

UN Country Team in Cambodia

United Nations Joint Annual UNDAF Meeting

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Palais du Gouvernement



UNDAF 2011-2015 Outcomes

UNDAF outcome 1. Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

UNDAF outcome 2. Health and Education

UNDAF outcome 3. Gender Equality

UNDAF outcome 4. Governance

UNDAF outcome 5. Social Protection



Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

Country Outcome 1: Sustainably developed agricultural sector promoting equitable physical and economic access to an increased number of safe and nutritious food and agricultural products

Key results for 2011:

- Supported development of laws and national strategies.
- Improved sustainable agricultural productivity for small-holder farmers
- Improved food security and nutrition
- Supported national counterparts.

Challenges for 2011:

- Sustainably improving agricultural productivity for small-holder farmers

Priorities for 2012:

- Increase agricultural yield and added value to agricultural products
- Improve food security and nutrition at the household level



Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

Country Outcome 2. National and local authorities and private sector are better able to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, cleaner technologies and responsiveness to climate change

Key results for 2011:

- Strengthened national and institutional capacity
- Supported waste water management
- Prepared two extractive industries policy briefs and dialogues

Challenges for 2011:

- National capacity to develop and endorse draft national standards remains limited
- More participation of private sector on climate change

Priorities for 2012:

- Climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk management
- Continue to build national and institutional capacity
- Improving natural resource management and rural economic diversification (e.g. extractives industries)



Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

Country Outcome 3. More diversified economy in Cambodia with increased pro-poor investment, trade and private sector development due to strengthened national and local capacity

Key results for 2011:

- Improved market access for Cambodian agricultural products and consumer protection
- Approved National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and the Vulnerable (NSPS)
- Supported Indigenous communities to strengthen their production and marketing skills

Challenges for 2011:

- Floods have affected negatively the rural businesses
- Competition with cheap import products from neighboring countries

Priorities for 2012:

- Improve the productivity and the quality of products/services and access to market for rural producers to get higher return from business activities.



Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

Country Outcome 4. Increased employability and productive and decent employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women, through diversified local economic development in urban and rural areas

Key results for 2011:

- Youth employment promoted through labor market information services, career guidance and counseling services
- HIV issues addressed in factories

Challenges for 2011:

- Need of Government national allocation of resources for job centres
- High skills mismatch on the labor market between labor demands and labor supply side

Priorities for 2012:

- Strengthen national capacity for technical and vocational education training, gender-sensitive employment



Health and Education

Breakthrough area: Community based drug treatment

Breakthrough area: Community-Based Programme to Reduce Maternal and Child Malnutrition

Country Outcome 1. Increased national and sub-national equitable coverage of quality reproductive, maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition services

Key results for 2011:

- Supported the access to and quality of essential health services: maternal health, vaccination campaigns, guidelines
- Strengthened the workforce (e.g. upgrade skills and competency of midwives)
- Increased the access and utilization of public health facilities by the most vulnerable and disadvantaged
- Strengthened and expanded community-based programmes

Challenges for 2011:

- Financial support and reliable statistics
- Less progress in neonatal mortality

Priorities for 2012:

- Support the MoH and the Fast Track Initiative Road Map (FTIRM)
- Increase the outreach to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged



Health and Education

Country Outcome 2. Strengthened health sector response on HIV

Key results for 2011:

- Community / Peer-Initiated Testing and Counseling (C/PITC)
- National scaled-up of the Continuum of Prevention to Care and Treatment (CoPCT) for the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
- Roll out of the Most At-Risk Populations (MARPs) Community Partnership Initiative (MCPI);

Challenges for 2011:

- Low capacity in data analysis and interpretation

Priorities for 2012:

- Continue support to Linked Response Approach and Pediatric AIDS care with a focus on quality improvement
- Facilitate joint planning, implementation and monitoring of Maternal Newborn Child Health (MNCH), nutrition and HIV/AIDS at sub-national level
- Community based drug treatment programme (as UN breakthrough area).



Health and Education

Country Outcome 3. More women, men and children and young people enjoy safe water, sanitation and hygiene conditions

Key results for 2011:

- Supported the development of national guidelines for household water treatment
- Implemented the Mekong Region Water and Sanitation Initiative (MEKWATSAN) to provide improved water supply and sanitation

Challenges for 2011:

- Expansion of WASH coverage constrained by issues including limited involvement of sub-national authority, low quality of construction and management of facilities.

Priorities for 2012:

- Improve the productivity and the quality of products/services



Health and Education

Country Outcome 4. Increase in reach and sustainability of children learning in relevant and quality basic education through increased institutional capacities

Key results for 2011:

- Established bilingual education programmes
- Completed the 2010-2014 Child Friendly School Policy and Master plan
- Finalized in-service training on inclusive education for children with disabilities

Challenges for 2011:

- Official adoption of policies is a slow process
- Allocation of government budget

Priorities for 2012:

- Mid Term Review of the Education Strategic Plan incorporates key recommendations
- Finalize and roll out the Early Childhood Development (ECD) in-service training modules
- Implementation of ECCD National Action Plan Expansion of the Child Friendly School (CFS) initiative



Health and Education

Country Outcome 5. Enhanced national and sub-national institutional capacity to expand young people's access to quality life skills including on HIV and technical and vocational education and training (TVET)

Key results for 2011:

- Strengthened capacities for educational policy analysis, planning, forecasting and budgeting
- 3 year Capacity Development Plan for Non-Formal Education endorsed
- Conducted the review of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy
- Approved National Policy on Cambodian Youth Development
- Community Based Drug Treatment programme piloted in Banteay Meanchey

Challenges for 2011:

- Coordination of TVET

Priorities for 2012:

- Ensure full operationalisation of the Capacity Development Partnership Fund
- Support implementation of the Non-formal Education Capacity Development Action Plan with MoEYS leadership
- Harmonisation of TVET policies and programmes including National Qualifications Framework (NQF)



Gender Equality

Breakthrough area: Sexual and gender based violence

Country Outcome 1. A harmonised aid environment that promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women

Key results for 2011:

- Strengthened UN coordination of Gender through the UN Theme Group on Gender
- Developed roadmap for a Programme Based Approach (PBA) on Gender

Challenges for 2011:

- Difficulty in securing resources

Priorities for 2012:

- Establish a Programme Based Approach on Gender



Gender Equality

Country Outcome 2. Strengthened and enhanced gender mainstreaming mechanisms at national and sub-national levels

Key results for 2011:

- Provided capacity development on gender and HIV; labour; Gender and rights-based migration management; education; and culture to ensure that gender mainstreaming is a standard element in Government policies and programmes.
- Supported MoWA in organizing key events on gender equality including the High Level Policy Dialogue and the 4th East Asia Ministerial Meeting
- 36 per cent of the Gender Mainstream Action Groups (GMAGs) have received national budget to implement gender activities in their ministries.

Challenges for 2011:

- Difficulty in securing resources

Priorities for 2012:

- Training and capacity strengthening for government staff and civil society



Gender Equality

Country Outcome 3. Women are progressively empowered to exercise their rights to full and productive work with decent terms and conditions (based on ILO criteria)

Key results for 2011:

- Increased action to promote equal opportunity in the world of work, free of violence and other forms of gender-based discrimination (including discrimination against women living with HIV, and people with disabilities, etc.)
- Increased number and effective operation of women's producer's groups, self-help and savings groups having better access to financial resources and markets.

Challenges for 2011:

- Difficulty in securing resources
- Sustainability in rural Livelihood projects

Priorities for 2012:

- Strengthen women's business associations, producers groups, self-help groups to support target group to improve their productivity, the quality of their products, and to continue the collaboration with social partners and NGOs to form and sustain more women business association



Gender Equality

Country Outcome 4. Enhanced participation of women in the public sphere, at national and sub national levels

Key results for 2011:

- Supported capacity development of women's wings in political parties
- Implemented gender strategies in political parties have to increase number of women as elected candidates
- Enhanced opportunities and mechanisms to strengthen women's capacity to participate in the public sphere at national, sub-national, and community levels.

Challenges for 2011:

- Securing long term funding to ensure sustainable capacity strengthening

Priorities for 2012:

- Training and capacity strengthening opportunities for government staff and civil society (to enhance women's capacity to seek election and to effectively represent their constituencies)



Gender Equality

Country Outcome 5. Improved societal attitudes and preventive and holistic responses to gender based violence (GBV)

Key results for 2011:

- Implemented 16 days Campaign to build awareness at sub national level.
- Strengthened and supported the RGC by coordinating the systematic prevention of and responses to GBV
- Increased institutional capacity to provide multi-sectoral mechanisms for protection of women's rights, gender equality and prevention of Gender Based Violence.

Challenges for 2011:

- Need for comprehensive data on sexual and gender based violence

Priorities for 2012:

- Support formulation of the National Action Plan on the Prevention of Violence Against Women
- Increase coordinated action to change attitudes and to improve the responses to GBV under the Sub working group on GBV of TWGG
- Development of a Sexual and Gender Based Violence Programme (as UN breakthrough area)



Governance

Breakthrough area: Localizing and accelerating progress in CMDGs

Country Outcome 1. Effective mechanisms for dialogue, representation and participation in democratic decision-making established and strengthened

Key results for 2011:

- Political parties have gender strategies to increase number of women as elected candidates
- National League of Commune instrumental in operationalising 89 inter-commune projects
- Support to Trade Union Law through tripartite consultations

Challenges for 2011:

- Workplace cooperation and trade union capacities need further improvement

Priorities for 2012:

- Align support to sub-national government associations with implementation of decentralisation reform
- Strengthen CSO capacity to effectively participate in development cooperation programmes



Governance

Country Outcome 2. State institutions at national and sub-national levels better able to protect citizen's rights under the Constitution and provide effective remedies for violations, in particular those relating to labour, children, land and housing, gender-based violence, indigenous people, people living with HIV and people with disabilities

Key results for 2011:

- Raised awareness and understanding of citizens of their rights, especially prisoners, women, juveniles
- Enhanced skills on protection of detainees' rights among prison staff, prosecutors. Support to national preventive mechanism on torture
- Raised awareness among government officials and communities on a rights-based application of laws related in the context of land disputes

Challenges for 2011:

- Limited confidence, trust-building between authorities, civil society
- Limited public confidence in relevant state institutions such as courts and cadastral commissions

Priorities for 2012:

- Support to government and communities in protecting rights of indigenous populations and vulnerable groups
- Training to actors in criminal justice system on HR-based application of Penal Code, Juvenile Law, Prison Law, Drug Law etc.



Governance

Country Outcome 3. Enhanced capacities for collection, access and utilization of disaggregated information (gender, age, target populations, region) at national and sub-national levels to develop and monitor policies and plans that are responsive to the needs of the people and incorporate priority population, poverty and development linkages

Key results for 2011:

- Progress in quality improvement, integration and consistency of datasets. Better skills for data analysis and interpretation – CDHS
- Opportunities created for use of evidence-based tools for planning, budgeting, decision-making (scorecards, MDG maps etc.)
- Development aid mechanisms (TWG,PBA,JMI) and analyses (PD Survey, DER, Busan, country systems) supported

Challenges for 2011:

- Integration of national and sub-national planning, quality of results framework and M&E to be improved further

Priorities for 2012:

- Policy review of development cooperation policy and modalities
- Greater application of evidence-based planning and accountability tools to accelerate CMDGs (UN breakthrough area)



Governance

Country Outcome 4. Sub national governments have the capacity to take over increased functions

Key results for 2011:

- 464 communes (and CCWC) in 15 provinces received support to deliver social services more effectively
- NCDD-S supported with policy advice on gender mainstreaming and capacity development strategies
- Experiences of empowering indigenous communities shared in the context of D&D reform and learning from CISP joint programme

Challenges for 2011:

- Start-up period of IP3 implementation highlighted complexities of the reform including multi-stakeholder coordination

Priorities for 2012:

- Supported integrated planning methodologies and practices at provincial level
- Promote multi-stakeholder forums on local development targets



Governance

Country Outcome 5. Strengthened multisectoral response to HIV

Key results for 2011:

- Study on Socio-Economic Impact of HIV and Stigma Index Study
- 3rd National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA III) with a focus on 2009 and 2010
- Capacity standards & assessment tools for community networks of PLHIV and most-at-risk populations
- National consultations on policies and strategic plans with key stakeholders
- 2nd edition of the National HIV/AIDS M&E Guidelines

Challenges for 2011:

- Difficulty to access to high risk populations
- Decrease of HIV financing

Priorities for 2012:

- Scale up and improve the quality of prevention in most-at-risk populations
- Scale up investment in HIV prevention, higher coverage of antiretroviral treatment and care



Social Protection

Breakthrough area: Social protection

Country Outcome 1. Increase in national and sub-national capacity to provide affordable and effective national social protection through improved development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a social protection system

Key results for 2011:

- National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable (2011-2015) finalized, endorsed and officially launched
- Social Protection Expenditure Review finalized
- Social Protection Research Fund launched
- IDPoor coverage expanded
- Technical assistance provided to CARD/SPCU and other government partners

Challenges for 2011:

- Lack of integrated M&E framework
- Fragmentation/projectisation of social protection programmes
- Inter-ministerial coordination
- Financial sustainability

Priorities for 2012:

- Support NSPS operationalisation and roll-out
- Finalization of NSPS costing and NSPS Guiding Principles
- Capacity development of CARD, line ministries and sub-national authorities
- Support the linkage/mainstreaming of social protection into sectoral policies
- Support in developing an M&E framework for social protection and Rate of Return study



Social Protection

Country Outcome 2. Improved coverage of social safety net programmes for the poorest and most vulnerable

Key results for 2011:

- Timely and effective needs assessments and response coordination to meet the relief and early recovery needs of flood-affected people (UNDMT and NCDM)
- Support in the provision of social safety nets to the poor and vulnerable (initial backbone components of the NSPS)
- Expanded Health Equity Funds
- Scale-up of school feeding/scholarships programme (incl. cash scholarship pilot)

Challenges for 2011:

- Delay in the roll-out of new social protection pilots and in the scale-up of existing social protection programmes
- Challenges in integrating existing programmes

Priorities for 2012:

- Improved emergency and early recovery assistance
- Improved coverage and integration of social protection programmes and initiatives (including through the PEOPLE service)
- Roll-out of new social protection pilots (e.g. cash pilot)
- Continue supporting coordination among development partners and supporting the Government in developing sustainable SP models



Social Protection

Country Outcome 3. Improved coverage of social security for both formal and informal sector workers

Key results for 2011:

- National needs in the areas of social protection and employment has been identified
- Conducted an assessment of existing social protection and employment related programs in the provinces
- Provided technical assistance and capacity building

Challenges for 2011:

- The financial sustainability and long term benefit of investing in social protection needs to be demonstrated and the progressive graduation from poverty to decent work supported
- The further implementation of social protection schemes needs to be continued and supported

Priorities for 2012:

- Support the design and implementation of NSSF -Health insurance component.

