made in decentralization and local governance.

The Constitution of Cambodia has incorporated the six international human rights treaties to which Cambodia is party. However implementation has been slow. In the administration of justice, issues of neutrality and independence, impunity, access to justice and legal aid for

³ Institutions are the formal and informal set of laws, systems, and procedures, organizations, rules, and codes that shape behavior.

⁴ Governance is defined as "the system of values, policies and institutions by which a society manages its economic, political and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society and private sector" (UNDP *Governance for sustainable human development*, 1997).

the poor are still a concern. Access to information held by public authorities remains extremely limited, including access to laws and executive regulations.

Reforming the justice system and upholding the integrity of the courts is key to ensuring the rule of law, in empowering the poor, providing effective guarantees to private investors and ensuring impartial dispute resolution. Other issues include judicial corruption, executive interference, the need for reform of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, the small number of trained judges and lawyers, the low budget allocated to the judiciary and budget disbursement.

Weak institutions and limited mechanisms of accountability contribute to high levels of corruption seriously constraining economic growth, private sector development, poverty reduction, and the development of the rule of law. A recent study of the country's competitiveness identified corruption as the single most important constraint faced by the private sector in doing business in Cambodia⁵. The November 2004 report by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia highlights the negative impact of present land concession policies and practices on rural livelihoods and human rights.⁶

The Government sees further decentralization⁷ as crucial to enabling a local voice in governance and improving public service delivery. While the holding of commune elections was an important first step, further effort is needed to expand opportunities for citizens to influence and participate in governance. Currently the commune councils control very limited resources severely limiting their options to improve services or facilities. An effort is currently being made to develop a comprehensive vision and framework for decentralization and de-concentration.

G. Gender Situation⁸

Cambodia has among the lowest levels of gender equity in Asia as measured by the gender development index (0.427) and the gender empowerment index (0.283)⁹. Social attitudes and tradition deem women to be of lower status. The consequences are manifested in the significant gender inequities in access to education and levels of female literacy, higher rates of girl child labour, gender inequities in access to public services, and low representation of women in decision-making positions. Poverty is also greater among Cambodian women than men across all economic groups.¹⁰

Women make significant contributions to the national economy and the incomes and well-being of their households. Women comprise 54 percent of the skilled agriculture and fisheries workers, and a substantial number of rural households receive regular income transfers from the almost 300,000 young women employed in the garment sector. Apart from of agriculture and garments, women are primarily self-employed in small, informal enterprises and comprise 49 percent of self-employed retail traders. Lack of access to, or

⁵ World Bank, *Cambodia: Seizing the Global Opportunity: Investment Climate Assessment and Reform Strategy*, 2004

⁶ OHCHR, *Land Concessions for Economic purposes in Cambodia: A Human Rights Perspective*, November 2004

⁷ *Decentralization* refers to the transfer of governmental powers, mandates and resources from central government to sub-national authorities. *Deconcentration* refers to assignment of central administration to a lower level of administration.

⁸ See *A Fair Share for Women: Cambodia Gender Assessment*, ADB, DFID, UNIFEM, UNDP, and the World Bank, 2004.

⁹ UNDP, *Human Development Report*, 2003.

¹⁰ MoP, *Cambodia Human Development Report (CHDR)*, 2000

control over, productive resources and services including credit, land and land titles, agricultural inputs and extension services are critical gender issues.

Although progress is being made in responding to gender inequities in social sectors, serious gaps remain. The female child labour rate of 50 percent in the 14-17 age group is considerably higher than the male child labour rate of 36 percent. Cambodia's maternal mortality rate remains one of the highest in the region, suggesting the need for increased attention to reproductive health and improved access to both health information and services.

Women are under-represented in both elected and appointed positions as well as in mid to high levels of the civil service. Only 8.5 percent of the commune councillors and 12.2 percent of National Assembly members are women. General weaknesses in the judicial system together with their low social status leave women with little legal protection. As a result women are highly vulnerable to trafficking, domestic violence and rape. The legal standing of women in property disputes is also unequal. While some progress in formulating policies promoting gender equality has been achieved, mainstreaming gender is a serious challenge, and the political will to implement such policies remains weak.

H. Private Sector¹¹

The private sector in Cambodia is dominated by the informal sector, which accounts for over 80 percent of GDP and close to 90 percent of employment. Much informal sector activity is concentrated in agriculture. The informal industrial sector accounts for almost half of total industrial output and supplies mainly the domestic market. Some 7,000 registered private enterprises constitute the formal private sector which is narrowly focused on garments and tourism. Foreign direct investment drives the formal private sector which is the main source of exports. However since the late 1990's FDI has been declining due to: (i) weak governance including an underdeveloped legal framework and an ineffective regulatory regime, excessive red tape, and widespread corruption; (ii) a lack of access to, and the high cost of, institutional finance; (iii) high costs and a lack of infrastructure services such as transport and energy; (iv) limited technical and managerial skills and; (v) limited access to land, information and competitive markets.

In joining the WTO and through efforts to enhance sub-regional trade, the Government recognizes the need to accelerate legal and judicial reforms and clarify market rules for the private sector. Equal effort is needed to ensure that negative consequences will be addressed and laws will be enforced. Developing a strong, independent private sector can also strengthen governance, as the private sector's demands for transparency and impartial arbitration can catalyze reforms.

I. Environment and Natural Resources¹²

Cambodia's people depend heavily on agriculture, fisheries, and natural resources and its unique eco-system centred on the Tonle Sap Basin. Yet environmental management is weak and the legal framework is inadequate. Information and guidelines to regulate crucial issues such as allowable forestry cut, fish yields, and groundwater resources are lacking and/or not enforced. Poor stakeholder participation also weakens community-based management. The roles and responsibilities of the environmental agencies at various levels need to be clarified. Management capacities are particularly weak at provincial level and crucial environmental management decisions are made at the national level. The land management also remains a critical issue.

¹¹ See ADB, *Private Sector Assessment and Development Strategy*, 2004, and the World Bank *Cambodia: Seizing the Global Opportunity: Investment Climate Assessment and Reform Strategy*, 2004.

¹² See ADB, *Environmental Assessment for Cambodia 2004*, and the World Bank, *Cambodia Environment Monitor*, 2003.

The Government's listing of key environmental challenges include: (i) decreasing forest cover, which reduces biodiversity, increases erosion, accelerates river siltation, and worsens flooding; (ii) untreated wastewater; (iii) unsustainable irrigation; (iv) degradation of inland fisheries and coastal resources; and (v) poor protection of biodiversity and protected areas.

Over 20 percent of the income of poor households is sourced from common access resources, mainly fisheries and forestry, which serve as a "safety net" when other sources fail. Efforts to formalize community access rights to fisheries and forests are in their infancy. Although private forest concessions that were environmentally unsound or economically unviable have been cancelled, illegal logging remains prevalent. The government has freed many private fishing concessions in the Tonle Sap to community groups for management, an important step in enhancing the access of the poor to natural resources but further strengthening of the regulatory framework and local capacity to ensure that communities can enjoy the benefits of sustainable fisheries is required.

1.2 UN response to the Cambodian development issues

The UNDAF for 2006-2010 represents the UN response to national priorities as identified by the Government in its Rectangular Strategy. Progress will be measured by the indicators of the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals and other relevant governance and human rights indicators. The UNDAF draws from a common analysis of development issues that was made with the World Bank, ADB and DFID.¹³ The partnership with these three development organizations on analysis and programming will be carried through during the UNDAF's implementation.

The preparation of the UNDAF has combined intensive intra-agency consultations with the Government, civil society, the private sector and donors. This framework holds *freedom from fear* and *freedom from want* as the highest aspirations of human beings and recognizes the inextricable link between development and human rights. This entails a focus both on the *outcomes* of our development programming as well as the *processes* to achieve and sustain those outcomes.

Gender is mainstreamed in each of these areas in order to ensure that disparities are addressed in both the social and economic sectors. All interventions will consider the role of women in that domain and programmes will consequently be designed to be gender-responsive.

The UNDAF has four areas of intervention where the UN can collectively make a difference and add value for the achievement of the CMDGs. These priority areas are related directly to the Rectangular Strategy and are described in the chapter that follows.

¹³ The UNCT agreed in March 2004 that given the quite substantive analytical work already reflected in several national planning documents, a separate UN exercise for the preparation of a CCA would not be needed. Thus, the analysis of World Bank, Asian Development Bank, DFID and UNCT have been utilized for the UNDAF.

2 Results Envisaged From the UNDAF

2.1 Good Governance and the promotion and protection of Human Rights

The Cambodian Government has identified good governance as the most important pre-condition for sustainable socio-economic development and social justice.

In partnership with the Government and other stakeholders, the envisaged UNDAF outcome on governance and human rights will be achieving significant progress towards:

- effective participation of citizens in the conduct of public activities and decisions that affect their lives;
- accountability and integrity of Government in public decision making and policy implementation; and,
- effective and responsive state institutions working in a transparent fashion.

This UNDAF outcome will be supported by promoting the realization of human rights and the meeting of CMDGs targets set for 2010. Some issues such as corruption and the rule of law are daunting and supporting national initiatives to address them will be essential. The UNCT is particularly well placed to do this with its neutral and impartial position. Likewise, the UNCT enjoys a level of trust and confidence that allows it to share experience from other locations and to provide a safe platform to address governance issues. During the period of the UNDAF, the UNCT will support those domains identified as priority action areas. These will include increased compliance with the international human rights treaties which Cambodia has acceded to.

Expected results of action by the UNCT are summarized below:

Expected outcomes	Planned outputs
1. Increased participation of civil society and citizens in decision-making for the development, implementation and monitoring of public policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government assisted in improving and implementing laws on public demonstration and freedoms of association and assembly ▪ Strengthened community participation in local development activities ▪ Strengthened capacity of civil society ▪ Enhanced capacities of workers' and employers' associations. ▪ Improved enabling environment and strengthened management capacity for free and fair elections
2. Improved public access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of a law on freedom of information ▪ Provision of support to news services ▪ Dissemination of laws and judicial information ▪ Information made publicly accessible on budget, public expenditure, audit results and procurement contracts.

3. Effective, independent and impartial justice system set up and equal access increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support provided for the development of Legal aid and legal literacy programmes ▪ Juvenile justice system established and functioning ▪ Completion of essential codes and laws ▪ Legal institutions for dispute resolution created ▪ Independent commissions to investigate cases of serious violations of human rights established
4. Corruption significantly reduced to ensure integrity and transparency in government management of public resources and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened oversight functions of elected bodies ▪ Advocacy for the accession to the UN convention against corruption and adoption of a law consistent with it ▪ Strengthened government programmes on enforcement, preventions and mobilization of the public
5. Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the public administration to deliver basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RGC supported in meeting the obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights ▪ Phased civil service remuneration plan developed, including a strategy to phase out donor-funded salary supplements and redirect them in support of pay reforms and redeployment of staff in support of a more effective delivery of public services ▪ Defined Roles and functions of sub-national government bodies in delivery of public services ▪ Fiscal decentralization strategy developed ▪ Enhanced decentralized planning

2.2 Agriculture and Rural Poverty

The first segment of the Rectangular Strategy addresses the “enhancement of the agricultural sector” and covers the following areas: (i) improved productivity and diversification of agriculture; (ii) land reform and clearing of mines; (iii) fisheries reform and (iv) forestry reform. Giving priority to agriculture is strongly supported by the UNCT since success in this sector will go a long way toward reducing poverty and hunger, and boosting prosperity.

Approximately 85 percent of the population is living in rural areas, relying on one crop of rice per year, fish and other aquatic resources, and a range of forest products for survival. In this situation, access and use of land and natural resources is critical. Who benefits from such access determines who is well off and who is poor. How the natural resources are used determines whether the environment will continue to flourish or if it will degrade into wasteland.

With population growth, increasing access to most parts of the country, and cases of land grabbing, pressures continue to mount on Cambodia’s land and natural resources. Chronic food insecurity affects subsistence farmers, landless or marginal farmers and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and women. Frequent but unpredictable floods and droughts exacerbate the situation.

Hence, the effective implementation of land, forest and fisheries reforms are essential to alleviate poverty in Cambodia. This should be pursued through sustainable resource management. The UNDAF targets the following results:

Expected Outcomes	Planned Outputs
1. Increased resources are mobilized and improving productivity and diversification of agriculture in line with cohesive national programmes for agriculture and rural poverty alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic plans for agriculture and rural poverty in place following sustainable development principles and commitments ▪ Partnerships in place to implement national policies and programmes
2. Increased and equitable access to and utilization of land, natural resources, markets, and related services to enhance livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened capacity to enforce international conventions (environment, human rights, labour, indigenous peoples) and national legislation and regulation related to land and natural resources ▪ Improved rural infrastructure ▪ Strengthened processes in mine action with emphasis on making land available to the rural poor men and women ▪ Improved access to financial and capital assets markets, and business services for the rural poor men and women ▪ Enhanced management capacity of government and empowerment of local communities in sustainable use of natural resources and in environmental protection
3. The rural poor and vulnerable using their enhanced skills, abilities and rights to increase productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced capacity and skills of men and women to increase agriculture productivity ▪ Lower cost & environmentally friendly technology for energy production, agro-processing and integrated farming systems in place
4. Enhanced resilience to shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency preparedness and response plan in place ▪ Enhanced capacity to manage risks and respond to natural and man-made shocks

2.3 Capacity Building and Human Resource Development for the Social Sectors

Within the Rectangular Strategy a further priority area is “capacity building and human resource development”. Sub-components in this segment reflect important social sector concerns including the quality of education, improving health services, fostering gender equity and implementing the population policy. The UNCT believes that these are essential elements for progress towards the CMDGs and the realization of human rights. The UNCT will provide its fullest support to related national programmes and initiatives.

Social sector issues are seen as an area of comparative advantage for the UN system, given the mandates of the various agencies, and their unique capacity both to engage in national policy dialogue and to provide concrete support to initiatives at all levels. Given this opportunity, capacity building and human resource development for the social sectors was selected as a key area of UN cooperation for 2006-2010. The envisaged UNDAF outcome by 2010 is improved health, nutrition and education status, and gender equity with emphasis on the rural poor and vulnerable groups. Implementation of this component underpins the other priority sectors of the UNDAF of good governance/human rights and agriculture/poverty reduction.

In line with the above, the following results are identified within the UNDAF:

Expected Outcomes	Planned Outputs
1. Increased equitable access to and utilization of quality social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased access to and quality of basic nine-year education ▪ Increased access and quality of services/interventions regarding nutrition, reproductive, sexual, maternal, and child health ▪ Strengthened multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS ▪ Enhanced gender responsiveness of social service institutions and providers ▪ Strengthened multisectoral response to the abuse of drugs
2. Increased awareness and empowerment of the population, particularly women, children and youth, to claim their rights to social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased awareness of education, health and reproductive rights and of available services ▪ Increased awareness of government and community leaders and of social service providers of their role and responsibilities in the realization of the community's rights
3. Significant reduction in all forms of violence against and trafficking of women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity for prevention of violence, including human trafficking, an improved legal framework and effective law enforcement

2.4 The National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010)

The Prime Minister of Cambodia has clearly endorsed the need for a single national development plan for 2006-2010. This effort would merge the earlier SEDP and NPRS processes and be guided by the Rectangular Strategy to reach the CMDGs.

The preparation and implementation of this next development plan offers a unique opportunity for the UNCT. The UNDAF has therefore identified support to this planning process as the fourth and final priority area of the UNDAF. A quality national plan that is inclusive of the widest possible inputs will enhance chances of success in the other three priorities of the UNDAF.

The UNCT will work to ensure that the RGC has the capacity to own and lead the process. The UNCT will also be a part of efforts to ensure that donors' contributions are coordinated to effectively address the country's priorities. The UN system will provide support to ensure that the plan is aligned to achieve the CMDGs and to fulfil Cambodia's international human rights obligations.

Expected results to which the UNCT will contribute are as follows:

Expected Outcomes	Planned Outputs
A coherent and participatory process to transform the Rectangular Strategy into a National Development Plan 2006-2010 that reflects Cambodia's international commitments and established national policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholders consultations at national and regional levels ▪ Consensus and trust building ▪ Good practices from other countries shared ▪ Communications strategy implemented ▪ Gender is mainstreamed in the Plan
Effective implementation of the national development plan through appropriate resource disbursement (national and international), good coordination and inclusive participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation mechanisms established and used ▪ Public sharing of information on the implementation and results ▪ Donor/Government consultations supported ▪ Resources allocated based on priorities and performance.

National Plan effectively monitored with focus on CMDG progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened national capacity for quality data collection, management and monitoring of progress.
Effective coordination of partner actions focusing on impact and cohesion of all inputs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective support to sectoral TWGs (including joint programming) and overall aid coordination mechanism

3 Estimated Resource Requirements

The total resources to be mobilized in support of UNDAF strategies during the five-year period 2006-2010 are estimated to be over US\$ 400 million¹⁴. About 22 percent of the total will be spent within the focus area of Good Governance and Human Rights, 27 percent on Agriculture and Rural Poverty, 47 percent on Human Resource Development and 4 percent to support the National Development Plan, including aid coordination. This distribution reflects national development needs and aligns United Nations cooperation with overall development assistance.

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations System for its contribution to the achievement of each expected UNDAF Outcome are presented in the annexed Results Matrix. These contributions include (i) the financial allocations by each participating United Nations organization, also known as "regular" resources; and (ii) resources that organizations expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle in addition to their direct resources, also known as "other" resources. All figures should be considered as indicative.

It should also be noted that resource commitments are made not through the UNDAF, but rather through subsequent programme and/or project documents.

4 Implementation

The UNDAF will be the guiding framework for UN activities in the country. Flowing from the UNDAF will be Government-approved country cooperation programmes with the various UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies. Explicit links with the UNDAF outcomes will be drawn in each of these programme and project documents detailing their contribution to the overall UNDAF.

In implementing the UNDAF, the UN country team will focus on achieving results within given time frames. International practices for competitive procurement of goods and services will be followed to ensure maximum value for money. An active UN website will ensure public availability of documentation related to work under the UNDAF.

The UN development activities are part of a comprehensive effort by many international donors to support national priorities. Accordingly, a crucial role in the effective implementation of UNDAF will be active UN participation in the Government/Donor Technical Working Groups (TWG). These essential coordination mechanisms are tasked with developing and agreeing on strategies for the development of the sector and securing the financial resources needed to implement agreed action plans¹⁵.

¹⁴ This does not include resources mobilized by ILO, UNIDO, and the World Bank.

¹⁵ RGC's Proposal on Restructuring the working groups, 30 April 2004

5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Provisions for monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF is a living document that is not cast in stone. It will adapt and respond to changes in the economic, political and social situation. Adjustments will be made based on lessons learned in implementation. The UNCT will annually monitor and evaluate the progress toward expected results, as set out in the UNDAF results-matrix. An UNDAF mid-term review will be conducted in 2008 to evaluate the achievements and for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that the UNDAF remains focused on national priorities. This joint UN evaluation will include key national counterparts, donors and other development partners and will contribute to government's progress assessment towards achieving the CMDGs.

Additionally and within sectors and programmes, periodic monitoring will assess the management and efficiency of collaboration. Effective inter-agency collaboration will be included in all agency workplans and reviews. The UNDAF M&E mechanisms will be aligned wherever possible with the national monitoring processes and those of other donors. The common analysis and design efforts with WB, ADB and DFID will be carried through during the lives of the respective programmes with common monitoring and evaluation efforts wherever possible. In particular six monthly joint monitoring meeting will be held with the government and the WB, ADB and DFID.

The UN system continues to strengthen national M&E capacities by providing technical assistance in data collection, storage and analysis of the implementation of the one national plan (2006-2010) and the CMDGs. The UNDAF M&E mechanisms will utilize CAMInfo as the national system to monitor CMDGs and other international and national frameworks. A taskforce comprising line ministries, UN and donors will continue to oversee the database development process and to provide support to the National Institute of Statistics.

6 Annexes

6.1 Annex 1: Results Matrix¹⁶

National Priorities or goals: Good Governance and promotion/protection of Human Rights			
UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2010, achieve significant progress towards effective participation of citizens, accountability and integrity of government in public decision making and policy implementation for the full realization of human rights and meeting the CMDGs.			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Primary Partners	Resource mobilization targets (RR-Regular Resources OR- Other Resources)
1. Increased participation of civil society and citizens in decision making for the development, implementation and monitoring of public policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government assisted in improving and implementing laws on public demonstration and freedom of association in accordance with international standards (OHCHR, ILO, UNIDO) ▪ Strengthened community participation in the planning, management and implementation of local development activities, especially in the management of natural resources (UNDP,FAO, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNIDO, WB) 	Government, Parliament, Senate, Media, NGOs	UNDP : \$ 2,000,000 (RR) \$ 14,000,000 (OR) UNFPA: \$500,000(RR) UNESCO: \$200,000 (RR) \$400,000 (OR) OHCHR: \$15,000 (OR) FAO: \$ 100,000 (RR)

¹⁶ UNV contribution to the present UNDAF is mainly cross-cutting and it is difficult to identify it in relation to the below mentioned specific outcomes. Apart from its responsibilities and funding related to some small scale activities, UN volunteers are currently deployed in the following UN agencies: FAO, UN dispensary, UNAIDS, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF. The total resources to be mobilized by UNV for the overall UNDAF are estimated around \$ 3,000,000.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened capacity of civil society through civic education and engagement with Parliament, local representative bodies and state actors (UNDP, UNESCO, WB) ▪ Capacities of workers' and employer associations are strengthened (ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO) ▪ Improved enabling environment and strengthened management capacity for free and fair elections at national and local levels (UNDP) 		
2. Improved public access to information related to (i) management of public resources (ii) judicial decisions and laws (iii) rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion and advocacy for a law on freedom of information (OHCHR, ILO, UNESCO) ▪ Support to independent quality news coverage and public news services provided (UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR) ▪ Laws and judicial information disseminated (ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, WB) ▪ Information on budget allocations, public expenditure, audit results and procurement contracts publicly accessible (UNDP, OHCHR, WB) 	Government, NGOs, Media	UNDP: \$ 100,000 (RR) UNESCO: \$ 80,000 (RR) \$ 120,000 (OR) OHCHR: \$28,400 (OR)
3. Effective, independent and impartial justice system set up and equal access increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal aid and legal literacy programmes in place (OHCHR, UNDP) ▪ Juvenile justice system established and functioning (UNICEF) 	Government (MoJ, CNCC), NGOs	UNICEF: \$ 2,500,000 (OR) UNDP: \$ 1,500,000 (RR) OHCHR: \$44,000 (OR)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National capacity in place to complete and review essential codes and laws to be in accordance with international standards (UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF, WB) ▪ Strengthened interface between the judicial system, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and community justice through legal recognition and institutionalization of informal justice systems (ILO, UNDP, WB) ▪ Independent commissions to investigate serious violation of human rights established (UNODC, ILO, OHCHR) 		
<p>4. Corruption significantly reduced to ensure integrity and transparency in government management of public resources and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened oversight functions of parliament and local representative bodies (UNDP, OHCHR, WB) ▪ Advocacy programmes developed and implemented for accession to the UN convention against corruption (OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC) ▪ Advocacy programmes developed and implemented for the adoption and implementation of a national anti-corruption law in accordance to the UN convention against corruption (OHCHR, UNODC, UNDP) ▪ Government supported on implementation of their anti-corruption strategy as it relates to enforcement, prevention and mobilization of the public (UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, WB) 	<p>Government, NGOs, Media</p>	<p>UNDP: 2,500,000 (RR&OR) OHCHR: \$38,500 (OR)</p>

<p>5. Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the public administration and decentralized governance structures to deliver basic services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government assisted in meeting its obligation under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OHCHR, UNESCO) ▪ Phased civil service remuneration plan developed, including a strategy to phase out donor-funded salary supplements and redirect them in support of pay reforms and redeployment of staff in support of a more effective delivery of public services (ILO, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS, UNIDO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, WB) ▪ Key Roles and functions of sub-national government bodies in delivery of public services identified and translated into legal instruments (UNDP, UNICEF) ▪ Comprehensive fiscal decentralization strategy developed including development of a legal framework for taxation and own sources of revenue (UNDP, WB) ▪ Capacities of communes for decentralized planning, management and delivery of public goods and services further strengthened (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WB) 	<p>National Government, regional authorities, Commune Councils</p>	<p>UNDP: \$ 6,000,000 (RR) \$ 54,000,000 (OR) UNICEF: \$ 2,000,000 (RR) UNFPA \$500,000 (RR) UNESCO: \$ 130,000 (RR) \$ 270,000 (OR) OHCHR: \$20,000 (OR)</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Work with other partners will be coordinated in the relevant sectoral TWGs: Legal & Judicial Reform, Public Financial Management, and Public Administration Reform.</p>			

National Priority or Goals: Enhancement of Agriculture and Rural Development for Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger by 2015			
UNDAF Outcome by the end of the Programme cycle: By 2010, agriculture and rural development activities have improved livelihoods and food security, as well as reinforcing the economic and social rights of the most vulnerable in targeted rural areas			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Primary Partners	Resource mobilization targets (RR-Regular Resources OR- Other Resources)
1. Increased resources are mobilized and improving productivity and diversification of agriculture in line with cohesive national policies and programs for agriculture and rural poverty alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic plans for rural development and agriculture in place following sustainable development principles/commitments (FAO, WB, UNDP, WFP, UNIDO) ▪ Partnerships in place to support the implementation of national policies and programs (UNDP, UNFPA, IFAD, WFP, WB) 	Government (MRD, MAFF, Seila), CSOs	UNDP: \$12,500,000 (RR&OR) IFAD: \$ 10,000,000 (RR) FAO: \$ 5,500,000 (RR&OR) WFP: \$ 100,000 (OR)
2. Increased and equitable access to and utilization of land, natural resources, markets, and basic services to enhance livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened capacity to enforce international conventions (environment, human rights, labour, indigenous peoples) and national legislation and regulation (UNDP, ILO, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNESCO) ▪ Improved rural infrastructures (WFP, ILO, IFAD, UNIDO, WB) ▪ Improved access to financial and capital assets markets, and business services for unleashing entrepreneurship for rural poor men and women (UNDP, WB) 	Government (MRD, MAFF, Seila, MoJ, CNCC) NGOs	UNDP: \$ 10,000,000 (OR&RR) WFP: \$ 18,000,000 (OR) IFAD: \$ 10,000,000 (RR) UNICEF: \$ 1,000,000 (RR) FAO: \$3,500,000 (RR&OR) UNESCO: \$ 30,000 (RR) \$ 70,000 (OR) OHCHR: \$12,000 (OR)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced management capacity of government and empowerment of local communities in sustainable land and water management, use of natural resources, and environmental protection (OHCHR, UNDP, IFAD, ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO, WB) ▪ Strengthened processes in mine action with emphasis on making land available to the rural poor men and women (UNDP, UNICEF) 		
3. The rural poor and vulnerable using their enhanced skills, abilities and rights to increase productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower cost and environment friendly technology for energy production, agro-processing and integrated farming system in place (IFAD, FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, WB) ▪ Enhanced capacity and skills of local communities to increase productivity through sustainable use of natural resources (ILO, WFP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, WB) 	Government, CSOs	UNDP: \$ 5,200,000 (RR&OR) IFAD: \$ 5,000,000 (RR) FAO: \$ 1,000,000 (RR&OR) UNESCO: \$ 300,000 (RR) \$ 1,700,000 (OR) WFP: \$ 100,000 (OR) OHCHR: \$25,000 (OR)
4. Enhanced resilience to shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency preparedness and response plan in place (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP) ▪ Enhanced capacity to manage risks and respond to natural and man-made shocks (WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO) 	Government (NCDM MRD, MAFF), NGOs	WFP: \$ 18,000,000 (OR) UNICEF: \$ 750,000 (RR) FAO: \$ 500,000 (RR&OR) UNDP: \$ 5,000,000 (RR&OR)
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Coordination will be ensured through the active participation in the relevant TWGs, namely: Agriculture and Water; Forestry and Environment; Fisheries; Food Security/Nutrition; and Mine Action.			

National Priority or Goals: Capacity Building and Human Resource Development for Social Sectors			
UNDAF Outcome: By 2010 improved health, nutritional and education status and gender equity of rural poor and vulnerable groups			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Primary Partners	Resource mobilization targets (RR-Regular Resources OR- Other Resources)
1. Increased equitable access to and utilization of quality social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased access to and quality of basic nine year education (UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, UNDP, WB) ▪ Increased access to and quality of services/interventions regarding nutrition, reproductive, sexual, maternal, and child health (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, UNDP, WB, FAO) ▪ Strengthened multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, WFP, UNV, UNDP, ILO, UNODC, WB) ▪ Enhanced gender responsiveness of social service institutions and providers (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, WB) ▪ Strengthened multisectoral response to the problem of drug abuse (UNODC, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF) 	Government (MoYES, MoH, NAA, MOSALVY, MRD, Mol), NGOs	WFP: \$ 53,000,000 (OR) UNICEF: \$ 7,750,000 (RR) \$ 32,500,000(OR) UNESCO: \$ 2,000,000 (RR) \$ 13,000,000 (OR) UNODC: \$ 10,000,000 (OR) UNDP: \$ 8,500,000 (OR&RR) UNFPA: \$10,000,000 (RR) 4,000,000 (OR) UNAIDS: \$2,000,000 (RR) WHO: \$ 5,000,000 (RR) \$ 20,000,000 (OR) FAO: \$ 1,000,000 (RR&OR)

<p>2. Increased awareness and empowerment of the population, particularly women, children and youth, to claim their rights to social services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased awareness of education, health and reproductive rights and of available services (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO UNESCO, WFP, ILO, OHCHR, UNDP) ▪ Increased awareness of government, community leaders and social service providers of their role in the realization of the community's rights (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS, ILO, UNDP) 	<p>Government (MoH, MoEYS, MoSALVY) NGOs</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$ 5,000,000 (OR) UNFPA: \$ 4,500,000 (RR) UNESCO: \$ 200,000 (RR) \$ 1,000,000 (OR) WFP: \$ 500,000 (OR) UNDP: \$ 500,000 (RR&OR) OHCHR: \$ 10,000 (OR) WHO: \$ 1,000,000 (RR) \$ 2,000,000 (OR)</p>
<p>3. Significant reduction in all forms of violence against and trafficking of women and children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased capacity for prevention of violence, including human trafficking, and improved legal framework and law enforcement (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM, ILO, WB) 	<p>Government (MOVWA MoJ, CNCC)</p>	<p>UNICEF: \$ 5,000,000 (OR) UNFPA: \$ 500,000 (RR) UNDP: \$ 500,000 (RR&OR) WFP: \$ 100,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities</p> <p>Within both the education and health sectors, support will be in line with the existing sectoral priorities and plans, and work with other partners. This will be coordinated through the existing SWAp mechanisms and TWGs (Health, Education, Gender, HIV/AIDS).</p>			

<p>National Priorities or goals: The Rectangular Strategy of the RGC is translated into a single National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010) that is implemented in a coordinated and timely manner.</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle: The national development plan and its implementation serve as an effective guide for sector plans and related budgets , as well as reflecting Cambodia's obligations in relation to human rights and the CMDGs</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Primary Partners	Resource mobilization targets (RR-Regular Resources OR- Other Resources)
1. A coherent and participatory process to transform the rectangular strategy into a national development plan 2006-2010 that reflects Cambodia's international commitments and established national policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholders consultations at national and regional levels (UNCT) ▪ Consensus and trust building (UNCT) ▪ Good practices from other countries shared (UNCT) ▪ Communications strategy implemented (UNCT) ▪ Gender is mainstreamed in the plan (UNCT) 	Government (MoP, CDC SNEC)	
2. Effective implementation of the national development plan through appropriate resource disbursement (national and international), good coordination and inclusive participation, applied research at the national and local levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation mechanisms established ▪ Public sharing of information on the implementation and results (UNCT) ▪ Donor/Government consultations supported (UNCT) ▪ Resources allocated based on priorities and performance (UNCT) 	Government (MoP, Line Ministries)	UNDP: \$ 5,000,000 (RR&OR)

3. National Plan effectively monitored with focus on CMDG progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened national capacity for quality data collection, management and monitoring of progress (UNCT) 	Government (MoP)	UNDP: \$ 5,000,000 (RR&OR) UNFPA: \$ \$3,000,000 (RR) \$2,000,000 (OR) UNICEF: \$ 500,000 (RR)
4. Effective coordination of partner actions focusing on impact and cohesion of all inputs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective support to sectoral TWGs (including joint programming) and overall aid coordination mechanism (UNCT) 	Government	UNDP: 2,000,000 (RR&OR)
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint activity of all UN agencies on donor coordination: Through participation in sectoral TWGs that includes planning, information exchange and impact assessment, more effective use of resources. ▪ Joint programming of UNCT with WB/ADB/DFID -- and with other partners as opportunities arise. ▪ Working as one UN team as opportunities arise, particularly around MDGs and communication strategies. ▪ Indicators: Utilize CMDGs as the prime measure of success on the National Plan. Annual reviews on other aspects of the above CP outcomes. 			

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>1.2. Improved public access to information related to (i) management of public resources (ii) judicial decisions and laws(iii) rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National law on freedom of information adopted Target: 2010 ▪ Number of independent news services, particularly broadcast media, existing ▪ Number of high quality official government statistics published and distributed nationally ▪ Regular publication of quality Official Gazette and Bulletin of Judicial Decisions ▪ Population's knowledge on public's rights and access to information. 	<p>UNDP, OHCHR, Human Rights NGOs</p> <p>Ministry of Planning/NIS</p> <p>Survey</p>	<p>Quality of Laws is in conformity with Cambodia's treaty obligations and with international human rights instruments.</p>
<p>1.3. Effective, independent and impartial justice system set up and equal access increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case load turn over per magistrate per court ▪ Number of trained court officials ▪ 7 fundamental laws adopted (incl. penal code & procedure; civil code & procedure; organic law on organisation and functioning of the courts; law on amendment of the Supreme Council of Magistracy; law on Statutes of Judges on Prosecutors) 	<p>Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court Judicial Training Centre, CNCC, NGO reports.</p>	<p>Quality of Laws is in conformity with Cambodia's treaty obligations and with international human rights instruments.</p>

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of cases filed before the courts, ADR and commune justice mechanisms) ▪ Number of legal aid centres established at provincial level ▪ Number of newly appointed judges and prosecutors with full legal education entering the judicial system 		
<p>1.4. Corruption significantly reduced to ensure integrity and transparency in government management of public resources and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption and implementation of national anti-corruption law Target: 2010 ▪ Party to the UN convention against corruption Target: 2010 ▪ Annual Audits conducted by National Audit Authority (NAA) of all agencies of Government ▪ NAA Audit reports made public ▪ No. publication of information on budget allocation, public expenditure, audit results, and procurement contracts ▪ Government office records updated and fully computerized Target: 2008 	<p>Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (World Bank), Qualitative Risk Measure in Foreign Lending (Business Environment Risk Intelligence), OHCHR, UNDP, NGO reports</p>	<p>Quality of Laws is in conformity with Cambodia’s treaty obligations and with international human rights instruments.</p>

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estimate of losses due to corruption 		
<p>1.5. Increased efficiency and effectiveness of the public administration and decentralized governance structures to deliver basic services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of commune council members trained ▪ Adoption of Organic Law for Provinces/ Districts (by 2007) ▪ Adoption of subordinate legislation (Prakas/ Sub-decree) on devolution of services to sub national level of government ▪ Adoption of Legislation on Commune Own Source Revenue ▪ Adoption of phased medium-term civil service remuneration plan ▪ % civil service workforce re-deployed in under-served areas ▪ Number of reforms introducing new management systems ▪ % of women recruited and holding decision-making positions in civil service 	<p>Independent research, auditing reports, enacted legislation, NGO report. Provincial/Commune records. UNDP, UNICEF.</p>	<p>Quality of Laws is in conformity with Cambodia's treaty obligations and with international human rights instruments.</p>

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
2. By 2010, agriculture and rural development activities have improved livelihoods and food security, as well as reinforcing the economic and social rights of the most vulnerable in targeted rural areas			
2.1. Increased resources are mobilized and improving productivity and diversification of agriculture in line with cohesive national policies and programs for agriculture and rural poverty alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of resources mobilized for agriculture and rural development 	MRD	<p>Political stability is maintained</p> <p>Development strategies (NPRS, SEDPII etc). are implemented</p> <p>Significant progress on implementation of current reforms are undertaken</p>
2.2. Increased and equitable access to and utilization of land, natural resources, markets, and basic services to enhance livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of land parcels having titles in both urban and rural areas: 15% in 2000 to 32 in 2010 ▪ Names of both spouses on land titles ▪ Female Share in wage employment in Agriculture: 35 in 1998 to 50 in 2010 ▪ Surface of fish sanctuary (thousand ha): 264 in 2000 to 581 in 2010 ▪ Number of community-based fisheries: 264 in 2000 to 464 2010 ▪ Proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line: 39 in 1993 to 25 in 2010 ▪ Prevalence of stunted children under five yrs of age: 44.6 in 2000 to 28 in 2010 	MRD MLM&UD	Community-based participation in service delivery and directly productive activities is enhanced by RGC
2.3. The rural poor and vulnerable using their enhanced skills,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption, 7.4% in 1993 to 10 in 2010 	MRD	Effective, equitable and sustainable Management of

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
abilities and rights to increase productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years: 44.6 in 2000 to 28 in 2010 		natural resources continues to be a priority
2.4. Enhanced resilience to shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population below the food poverty line: 20 in 1993 to 13 in 2010 	MRD	RGC invests in pro-poor rural infrastructure No major natural disasters occur
3. By 2010 improved health, nutritional and education status and gender equity of rural poor and vulnerable groups			
3.1. Increased equitable access to and utilization of quality social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net enrolment ratio for primary and lower secondary education primary: 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010 lower secondary: 19% 2001 to 75% in 2010 Net enrolment ratio in primary for girls: 100 % in 2010 Primary school repetition rate: 5 % in 2010 Primary school Dropout rate: 2% in 2010 Completion rate Grades 1 – 5: 100% in 2010 Pupil teacher ratio in primary school : 49:1 Pupil teacher ration in secondary school : 45:1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary 	<p>Ministry of Education Service Statistics</p> <p>EFA Secretariat</p> <p>MoYES (EMIS)</p>	<p>Commitment of all stakeholders in the implementation of the ESP, ESSP, EFA.</p> <p>Commitment of all stakeholders in the implementation of CNIP etc.</p> <p>Assumption: CDHS in 2010 to compare against 2005 CDHS</p> <p>Assumption: CDHS '05 and '10 includes HIV/AIDS module</p>

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>and lower secondary education primary: 87% in 2001 to 100% in 2010 lower secondary: 63% in 2001 to 100% in 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survival rate from grades 1-6 51% in 2001 to 100% in 2010 ▪ Survival rate for grades 1-9 33% in 2001 to 76% in 2010 ▪ % of population with access to basic health services ▪ % of children under 1 year immunized against measles 41.4% in 2000 to 85% in 2010 ▪ % of children aged 6-59 mo receiving Vit A capsules 28% in 2000 to 80% in 2010 ▪ % of infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 mo. 11.4% in 2000 to 34% in 2010 ▪ Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 32% in 2000 to 70% in 2010 ▪ Proportion of women 15-49 who have ever used a modern birth spacing method 19% in 2000 to 35% in 2007 	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS)</p>	

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of pregnant women with 2 or more ANC consultations from skilled health professionals 30.5% in 2000 to 75% in 2010 ▪ Proportion of pregnant women who delivered by caesarean section 0.8% in 2000 to 3% 2010 ▪ Percentage of HIV infected women attending ANC receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT 2.7% in 2002 to 35% in 2010 ▪ % of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy 3% in 2002 to 60% in 2010 ▪ Condom use rate amongst commercial sex workers during last commercial sexual intercourse 91% in 2002 to 98% in 2010 ▪ Percentage of young people aged 15-24 reporting use of a condom during sexual intercourse with non-regular sexual partner 82% 2002 to 90% in 2010 	<p>NCHADS</p> <p>Behavioural Surveillance Surveys</p> <p>Youth Risk Behaviour Surveys</p>	

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of young people aged 10-25 reporting use of at least one type of illicit drug ▪ Proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation: 8.6% in 1998 to 20 in 2010 	National Drug Use Surveys and Periodic Rapid Assessments	
3.2. Increased awareness and empowerment of the population, particularly women, children and youth, to claim their rights to social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of population aware that violence against women is wrongful behaviour and a criminal act no baseline, 2010: 50% ▪ Proportion of condom use reported by married women who identified themselves at risk of HIV 1% in 2000 to 5% in 2010 ▪ % of single female using condom during last sex ▪ % of women reporting a big problem accessing health care for themselves 92.9% in 2000 ▪ % of unwanted births 23.5% in 2000 	<p>CDHS</p> <p>Youth Risk Behaviour Surveys</p> <p>CDHS</p>	
3.3. Significant reduction of all forms of violence against and trafficking of women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of women who reported physical or sexual violence seeking help 20.3% in 2000 	CDHS	

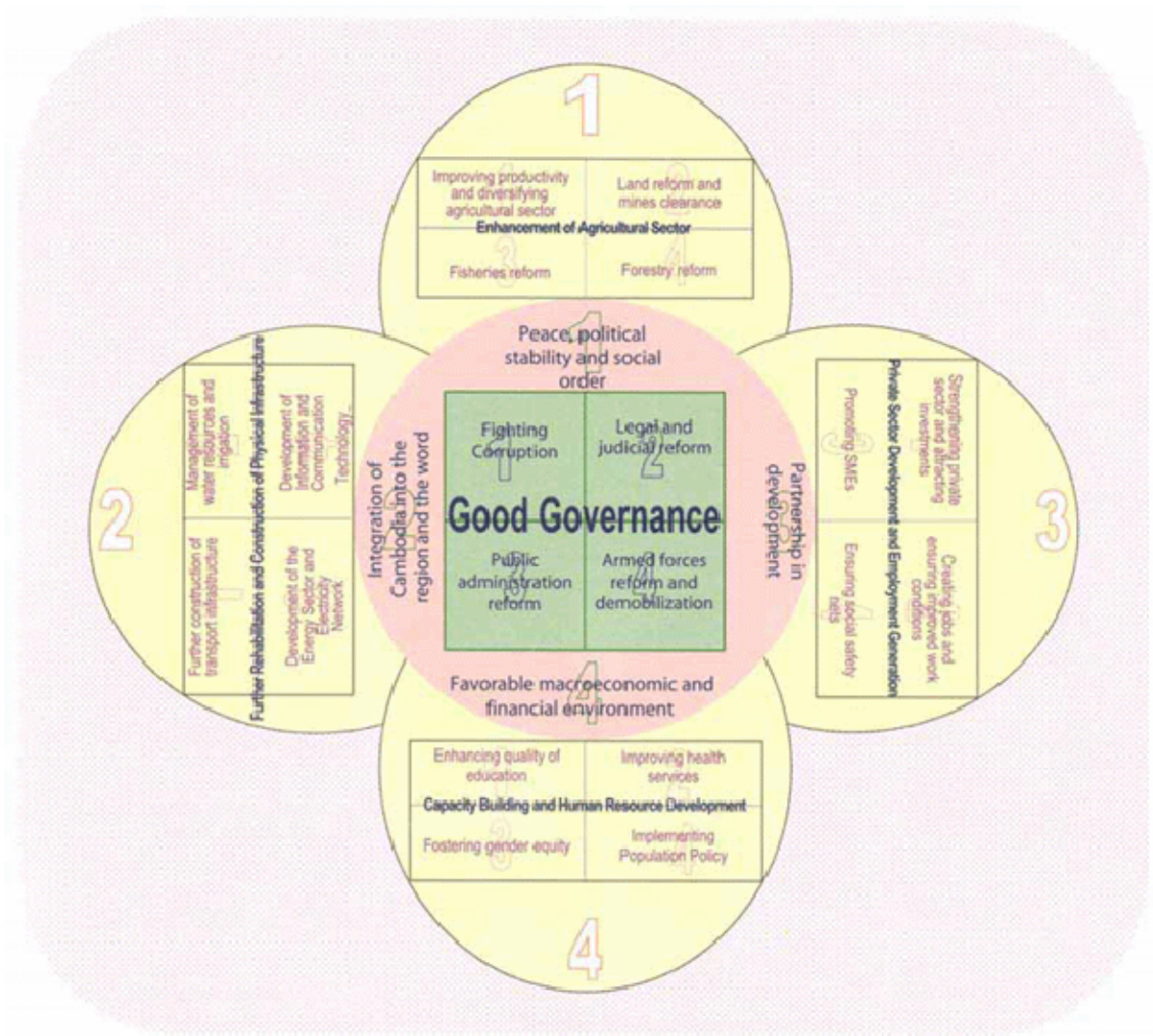
UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of cases of domestic violence counselled by qualified personnel no baseline, 2010: 50% ▪ Laws against all forms of violence against women and children are developed and implemented according to international requirements and standards target = 2005 ▪ Statistics to monitor violence against women collected annually target = 2005 ▪ Prevention plan developed and implemented target = 2005 	MoWA	

6.3 Annex 3: Monitoring & Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
UNCT M&E activities	Surveys/ studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Country Economic Memoranda Sources of Growth (WB) ▪PETS Health (WB) ▪Education Management Information System Survey (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF) ▪Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪IFAPER2 07 (WB) ▪Mid-term PRRO (WFP) ▪Education Management Information System Survey (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪CGA 08 (WB) ▪Mid-term evaluation for Mother Child Health Development project (WFP) ▪Education Management Information System Survey (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Development Policy Review (WB) ▪Education Management Information System Survey (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Education Management Information System Survey (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF)
	Monitoring systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Promote sector wide monitoring systems through the TWGs ▪Support to Qualitative and Quantitative Poverty monitoring and measurement at MOP/NIS and local research institutions (CDRI) ▪Annual Education for All Monitoring Review (supported by UNESCO) ▪ Education Sector Wide Monitoring (supported by UNESCO& UNICEF) ▪CAMInfo update/relaunch with new data ▪Support to development of single national HIV/AIDS M&E system (UNAIDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Annual Education for All Monitoring Review (supported by UNESCO& UNICEF) ▪CAMInfo update/relaunch with new data ▪Support to development of single national HIV/AIDS M&E system (UNAIDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Annual Education for All Monitoring Review (supported by UNESCO) ▪ Education Sector Wide Monitoring (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF) ▪CAMInfo update/relaunch with new data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Annual Education for All Monitoring Review (supported by UNESCO) ▪CAMInfo update/relaunch with new data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Annual Education for All Monitoring Review (supported by UNESCO) ▪ Education Sector Wide Monitoring (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF) ▪CAMInfo update/relaunch with new data
	Evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Promote sector wide evaluations through the TWGs ▪Evaluation of the quality of basic education 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪UNDAF MTR 		

	Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪6 monthly joint country strategy progress assessments ▪EFA Mid Term Review (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF) 				EFA Mid Term Review (supported by UNESCO & UNICEF)
Planning references	UNDAF evaluation milestones	▪Update indicator framework	▪Update indicator framework	▪Update indicator framework	▪Update indicator framework	▪Update indicator framework
	M&E capacity building	▪UNAIDS M&E TA to Nat. AIDS Authority	▪UNAIDS M&E TA to Nat. AIDS Authority			
	Use of information	▪HIV/AIDS UNGASS report '05	▪	▪HIV/AIDS UNGASS report '07	▪	▪HIV/AIDS UNGASS report '09
	Partner Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey '05; ▪NCHADS BSS 	▪	▪NCHADS BSS	▪	▪NCHADS BSS

6.4 Annex 4: The “Rectangular Strategy” of the Government



6.5 Annex 5: List of References

1. ADB, DFID, UNIFEM, UNDP & World Bank, *A Fair Share for Women: Cambodia Gender Assessment*, 2004.
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