

UNDAF 2011 – 2015 Results Matrix and M&E Framework

Note to PSG

Please find enclosed the Results Matrix and M&E Framework for your review during the period of 9 – 22 December 2009:

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Note of clarification:

Resource Mobilisation Targets -Agencies are preparing this information and in some cases guidance is awaited from HQ.

Indicators - Any indicators found to not be productive in the first annual review cycle will be assessed and deleted if not improved.

Targets and Baselines - Where TBD is noted agencies are either waiting for information for entry prior to finalization and signing or data will not be available until 2010.

UNDAF 2011-2015 Results Matrix

National Priorities or goals

CMDGs, Rectangular Strategy Phase I and Phase II, National Strategic Development Plan extension

UNDAF Outcome 1: Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

By 2015, more people living in Cambodia benefit from, and participate in, increasingly equitable, green, diversified economic growth

Country Programme Outcome Statements	Outputs	Primary Implementing Partners	Resource mobilisation targets (RR-Regular Resources, OR-Other Resources)
<p>1.1: <u>Agriculture Development:</u> Agriculture Development: Sustainably developed agricultural sector promoting equitable physical and economic access to an increased number of safe and</p>	<p>1.1.1: Improved productivity and sustainable management of more equitable agriculture (including land and soil), water, crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries (captured and cultured) for smallholder farmers and local communities (FAO, IFAD)</p>	<p>MAFF, MOWRM, CARD take a very strong leadership role and ownership in enhancing agricultural productivity and irrigation systems for rural development WFP (partnership with government on P4P (Purchase for</p>	<p>\$25 million FAO \$4 million WFP 1.1.3 and</p>

nutritious food and agricultural products		Progress) projects). FAO	1.1.4 UNICEF indicative: \$ 2.190.000
	1.1.2 Enabling environment established for more competitive Cambodian agricultural market at all levels through improving 1) food safety trade compliances with international and regional norms, 2) sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures 3) control of trans-boundary animal diseases	MAFF, MOC, MOH and MIME take a strong leadership role to ensure conformity with food safety requirements and other international standards FAO	
	1.1.3: Strengthened National, sub-National and community based systems that promote physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for vulnerable individuals and communities	FAO MAFF, MOWRM, CARD play a key role on food security strategy and its implementation UNICEF WFP (partnership with government on Food for Work/Disaster Relief Reduction projects)	
	1.1.4 Enhanced national information system on food security, agriculture, and nutrition to provide high quality evidence for program and policy decision	FAO MAFF and CARD play a key leadership role in enhancing national information systems UNICEF WFP (partnership with government on VAM (vulnerability and mapping))	
1.2: Environment and Sustainable Development: National and local authorities and private sector institutions are better able to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources (fisheries, forestry, mangrove, land, and protected areas), clear technologies and responsiveness to climate change	1.2.1 Biodiversity conservation and community based natural resource management for the enhancement of livelihoods mainstreamed into national and local development plans to promote poverty -environment linkages	UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO -MAFF, MOE, FA, FAi assigned dedicated staff to work with projects. - MAFF, MOE, FA, FAi enforce relevant laws and regulations - MAFF, MOE, FA, FAi take a very strong leadership and ownership to mainstream climate	\$5.65million USD tbc (UNIDO) for technology transfer \$2.95 million USD tbc (UNIDO) for energy efficiency Related to indicator E37 - \$1.21 million USD tbc (UNIDO) for Cleaner
	1.2.2 National and local capacities strengthened to plan and implement climate change adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water resources, coastal zone and health sectors		

	<p>1.2.3 Capacity of public and private sectors strengthened to promote clean and environmentally friendly technologies and interventions for the reduction of GHG emissions, and improvement of resource productivity (UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCP)</p>	<p>change adaptation into their sectoral plans</p> <p>- MAFF,FA and MOE and MIME take a strong leadership role to facilitate private sectors involvement in adapting environmentally friendly technologies,</p> <p>-NCDM, MAFF/MOWRAM/ MOE/ Mekong River Sub-Commission and others are involved in formulating proposals for upgrading national capacity in emergency preparedness and disaster risk management</p> <p>-NCCC committee and MEF together takes a strong leadership role to mobilise partnership and resources to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation plans</p>	<p>Production \$300,000 tbc (UNIDO) for Sustainable production innovation</p> <p>\$ 1.3 million USD (UNEP) for forest management and invasive forest species</p> <p>\$ 1.9 million USD (UNEP) for climate change coastal adaption</p> <p>\$ 70,000 (UNEP) Climate change adaption knowledge network</p> <p>Indicative resources to be confirmed - 24 M UNDP</p>
<p>1.3: <u>Trade and Private Sector Development:</u> More diversified economy in Cambodia with increased pro-poor investment, trade and private sector development due to strengthened national and local capacity.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Increased private-public capacity to facilitate local development and economic diversification in both urban and rural areas</p> <p>1.3.2 Productive and export capacities of enterprises enhanced to comply with international standards for for labour and TBT</p> <p>1.3.3 Strengthen MoC capacity to formulate and monitor the Trade Sector Wide Approach to Programming (SWAP)</p>	<p>UNIDO ILO, CAMFEBA, Trade Unions, MoC, MoLVT, MIME</p>	<p>US\$591,540 tbc (UNIDO) for trade capacity building project. \$591,000 (UNIDO)</p>
<p>1.4 <u>Employment and Local Development</u> Increased employability and productive and decent employment opportunities, particularly for youth and</p>	<p>1.4.1 National capacity strengthened to develop and implement gender-sensitive employment policies/strategies, with emphasis on youth and migrant workers.</p>	<p>ILO, IOM, UNIFEM, UNV, UNESCO, Partner: MoLVT, MoEYS, National Employment Agency (NEA), CAMFEBA, Trade Unions, NGOs</p>	

women, through diversified local economic development in urban and rural areas	1.4.2 Labour market information services, career guidance and counseling services and employment agencies established and strengthened at national and sub-national levels	Responsible Agencies: ILO, UNDP, FOA, UNIAP Partner: MoLVT, NEA, National Training Board (NTB), CAMFEBA, Private Sector, Training Institutions, Trade Unions	
	1.4.3 Increased access for potential and existing women entrepreneurs to high-quality and gender responsive business development services (training, microfinance services, etc).	Responsible Agencies: ILO, UNDP, FOA, UNIAP Partner: MoLVT, NEA, CAMFEBA, Private Sector, Training Institutions, Trade Unions, NGOs	
	1.4.4 Apprenticeships, work placements, internships and volunteer schemes developed particularly for young people and disadvantaged groups	Responsible Agencies: ILO, UNV, UNESCO Partners: MoLVT, MoEYS, MoVSAVY, MoWA, NEA, CAMFEBA, Private Sector, NGOs, Training Institutions	
	1.4.5 Effective, well funded Local Development Funds (LDFs) at both District and Commune levels	Responsible Agencies: UNDCF, UNDP, Partner: NCDD, Mol, Provincial and District Councils, Private Sector,	

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The coordination mechanisms needed among UN agencies and partners to ensure the achievement of results, including joint programmes are through.

- National Climate Change Committee
- National Biodiversity Steering Committee
- National Coastal Zone Committee
- Forestry and Environment Technical Working Group
- Fisheries Technical Working Group
- Agriculture and Water Resources Technical Working Group
- Trade Swap
- Sub-Steering Committee for Trade and Investment
- National Training Board/National Employment Agency
- NCDD
- Government and Private Sector Working Group on Industrial Relations
- National Council for Youth

National Priorities or goals

CMDGs, NSDP, Sectoral Plans

UNDAF Outcome 2: Health and Education

By 2015, more men, women, children and young people enjoy equitable access to health and education

Country Programme Outcome statements	Outputs	Primary Implementing Partners	Resource mobilisation
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			targets (RR- Regular Resources, OR- Other Resources)
2.1 Increased national and sub-national equitable coverage of quality reproductive, maternal, newborn, child health, and nutrition services	2.1.1 Improved national and sub-national capacity to increase availability, accessibility, acceptability, affordability, and utilisation of quality reproductive, maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition health services.	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, HSSP II, other DPs MoH, NGOs, WFP (Mother and Child Health (MCH) Programmes)	UNFPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RR: 6.55 M • OR: 4.00 M 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 UNICEF indicative \$ 11,000,000
	2.1.2 Increased competency and availability of health human resources, particularly midwives and other professionals where skills gaps exist.	UNFPA, HSSP II, other DPs MoH, Professional Associations	
	2.1.3 Increased national and sub-national level capacity to implement community based interventions to raise awareness on right to health and involvement in reproductive health, maternal, newborn and child health services	UNICEF, MoH	
2.2 Strengthened health sector response on HIV.	2.2.1 Strengthened health sector provision of HIV prevention treatment and support services including prevention of mother-to-child transmission.	UNAIDS, WHO, MoH, WFP (partnership with government on home-based care programmes for HIV-affected people) UNICEF	WFP: \$6 M UNICEF WHO UNAIDS 2.2.1 UNICEF indicative \$ 4,850,000 (PMTCT, VCCT, CoC) 2.2.1 UNICEF indicative \$ 2,600,000 (Paediatric care, children affected by Aids) 2.2.2 UNICEF indicative \$ 1,500,000
2.3 More women, men, children, and young people enjoy safe improved water, sanitation and hygiene conditions.	2.3.1. Increased access to safe improved source of drinking water and sanitation	UNICEF, UN-Habitat	2.4: WFP: \$15 million
	2.3.2 Increased awareness and practice among communities and families of key WASH behavior (using toilets, hand washing with soap and safe home drinking water treatment)	MRD, MOEYS, MOH, MIME and donors in TWG RWSSH including UNICEF, UN-Habitat	2.3.1 UN-Habitat: \$2.4 million 2.3.2 UN-Habitat:

	2.3.3 Strengthened capacity at national and sub-national level to coordinate, facilitate, plan, monitor and evaluate the RWSSH National Strategy and Arsenic Strategic Plan	UNICEF	\$200,000 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3 UNICEF indicative \$ 9,000,000 (Wash programme) 2.4.1, 2.4.2 UNICEF indicative \$ 20,000,000 (Education programme)
2.4 Increase in reach and sustainability of children learning in relevant and quality basic education through increased institutional capacities.	2.4.1 Improved quality of early childhood and basic education services for hard-to-reach population according to Educational SWAP	UNICEF, UNESCO WFP (partnership with government through School-Feeding Programmes)	
	2.4.2 Increase in evidence base for monitoring equitable access to quality basic education	UNICEF, UNESCO	
2.5 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)	2.5.1 Strengthened national capacity to coordinate and implement policies and strategies for technical and vocational education and training	NTB: coordinating and facilitating TVET policies and strategies MoEYS, MoLVT, MAFF, MIME, MoSAVY, MoWA, MoT, CAMFEBA, private sector, Trade Unions, NGOs: participating, formulating, implementing TVET policies and strategies	UNFPA • RR: 2.60M • OR: .70 M Unicef resources "HIV and lifeskills" are included under 2.2.2 above on prevention
	2.5.2 Enhanced access to and utilisation of core life skills training including HIV and TVET especially by disadvantaged young people and out of school children	UNFPA, UNV MoEYS, NGOs UNAIDS, MoEYS	
	2.5.3 Increased quality of training programs through developed skills standards, testing, and accreditation	ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO UNV <i>Partners: MoLVT, MoEYS, MoSAVY, MoWA, NEA, CAMFEBA, Private Sector, NGOs, Training Institutions</i>	

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

Within the Health Sector, work and support will continue to be coordinated with other partners through existing relevant mechanisms (i) Health with TWG Health sub-technical working groups of MCH and PMTCT, (ii) Health partners meeting, (iii) TWG on HIV, (iv) TWG on food security and nutrition and (v) existing joint programme on food security and nutrition, (vi) Health PBA- Health Sector Support Programme 2 with the Joint Programme Interface Group (JPIG), and (vii) UN Thematic Group on HIV/AIDS.

Within Education sector, the work and support will continue to be coordinated with other partners through (i) Education Sectoral Working Group and (ii) Joint Technical Working Group with donors and government. As for TVET, National Training Board will continue coordinating and facilitating TVET policies and strategies.

National Priorities or goals			
UNDAF Outcome 3: <u>Gender</u>			
By 2015, all women, men, girls and boys are experiencing a reduction in gender disparities and progressively enjoying and exercising equal rights.			
Country Programme Outcome statements	Outputs	Primary Implementing Partners	Resource mobilisation targets (RR- Regular Resources, OR- Other Resources)
3.1 A harmonised aid environment that promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women	3.1.1 Increased UN leadership and facilitation of a programme based approach to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.	All UN agencies, government, CSOs, NGOs and donors	UNFPA RR: .15M
3.2 Strengthened and enhanced gender mainstreaming mechanisms at national and sub national levels	3.2.1 Enhanced capacity of Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups GMAGs in all line ministries/ institutions (24+3) at national and sub-national levels	UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA	UNFPA (support to line ministry (LM) GMAGs (MoH, MoP) via LM support) UNICEF indicative resources planned under other components
	3.2.2 Increased capacity of government and civil society to undertake evidence-based gender responsive policy development, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	UNICEF, UNIFEM	
3.3 Women are progressively empowered to exercise their rights to full and productive work with decent terms and conditions (based on ILO criteria).	3.3.1 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.)	ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNAIDS	\$ 50,000 (UNV) (3.3.2)
	3.3.2 Increase in number and effective operation of women's producers' groups, self-help and savings groups	ILO, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNV, UNIDO	
3.4 Enhanced participation of women in the public sphere, at national and sub national levels	3.4.1 Enhanced opportunities and mechanisms to strengthen women's capacity to participate in the public sphere at national, sub-national, and community levels	UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UN-Habitat	UNFPA RR: .60 M
3.5 Improved societal attitudes and preventive and holistic responses to gender based violence	3.5.1 Increased community awareness -and involvement in the promotion and protection of women's rights and gender equality and the prevention of GBV	UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNV,	UNFPA RR: 1.25M
	3.5.2 Increased institutional capacity to provide multi-sectoral mechanisms for protection of women's rights, gender equality and prevention of GBV	UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNICEF, -UN-Habitat	\$ 100,000 (UNV) UN-Habitat: \$70,000

			3.5.1. 3.5.2 UNICEF indicative \$ 1,000,000 (resources through Protection, and Local Governance programmes)
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: TWG-G, future PBA for Gender Equality			
National Priorities or goals			
UNDAF Outcome 4: <u>Governance</u> By 2015, national and sub national institutions are more accountable and responsive to the needs and rights of all people living in Cambodia and increased participation in democratic decision making.			
Country Programme Outcome Statements	Outputs	Primary Implementing Partners	Resource mobilisation targets (RR- Regular Resources, OR- Other Resources)
4.1 Effective mechanisms for dialogue, representation and participation in democratic decision-making established and strengthened.	4.1.1 Avenues and structures, including developed and strengthened to empower youth and women to participate in decision-making and planning at national and sub-national level.	UNDP UNICEF UNFPA OHCHR UNV UNESCO ILO UN-Habitat - Parliament Technical Coordination Secretariat - Secretariat of National League of Commune associations - National Elections Committee (NEC) - Ministry of Interior / DOLA - National Committee for Sub national Democratic Development	UNFPA RR: 1.65 M \$350,000 (UNV) Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 UNICEF indicative (Local Governance- Seth Koma programme) \$6,000,000
	4.1.2 Increased capacity of Parliament and sub-national elected bodies including their standing committees to represent their constituents.		
	4.1.3 CSOs/CBOs/League have knowledge, means and capacity to mobilise people to engage, voice their concerns, to interface with national and sub-national Government and claim rights on behalf of citizens.		

	<p>4.1.4 Strengthened capacities of Trade Unions and employers organisations to engage in social dialogue, dispute prevention and effective collective bargaining with special attention to female workers.</p>	<p>(NCDD) - Ministry of Labor - Ministry of Information - TVK - Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport <i>Cambodian National Council for Youth Development</i></p> <p>COMFREL, NICFEC, CPWP (women in politics), CLEC, ADHOC, <i>Youth CSOs (YRD, KYA, KYSD, YfP, etc.)</i>, Youth Resource Development Programme, Khmer Youth Association, Federation of Employers and business associations, Arbitration Council Foundation</p> <p>EC, SIDA, CIDA, AUSAID, Konrad Adenauer</p> <p>ILO</p>	
<p>4.2 State institutions at national and sub-national levels better able to protect citizens' rights under the Constitution and provide effective remedies for violations, in particular those relating to labor, children, land and housing, gender based violence, indigenous people, people living with HIV and people with disabilities.</p>	<p>4.2.1 Enhanced capacity of government institutions at all levels to meet Cambodia's international and constitutional human rights obligations through effective monitoring and reporting, review of legislation and implementation of policies to protect the rights of citizens, in particular children, women, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, people living with AIDS and indigenous peoples</p> <p>4.2.2 Citizens are more aware of their rights and entitlements through education, strengthening of civil society networks and access to information and national authorities at all levels are better aware of their duties and responsibilities.</p> <p>4.2.3 Strengthened national capacities to administer effective justice, with special attention to juveniles and women, including effective legal remedies.</p>	<p>OHCHR UNICEF UNAIDS UNIFEM ILO UN-Habitat UNESCO</p> <p>Council for Legal and Judicial reform Ministry of Justice Ministry of Land Ministry of Labor LICADHO, CHRAC</p>	
<p>4.3 Enhanced capacities for collection, access and utilisation of disaggregated</p>	<p>4.3.1 Improved availability and utilisation of disaggregated (gender, population, region) data and information</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF UNDP</p>	<p>UNFPA RR=3.35 M OR = 1.0M</p>

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	4.3.2 Strengthened institutionalised mechanisms and instruments in place at national and sub national levels to provide all people living in Cambodia (men, women, boys and girls) with access to information	UNAIDS National Committee for Democratic Development (NCDD) Line Ministries USAID, World Bank, EC, SIDA GTZ	4.3.1 UNICEF indicative \$ 2,000,000 (National systems, including DevInfo, Caminfo, ID poor, etc...MoP) These are additional to Local Governance programme resources indicated above.
	4.3.3 Strengthened accountability mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of aid, the quality of services and transparency of allocation and use of funds at national and sub national level		
	4.3.4 National and sub-national capacity to develop plans and budgets that are evidence based, gender and child sensitive and incorporate priority population, poverty and development linkages strengthened.		
4.4 Sub national governments have the capacity to take over increased functions.	4.4.1 Capacities of line ministries to identify the functions, to pilot and implement the assignment of functions to sub national administrations or to sub national line departments.	UNFPA UNICEF UNDP Ministry of Planning (GDP and National Institute of Stats) National Committee for population and development Council for Development of Cambodia (CDC/CDRB) National Committee for Democratic Development (NCDD) Local elected governments Ministry of Information Cambodians for resource revenues transparency (CRRT) CCC USAID, World Bank, EC, SIDA GTZ	
	4.4.2 Systems and procedures developed for decentralised set up (fiscal transfers, human resources, planning and budgeting, coordination).		
	4.4.3 Capacities of sub-national administrations enhanced to perform their mandates strengthened.		
	4.4.4 National Committee for Democratic Development has the capacity to lead, coordinate and monitor the democratic development reform		
4.5 Strengthened multi-sectoral response to HIV	4.5.1 Enhanced national and sub-national capacity to target key populations at risk with effective HIV prevention interventions	UNAIDS and Co-sponsors NAA, MoH, MoEYS, MoSVY, MoWA, Mol, MoND, MoLVT, TWGs	UNAIDS 5 M UNFPA RR: .75 M OR: .30 M
	4.5.2 Enhanced national and sub-national capacity to provide treatment and care services with special attention to high risk populations		

	4.5.3 Enhanced national and sub-national capacity to provide support services to PLHIV and to mitigate the impact of HIV		UNICEF - to be confirmed WHO to be confirmed
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities for Decentralization and Deconcentration reform:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informal donor group on democratic space 2. Electoral reform working group with MOI and NEC 3. Technical working group on legal reform 4. TWG on Democratic Development 5. D&D DP Group 6. Programme Based Approach in support of National Programme for sub national Democratic Development 7. Technical Working Group on Poverty Monitoring 8. DP Group on Poverty Monitoring / MDG monitoring 9. National Technical Working team on anti-corruption 10. Anti corruption DP group 11. Accountability working groups at sub-national level 12. Government-Private Sector Forum, including the Working Group on Industrial Relations 			
National Priorities or goals			
<p>UNDAF Outcome 5: <u>Social Protection</u> By 2015, more people, especially the poor and vulnerable, benefit from improved social safety net (SSN) and social security programmes, as an integral part of a sustainable national social protection system.</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes statement	Output	Primary Implementing Partners	Resource mobilisation targets (RR-Regular Resources, OR-Other Resources)
5.1 Social Protection 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..	5.1.1 Developed and strengthened national social protection policies and a protective legal and regulatory framework	WB, UNDP UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHabitat, WHO, UNAIDS, ILO UNIFEM, UNDP,	UNFPA RR: 10 M
	5.1.2 Strengthened national and sub-national institutional capacity including resources and technical knowledge to develop, roll out and coordinate a cross-sectoral Social Protection strategy, inclusive of social welfare services.		WFP: \$2 million
	5.1.3 Evidence-based participatory planning, identification and targeting mechanisms (e.g. ID Poor) in place for the design and delivery of social protection to the population.		5.1.3 UNICEF indicative resources as shown under 4.3.1
	5.1.4 Increased national and sub-national capacity for emergency preparedness and response to reduce and mitigate vulnerabilities to disasters, both environmental and health, of the poorest and most marginalised,		5.1.1, 5.1.2 UNICEF indicative \$ 6,500,000 (Protection and Social welfare

	especially women, children, elderly, youth and people living with HIV.		components)
	5.1.5 Increased government and donor coordination and policy dialogue on social protection, in particular around Social Safety Nets.		
5.2 Improved coverage of Social Safety Net programmes for the poorest and most vulnerable	5.2.1 Improved access (target groups and geographic distribution) and quality of Social Safety Net programmes for the population facing poverty, vulnerabilities, risks, social exclusion, and violence as identified through all key social sectors	WB, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNICEF, UNAIDS TWG-FSN	WFP: \$45 million 5.2.1 UNICEF indicative resources from Protection and Social welfare components plus a portion of resources budgeted under Governance, Health and nutrition, and HIV/AIDS outputs
	5.2.2 Reduced fragmentation and gaps and increased coherence and complementarity of Social Safety Net programmes		
	5.2.3 Increased financial sustainability/stability for Social Safety Net programmes through identified long-term funding base/mechanism.		
	5.2.4 Cross-referral mechanisms at national and sub-national level for a coherently functioning Social Safety Net system		
5.3 Improved coverage of social security for both formal and informal sector workers	5.3.1 Expanded national social security coverage policies in formal and informal economy including expanded health insurance and national social security fund as per legislation on NSSF.	ILO, UNDP,	
	5.3.2 National and sub-national institutional arrangements to manage and monitor social security measures.		
	5.3.3 Rolled out social security to all major industries and formal employment areas.		
	5.3.4 Dissemination of social security information to formal employees and employers.		

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities for Decentralisation and Deconcentration reform:

The partnership would be coordinated through the interim working group on social safety nets under the TWG on food security and nutrition, chaired by Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) and co-facilitated by WFP or future equivalent institution fulfilling its role. Additional partnership would be through the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF).

The key programme modalities would include normative legal and policy work towards developing a joint social protection strategy, along with technical cooperation with potentially pooled resources in support of the key areas of mapping, targeting and programmatic response in the scale-up of existing programmes and introduction of pilots in areas requiring innovative approaches e.g. child and material malnutrition.

UNDAF 2011-2015 M&E Framework

UNDAF Outcome, Country Program Outcome, Country Program Output	Indicator(s) and baselines	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 1: Economic Growth and Sustainable Development			
<p>1.UNDAF Outcome</p> <p>By 2015, more people living in Cambodian benefit from, and participate in, increasingly equitable, green, diversified economic growth</p>	<p>1.1 Annual GDP growth rate</p> <p>Baseline: 6.8% Target: 8% average growth rate for the period 2011-2015</p>	<p>Yearly Statistical publication (including: statistical appendixes, key indicators for Asia and pacific, other) from IMF, ADB and WB plus other ad hoc publication.</p>	<p>Risk: uncertainty of the international economic situation</p> <p>unpredictability of the effects of climate change on Cambodia</p> <p>Assumption: continued Government regulatory reforms encouraging investment and diversification of the economy are maintained</p> <p>Government commitment and political will to increase transparency and efficiency in public services</p>
	<p>1.2 Export growth rate</p> <p>Baseline: 16.3% Target: 18% average growth rate for the period 2011-2015</p>	<p>Yearly Statistical publication (including: statistical appendixes, key indicators for Asia and pacific, other) from IMF, ADB and WB plus other ad hoc publication.</p>	
	<p>1.3 Gini coefficient</p> <p>Baseline: 0.407 Target: 0.370</p>	<p>CSES</p> <p>Yearly Statistical publication (including: statistical appendixes, key indicators for Asia and pacific, other) from IMF, ADB and WB plus other ad hoc publication.</p>	
	<p>1.4 Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 7.1% Target: 12%</p>	<p>CSES</p> <p>Yearly Statistical publication (including: statistical appendixes, key indicators for Asia and pacific, other) from IMF, ADB and WB plus other ad hoc publication.</p>	

1.1 Country Programme Outcome <u>Agriculture Development</u> Sustainably developed agricultural sector promoting equitable physical and economic access to an increased number of safe and nutritious food and agricultural products	1.5 Household food consumption score Baseline: 6% Target 11%	Yearly Statistical publication (including: statistical appendixes, key indicators for Asia and Pacific, other) from IMF, ADB and WB plus other ad hoc publication.	Risk: unpredictable economic fluctuations and external shocks Assumptions: early recovery from the economic crisis and economic stability
	1.6 Growth rate of the agricultural sector Baseline: 5.5% Target 8% average growth rate for the period 2011-2015	Yearly Statistical publication (including: statistical appendixes, key indicators for Asia and Pacific, other) from IMF, ADB and WB plus other ad hoc publication.	
	1.7 Growth rate of non-rice agricultural production Baseline: 2.67% Target 5% average growth rate for the period 2011-2015	Yearly Statistical publication (including: statistical appendixes, key indicators for Asia and Pacific, other) from IMF, ADB and WB plus other ad hoc publication.	
1.1.1 Country Program Output Improved productivity and sustainable management of more equitable agriculture (including land and soil), water, crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries (captured and cultured) for smallholder farmers and local communities (FAO, IFAD)	1.8 Strategic plan on sustainable crop production intensification and diversification developed with yearly costed work plan Baseline: none Target: 2013: developed 2014: yearly costed plan 2015: yearly costed plan	Strategic plan	Risk: lack of resource to fully operationalise the plan Assumptions: Government commitment and political will to pursue the strategy
	1.9 Number of people (gender disaggregated data) which utilise extension services including farmer field school, trainings and services for agriculture, fisheries and forest dependent communities including responsible use of pesticides Baseline: 18.718 in 2008 (of which 40% were WOMEN) Target: average of 30.000 per year (of which at least 45% are WOMEN)	Data from extension service department, MAFF	
1.1.2 Country Program Output Enabling environment	1.10 Codes of practices/standards for fish and fishery products developed based on	Situational analysis study	Risk: lack of resources, both financial and human, to fully

<p>established for more competitive Cambodian agricultural market at all levels through improving 1) food safety trade compliances with international and regional norms, 2) sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures 3) control of trans-boundary animal diseases</p>	<p>situational analysis conducted on SPS national capacity for 7 high potential export agricultural products</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - none Target: 2012 - situational analysis conducted 2013 - codes of practice developed</p>	Codes of practice	<p>implement the proposed activities</p> <p>Assumptions: Government commitment and political will to put in place National plans and systems</p>
	<p>1.11 MAFF adopts National Food Inspector System in compliance with international norms</p> <p>Baseline: systems not in place yet Target:</p>	Reports from MAFF and strategies documents	
	<p>1.12 Standard Operating Procedures on SPS developed and adopted by MAFF</p> <p>Baseline: no Standard Operating Procedures in place Target:</p>		
	<p>1.13 Gender sensitive National Strategic Plan on post-harvest fisheries developed based on situational analysis of safety conformity</p> <p>Baseline: no plan Target: 2012 - situational analysis conducted 2013 - plan developed</p>		
	<p>1.14 Medium-term national Strategic Plan for Agro-Industrial Development (SAID) developed and adopted by MAFF</p> <p>Baseline: no plan Target: 2012 - plan developed and adopted</p>		
<p><u>1.1.3 Country Program Output</u> Strengthened National, sub-National and community based systems that promote physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for vulnerable individuals and communities</p>	<p>1.15 Percentage of most vulnerable food insecure men and women that receive support through provision of seeds, fertilisers, tools and extension services (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 35% of vulnerable men and woman</p>	Data from MAFF	<p>Risk: external shocks and in particular instability in prices increasing men and woman food insecurity</p> <p>Assumptions: significantly decreased number of food insecure men and women</p>

	by 2015		between 2011 and 2015
	1.16 % of breastfed children 6-23 months old receiving appropriate complementary feeding (both 3+ food groups and minimum times or more) Baseline: 57.4% in 2005 Target: 77% in 2015	CDHS	
1.1.4 Country Program Output Enhanced national information system on food security, agriculture, and nutrition to provide high quality evidence for program and policy decision	1.17- Operational information system (linked provincial to national level) on food security and nutrition including early warning system Baseline: no system in place Targets: Operational by -2014 Early warning system developed by - 2015	Data from MAFF	Risk: lack of resources Difficulties in ensuring routinely collected data and a constant system update Assumptions: Donors resources available and strong coordination effort among DPs is ensured Data are properly collected at the sub-national level
	1.18 Percentage of provinces reporting routine agricultural, food security, and nutrition data to national level on time, including main gender disaggregated data Baseline: Target: 2013: 60% 2014: 70% 2015: 80%	data from MAFF	
	1.19 Agricultural Census conducted with special attention to gender Baseline: no agricultural census Target: agricultural census conducted by 2015	census publication	
1.2 Country Programme Outcome <u>Environment and sustainable Development</u> National and local authorities and private sector institutions are better able to ensure the	1.20 Variation in CO2 emissions nationally due to adoption of improved cookstoves Baselines: Total carbon emissions from cook stoves are 50,000tCO2 e per year Target: Total carbon emissions are 400,000 CO2 e	Report of MOE, MIME, and UNIDO Assessment report VER verification audits and stove market surveys	Risks: -Inadequacy of governance conditions to allow threats to natural resources (forestry, fishery, land and protected areas) to be effectively combated.

<p>sustainable use of natural resources (fisheries, forestry, mangrove, land, and protected areas), clear technologies and responsiveness to climate change</p>	<p>1.21 Stability of indices of ecosystem diversity and condition in target community managed forest in 4 target provinces</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined through satellite imagery in 2010 Target: Indices remain at 100% of baseline level</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional partners fail to deliver and commit to implementing relevant laws, policies and plans -Partnership arrangement between DPs, NGOs, Government and Private sector do not transpire -Inadequate local governance conditions prevent threats to natural resources from being effectively managed and their benefits being shared and reinvested. Insufficient economic gains for households and enterprises to participate in c community based natural resources management, biodiversity conservation, REDD, CDM and/or environmentally friendly and clean technologies Land grabbing and the expansion of Economic Land Concessions create conflicts and de-motivate local community to participate in sustainable use of natural resources. policy level interventions to promote and develop IEE will need to be addressed carefully Current market demand and
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			<p>supply of IEE services are poor and availability of hardware and software locally is poor and depends mostly on neighboring countries</p> <p>Financial/credit constraints prevent industries from investing in energy efficiency</p> <p>Assumptions: Energy-efficient technologies and practices in industrial production and manufacturing processes will be introduced.</p> <p>Incremental policy, technical and financial inputs required to support and effectively leverage national efforts in GHG emission reductions. Local expertise, knowledge and capacity in effective and sustainable industrial energy efficiency policy/programme development and implementation need to be strengthened.</p>
<p><u>1.2.1 Country Program Output</u> Biodiversity conservation and community based natural resource management for the enhancement of livelihoods mainstreamed into national and local development plans to promote poverty -environment linkages</p>	<p>1.22 Guidelines developed for forestry-related carbon credit community sites based on model interventions</p> <p>Baseline 0 Target: by 2014</p>	MAFF , FA and MOE reports	<p>Inadequacy of local governance conditions and capacities of local communities for countering threats to forests, and for sharing forest benefits and undertaking forest management and businesses.</p> <p>Climate change increases frequency of forest fires and livelihood vulnerability of forest</p>
	<p>1.23 Percentage of local communities that have been trained to conserve biodiversity in conservation areas and fish sanctuaries</p> <p>Baseline: TBI Target: 15% increased by 2014</p>		

	<p>1.24 Number of community-managed forests nationwide with management plans</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 4 sites Target: 2014 - 50 sites</p>		<p>communities, and reduces their commitment to Sustainable forest management and conservation.</p>
	<p>1.25 National costed strategic plan to support sustainable land management, community based sustainable forest management, and protected areas management developed.</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 2012 - land management 2013 - community based management 2013 - protected areas management</p>		<p>-Limited livelihood supports to local community to take long term view of natural resource management</p> <p>-Failures of sector institutions to collaborate effectively</p> <p>-Failure of Carbon mechanisms (eg. REDD) to function as expected.</p>
<p><u>1.2.2 Country Program Output</u> National and local capacities strengthened to plan and implement climate change adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water resources, coastal zone and health sectors</p>	<p>1.26 Number of communal development plans reflecting climate change vulnerability and early warning information</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: End 2013 - 18 plans in 3 districts of 3 provinces End 2013 - 15 plans in 2 districts of 2 provinces</p>	Report of MAFF/MOWM	<p>-Parallel initiatives to develop local capacity as part of the decentralisation process are not effectively coordinated to plan and implement climate change adaptation measures.</p> <p>-Commune councils are not willing to take long term view to deal with climate change as their priority.</p>
	<p>1.27 Number of existing water resource infrastructure plans which have been updated to reflect climate change resilience</p> <p>Baseline 0 (2009) Target: End 2013 - 12 plans</p>		<p>-Resources to support modified design of infrastructures to enhance climate change proofing are not mobilised in a timely fashion</p>
	<p>1.28 National Climate Change Strategic Plan with costed annual work plan.</p> <p>Baseline:2009 - 0 Target: 2013, 2014, 2015 - costed annual work plan</p>		

	<p>1.29 No. of national and sectoral plans and strategies which explicitly refer to climate change</p> <p>Baselines: TBI I n 2010 Target: By end 2014, 8 documents.</p>	Sectoral strategies and action plans	<p>Risks: Failure of Carbon trading mechanism (REDD) to function as expected Risks: local communities are not mobilised to participate</p>
	<p>1.30 National REDD Readiness Strategic Plan developed with costed annual work plan</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 2011 -developed 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 - annual costed work plan</p>		
	<p>1.31 Standard Operating Procedures to mitigate change in forestry, agriculture, and energy sectors developed</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 2012 - developed</p>		
	<p>1.32 National Cleaner Production office created and registered as non-profit institution</p> <p>Baseline: Currently it is in the form of project office Target: 2011 - created and functioned</p>	Reports of MIME and report of national cleaner production	<p>Risks: sustainable industrial development and/or sustainable consumption and production are not perceived relevant by key stakeholders and therefore considered very low.</p>
	<p>1.33 Productive and export capacities and sustainability of manufacturing enterprises through building agro-industrial and industrial competitiveness (adherence to labour standards, product standards, certification, and SPS/TBT);</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>		<p>Assumptions: Solid institutional foundation and governance arrangements for NCPO are required</p> <p>Technical/professional capacities created with NCPO need to be maintained and further strengthened through training and quality management system</p>

<p>1.2.3 Country Program Output Capacity of public and private sectors strengthened to promote clean and environmentally friendly technologies and interventions for the reduction of GHG emissions, and improvement of resource productivity (UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCP)</p>	<p>1.34 National REDD Readiness Strategic Plan developed with annual costed plan.</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - none Target: 2011 – developed 2012 to 2015 – annual costed plans</p>		<p>Risks: Failure of Carbon trading mechanism (REDD) to function as expected</p>
	<p>1.35 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for mitigating climate change in forestry, agriculture, and energy sectors developed.</p> <p>Baseline: none Target: 2012 – SOP developed</p>		
	<p>1.36 National Climate Mitigation Strategy and Action plan exist with annual work plan implementation</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - none Target: 2010 – developed 2011 to 2015 – annual costed plans</p>	<p>Report of MOE and NCCC</p>	<p>Risks: Policy and institutional barriers post constraints for private sector participation</p>
<p>1.3 Country Program Outcome <u>Trade and Private Sector Development</u> More diversified economy in Cambodia with increased pro-poor investment, trade and private sector development due to strengthened national and local capacity.</p>	<p>1.37 Diversity of economic activities in specific provinces</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Sources: Database/website and reports of MoC, MIME, MoI, MoRD, SNEC</p>	
<p>1.3.1 Country Program Output Increased private-public capacity to facilitate local development and economic diversification in both urban and rural areas</p>	<p>1.38 Number of qualitative and quantitative surveys conducted to identify potential for local development and economic diversification in both rural and urban areas</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2014 - 5 surveys conducted</p>	<p>Database/website and reports of MoC, MIME, NCDD, MoP/NIS, SNEC</p>	
	<p>1.39 National committee/working group established to monitor local development trends and disparities</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2012 – established</p>	<p>Database/website and reports of MoC, MIME, MoI, MoP, SNEC</p>	

	<p>1.40 Regular technical assistance provided to ministry to formulate, and implement, industrial policies and strategies to promote national value chains for the selected priority and export potential products/sectors and to improve their competitiveness.</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - : DTIS Target: 2012 -: export strategies and action plan for rice, rubber, garment, cassava, food stuff developed</p>	MOC, MAFF, MIME	<p>Risks: lack of resources to deliver technical assistance</p> <p>Assumptions: development of relevant policies is still of high interest to all national institutions.</p>
<p><u>1.3.2 Country Program Output</u> Productive and export capacities of enterprises enhanced to comply with international standards for (labour standards, product standards, certification, and TBT and create related jobs</p>	<p>1.41 Percentage of enterprises who comply with international standards for labour and TBT</p> <p>Baseline: TBT enquiry point established 200 garment factories (ILO/BFC) (baselines from ILO) Target: 2010 to 2012 - 15 companies</p>	<p>Progress report of UNIDO project ISC annual report</p> <p>Available reports on compliance with national labour laws and core international labour standards (such as through ILO Better Factories Cambodia)</p>	<p>Risks: Lack of outreach activities by service providers to entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Lack of qualified staff to provide TBT related information to entrepreneurs</p> <p>Assumptions: Overcoming TBT is viewed as a critical factor to enhance productive and export capacities of enterprises</p>
	<p>1.42 - 40 national product standards developed by National Standard Council</p> <p>Baseline: 10 standards available Target: 2013 - 40 draft standards developed for review and approval</p>	ISC website and progress report of UNIDO project and ISC annual report	<p>Risks: ISC lacks of resources to function</p> <p>Assumptions: There is a strong commitment and willingness of national institutions including ISC.</p> <p>There is coordinated efforts among DPs to assist national institutions.</p>
	<p>1.43 - ISC certification body accredited for ISO 9001/14001 and HACCP certifications</p> <p>Baseline: 11 lead auditors trained for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certifications. ISO/IEC 17025 quality management systems set up</p>	ISC website, ISC annual report and progress report of UNIDO project	<p>Risks: Process for certifications delayed</p> <p>Assumptions: Government maintains strong commitment to obtain certification</p>

	<p>4 companies for ISO 9001 and 6 companies for HACCP have been identified</p> <p>Target: 11 lead auditors trained for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certifications. ISO/IEC 17021 quality management systems set up</p>		
<p>1.3.3 Country Program Output Strengthen MoC capacity to formulate and monitor the Trade Sector Wide Approach effectively</p>	<p>1.44 Percentage of Trade Swap annual work plan targets that are delivered on time.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 80% of delivery per year from 2011</p>	Trade SWAp annual report uploaded in the Trade SWAp Website	<p>Risks: Consensus on the priorities and sequencing of the work plan expected outputs</p> <p>Assumptions: Predictable and coordinated technical and financial support from DPs are provided</p>
	<p>1.45 Number of times per year Sub-committee of Trade Development and Trade-Related Investment convenes</p> <p>Baseline: 2 Target: At least 2 times per year from 2011</p>	Minutes and proceedings uploaded in the Trade SWAp website	<p>Risk: Capacity of the Department of International Cooperation acting as Secretariat of the Trade SWAP</p> <p>Assumption: Political commitment of MoC in leading the sub-committee</p>
<p>1.4 Country Program Outcome <u>Employment and Local Development</u> Increased employability and productive and decent employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women, through diversified local economic development in urban and rural areas</p>	<p>1.48 Unemployment rate Disaggregated by: Sex, Urban/rural</p> <p>Baseline: 2004 LFS Target: To be reduced in the rate (2011 LFS)</p>	<p>Census CSES</p> <p>LSF/NIS</p>	<p>Assumption: Economic recovery from the GFC and GDP growth</p> <p>Government commitment to incorporate Employment Strategy into the next NSDP</p> <p>Balanced focus on export competitiveness and internal economic development</p> <p>Local economic development expands potential for growth in major economic sectors, such as manufacturing and tourism</p>

	<p>1.49 Percentage of businesses and business associations with women managers Disaggregated by: Occupational sectors</p> <p>Baseline: 2009-5 Target: 2011-10</p>	<p>Source: website and reports of MoC, Mol, IFC/MPDF, ILO</p> <p>GTZ database</p>	
	<p>Increase in percentage of women workers paying income taxes</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 20%</p>	<p>Database/website and annual reports of MEF, Taxation Dept.</p>	
<p><u>1.4.1 Country Program Output</u> National capacity strengthened to develop and implement gender-sensitive employment policies/strategies, with emphasis on youth and migrant workers.</p>	<p>1.50 Gender responsive Labour Migration Strategic plan developed with costed plan</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - draft Target: 2012 - costed plan</p>	<p>Sources: Website and reports of MoLVT, NEA</p>	
	<p>1.51 Gender responsive National Employment Plan/Strategy, with focus on youth and other vulnerable groups, developed with costed plan</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2011 - plan developed 2012 - costed plan</p>	<p>Sources: Website and reports of MoLVT, NEA</p>	
	<p>1.52 Number of enterprise-level workplace policies and committees (esp. in garment and entertainment sectors) by the workforce to address stigma and discrimination</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 -0 Target: 100 workplaces 2011-2012</p>	<p>Reports of MOLVT and TCC</p>	<p>Continued government commitment to provide financial and political support on formulation and implementation of gender-sensitive policies and for National Employment Agency</p> <p>Employment Policy/Strategy is in compliance with the international human rights instruments ratified by Cambodia</p>
<p><u>1.4.2 Country Program Output</u> Labour market information services, career guidance and counseling services and employment agencies established and strengthened at national and sub-national levels</p>	<p>1.53 Number of regional Job Centres (in Phnom Penh and provinces) established and functioning as per the operation procedures</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2013 - 9</p>	<p>Sources: Website and reports of MoLVT, NEA</p>	<p>Government resources are available to run and operate job centres</p> <p>National and local capacities exist to run and operate the job centres</p>

	<p>1.54 National Employment Agency established with clear mandate to facilitate labour market information collection, analysis, dissemination and employment services nationwide</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2012 - established</p>	Website and reports of MoLVT, NEA	
	<p>1.55 Completed labour force survey with comprehensive and up-to-date labour force information</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (2004) Target: 1 (2011)</p>	Database/website and reports of NIS	Adequate resource mobilisation and cooperation from government
	<p>1.56 Monitoring system established to check quality of employment services and client usage (by men and women, by age group).</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2012 - established</p>	Database/website and reports of MoLVT and NEA	
<p><u>1.4.3 Country Program Output</u> Increased access for potential and existing women and youth entrepreneurs to high-quality and gender responsive business development services (training, microfinance services, etc).</p>	<p>1.57 Database developed and updated bi-annually with inventory and characteristics of business development services</p> <p>Baseline: 2009: 0 Target: 2012: 1 database developed 2013-2015: updated annually</p>	website and reports of MoC, MIME, IFC/MPDF,	Government continues implementing GMAP , especially in the economic sector
	<p>1.58 Number of business development service providers who deliver gender responsive services according to nationally agreed criteria</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 10% increased 2011</p>	Regular government records ILO reports and GTZ database	
	<p>1.59 Percentage of adult and young people who access business development services Disaggregated by: Sex, Age, Urban/rural</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Targets: 10% increased 2011</p>	Selected tracer studies	
<p><u>1.4.4 Country Program Output</u> Apprenticeships, work</p>	<p>1.60 Percent of beneficiaries who used any of the schemes who have obtained work</p>	Database/website and annual reports of MoLVT	Active private sector participation in apprenticeships,

placements, internships and volunteer schemes developed particularly for young people and disadvantaged groups	(wage employment or self-employed) within 6 months of completion (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 2009: Target: 2012 - 40% 2014 - 70%	and NEA	work placements and other schemes
	1.61 Percentage of medium and large enterprises (SMEs) Government bodies and CSOs who have agreed to provide work placements with decent work conditions Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2014 -30% of SMEs signed up at NEA	Database/website and annual reports of MoLVT and NEA	
	1.62 Number of measures to give accreditation and recognition for apprentices, interns and volunteers Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2013 - 3 industries with industry-wide accreditation and recognition	Database/website and annual reports of MoLVT and NEA	
<u>1.4.5 Country Program Output</u> Effective, well funded Local Development Funds (LDFs) at both District and Commune levels	1.63 Percentage increase in LDF resources at both District and Commune levels Baseline: 2010 allocation Target: linked to % growth of public expenditure	Database/website and reports of NCDD	
UNDAF Outcome 2: Health and Education			
<u>2. UNDAF Outcome</u> By 2015, more men, women, children and young people enjoy equitable access to health and education	2.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio Disaggregated by: urban/rural CMDG indicator 5.1 Baseline: 2005 – 472/100,000 live births Target: 250 per 100,000 live births (CMDG indicator 5.1 target for 2015)	CDHS	
	2.2 Percent of children under 5 yrs who are underweight. CMDG indicator 5.1 Baseline: 36; Target for 2015: 22.6	CDHS/.CAS	

	<p>2.3 Infant Mortality Rate Disaggregated by: sex, urban/rural CMDG indicator 4.2</p> <p>Baseline: 2005 – 66/1,000 live births Target: 2015 - 50/1,000 live births</p>	CDHS	
	<p>2.4 Enrollment of 6-14yo in school. Disaggregated by: quintile, sex derived from 1 – CMDG indicator 2.4</p> <p>Baseline: 2005 Quin 1: 70 Quin 2: 78 Quin 3: 83 Quin 4: 88 Quin 5: 90 PS G/B LLS G/B U 94/94 54/54 Ru 94/95 32/30 Re 90/91 12/11</p> <p>Target: 100%</p>	EMIS	
<p>2.1 Country Program Outcome Increased national and sub-national equitable coverage of quality reproductive, maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition services</p>	<p>2.5 Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who are fully immunized by age 1 (DPT3, measles) CMDG indicator 4.3 and 4.5</p> <p>Baseline: 92% and 91%, respectively (2008 HIS) Target: ≥95% and ≥95%, respectively by 2015</p>	CDHS/HIS	
	<p>2.6 Percentage of women with unmet need for family planning</p> <p>Baseline: 2005 - 25% Target: 2015 – 18%</p>	CDHS;	
<p>2.1.1 Country Program Output Improved national and sub-national capacity to increase availability, accessibility, acceptability, affordability, and utilization of quality reproductive,</p>	<p>2.7 - Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel CMDG indicator 5.3</p> <p>Baseline: 2008 - 58% Target: 2015 - 87%</p>	National HIS, CDHS	

maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition health services.	2.8 Percentage of pregnant women who delivered by caesarian section Baseline: 2008 – 2% Target: 2015 - 4% (MoH target)	HIS, MoH CDHS	
	2.9 Number of basic/ comprehensive EmONC per 500,000 population Baseline: 2008: 1.6 basic EmONC/ 500,000 population 0.9 Comprehensive EmONC/500,000 Target: 2015: 4 basic EmONC/ 500,000 population 1 Comprehensive EmONC/500,000	EmONC Need Assessment and HIS (For H10 only)	
	2.10 Deleted		
	2.11 Appropriate nutrition indicator will be determined in 2010 Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	TBD	
	2.12 Percent of pregnant women with 2 or more Antenatal care consultations (ANC) <u>(disaggregated by sex)</u> CMDG indicator 5.5 Baseline: 81% (2008) Target: 90%	HIS, MoH CDHS	
	2.13 Percentage of children aged 6-59 months receiving preventive Vitamin A doses (Should note that this is CMDG indicator 4.4) (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 79% (HIS 2008) Target: 90% by 2015.	MoH annual report	
2.14 Contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women (any modern method) Baseline: 2005 - 27% Target: 2015 - 60%	CDHS		

	<p>2.15 Percentage of Operational Districts with at least 2 facilities providing adolescent friendly sexual and reproductive health care (AFSRH)*</p> <p>Baseline: (2009): 16 OD/77 OD (20%) Target: 25 OD/77 OD (32%)</p>	NRHP/MoH	
	<p>2.16 Percentage of health financial resources allocated to RMNCH</p> <p>Baseline: 27% (2009) Target: 5% increase over baseline by 2015</p>	2010 government and donor expenditures for programme 1 of HSP	
<p>2.1.2 Country Program Output Increased competency and availability of health human resources, particularly midwives and other professionals where skills gaps exist.</p>	<p>2.17 Percentage of health centers with at least 2 mid-wives</p> <p>Baseline: (2009): 55% Target: (2015): 70%</p>	MoH- Personnel Dept database	
<p>2.1.3 Country Program Output Increased national and sub-national level capacity to implement community based interventions to raise awareness on right to health and involvement in reproductive health, maternal, newborn and child health services</p>	<p>2.18 Percent of infants under 6 months exclusively breastfed</p> <p>Baseline: 60% in 2005 Target for 2015: 70%</p>	CDHS	
<p>2.2 Country Program Outcome Strengthened health sector response to HIV</p>	<p><i>See indicators under 4.5</i></p>	NCHADS	
<p>2.2.1 Country Program Output Strengthened health sector provision of HIV prevention treatment and support services including prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and linkages between GBV and HIV.</p>	<p>2.19 Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART)</p> <p>Baseline 93% (2010)(CD4 count \leq250) Target: 2010 – 90%; 2015 - 95% (CD4 count \leq350)</p>	NCHADS database	

	<p>2.20 Percentage of HIV infected pregnant women who received a complete course of anti-retroviral prophylaxis to reduce risk of mother to child transmission CMDG indicator 6.6</p> <p>Baseline: 2008 - 27% Target: 2015 - 75%</p>	NCHADS/NMCHC databases	
	<p>2.21 Percentage of HIV-infected infants born to HIV infected mothers</p> <p>Baseline: (to become available in 2012) Target: 2015 – 5%</p>	NCHADS/NMCHC databases	
	<p>2.22 Percentage of men and women aged (15 to 49 years) who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know the result</p> <p>Baseline: CDHS 2005: All: 4.1% (women: 3.3%; men: 5.1) Target: 2010 - 5.2% (all); 2015 – 10% (all)</p>	CDHS	
<p>2.3 Country Program Outcome More women, men, children, and young people enjoy safe improved water, sanitation and hygiene conditions.</p>	<p>2.23 Percentage of child caregivers who reported washing hands before preparing food and after using the toilet</p> <p>Baseline: TBD in 2010 Target: TBD in 2010</p>	CDHS	
	<p>2.24 Percentage of children using toilet or latrine</p> <p>Baseline: 18.5% urban and 4.3% rural – CDHS 2005 Target increase to 30 %</p>	CDHS	
	<p>2.25 Percentage of households that always treat drinking water</p> <p>Baseline: 57 % rural (CSES 2007); 63% rural (CDHS 2005 – not specified as always) Target : increase to 80 %</p>	CSES	

<p><u>2.3.1 Country Program Output</u> Increased access to safe improved source of drinking water and sanitation</p>	<p>2.26 Percentage of households with year-round access to improved sources of drinking water</p> <p>Baseline: 1) Census 2008 : Rural 42%, Urban 76%, Total 47% ; 2) CSES 2007 : Rural 55%, Urban outside PNP : 57%, total : 61%</p> <p>Target: rural 50%; urban 80%</p>	<p>Census CSES</p> <p>CMDG indicators 7.10 and 7.11</p>	
	<p>2.27 Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities</p> <p>Baseline: census 2008 : rural 23 %; urban 81%; total 34%; CSES 2007 : rural 20%, urban : 57%; total 31%</p> <p>Target rural 30 %, urban : 74%</p>	<p>Census CSES</p> <p>CMDG indicators 7.12 and 7.13</p>	
	<p>2.28 Percentage of schools without water/latrines.</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - water/latrines PS: 34.8%/22.4% in 2008/2009 school year SS: 36%/17%</p> <p>Target 100% by 2015</p>	<p>EMIS</p>	
<p><u>2.3.2 Country Program Output</u> Increased awareness and practice among communities and families of key WASH behavior (using toilets, hand washing with soap and safe home drinking water treatment)</p>	<p>2.29 Percent of households practicing open defecation</p> <p>Baseline: 69 % rural (CSES 2007), 78 % (CDHS2005)</p> <p>Target : decrease by 50 %</p>	<p>CSES; CDHS,</p>	
	<p>2.30 Percent of households with designated place for hand washing with soap</p> <p>Baseline : tbc : KAP survey 2010</p> <p>Target : increase by 50 %</p>	<p>CSES; CDHS,</p>	
	<p>2.31 Percent households that always treat drinking water</p> <p>Baseline: 57 % rural (CSES 2007); 63% rural (CDHS 2005 – not specified as always)</p> <p>Target : increase to 80 %</p>	<p>CSES; CDHS,</p>	

<p>2.3.3 Country Program Output Strengthened capacity at national and sub-national level to coordinate, facilitate, plan, monitor and evaluate the RWSSH National Strategy and Arsenic Strategic Plan</p>	<p>2.32 Percent of funding requirement for implementation of the RWSSH and Arsenic strategies met by RGC and by DPs</p> <p>Baseline : tbd 2010 Target : tbd 2010</p>	<p>TWG RWSSH Reports</p>																																																																			
	<p>2.34 Proportion of funds for improved water, sanitation and hygiene in province/district/commune development investment plans</p> <p>Baseline : tbd 2010 Target : tbd 2010</p>	<p>Province/District/Commune Development Investment Plans</p>																																																																			
<p>2.4 Country Program Outcome Increase in reach and sustainability of children learning in relevant and quality basic education through increased institutional capacities.</p>	<p>2.35 Net enrollment in Early Childhood Education (state pre schools, community based pre schools and home based programs). Disaggregated by: sex, age, urban/rural</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 5yo: 32% 3-5yo: 17% Target: 2015 5yo: 70% 3-5yo: 50%</p>	<p>MoEYS</p>																																																																			
	<p>2.36 - Dropout rate and repetition rate. Disaggregated by: grade and sex</p> <p>Baseline: 2008:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="554 1117 800 1484"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Rep</th> <th colspan="2">DO</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>B</th> <th>G</th> <th>B</th> <th>G</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>20</td> <td>18</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>13</td> <td>11</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>11</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>12</td> <td>11</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>22</td> <td>23</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>18</td> <td>21</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>24</td> <td>23</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Target: TBD</p>			Rep		DO				B	G	B	G	1	20	18	7	8		2	13	11	8	7		3	11	8	9	8		4	8	6	10	9		5	6	4	12	11		6	4	2	10	9		7	2	1	22	23		8	2	1	18	21		9	4	2	24	23		<p>EMIS</p>	
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<p>2.4.1 Country Program Output Improved quality of early childhood and basic education services for hard-to-reach population according to Educational SWAP</p>	<p>2.37 - Standardised national curriculum for training of preschool teachers developed per assurance standards set by Early Childhood Department</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 No standardized training curriculum Target: End 2011 Standardized training curriculum developed</p>	MoEYS	
	<p>2.38 - Percent of preschool teachers, irrespective of type of preschool model, have passed standardized pre-service teacher training programme</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 No standardized training Target: 2012: 70% 2015: 100%</p>	MoEYS	
<p>2.4.2 Country Program Output Increase in evidence base for monitoring equitable access to quality basic education</p>	<p>2.39 - Percent of primary schools and lower secondary schools that are annually assessed against MoEYS Child Friendly School Standards.</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 PS: 44%, LS: TBD Target: TBD</p>	MoEYS	
	<p>2.40 - Information system established to be able to measure proportion of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are Orphans and Vulnerable Children (including those affected by HIV), have disabilities or belong to an ethnic minority</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - no information system Target: 2013 - established information system producing these data annually</p>	Information system set up collaboratively by NCDP, MoEYS, MoI, MoWA, MoH, Institutes, NGOs	
<p>2.5 Country Program Outcome Enhanced national and sub-national institutional capacity to expand children and young people's access to quality life skills including on HIV and</p>	<p>2.41 Percent of young adults who successfully completed life skills programs. Disaggregated by: sex, urban/rural</p> <p>Baseline: TDB Target: TBD</p>	MoEYS and NGO reports	

technical and vocational education and training (TVET)	2.42 Percent of young adults who successfully complete TVET/skills training programs Baseline: TDB Target TDB	Source: Website and reports of NTB/NEA and MOLVT Database of MOLVT	
2.5.1 Country Program Output Strengthened national capacity to coordinate and implement policies and strategies for technical and vocational education and training	2.43 National Training Board develop gender responsive training strategy that cuts across all sectors Baseline: NA Target: 2012 - developed	Source: Website and reports of NTB/NEA and MOLVT Database of MOLVT	
	2.44 National Multi-sectoral TVET Strategic Plan with emphasis on disadvantaged young people and females implemented as costed annual work plans Baseline: 2009 - draft Target: 2012 - costed work plan		
2.5.2 Country Program Output Enhanced access to and utilization of life skills training and TVET especially by disadvantaged young people and out of school children	2.45 Percentage of primary and secondary schools integrating and implementing core life skills training including HIV. Baseline: (2009): 34% Target: 2015 - 100%	Database and reports of MOEYS	
	2.46 Percentage of provinces that have at least one training program on life skills and TVET targeting disadvantaged young females and males and school dropouts Baseline: 2010 - TBD Target: 2015 - 100%	Ministry annual reports	
2.5.3 Country Program Output Increased quality of training programs through developed skills standards, testing, accreditation and certification procedures.	2.47 Development of standardized skill set for training certification Disaggregated by: occupational category Baseline: 2009: 0 Target: 2013: developed for 45 occupational categories	Source: Website and reports of NTB/NEA and MOLVT	
	2.48 Percent of trainers from formal and non-formal training institutions who received trainings on how to conduct and	Source: Reports of NTB/NEA and MOLVT	

	scale up training programmes based on labor market needs Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Database of MOLVT	
UNDAF Outcome 3: Gender Equality			
3. UNDAF Outcome By 2015, all women, men, girls and boys are experiencing a reduction in gender disparities and progressively enjoying and exercising equal rights.	3.1 UN Gender Related Development Index (GDI) Baseline: 2008 - 0.594 Target: TBD	UNDP Human Development Report	Risks: Criteria for calculation of GDI fail to reach improved targets Assumptions: National capacity such as to ensure continuous improvement
	3.2 Incidence and prevalence of gender based violence (physical, sexual and emotional) Disaggregated by: sex, age, urban/rural Baseline: 2009 (VAW survey) - Target:	VAW survey, police records, Women's Shelter records	Risks: Data collected is not robust Assumptions All government agencies agree to record keeping and reporting:
	3.3 GEM Gender Empowerment Measurement Baseline: 2005 - 0.38 Target: TBD	UNDP Human Development Report	Risks: Criteria for calculation of GDI fail to reach improved targets Assumptions: Political commitment such as to ensure continuous improvement
3.1 Country Program Outcome A harmonised aid environment that promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women	3.4 Road map for gender equality and women's empowerment is endorsed by all stakeholders and implemented Baseline: 2009: none Target: 2012: developed 2013: endorsed	Road Map TWGG records	Risks: Lack of political will to drive the process Assumption: NSDP and Neary Rattanak are implemented and RGC and development partners actively supports the PBA
3.1.1 Country Program Output Increased UN leadership and facilitation of a programme based approach to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women	3.5 PBA developed and DP funds flowing through PBA modalities:- Baseline: 2009 - none Target: 2012 - developed DP funds flowing through PBA modalities	PBA documentation; minutes of meetings of PBA steering committee, budget allocations and sources of funding	Risk: Assumption: NSDP and Neary Rattanak are implemented and RGC and development partners actively supports the PBA

3.2 Country Program Outcome Strengthened and enhanced gender mainstreaming mechanisms at national and sub national levels	3.6 Percentage of national sectoral annual costed plans which are gender responsive against criteria developed with MEF Baseline: National 2009: 10% Target: National 2015: TBD	Desk review of annual costed plans of line ministries	Risk: Assumption: Donor support for decentralisation and deconcentration (D&D) continues at past levels Assumptions: Donors more comprehensively support gender mainstreaming in the ministries with which they are partners
	3.7 Percentage of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) a) Work plans, and b) JMIs that are gender responsive against criteria developed by TWG-G Baseline: 2009 Policies: 25% 2009 JMIs: 25% est. 2009 Target: 2015 Policies: 50% JMIs: 70%	Desk review of records of TWG – G meetings JMIs	Risk: Assumption: All TWGs understand gender concepts and the significance of mainstreaming gender Lack of political will to drive the process Assumptions: NSDP and Neary Rattanak are implemented and RGC and development partners actively supports the PBA
<u>3.2.1 Country Program Output</u> Enhanced capacity of Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups GMAGs in all line ministries/ institutions (24+3) at national and sub-national levels	3.8 Percentage of line ministries/institutions (council of Ministries, State Secretariat for Civil Services and State Secretariat for Civil Aviation) conducting gender responsive training programs for staff within their ministries Disaggregated by: National level Sub-national level Baseline: 2009 - National: 30%; Sub-national – 30% Target: 2015 – National: 50%; Sub-national: 50%	training partners	Risk: Assumption: Training partners are available for sub-contracting by government to conduct training Assumptions: Economic crisis causes delays in D&D and line ministries' roll-out of gender mainstreaming
	3.9 Percentage of GMAGs accessing national government budget to implement	line ministries and MEF UNDP	Risks: Gender suffers as a result of budget constraints

	<p>activities</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 20% Target: 2015-60%</p>	UNIFEM	
	<p>3.10 Percentage of gender responsive budgeting mechanisms that are operational in line ministries</p> <p>Baseline: 2009: 20% Target: 2015: 60%</p>	line ministries and MEF UNDP UNIFEM	Risk: Assumption: PFM reform continues to support gender responsive budgeting
<p>3.2.2 Country Program Output Increased capacity of government and civil society to undertake evidence-based gender responsive policy development, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>3.11 Sub-technical working group established in TWG-Gender with agenda to promote collection of gender specific data as well as use of this data</p> <p>Baseline: 2009: None Target: 2012: Sub-technical working group established</p>	TWG-G, MOWA, MOI, MOP/NIS	Assumptions: Partners are willing to work through TWG-G
	<p>3.12 National Gender KAP survey to be conducted</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 1 conducted between 2011 and 2015</p>	KAP report	Assumption: Adequate resources and capacity of National Statistics
	<p>3.13 Selected line ministries whose JAPR use gender responsive data for priority setting and program decision making.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 2014: All line ministries in selection</p>	Desk review of JAPR content and minutes of meetings	Risk: Assumption: Funding exists to hire consultant to do desk review Assumptions: Funding exists to hire consultant to do desk review
<p>3.3 Country Program Outcome Women are progressively empowered to exercise their rights to full and productive work with decent terms and conditions (based on ILO criteria).</p>	<p>3.14 Unemployment rate Disaggregated by: Sex, Urban/rural</p> <p>Baseline: To be established based on findings of 2010 Labour Force Survey Target: Unemployment rate from 2010 baseline minus 1 percentage point</p>	Labour Force Survey	<p>TVET strategy will be gender responsive</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO and other donors require training providers and partners to collect sex disaggregated and other data for baselines measurement of impact and follow-up at end of one year</p> <p>Donors require service providers and credit institutions to keep</p>

			sex disaggregated records Relevant Ministries cooperate to develop legal measures UN agencies and other donors encourage/require groups to keep specific records of their members
<u>3.3.1 Country Program Output</u> 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 living with disabilities, etc.)	3.15 Number of labor related policy and legal initiatives that address discrimination and promote equality in the world of work Baseline: number of initiatives reported in MoLVT GMAP Target: Number of initiatives reported in 2009 GMAP plus 4	Desk review of Ministry of Labor GMAP and other documentation	That Prakas #086 on HIV workplace committees is widely disseminated and accepted by workplaces That workplaces can be encouraged to invest in HIV programmes that address women workers' needs
	3.16- Mechanism established to report violation of gender-based violence and discrimination laws in work place Baseline: 2010: mechanism not available Target: 2013: mechanism established and observed to be implemented	Government records	
<u>3.3.2 Country Program Output</u> Increase in number and effective operation of women's producers' groups, self-help and savings groups	3.17 Survival rate of UN supported producers groups, self-help, and savings groups Disaggregated by: Province Baseline: TBD through project records of ILO-supported groups Target: findings of 2010 records plus 10%	Records of business associations and women's producers' groups and saving groups	
	3.18 Yearly profits of UN supported women's producers, self-help, and savings groups Disaggregated by: Province Baseline: TBD through project records of ILO-supported groups Target: findings of 2010 records plus 10%	Records of business associations and women's producers' groups and saving groups	
	3.19 Percentage increase in number of women members and women managers leading business associations Baseline: 2009_300 (with three women	ILO reports and GTZ database	

	business association) Target: 2011_1500 (with 5 women business associations)		
3.4 Country Program Outcome Enhanced participation of women in the public sphere, at national and sub national levels	3.20 Percentage of candidates that are women within National Assembly, Commune Baseline: 2008 -17% Target: 2013 - 20%	NEC	Risks: Training is not expanded or women are unable to access it Assumptions: Women continue to show interest in participation in elections
	3.21 Percentage of members of sub-national councils that are women Disaggregated by: Province, District, Commune Baseline: P - 9.89% (2008) D – 12.68% (2008) C – 16.86% (2007) Target: P – 15% (2013) D- 17% (2013) C – 25% (2014 – CMDG)	NEC	Risk: Political will to increase numbers declines Assumptions: Women are place in winning positions on party lists Assumptions: N and donors require training providers and partners to articulate
	3.22 Percentage of civil service employees in high level positions (director and above) Disaggregated by: Sex Baseline: 2018 - 7.4% (2018) Target: 2015 - 40%	State secretary of civil services records	Economic crisis continues to restrain development of civil service Assumptions: Prime Minister's Directive continues in operation and training programs build capacity of women for high level positions
3.4.1 Country Program Output Enhanced opportunities and mechanisms to strengthen women's capacity to participate in the public sphere at national, sub-national, and community levels	3.23 Percentage of provinces which hold quarterly forums of women counselors Baseline: 30% Target: 2015 - 100% (24 provinces)	Commune councilors records	
	3.24 Percentage of sub-national female a) candidates and b) councilors that receive capacity building training Baseline a) 30% (2009) Target a) 80%	Commune councilors records	

	(2015) Baseline b) Commune councilors 90% (2009); District Councilors 0% (2009); Provincial Councilors 0% (2009) Target b) Commune Councilors 100% (2015); District Councilors 100% (2015); Provincial Councilors 100% (2015)		
3.5 County Programme Outcome Improved societal attitudes and preventive and holistic responses to gender based violence	3.25 Percentage of population aware that violence against women is wrongful behavior and a criminal act Disaggregated by: Sex, Age, Urban/rural Baseline: TBD (information released in January 2010) Target: TBD (information released in January 2010)	Sexual Violence Against Women: Follow-up Survey to Baseline Report of 2005-GTZ, UNFPA, UNDP and UNIFEM Survey	
	3.26 The Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims is operationalised Baseline: TBD (information released in January 2010) Target: 2014: Law operationalised	Sexual Violence Against Women: Follow-up Survey to Baseline Report of 2005-GTZ, UNFPA, UNDP and UNIFEM Survey	Risk: Lack of political will and capacity to coordinate a multi sectoral approach Assumptions: Broad base of ministries/institutions are adequately resourced to pursue advocacy and awareness raising around GBV
<u>3.5.1 Country Program Output</u> Increased community awareness and involvement in the promotion and protection of women's rights and gender equality and the prevention of GBV	3.27 Percentage of secondary public schools which teach curricula that include gender issues and the prevention of GBV Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	MoEYS/MIS Secondary School curricula	Risk: Resistance to effective teaching by school principals and teachers Lack of adequate financial and technical resources to revise curricula Assumption: MOEYS has the capacity to revise curricula
	3.28 Percentage of times victims of GBV are accompanied by NGOs/CSOs including community and agency volunteers (on request) in the court setting. Baseline: TBD Target: : 30% (2015)	Records of NGO/CSO and volunteer organisations	Risks: Assumptions: NGO/CSO capacity is adequate to meet demand
<u>3.5.2 Country Program Output</u> Increased institutional national	3.29 Costed annual work plans for the National Action Plan to Combat Violence		Risk: Lack of adequate financial resources

capacity to provide multi-sectoral mechanisms for protection of women's rights, gender equality and prevention of GBV	against Women developed Baseline: no costed work plan for 2009 Target: Costed work plan for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	NAP workplans	Assumptions: Mechanism for donor coordination is established
	3.30 Sub decree developed to establish mechanism to record the number of protection orders, convictions and cases dismissed on domestic violence and information made available to policy makers and the public Baseline: nil Target: sub decree approved by council of Ministers 2011	RCG records or the Council of Ministers	Risks: Lack of cooperation and coordination between MOWA, MOI and MOJ
	3.31 Number of provinces with local level response and referral system linking government and nongovernment victim support institutions together (medical services, crisis centers and counseling, legal aid and policy, local authorizes and women and children's committees Baseline: 2009 - 0 % Target: 2015 - 15%	NAP reporting Sponsors and training organisers' records against agreed criteria Records of CCWCs and WCCC and sponsors such as UNICEF, UNFPA	Risks: Adequate resources both financial and staffing may not be available at the administrative level Assumptions: Nation-wide services with sufficient staff are present Inter-agency cooperation exists with adequate data management and administrative capacity
	3.32 Number and percentage of communes with GBV and human trafficking monitoring system functioning Baseline: TBD (0%) Target: 15% 2015	Commune Data Bases	Risk: Data is not kept accurately

<p>4. UNDAF Outcome By 2015, national and sub national institutions are more accountable and responsive to the needs and rights of all people living in Cambodia and increased participation in democratic decision making.</p>	<p>4.1 Percent of budget allocated to social services in annual of annual provincial, district and commune investment plans</p> <p>Baseline: negligible Target: 2015: 25%</p>	<p>4.2 NCDD analysis</p>	<p>Accountability culture is based on patron-client relationship - Participation culture, especially for women, youth and vulnerable groups, is not developed</p>
<p>4.2 Percentage of laws voted by Parliament reflecting civil society inputs after public hearings.</p> <p>Baseline: None Target: 2015: 2/3 of all laws</p>	<p>4.3 Parliament TCS monitoring report</p>		
<p>4.3 Client satisfaction survey conducted for selected public services (selected social services to be defined)</p> <p>Baseline: 2010 survey in one sector in pilot province Target: Client satisfaction survey conducted in all social sectors - 2015</p>	<p>4.5 – Report Cards collected by PECSA and/or accountability working groups at local level</p>		
<p>4.4 Implementation by the Government of recommendations formulated by treaty bodies in individual complaints submitted to them by Cambodian nationals</p> <p>Baseline: National Council for Women's reports; women rights NGO reports; OHCHR annual reports Target: This is a process that will start in the coming years. A few cases will test the system and will be a useful indicator as to the willingness of the Government to implement recommendations</p>			
<p>4.1 Country Programme Outcome Effective mechanisms for dialogue, representation and participation in democratic decision-making established and strengthened.</p>	<p>4.5 Number of public platforms established at national and sub-national level to allow interface between civil society/citizens and elected bodies</p> <p>Baseline: 0 national forums, 3 regional forum and 20 District/provincial fora in 2009 Target 2015 – TBD</p>	<p>National Committee for Democratic Development (NCDD) annual report</p>	

	<p>4.6 Percent of citizens' concerns recorded during public forums that are addressed by elected bodies at national and sub-national level</p> <p>Baseline: None currently. 2010-2015: monitoring reports by civil society actors, OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Cambodia Target: 2015: 30%</p>	Sponsors (mostly donors) and civil society keep record of public fora and monitor follow up by elected bodies	
	<p>4.7 Number of women elected candidates to representative bodies</p> <p>Baseline: 22 % in NA (2008 elections) and 14.6% elected female councilors (2007 elections) Target: 30% 2015</p>	4.8 UN/EC observation	
	<p>4.8 Voter registration system jointly accepted by Government, Civil society and Opposition parties</p> <p>Baseline: current voter registration system is not satisfactory Target: new voter registration system is operational for the 2012 elections allowing for more accurate representation of citizens</p>	4.8 UN/EC observation	
	<p>4. 9 Percent of respondents who understand their system of government.</p> <p>Baseline: KAP study will indicate baseline Target: 2010 baseline plus 20%</p>	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study into Youth and Civic Participation in Cambodia.	
	<p>4.10 Number of issues raised by the National League of Communes to the Senate or NCDD</p> <p>Baseline: annual report 2010 Target: TBD</p>	National League of Commune Sangkat annual report	
4.1.1 Country Programme Output Avenues and structures, including developed and strengthened to empower youth and women to participate in decision-making and planning at	<p>4.11 Multi-sectoral National Youth Policy developed with reference to youth participation</p> <p>Baseline: 2010: draft stage Target: 2012: developed</p>	Youth working group MoEYS	

national and sub-national level.	<p>4.12 Sub-national Women and Children Consultative Committees (commune, district, province) are established and funded in all locations</p> <p>Baseline: Commune/Sangkat: 100% District: 0 % (newly established 2010) Province: 0 % (newly established 2010) Target: Commune: 100% District: 100% Province: 100%</p>		
	<p>4.13 Number of youth bodies (youth groups, committees, associations, networks and federations) established at sub-national and national levels</p> <p>Baseline: YFP Mapping of youth CSOs (2008), UN Youth Situational Analysis (2009) Targets (only my personal opinion): 100% increase of active youth bodies spread throughout the 24 provinces</p>	UN/Gov/CSO surveys and mappings	
	<p>4.14 Number of written submissions prepared by the Women caucus on the MDGs</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 Women MP caucus created</p> <p>Target: 2015 10 MDG contributions annually</p>	4.16 Biennial survey conducted of Women's Caucus in National Assembly and Senate	
<p><u>4.1.2 Country Programme Output</u> Increased capacity of Parliament and sub-national elected bodies including their standing committees to represent their constituents</p>	<p>4.15 No of times per year that Parliament commission request expert advice</p> <p>Baseline: 3 in 2009 Target: expert advice is required for every law under review</p>	Parliament TCS report	

<p>4.1.3 Country Programme Output CSOs/CBOs/League have knowledge, means and capacity to mobilize people to engage, voice their concerns , to interface with national and sub-national Governments and claim rights on behalf of citizens</p>	<p>4. 16 % of respondents who understand their system of government.</p> <p>Baseline: KAP study will indicate baseline Target: 2010 baseline plus 20%</p>	<p>Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study into Youth and Civic Participation in Cambodia.</p>	
<p>4.1.4 Country Programme Output Strengthened capacities of Trade Unions and employers organisations to engage in social dialogue, dispute prevention and effective collective bargaining with special attention to female workers.</p>	<p>4.18 Number of high quality CBAs</p> <p>Baseline: 2009_3 Target: 2011_10</p>	<p>MoLVT database on CBAs and reports ILO reports</p>	<p>Cambodian economy strengthens sufficiently to make bargaining of interest to workers and employers</p>
	<p>4.19 Reduction in number of illegal strikes and the average length of strikes</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Reduced number and length of strikes before, during and after intervention</p>		<p>Cambodian legal and regulatory regime of sufficient quality to attract investors</p> <p>New legislation – Trade Union Law and eventual revision of the labour code will significantly improve industrial relations and allow for genuine trade union movement to flourish. Improved relationship between employers and workers/unions</p> <p>Risk: Non-legal compliance, continued increases in number and length of illegal strikes; deterioration of industrial relations</p>
<p>4.2 Country Program Outcome State institutions at national and sub-national levels better able to protect citizens' rights under the Constitution and provide effective remedies for violations, in particular those relating to labor, children, land and housing,</p>	<p>4.20 Gap in laws addressing protection of rights of children, women, workers, indigenous people, urban poor and people living with , IPs, PLHIV, workers revised</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 none Target: Target for urban poor: 2013: Legal framework to regulate eviction and</p>	<p>-National Assembly and Senate -LJR Action Plan -NSDP (3.18) -MoWA report - (for urban poor issues) Ministry of Land Management, Ministry of</p>	<p>Risks: Assumptions: -Delays in adoption of laws and policies -Contents of laws and policies violate human rights principles and standards -No national funding to implement action plan (ex. NAP</p>

gender-based violence, indigenous people, people living with HIV and people with disabilities.	resettlement processes, in accordance with human rights standards, is in place	Interior, OHCHR	to prevent violence on women)
	4.21 Percentage of pre-trial detainees (against total prison population) disaggregated by sex and jurisdiction Baseline: 31% (August 2009)? Target: 20% 20%	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Centre for Justice and Reconciliation, CCJAP, OHCHR,	
	4.22 Number of instances of undue interferences in the work of the courts Baseline: 2009 none, TBD Target: 2015 - 0	Ministry of Justice, Centre for Justice and Reconciliation, CCJAP, OHCHR,	
4.2.1 Country Program Output Enhanced capacity of government institutions at all levels to meet Cambodia's international and constitutional human rights obligations through effective monitoring and reporting, review of legislation and implementation of policies to protect the rights of citizens, in particular children, women, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, people living with AIDS and indigenous peoples.	4.23 Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol Baseline: Signed but not ratified Target: 2013: ratified	-CLJR -MoJ -National Assembly -MOSAVY -MFA	
	4.24 Remaining fundamental and other key laws integrating human rights norms, including gender sensitive aspects in accordance with the rule of law and human rights standards Baseline: 2009-0 Target: 2011: Juvenile Justice Law; law on administration of prisons; law on status of judges; law amending the law on the SCM; law on the organization of the courts; anti-corruption law (2010) trade union law adopted in accordance with ratified ILO convention and international good practices and with tripartite support	CLJR, Ministry of Justice, National Assembly, development partners, OHCHR, civil society organizations	
	4.25 The National Plan of Action Plan on the Worst Form of Child Labour (NPA-WFCL) implemented to reduce and to	ILO reports, Website of the Ministry of	

	<p>eliminate the worst form of child labour</p> <p>Baseline: (1) 2009_ Child labour: 1,5 millions (2) 2009_ Worst form of child labour: 250,000 Target: 2015 – (1): 13%, reduce the WFCL 2015 – (2): 8%, reduce the WFCL 2015 – 2016 (3): to complete elimination the WFCL.</p>	Information, LFS/NIS	
<p><u>4.2.2 Country Program Output</u> Citizens are more aware of their rights and entitlements through education, strengthening of civil society networks and access to information and national authorities at all levels are better aware of their duties and responsibilities.</p>	<p>4.26 Implementation of the human rights curricula developed by the MOEYS into effective teaching</p> <p>Baseline: 50% (primary and secondary schools) Targets (2012): 80%</p>		
	<p>4.27 National dialogue mechanism established between Government and civil society for enhanced dialogue and cooperation including data disaggregated by province and sex</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - none Target: 2012: mechanism established</p>	Reports of Government-Private Sector Forum	
	<p>4.28 Law on access to information developed</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 2013: developed</p>	National Assembly	
<p><u>4.2.3 Country Program Output</u> Strengthened national capacities to administer effective justice, with special attention to juveniles and women, including effective legal remedies.</p>	<p>4.29 Percent of national budget allocated to administration of justice</p> <p>Baseline: 0.04% (source: CLJR, 2009) Target: 2013 – to be determined - - in line with the caseload and the additional duties and procedures created by the Penal Procedure Code and other laws</p>	-LJR Action Plan -National Action Plan to Prevent Violence on Women	
	<p>4.30 Framework for enhanced coordination between Ministries of Interior and Justice established with monthly meetings</p> <p>Baseline: currently none</p>	MOI, MOJ, OHCHR, CCJAP, CJR	

	<p>Target: monthly or quarterly meetings by 2010: established</p>		
	<p>4.31 Information system established for gathering and sharing of data relating to the administration of justice to be used to ensure the progressive improvement of the system</p> <p>Baseline: 2009: no systematic information system Target: 2013: establish information system</p>	MOJ	
	<p>4.32 Percentage of court decisions applying July 2007 Constitutional Council decision on the direct applicability of human rights treaties in national law</p> <p>Baseline: Target: 2015: 100%</p>	MOJ, Courts, CJR, OHCHR	
	<p>4.33 Rights of children and women (e.g. on issue of GBV) are integrated in training curriculum for judicial actors and other law enforcement officers.</p> <p>Baseline: : Target: 2013: integrated</p>	UNICEF, MOJ, OHCHR	
<p>4.3 Country Programme Outcome Enhanced capacities for collection, access and utilisation 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</p>	<p>4.34 Disaggregated data and information used to monitor NSDP, CMDGs, sectoral and sub-national plans.</p> <p>Baseline: 20% (estimated) Target: 2015: 100%</p>	<p>Review of national plans and budgets Review of sub-national planning and budgeting</p>	
	<p>4.35 Health and education sector strategic plans are reflecting priority population needs (such as youth, HIV, gender, etc.).</p> <p>Baseline: Health Sector Strategic Plan 2008-2015: recognizes and prioritizes needs of women and children and incorporates prevention, treatment and care for HIV. A further HIV sub-sectoral strategy exists. The strategic plan includes and addresses some specific needs of young people (sexual,</p>		

	<p>reproductive health), but it does not explicitly recognize or address the needs of men. The monitoring and evaluation framework does not yet disaggregate data by sex, age or income level.</p> <p>Education sector plan: The current Education Strategic Plan (2006-2010) is based on a pro-poor approach and identified as its priorities 1) to achieve equitable access to education, 2) to increase quality and efficiency of education services, and 3) institutional development and capacity building for decentralization. In line with the second Cambodian MDG eliminating gender inequality is a clear target. HIV/AIDS, education for ethnic minorities, and disabled learners are incorporated as cross-cutting issues. EMIS data is disaggregated by gender and geographical area (including remote areas).</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Updated Health Strategic Plan to 2015: prioritizes the needs of women and children, incorporates HIV, recognizes and better addresses the needs of youth and men, and the M+E framework uses disaggregated data (sex, age, income level) for monitoring.</p> <p>Updated Education Sector Plan to 2015: The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has started the process to review the ESP to cover 2010-2015. One of the targets would be to ensure the continued pro-poor approach and clear operational strategies to address the cross-cutting issues, such as gender, children with disabilities and ethnic minorities. The implications of changes in the population and related projections will need to be taken into consideration.</p>		
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	<p>4.36 Number of district profiles and local MDG scorecards completed and disseminated to decision makers and civil society groups</p> <p>Baseline: Pilot district profile in 2010 Target: District profiles and local MDG scorecards are made available in all provinces</p>	NSDP APR, MTR, Provincial annual report, Commune profiles	
<p><u>4.3.1 Country Program Output</u> Improved availability and utilization of disaggregated (gender, population, region) data and information</p>	<p>4.37 Population data disaggregated by sex, age, income available through Census, CDHS, CSES, Commune database and other surveys.</p> <p>Baseline: 70% (estimated) Target: 100% in 2015</p>	CDHS report, CIPS report, CSES report, CAMInfo NSDP APR, MTR, Provincial annual report, Commune profiles.	
<p><u>4.3.2 Country Program Output</u> Strengthened institutionalized mechanisms and instruments in place at national and sub national levels to provide all people living in Cambodia (men, women, boys and girls) with access to information</p>	<p>4.38 Establishment of an informal working group on media regulatory environment and the broader legal framework (access to information law)</p> <p>Baseline: None Target 2015: Inputs to Access to information law</p>	Ministry of Information	
	<p>4.39 Increased coverage by the media of MDGs, Extractive Industry, Climate Change and Land rights issues</p> <p>Baseline: negligible Target: 2015 – nation wide MDG/CC Campaign</p>	Media monitoring reports	
<p><u>4.3.3 Country Program Output</u> Strengthened accountability mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of aid, the quality of services and transparency of allocation and use of funds at national and sub national level</p>	<p>4. 40 Composition of service provider management committees (example: Health centre management committees, School support committee) expanded to include civil society</p> <p>Baseline: none Target 2015: guidelines for service provider management committees</p>	service provider management committee guidelines	

	<p>4.41 Sector aid effectiveness assessment conducted and disseminated</p> <p>Baseline: health and rural development conducted in 2010 Target 2015: CDC reports includes assessment of effectiveness of aid in main sectors</p>	<p>CDC report part of global evaluation exercise of the Paris Declaration</p>	
<p>4.3.4 Country Program Output National and sub-national capacity to develop plans and budgets that are evidence based, gender and child sensitive and incorporate priority population, poverty and development linkages strengthened.</p>	<p>4.42 Proportion of national, sectoral and provincial plans and budgets that are evidence based, gender and child sensitive and incorporate population poverty and development linkages.</p> <p>Baseline: 10% (estimated) Target: 100% in 2015</p>	<p>NSDP and monitoring framework NSDP Annual and Mid-term reports Setoral plans, budgets and reports</p>	
<p>4.4 Country Programme Outcome Sub national governments have the capacity to take over increased functions.</p>	<p>4.43 Number of key functions that line ministries have decentralized or deconcentrated to the sub national administrations.</p> <p>Baseline: No services are being delivered by SNAs Target 2014: 2 sectors : pre-primary education, non-formal education)</p>	<p>NCDD annual report</p>	
	<p>4.44 - Proportion of public revenues allocated to sub national government</p> <p>Baseline: 2.8% in 2009 (Commune Sangkat Fund) Target 2015: 10% (5% C/S Fund, 5% District Fund + sector recurrent expenditure)</p>	<p>NCDD annual report</p>	
<p>4.4.1 Country Program Output Capacities of line ministries to identify the functions, to pilot and implement the assignment of functions to sub national administrations or to sub national line departments</p>	<p>4.45 Number of line ministries that have deconcentrated or decentralized at least one key function to SNAs together with resources.</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Target 2013: 1 (MOEYS) Target 2015: 3</p>	<p>NCDD annual report</p>	

<p><u>4.4.2 Country Program Output</u> Systems and procedures developed for decentralized set up (fiscal transfers, human resources, planning and budgeting, coordination).</p>	<p>4.46 Policy on transparent, equitable and predictable finance allocation to sub-national administration in line with the functions assigned developed Baseline: 2009: 0 Target: 2013: developed</p>	NCDD annual report	
	<p>4.47 Relevant planning, human resources management, financial management and assets management guidelines developed. Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2012 – developed</p>	NCDD annual report	
<p><u>4.4.3 Country Programme Output</u> Capacities of sub national administrations enhanced to perform their mandates strengthened</p>	<p>4.48 Sector ministries develop support mechanisms to provide technical back up for transferred functions Baseline none Target 2015: one for each transferred function</p>		
<p><u>4.4.4 Country Programme Output</u> National Committee for Democratic Development has the capacity to lead, coordinate and monitor the democratic development reform</p>	<p>4.49 Legal instruments and procedures relating to the National programme policy commitments developed Baseline: None Target 2015: Legal instruments and procedures adopted</p>	TWG on DD	
	<p>4.50 Number of line ministries receiving direct support from NCDD in carrying out functional review exercise Baseline: none 2014 target: at least three line ministries</p>	TWG on DD	
<p><u>4.5 Country Programme Output</u> Strengthened multi-sectoral response to HIV</p>	<p>4.51 HIV prevalence among general adult population (15-49 years) Disaggregated by: sex, age Baseline: 0.9% 2006 (2007 NCHADS modeling) Target: 2010 – 0.7; 2012 – 0.6%; 2015 – 0.6%</p>	MoH/NCHADS Modeling	

<p><u>4.5.1 Country Programme Output</u> Enhanced national and sub-national capacity to target most at risk populations with effective HIV prevention interventions</p>	<p>4.52 Percentage of condom use by most at risk populations – entertainment workers (EW), men who have sex with men (MSM), injecting drug users (IDU) Disaggregated by: sex, age</p> <p>Baseline: Brothel-based FSW with last client: 99% (BSS 2007) Non-brothel based at last commercial sex (BSS 2007): karaoke girls – 96%, beer promoters – 96%, beer garden workers – 88% MSM (BSS 2007): at last sex with non paid and non paying male partner: short hair 83%; long hair 94%; with male client: short hair 90%, long hair 79% IDU: 40% (with regular partner); 68% (with non regular partner) (DU IBBS 2007) DU: 52.9% (with regular partner); 80.5 % (with non regular partner) (DU IBBS 2007) Targets: TBD</p>	<p>MoH/NCHADS HSS, BSS, Drug User (DU) IBSS</p>	
	<p>4.53 Percentage of most at risk populations who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know the results</p> <p>Baseline: BSS 2007 Brothel-based FSW: 68% (BSS) 4.53 Non-brothel based FSW: 52% (BSS) MSM: 57% (short hair); 66% (long hair) had HIV test in the 12 months (BSS 2007) Drug users: 44% male, 71.4% female (ever tested for HIV) (DU IBBS 2007) Targets: TBD</p>	<p>MoH/NCHADS BSS, DU IBSS</p>	
	<p>4.54 Percent of most at risk populations (EW, MSM, IDU) reached with HIV prevention programmes in the last 12 months</p> <p>Baseline BSS 2007: Brothel-based FSW: 94% Non-brothel based sex workers: 91% MSM: 96.2% IDU: 56% (DU IBSS)</p>	<p>MoH/NCHADS BSS, DU IBSS</p>	

	Targets: TBD		
	4.55 HIV prevalence in most at risk populations Baseline: Brothel-based FSW: 14.7% (BSS 2007) MSM 8.7% in Phnom Penh (SSS 2005) IDU: 24.4% (DU IBBS 2007) Target: TBD	MoH/NCHADS HSS, BSS, SSS, DU IBSS	
4.5.2 <u>Country Programme Output</u> Enhanced national and sub-national capacity to provide treatment and care services with special attention to high risk populations	See indicators under health sector response – 2.2	CDHS NAA/MoSVY/NGOs	
4.5.3 <u>Country Programme Output</u> Enhanced national and sub-national capacity to provide support services to PLHIV and to mitigate the impact of HIV	Indicators from 5.2.1	CDHS NAA/MoSVY/NGOs	
UNDAF Outcome 5: Social Protection			
5. UNDAF Outcome By 2015, more people, especially the poor and vulnerable, benefit from improved social safety net (SSN) and social security programmes, as an integral part of a sustainable national social protection system.	5.1 Proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line (disaggregated by sex, rural –urban, and socio-economic characteristics) Baseline: 30.1% (2007) Target: 19.5%	CSES	=Risk: Uncertainty of the impact of external shocks such as macroeconomic, natural disasters or health shocks on people's income. Assumptions: Assuming the poverty measurement methodology and targets are not revised
	5.2 Prevalence of underweight (weight for age <2 SD) children < 5 years of age Baseline: 2008 - 29% Target: 2013 - 19%	CDHS	Risk: Uncertainty of the impact of external shocks on food security.
5.1 Country Programme Outcome Increase in national and sub-national capacity to provide	5.3 Country's social protection index ranking Baseline: 2007: 0.18	ADB	Risk: Comparative indicator that depends on performance of other countries as well as Cambodia.

affordable and effective national social protection through improved development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a social protection system..	Targets: 2013: 0.3		
	5.4 Percentage of affected vulnerable groups receiving emergency assistance including food, sanitation, water, shelter and other immediate response interventions within prescribed timeframes. (disaggregated by sex, age, rural-urban, and socio-economic characteristics) Baseline: TBD Target: 2015: 80%	NCDM, WFP	Risk: Financial constraints and early availability of accurate data.
<u>5.1.1 Country Programme Output</u> Developed and strengthened national social protection policies and a protective legal and regulatory framework	5.5 A Sub-Decree and a National Social Protection Strategy including M&E framework with costed annual plan developed in collaborative multi-sectoral process. Baseline: 2009: none Target: 2011: Sub-decree 2011: National Strategy 2013 – 2015: Costed annual plans	RGC Legislation database,	Assumption: National Social Protection Strategy will be introduced and a coordinating agency in place to oversee the implementation of the strategy.
	5.6 Percent of laws and regulations harmonized with the new social protection policies and National Social Protection Strategy. Baseline: 2012: TBD Target: 2015: 100%	RGC Legislation database Responsible agency: WB,	Assumption: All supportive legislation and regulations (for the protection against violence, domestic violence, human trafficking, child care services, family support services) are harmonised with new social protection strategy/policy
<u>5.1.2 Country Program Output</u> Strengthened national and sub-national institutional capacity including resources and technical knowledge to develop, roll out and coordinate a cross-sectoral Social Protection strategy, inclusive of social welfare services.	5.7 Percent of government budget that is allocated on social protection Baseline: 2008: 5% Target: 2013: 8%	RGC Budget allocations and expenditures reports	Risk: Allocation of budget spending depends on prioritisation by government and line ministries. Assumption: That social protection expenditure is identifiable
	5.8 Percent of communes where official channels for the population to claim their right to social protection have been established. Baseline: 2008: None Target: 2015: 60%	Provincial and district reports	Assumptions: it also depends on the revenue mobilisation potential

<p><u>5.1.3 Country Program Output</u> Evidence-based participatory planning, identification and targeting mechanisms (e.g. ID Poor) in place for the design and delivery of social protection to the population.</p>	<p>5.9 Harmonized inter-agency targeting mechanisms, taking into account specific vulnerability of women, children, disabled, elderly, youth, HIV/Aids, TB victims.</p> <p>Baseline: 2008 - 10 provinces Target: 2015 - 100%</p>	<p>IDPoor reports, FAO, WFP</p>	<p>Risk: Number of different targeting mechanisms being used.</p>
<p><u>5.1.4 Country Program Output</u> Increased national and sub-national capacity for emergency preparedness and response to reduce and mitigate vulnerabilities to disasters, both environmental and health, of the poorest and most marginalized, especially women, children, the elderly, youth, and people living with HIV.</p>	<p>5.10 Develop national, coordinated, realistic, integrated multi-sectoral contingency plan for emergency response, which covers early warning, prevention, and mitigation meeting international standards</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: Establishment of coordinated, integrated contingency plan.</p>	<p>OCHA</p>	<p>Risk: Relied on cooperation with a number of stakeholders/partners.</p> <p>Assumption: D&D reform processes create an enabling environment for developing sub-national resources, systems and processes and is supportive of sector and cross-sector strategies.</p>
	<p>5.11 Disaster needs assessment conducted during every declared disaster.</p> <p>Baseline: 2008 - NCDM reporting mechanisms Target: As needed</p>	<p>NCDM reporting mechanisms</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of accessibility to disaster-affected areas.</p>
	<p>5.12 Percentage of affected vulnerable groups receiving emergency assistance including food, sanitation, water, shelter and other immediate response interventions within prescribed timeframes.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 2015: 80%</p>	<p>NCDM and PCDM</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of accessibility to disaster-affected areas.</p> <p>Financial constraints.</p>
	<p>5.13 Vulnerability situation maps and vulnerable group profiles annually updated at national, provincial, and selected district levels.</p> <p>Baseline: Target: updating annually starting 2011</p>	<p>Annual updates from FAO, WFP, CARD</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of availability of information. Lack of coordination mechanisms.</p>
	<p>5.14 Integrated information system for monitoring and reporting developed, including food availability and food market instability.</p>	<p>NCDM and annual updates from FAO, WFP, CARD</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of availability of information. Lack of coordination</p>

	Baseline: 2008: NCDM reporting mechanisms Target: 2013: national information system developed		mechanisms.
5.1.5 Country Program Output Increased government and donor coordination and policy dialogue on social protection, in particular around Social Safety Nets.	5.15 Number of interim working group (IWG) meetings per year with representation from government line ministries and core partners Baseline: 2008: ad hoc Target: 2012-2015: bi-monthly	Minutes of IWG	Assumption: That Interim Working Group, led by CARD will continue to have a mandate for Social Protection.
5.2 Country Programme Outcome Improved coverage of Social Safety Net programmes for the poorest and most vulnerable	5.16 Percentage of poor/vulnerable people who benefit from social safety nets. Disaggregated by: sex, age, rural-urban, and socio-economic characteristics Baseline: TBD Target: 50%	IDPoor database, CSES, CAS and other relevant government data sources	Assumptions: Significant progress is achieved in developing the social protection system, and M&E frameworks and systems are strengthened. Sufficient government and donor resources are committed and available for social protection reform measures.
	5.17 Percentage of people with disabilities who receive social protection services Disaggregated by: sex, age, rural-urban socio-economic characteristics and HIV status Baseline: TBD Target: 50%	Commune database, MoSVY database	Assumptions: Significant progress is achieved in developing the social protection system, and M&E frameworks and systems are strengthened. Sufficient government and donor resources are committed and available for social protection reform measures.
	5.18 Percentage of households with orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0-17 whose households receive free external support. Disaggregated by: sex, age, rural-urban, and socio-economic characteristics Baseline: TBD Target: 50%	NOVCTF database and reports	Assumptions: Significant progress is achieved in developing the social protection system, and M&E frameworks and systems are strengthened. Sufficient government and donor resources are committed and available for social protection

			reform measures.
	<p>5.19 Number of rural poor provided with employment through labour-based public works programme</p> <p>Baseline: 2009_1 million work days Target: 2013_ 5 million work days</p>	Database of MRD, WFP , ABD and CARD	
<p><u>5.2.1 Country Program Output</u> Improved access (target groups and geographic distribution) and quality of Social Safety Net programmes for the population facing poverty, vulnerabilities, risks, social exclusion, and violence as identified through the key social sectors</p>	<p>5.20 Percentage of poor children receiving scholarships for primary and secondary education.</p> <p>Disaggregated by: sex, age, rural-urban, socio-economic characteristics and HIV status</p> <p>Baseline: 26,700 (primary school 2008) Target: double</p>	WFP Take-Home Ration database, MOEYS/Fast-Track Initiative database	<p>Assumptions: Significant progress is achieved in developing the social protection system, and M&E frameworks and systems are strengthened.</p> <p>Sufficient government and donor resources are committed and available for social protection reform measures.</p>
<p><u>5.2.2 Country Program Output</u> Reduced fragmentation and gaps and increased coherence and complementarity of Social Safety Net programmes.</p>	<p>5.21 Development of comprehensive national/sub-national database or inventory on social protection/social safety nets and HIV status</p> <p>Baseline: 2008 - none Target: 2013 - developed</p>	RGC, designated agency (most likely CARD)	<p>Risks: Lack of availability of data. Lack of capacity to develop the database.</p> <p>Assumptions: Significant progress is achieved in developing the social protection system.</p> <p>Sufficient government and donor resources are committed and available for social protection reform measures.</p> <p>There is a coordinating agency in place to store and regularly update the database and monitor implementation of social protection programmes</p>

	<p>5.22 Updating inventories of new/pilot/existing social protection and social safety net programmes every two years.</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - inventory of SSNs exists but not updated</p> <p>Target: 2011, 2013, 2015- inventory of SP and SSN updated every 2 years</p>	CARD database /inventory	<p>Risks: Lack of availability of data. Lack of capacity to maintain the database.</p> <p>Assumptions: Significant progress is achieved in developing the social protection system.</p> <p>Sufficient government and donor resources are committed and available for social protection reform measures.</p>
<p>5.2.3. Country Program Output Increased financial sustainability/stability for Social Safety Net programmes through identified long-term funding base/mechanism.</p>	<p>5.23 Long-term national funding strategy for SSNs developed.</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2012 - developed</p>	Donor reports	<p>Assumptions: Significant progress is achieved in developing the social protection system, and M&E frameworks and systems are strengthened. Sufficient government and donor resources are committed and available for social protection reform measures.</p>
<p>5.2.4 Country Program Output Cross-referral mechanisms at national and sub-national level for a coherently functioning Social Safety Net system</p>	<p>5.24 Develop protocol for cross-referral within social safety net system.</p> <p>Baseline: 2009 - 0 Target: 2012 - developed</p>	Provincial and district reports	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Assumptions: A focal point agency is mandated to help coordinate social protection responses across the sectors.</p>
<p>5.3 Country Programme Outcome Improved coverage of social security for both formal and informal sector workers and employers</p>	<p>5.25 - Percentage of workers in formal employment who are covered by social security programs as per the NSSF and NSSFCS Disaggregated by: sex, rural/urban, gender, household characteristics</p> <p>Baseline: 2010 - TBD by NSSF and NSSFCS Target: 2015 - 100%</p>	IDPoor database and provincial and district reports, Social Security Inquiry (ILO database), MoLVT annual reports	<p>Assumptions: Availability and funding of schemes.</p>

<p><u>5.3.1 Country Program Output</u> Expanded national social security coverage policies in formal and informal economy including expanded health insurance and national social security fund as per legislation on NSSF.</p>	<p>5.26 Policies and regulatory framework on social security developed</p> <p>Baseline: 2008 - Sub-decrees on social security for formal sector employees formulated Target: 2013 - Sub-decree on health insurance and pensions signed</p>	<p>RGC legislation database NSSF database NSSFCS database</p>	<p>Policy and legal and regulatory framework is in line with the International instruments on the minimum core labour standards and human rights.</p>
	<p>5.27 Formal regulation on CBHI introduced</p> <p>Baseline: 2008: 0 Target: 2012: sub-decree signed</p>	<p>Reports and database of National Social Health Protection Committee</p>	
<p><u>5.3.2 Country Program Output</u> National and sub-national institutional arrangements to manage and monitor social security measures.</p>	<p>5.28 Percentage of provinces with Social security institutions, including social insurance agencies, established.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (by NSSF and NSSFCS) Target: 2015: 100%</p>	<p>CARD, provincial and district reports</p>	<p>Risks: weak enforcement of the minimum social security provisions in industries and services and therefore weak demand for social security services</p> <p>Assumptions: Policy and legal and regulatory framework is in line with the International instruments on the minimum core labour standards and human rights. Significant progress is achieved in developing the social protection system, and M&E frameworks and systems are strengthened.</p>
<p><u>5.3.3 Country Program Output</u> Rolled out social security to all major industries and formal employment areas.</p>	<p>5.29 Percentage of enterprises having registered with social security programmes. Disaggregated by: sector, rural-urban</p> <p>Baseline: 2010 – TBD (by NSSF and NSSFCS) Target: 2015 - 75%</p>	<p>MoLVT database and ILO reports Responsible agency: ILO NSSF database</p>	<p>Assumptions: Ability of enterprises to register.</p> <p>Availability of legal provisions regarding care service in enterprises</p>
	<p>5.30 - Percentage of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) providing care services to women and their children at the workplace</p> <p>Baseline: : TBD (by NSSF and NSSFCS)</p>	<p>MoLVT database and ILO reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Ability of enterprises to provide care services.</p>

	Target: 2015 - 80%		
<u>5.3.4 Country Program Output</u> Dissemination of social security information to formal employees and employers.	5.31 - Documentation and dissemination of the Cambodian social security experience through the GESS platform. Baseline: 2008 – Global Extension of Social Security country page available Target: 2015 - Country page updated each year with new content, tools, resources; country teams trained in the utilization of the platform	BIS ILO GESS platform	Assumption: Accessibility to the GESS platform.