# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List of Acronyms</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - Introduction</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - Key Development Trends</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III - Progress Towards the UNDAF Outcomes and the UN contribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress Towards UNDAF Outcome One –</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress Towards UNDAF Outcome Two –</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Development, Social Protection and Human Capital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress Towards UNDAF Outcome Three –</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance an Human Rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy considerations</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF Key Strategic Priorities for 2017</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV - Progress on UN Reform</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V – Financial Overview</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annexes to the Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 1 UNDAF Results Matrix – status of progress towards UNDAF outcome indicators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Acronyms

A2I
Access to information

AEC
ASEAN Economic Community

ANC
Ante Natal Care

ARV
Antiretrovirals

ASEAN
Association of South East Asian Nations

CAmREx
Cambodia Response and Review Exercises

CARD
Council for Agriculture and Rural Development

CAT
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

CAWP
Consolidated Annual Work Plan

CDC
Council for the Development of Cambodia

CDHS
Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey

CED
Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

CERD
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

CHF
Cambodian Humanitarian Forum

CMDGs
Cambodia Millennium Development Goals

CPS
Community Pre-Schools

CRC
Cambodian Red Cross

CRDB
Cambodia Development Finance Assessment, Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board

CRPD
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

DCDM
District Committee for Disaster Management

DRIC
UN Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia

EAP-ECDS
East Asia Pacific – Early Child Development Scales

ECCC
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

ECCD
Early Childhood Care and Development

EENC
Early Essential Newborn Care

ELCs
Economic Land Concessions

EMIS
Education Management Information System

EmONC
Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care

GBV
Gender-based violence

GMAC
Garment Manufacturers’ Association of Cambodia

HRF
Humanitarian Response Forum

HWTS
Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

ICCPR
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICESCR
International Convenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

IDP
Industrial Development Policy

IECD
Integrated Early Childhood Development

IMC
Inter-Ministerial Committee

IMCI
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness

IVR
Interactive Voice Response

KP
Key populations

LANGO
Law on Associations and NGOs

LGBTI
Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex

LMIC
lower middle income country

MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

MDA
Maternal Death Audit

MDGs
Millennium Development Goals

MDSR
Maternal Death Surveillance & Response

MEF
Ministry of Economy and Finance

MENAP
Multilingual Education National Action Plan

MLE
Multilingual Education

MoEYS
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

MoH
Ministry of Health

MoJ
Ministry of Justice
I – Introduction

The Joint UN Country Results Report 2016 has been produced to show the main achievements of the UN development system in Cambodia in supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in the implementation of its development priorities. As such the report is based on a strategic analysis of the collective efforts of the UN system in achieving progress towards the UNDAF outcome during the 2016 review period. The UNDAF outcome indicators draw on relevant indicators from national systems to ensure alignment of the UN contributions to national development results. The methodology of the report has been guided by reporting guidelines of the United Nations Development Group and captures the key results of the UN development system in Cambodia achieved during 2016 within the UNDAF.

The report builds on the Consolidated Annual Work Plan (CAWP) of the UNDAF for 2016, which tracks the expected key contributions of UN entities towards the UNDAF outcomes for 2016 under a joint results framework. The first UNDAF CAWP, an internal UN planning document, was developed in 2016 for the first year of implementation of the UNDAF 2016-2018 through a joint effort by all relevant UN entities in Cambodia to support the aim of a strengthened monitoring and evaluation framework for the UNDAF 2016-2018. A set of intermediary meta level of results were developed in the UNDAF CAWP to link the three high-level UNDAF outcomes with the UN entities' more programmatic level outputs and to help structure the strategic planning and analysis. The meta level of results developed for each outcome can be found as sub-headings under each of the three UNDAF outcome areas below. The CAWP also helps strengthening the link between the UNDAF and the SDGs, through a mapping of the UNDAF outcomes and CAWP output indicators against the SDGs.

While section II of this report contains a section on key development trends during 2016, section III, which is the main part of the report, builds on the structure of the UNDAF CAWP to map out the key achievements under the UNDAF and to highlight some of the key challenges observed in UN support to the implementation of national priorities within the UNDAF 2016 as well as the UNDAF key strategic priorities for 2017. The remaining part of the report then looks at a short review of progress of the UN reform in Cambodia.
II – Key Development Trends

The strong economic development, which Cambodia has experienced during the last decades, continued in 2016, with economic growth at 7%\(^1\). The strong growth together with improved tax collection resulted in a 12.8% increase in the national budget for 2016. Cambodia’s economic growth is relatively narrowly based and continues to be focused on low-skilled labour-intensive production in the garment industry, construction, tourism and agriculture, which remained the main drivers of the economy during 2016, even though the latter two experienced slower growth during the year. In line with the system adopted in 2015 with UN support, the minimum wage for workers in Cambodia’s vital garment industry was raised, from USD 140 to USD 153, after tripartite negotiations, and plans were made to increase the wages of civil servants in stages.

As projected Cambodia became a lower middle income country in 2016\(^2\), a significant milestone for the country. In addition to ensuring that the middle income transition becomes a reality for the majority of the population, the challenge of the transition is also to avoid the middle-income trap, for example in relation to mobilizing and managing a broader and more diverse range of development resources. Official Development Assistance has declined, in volume and as a % of GDP, since 2013, and the decline is expected to continue\(^3\) and although Cambodia will continue to have preferential access to grant resources as a LDC for some time future development funding will come mainly from domestic resources.

There has been important progress in poverty reduction in Cambodia. At the same time the benefits of progress have been unevenly distributed. High levels of vulnerability of the poor and near poor, particularly in rural areas, limit the scope for more inclusive and diversified growth. In relation to social indicators, progress during 2016 included the sustained prioritization and reforms of the education sector, introduction of some key maternal and child health policies as well as the proposed new budget allocation addressing malnutrition. However there are still significant unaddressed needs, and health and education services, notably quality and access, remain important development priorities for Cambodia. Other challenges going forward include limitations to human capital development, in terms of both skills and technology, public service delivery that respond to evolving needs, and the need to strengthen environmental sustainability and management of land and natural resources, which are part of the LDC graduation criteria.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has put good governance at the centre of the Rectangular Strategy Phase III and reforms in decentralization, public administration and public financial management were on-going in 2016. The pace of these reforms together with the long-term sectoral strategies and key policy frameworks including the Industrial Development Policy, the National Employment Policy and the National Social Protection Policy Framework (which was being finalized during 2016), among others, will set the conditions for Cambodia’s middle income transition towards the Cambodia vision 2050.

While Cambodia continues to rank low on international integrity assessments there has been select progress in the justice sector during 2016, with an increase in the budget of the judicial sector\(^4\), the enactment of the juvenile justice law, a key step towards better building a dedicated juvenile justice system, and the rolling-out of the law on the administration of the courts, paving the way for better separation of the administrative and adjudicative functions of the court presidents.

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1. Cambodia Development Finance Assessment, Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB) and Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), Draft January 2017

2. With GDP per capita at US$1,138, Cambodia’s transition to the lower middle income country World Bank classification (LMIC) was confirmed in July 2016.

3. Cambodia Development Finance Assessment, Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board (CRDB) and Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), Draft January 2017

4. A 42% increase from USD16.6M (2015) to USD 23.6M (2016) (Cambodia Budget Laws)
The RGC has been striving to consolidate peace, political stability and social order as the fundamental foundation to further strengthen good governance, the rule of law and the respect for human rights in accordance with national laws and regulations to promote inclusive and equitable growth. As stated in the UNDAF 2016-2018 the UN is committed to continue to support the RGC in its efforts to further strengthen good governance, rule of law and the respect for human rights. This will include support for improvements in the implementation and coherence of national legislation with international standards in these areas.

Over 7.8 million of Cambodian citizens (81.3% of the eligible population) registered to vote in the communal elections in June 2017, which illustrates a high degree of civic engagement.5

Cambodia continues to remain highly vulnerable to natural disasters. The 2015-2016 El Niño effect caused severe drought in much of the country, leading to economic hardship and increased indebtedness and vulnerability for many poor households. The drought was followed by some minor flooding in the latter half of the year.

Cambodia has embraced the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, which is expected to support the LDC graduation during the middle income transition. During 2016 the Government has started the process of aligning and adapting the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs to Cambodia’s national development plans and strategies, including through developing priorities for sequencing the implementation of the SDG, based on an analysis of the SDG targets and monitoring implications in terms of data and statistical indicators.

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III – Progress towards the UNDAF outcomes and the UN contribution

Executive Summary

2016 marks the first year of implementation of the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. Throughout the year the UN actively worked with the RGC toward aligning and adapting, i.e. localizing, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs to national development plans and policies through research, analysis and support to inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder consultations, including through support to the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and other line ministries through the thematic coordination structures of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs), but also through more specific analytical support aimed at assisting the Government to set priorities for sequencing the implementation of the SDGs. The efforts of the UN to support this national process of landing the SDGs in the local context has been one of the key priorities in the work of the UN system in 2016, and has influenced planning and implementation of the UNDAF throughout the year.

In support of national development priorities and in close co-operation with the RGC, the UN system in Cambodia collectively delivered about US 80 million during 2016 in the implementation of the three UNDAF outcome areas: Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development; Social Development, Social Protection and Human Capital; and Governance and Human Rights.

In line with the 2030 Agenda, which puts human rights and gender equality at the core, ensuring that no one is left behind, the UN Country Team has focused its support in 2016 on the most vulnerable – including people below and just above the poverty line, the landless, refugees and asylum seekers, children, women, sexual, ethnic and other minorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, and people who migrated both internally and externally. The call of the 2030 Agenda of “leaving no one behind” has guided the work of the UN throughout the year, be it within policy support, development of local, national or institutional capacities or technical assistance and advice.

Sustainable, inclusive growth and development
To support the national priority to diversify the economy and to move up the value chain, considering the current window of opportunity of the demographic dividend and ensuring inclusive growth and decent employment opportunities, including for youth, the UN, in 2016, has remained committed to strengthen the connection between the Industrial Development Policy, the National Employment Policy (NEP) and human capital development through policy level support and capacity building.

In 2016, the UN has continued to provide policy advice to enhance institutions, legislation, and policy frameworks, through consultations, evidence-based research and capacity building for aggregated data at national and sub-national level, for example in relation to the National Action Plan for the Zero Hunger Challenge for Cambodia as well as to the population census and nationwide surveys.

To strengthen agricultural productivity and rural off-farm employment the UN has supported the development of pro-poor and gender sensitive policies, while strengthening capacities and innovative ecologically-sound production techniques and practices that enhance ecosystem goods and services to ensure value added products as well as enhanced market access and profitable value chains while reducing risks from chemicals to humans and the environment.

The UN has also continued to promote sustainable policies that support entrepreneurship and innovation while ensuring decent work and protecting labour rights, especially for the most vulnerable. In 2016, the UN helped enhance the legal and institutional framework for decent work, including the minimum wage setting.
mechanism, and the implementation of the National Employment Policy (NEP).

The UN has supported enhanced capacity and modernized institutions for building resilience of the most vulnerable to cope with climate change related shocks as well as environmental challenges, including through implementation of the national climate change action plan, promotion of the use of renewable energies, energy efficiency and waste minimization in small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) as well as support to community asset creation and adapted livelihoods of vulnerable households.

**Social development, social protection and human capital**

The comprehensive education sector reform was pursued in 2016, including with the mid-term review of the Education Strategic Plan, which shows the importance of a clear focus on quality and the centrality of the teacher reform. The UN supported the government to strengthen quality while reducing inequality in education, to promote lower secondary school enrolment and to address high dropout rates.

In 2016, the UN continued to take a holistic and equity focused approach to health development in Cambodia, supporting the access to and quality of essential health services, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups, as reflected in the new Health Strategic Plan, and supporting national budgeting in pilot provinces. The UN has supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in some key maternal and child health policies and plans, which are designed to help provide a clear path for Cambodia to meet the new SDG targets for reduction in maternal, child and neonatal mortality. The UN also pursued the strengthening of a multi-sectoral WASH approach in Cambodia, including for the finalization of the National Action Plan for Rural WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and by stepping up efforts to strengthen WASH infrastructure and awareness in the most vulnerable communities.

One in three children under five years in Cambodia still suffer from chronic malnutrition⁶. The UN worked with the Government to provide multi-sectoral support to reduce malnutrition for vulnerable groups among children and women, including through the new global initiative Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), and in line with the Government’s increasing commitment to address malnutrition in Cambodia.

With support from the UN, the national HIV response in recent years has moved from epidemic control to aiming for the elimination of new HIV infections by 2025, ahead of global targets. With UN support, a new five year strategic plan for HIV was finalized in 2016 and the UN continued to strengthen national capacities, working together with the National AIDS Authority, Ministry of Health and civil society to ensure sustainability of the national HIV response.

Important progress was made during 2016 to finalize the national Social Protection Policy Framework and related mechanisms, a key milestone to reduce poverty and ensure social inclusion and equity in Cambodia through strengthening the effectiveness of social assistance programmes and expanding social security. UN support continued to focus on improved coverage, quality and equitable geographic access, through efforts to introduce a comprehensive health insurance scheme, including coverage for workers in the informal economy.

Cambodia’s youth demographics can generate a dividend for sustainable socio-economic development if the investment in young people is realized across sectors. To support the potential and rights of young people to participate in development, the UN supported the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) and the General Secretariat of the National Youth Development Council to develop and implement the National Youth Action Plan.

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⁶ Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, 2014
Governance and human rights
During 2016 the UN has continued to support the Government in its commitment, as stated in the Rectangular Strategy III and through the international instruments it has ratified, to promote the rule of law, respect for human rights, and peace and stability, as the foundations for sustainable development. Support was provided to build on the progress made within on-going public sector reforms, including through a gender equity lens, and with a particular focus on equal access to quality public services, as well as to support efforts to fight against corruption, advance judicial reform and strengthen the rule of law.

To support the promotion of responsive, transparent and accountable institutions the UN in 2016 provided support to the ongoing decentralization process in Cambodia, including to functional and budget transfers and strengthened budget execution through programme-based budgeting. The UN has continued to support public participation in decision-making at all levels, through promoting increased access to information, consultative processes, and the promotion of fundamental freedoms in line with international standards and Cambodian law.

The UN also supported the enhancement of accountability and access to remedies through support to strengthening the justice system. In 2016 this support ranged from improving the treatment of women and children victims of violence, and assisting the work and legacy of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to co-operating with the judiciary and the Supreme Council of Magistracy in order to strengthen the implementation of the Cambodian Code of Ethics for Judges and Prosecutors and the respect for due process guarantees.

The UN has also supported the participatory consultative processes followed for drafting certain important laws and policies, including the Access to Information Law and the Environmental Code, through legal analysis and inputs based on the norms, standards and recommendations adopted by relevant UN bodies.

In 2016 the UN has also continued to strengthen the capacity of key duty bearers, at national and sub-national levels, to implement national laws, plans, and strategies in line with international commitments, including with regard to labour rights, the delivery of equitable social services, strengthening the protection of indigenous peoples’ land rights and migrant workers’ rights and improving disputes prevention and resolution. The UN has also continued to enhance capacities of rights-holders, and of those supporting rights-holders, without discrimination.
Progress towards UNDAF Outcome 1: Inclusive growth and sustainable development

By 2018, people living in Cambodia, in particular youth, women and vulnerable groups, are enabled to actively participate in and benefit equitably from growth and development that is sustainable and does not compromise the well-being, natural and cultural resources of future generations

1.1 To further reduce chronic poverty

1.1.1 Enhanced productivity in agriculture

The agricultural sector in Cambodia continues to face challenges due to climate change and to constraints of technology and skills, including for soil and water management, improved seed varieties, extension services, post-harvest management, quality infrastructure and market access. In 2016 the UN continued assisting the Government to develop laws and policies to enhance productivity in agriculture while strengthening capacity and equitable access of vulnerable groups, including women and youth, to food and agricultural products. These included the livestock law, a key legislation to define the management of animal health and production and pro-poor policies on cattle development, on vegetable production and on off-farm generating activities.

The UN supported the efforts of the Ministry of Commerce (MoC) and the Fishery Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) to strengthen capacity of targeted stakeholders to develop sustainable and profitable value chains, including the Kampot Pepper, marine fishery products and the Kampong Speu Palm Sugar.

To promote improved production techniques and technologies in agriculture support was also provided to infrastructure development and skills training at village level, including Farmer Field Schools, within climate adapted sustainable agricultural practices, including to formerly landless and land-poor households. The UN also strengthened the capacity of local authorities and community members in effective operation and management of Community Fisheries Refuges in some target provinces. The capacities of the Government and farmer trainers were enhanced within agroecology, integrated pest management, pesticide risk reduction and alternatives to chemicals for agriculture production.

The UN continued its work in 2016 to contribute to national efforts to promote food and nutrition security while emphasizing the importance of clean water and sanitation for better nutrition results, especially for women and children. The National Action Plan for Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia 2016-2025, supported by the UN, started its implementation in 2016 and reflects the strong commitment of RGC to achieving several of the SDGs, including the SDG 2 - End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture - through a comprehensive and integrated roadmap and in line with the National Rectangular Strategy, the National Strategic Development Plan as well as other sectoral priorities of the Government.

1.1.2 Strengthened rural off-farm employment

In 2016 the UN continued to support the efforts of the Government to promote the creation of decent and productive off-farm employment opportunities and diversification of the economy, including for women and youths, through strengthening of skills and competencies and improved quality and respect for standards and access to markets and credit.

The UN supported the creation and rehabilitation of rural community communal infrastructure and household productive assets as well as skills enhancement across 18 most vulnerable districts which contributed to building sustainable livelihood solutions, increasing access to markets and social infrastructure and facilitating income diversification and greater adaptation to climate change.
The UN also provided further support to the diversification of the Cambodian economy and to employment creation, in particular for women, by strengthening the competitiveness of the Cambodian silk sector, through capacity building in product and market development as well as access to new export markets and development of a Cambodian Silk Strategy and Action Plan.

In order to support inclusive finance and strengthen access to financial services at community level the UN continued to deliver financial literacy training in targeted villages and facilitated the development of farmer field school alumni self-help groups and integrated pest management clubs to access financial support through their own savings and funds.

To strengthen the quality of employment services, including reaching out to vulnerable communities in rural areas, continued UN support was provided to job centers of the National Employment Agency and one new job centre was established and operationalized.

1.1.3 Enhanced national statistical capacity
The UN continued to support a strengthened national and sub-national capacity for production and dissemination of quality disaggregated data on population and development issues which would allow for mapping of demographic disparities and socio-economic inequalities. In 2016 the UN assisted the MOP in preparing for the General Population Census, in line with international standards. The increase of the national budget for the census has emphasized the strong commitment of the government to the exercise, but the funding shortfall remains significant and the UN contributed in 2016 to mobilizing additional resources. It is anticipated that due to the recent government decision to postpone the census operation until 2019, adjustments of the legal and technical census instruments will be made accordingly.

Through evidence from the Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys, the UN provided technical support for the development of the National Population Policy and Action Plan 2016-2018, which was endorsed by the government, marking another key step for the country in its attempts to address population related issues in the national development framework. In addition the UN provided technical assistance to update the Cambodian Ageing Policy 2017-2030, which is expected to be finalized in 2017.

With UN support to the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), under the MoP, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) capacities were enhanced to collect, analyse and report food security and nutrition related information through trainings and collaborations throughout 2016. Food security and vulnerability sections were integrated into the national statistical system, particularly the Cambodia Socio-economic Survey, thus enabling NIS to undertake food security analysis on a yearly basis.

1.2 To stop impoverishment by building resilience of those who just crossed the poverty line and reducing their vulnerability to external economic shocks and climate change

1.2.1 Enhanced sustainable natural resources management
A number of processes were underway in 2016 which will be key to strengthen national institutions, coordination mechanisms and policies for sustainable management of natural resources in Cambodia.

The UN supported the National Council for Sustainable Development to establish working groups, which will be key to strengthen the coordination and the development and implementation of legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development in Cambodia. An informal working group on Sustainable Energy was also established as a mechanism to discuss government’s vision on sustainable energy. In addition the draft Environmental Code, which will be an enabling legal instrument for sustainable management of
natural resources and ecosystem services, was finalized.

To support the efforts of the Government to strengthen natural resource management in Cambodia the UN, in co-operation with the secretariat of the National Committee on Subnational Democratic Development, supported the strengthening of climate change consideration in the annual decentralized planning and budgeting process through development of community climate adaptation plans. This approach will also contribute to strengthen smallholder farmers’ voices in commune investment planning across the country.

**Strengthened capacities in addressing environmental priorities and climate change** were supported through sharing of best practices in regional intergovernmental forums and in regional events within the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* as well as capacity development in climate negotiation and access to adaptation finance.

On **climate change mitigation**, the UN has been supporting capacity building and investment promotion of renewable energy technologies (biomass and solar). In cooperation with the Royal University of Agriculture, a Biogas Technology and Information Center has been established to act as a clearinghouse for learning, networking and investing in commercial biogas projects in the country. Similarly, support to sustainable production of utilities (electricity, heating and cooling) has been provided at the enterprise level through a transfer of co-generation/tri-generation using locally available waste agricultural residues as input fuels as well as through investment incentives. The UN also supported the promotion of sustainable rice production in Cambodia through the global multi-stakeholder alliance *Sustainable Rice Platform*.

To help address environmental and climate change challenges and to monitor and report on **greenhouse gas emissions in the forestry sector** the UN supported capacity building of key Government stakeholders in undertaking land use change assessments and contributed to the development of the Forest Reference Level for Cambodia. The initial Forest Reference Level for Cambodia was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) following the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22). These efforts took place in line with Cambodia’s international obligations within UNFCCC mechanism to *Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation* (REDD+).

During 2016 the UN supported the establishment of **watershed management** committees in target provinces as part of its efforts to strengthen capacity of protected area communities in sustainable natural resources management planning.

### 1.2.2 Improved resilience of the most vulnerable

The UN continued to support the efforts of the Government to improve the resilience of the most vulnerable segments of the population who rely on agriculture and related sectors for their livelihoods, including the promotion of climate-smart approaches aimed at reducing and managing disaster risk and the adaption to the impacts of climate change. In this context the *National Climate Change Priorities Action Plan 2016-2020* of the MAFF was endorsed in 2016 and **action plans on climate change priority actions**, including Disaster Risk Reduction, integrated the sub-sectors livestock, fisheries and forestry were developed.

In addition data on disaster-related risks for road infrastructure was integrated in the *Cambodia Disaster and Damage Loss Information System*, which will strengthen the monitoring of disaster trend and patterns in Cambodia and inform development interventions targeting disaster prone communities.

The UN has remained committed during 2016 to support a **coordinated response to disaster preparedness and response** at national and sub-national level in Cambodia. The UN continued to co-chair the *Humanitarian Response Forum (HRF)* with international NGOs to strengthen
coordination and communication on emergency preparedness and response in close collaboration with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and its sub-national committees as well as the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) and the Cambodian Humanitarian Forum. The progress of last years’ strengthening of disaster needs assessment and information management systems, through combined efforts by the Government, the UN and HRF, has been pursued during 2016 under the new national Disaster Management legal framework and in line with the administrative decentralisation policy of the Government. The UN focused its support on coordination, use of technological innovations for standardized reporting and capacity building efforts, including through joint simulation exercises (Cambodia Response and Review Exercises (CamREx)) to enhance response capacity at provincial level. Efforts were also stepped up in 2016 to jointly develop a real time information platform aimed at connecting the existing damage and loss reporting mechanism to a geographic platform to monitor hazards and facilitate decision making in times of crisis.

The system was introduced at provincial level in Kampong Thom province where technical staff from both Provincial Committees for Disaster Management (PCDM) and District Committees for Disaster Management (DCDM) were trained to collect data onto mobile devices.

Complementing the Government’s efforts in response to the drought in 2016, the UN provided targeted assistance and did rapid assessments on immediate needs for water, in coordination with CRC and PCDMs. In cooperation with NCDM, the UN conducted a nationwide survey7 of household resilience. The survey showed that the drought led to economic hardship and increased indebtedness and vulnerability for many poor households. The survey is part of a series of three nationwide household surveys over the course of 2016 and 2017 to better understand household risks and vulnerabilities and to inform resilience building efforts throughout the country. The second survey took place towards the end of 2016 to assess the cumulative impact of unpredictable rainy/dry seasons on the resilience of poor and near poor households across Cambodia.

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1.3 To sustain poverty escapes through a more equitable distribution of the benefits of national economic growth and equitable access to natural and cultural resources

1.3.1 Strengthened income and employment opportunities in industrial and service sectors, and diversification of the economic base promoted to help move up the value chain

To strengthen coordination and implementation of the National Employment Policy (NEP) across sectors the UN provided support to the establishment of a new Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) for leading, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of NEP. During 2016 the IMC coordinated with line ministries to develop a national plan of action for the NEP to be adopted in 2017.

To promote entrepreneurship and growth of small and medium sized enterprises the UN continued to support skills enhancement for disadvantaged out-of-school youth and rural communities.

The Better Factories Cambodia Programme contributed to strengthening the competitiveness, productivity and export capacities of the vital garment and footwear industry to comply with international labour standards through industry-wide monitoring of working conditions and minimum wage adjustments. The compliance monitoring performed in 2016 noted an increase in compliance with established critical working conditions (including basic legal requirements ranging from employment contract, wages, working time and safety arrangements to discrimination at work, freedom of association and rights to organise)8.

A draft garment sector development strategy was developed based on a comprehensive study of the industry’s competitiveness in 2016. The strategy is aimed at guiding the future development of the sector to move up to the higher level of the value chain and to sustain its growth as the leading export and the largest employer by 2025, in line with the Industrial Development Policy. In addition a gender strategy for strengthening gender equality within the Cambodian garment industry, which employs around 600,000 workers, out of which about 90% women9, was developed with UN support during 2016.

The current work of the UN in the fishery sector has made significant achievement towards diversifying the economic base. The marine fishery value chain study which the UN conducted with the Fishery Administration of MAFF in 2016 has become the backbone of the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries 2016-2024, particularly in addressing fisheries value chain development. The Alliance of Marine Fishery Association of Cambodia was also established in 2016, the first platform of its kind for identifying issues and representing all actors as a collective voice to inform and advocate further support of the government to enable growth of the sector.

1.3.2 Enhanced sustainable management of cultural resources and socially and economically sustainable urbanization

Within the framework of supporting sustainable management of cultural resources the UN, in 2016, supported the efforts for preservation and conservation of the Angkor and Preah Vihear world heritage sites through their respective International Coordination Committees, as well as other areas including within dance and musical traditions.

Support was also provided towards a sustainable cities programme based on the inventory and enhancement of urban heritage and support to creative industries.

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8 The number of factories in full compliance with the critical working conditions increased from 36% to 56% for the period July – December 2016 compared to the previous period (Better Factories Cambodia Transparency Database Report, 8th Cycle, ILO)

9 Ibid
Progress towards Outcome 2: Social development, social protection and human capital

By 2018, more people, especially vulnerable, poor and marginalized groups, are equitably benefiting and contributing from affordable, sustainable and quality social services and protection and have gained enhanced skills to achieve and contribute to social and human development.

2.1. Increased access to inclusive and equitable quality education and learning opportunities

2.1.1 Strengthened inclusive quality education and reduced inequalities in education (primary, secondary and higher education)

The UN continued to work with the Government to support the implementation of the comprehensive education system reform in Cambodia in 2016. The UN cooperated in the implementation of the Teacher Policy Action Plan, one of the key RGC reforms to raise the qualifications and competencies of teachers. Other key achievements included the agreement by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) to make in-service teacher training a key focus in teacher reforms; drafting of the Higher Education Roadmap 2030; as well as an increase in government budget allocation for scholarships for disadvantaged girls and boys. A significant milestone was also the launching of the Multilingual Education National Action Plan 2015-2018 by the MoYES, supported by the UN. The plan is an important tool to ensure real access to education for children from ethnic minorities and is already driving an increase in MLE enrolment rates. The Mid-Term Review of the Education Strategic Plan supported by the UN in 2016 shows the importance of a clear focus on quality and the centrality of the teacher reform. While net enrolment in primary school in Cambodia has improved markedly over a long term perspective, the rates appear however recently to be on the decline. Meanwhile the pass rate of the Grade 12 exam increased in 2016.

Another key achievement in 2016 was the endorsement of the first Child Protection Policy in Schools in Cambodia. Strengthened capacity among 265 school directors and 1,608 teachers on Positive Discipline was supported to reduce all forms of violence against children in schools, targeting approximately 51,000 girls and boys.

In 2016 social assistance for some 330,000 (pre) primary school children from poor and vulnerable households continued through provision of school meals and scholarships, thus contributing to achieving the vision of the government towards inclusive and equitable access to education for all. Since school year 2015-16 multiple micronutrient fortified rice was introduced in school meals and food scholarships in three provinces. The home grown school feeding approach, which purchases ingredients from local suppliers, was scaled up in the school year 2016-17 as part of the elaboration of suitable models for national ownership.

To ensure effective monitoring and to improve school based reporting, mobile data applications were introduced in selected districts with immediate upload into real time information platforms, to facilitate data compilation and report generation.

The UN also supported the efforts of the Government to strengthen Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools.

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10 Net enrolment rates in primary schools increased from 88.9% in 2002 to 97% in 2013 but decreased as of 2014/2015 to 92.3% in 2015/2016 (EMIS, 2016)

11 in 2016, the pass rate of the Grade 12 exam increased from 56% to 62% (MOEYS Grade 12 Examination results, 2016)

12 See section III 2.2.3 for more detailed information.
To mitigate the severe effects of the drought on poor households, the UN provided cash assistance to some of the worst affected schools in four provinces, thereby helping to minimize disruptions in learning. Water tanks and rainwater harvesting facilities were established in 116 schools in the five provinces most affected by the drought, to mitigate water scarcity during future dry seasons.

2.1.2 Increased access to integrated programmes for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)
Early Childhood Development still remains a challenge with dire socio-economic indicators particularly in the areas of chronic malnutrition and WASH. The ECCD National Committee unites 11 line ministries to focus on ECCD in a holistic manner. Through UN technical and financial support to strengthen its coordination and operations, the ECCD national committee in 2016 produced its first ever progress report on the implementation of the ECCD National Action Plan. Key achievements for a strengthened access to integrated programmes for ECCD also included Cambodia’s endorsement of the East Asia Pacific – Early Child Development Scales (EAP-ECDS) research which provides key evidence-based policy recommendations for improved early childhood care and development.

The UN funded and managed the evaluation of Community Pre-Schools (CPS) whose results were presented in the Education Congress, helping to trigger a number of policy wins, namely the inclusion of CPS data in EMIS as well as the annexing of CPS to primary schools, thereby strengthening overall management.

In addition parenting education initiatives aimed at promoting targeted caregiver practices were supported during 2016, and is a contributing factor to an overall increase of caregivers practicing timely birth registration and community pre-school enrolment.

Good progress was recorded in national enrolment rates in Early Childhood Education for 5 year olds13 as well as in pre-primary enrolments in multilingual schools14. The UN provided support to both state pre-schools and community pre-schools during the reporting period.

2.1.3 Increased access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
The UN continued to provide technical support to increase the access of young women and men to TVET, through enhancing the quality, relevance and attractiveness of the TVET system, which builds a skilled workforce and supports productivity, growth, a diversified economy and industrialization. The UN support in 2016 focused on the development and delivery of certificate levels 1-4 training programme which is aimed at upgrading skills for trade and economic diversification in light manufacturing and food processing industry in Cambodia. Support was also provided to the Ministry of Tourism to implement the recognition of prior learning in the tourism sector within the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and technical capacity was further strengthened for the management of regional job mobility through mutual recognition of skilled labour within the construction and automotive service sectors within AEC. In addition a draft TVET policy was developed, aimed at enhancing TVET quality to meet the market demands, increasing access to TVET, improving TVET governance and sustaining operation of TVET system.

The UN remains committed to support the potential and rights of young people to

13 National enrolment rates in Early Childhood Education for 5 year olds increasing from 61.4% (2014/2015) to 64.1% (2015/2016) against a 2016 target of 62.4% (Education Congress Report, 2016)
14 Pre-primary enrolments in Multilingual Schools increased from 507 (2014/2015) to 1,588 boys and girls during the 2015/2016 school year. (MOEYS Provincial Office of Education reports, 2016)
participate in the development in Cambodia, including through strengthened advocacy for increased investment in youth and support to strengthen youth employment. Support was provided to MoEYS and the General Secretariat for National Youth Development Council to develop the *National Youth Policy Action Plan*, which provides guidance to line Ministries to enable them to implement the *National Policy on Youth Development 2011*.

2.1.4 Increased access to literacy and non-formal education
Building on the successful National Literacy Campaign 2015 and lessons learnt, together with the MoEYS, MoWA, CSOs and the factories, the UN launched the Factory Literacy Program targeting women and girls working in factories.

2.2 Improved quality, gender-responsive and accessible health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and water, sanitation and hygiene services

2.2.1 Strengthened access to quality and affordable health (SRH, maternal and child, HIV/AIDS, communicable diseases, malaria) services and reduced health inequities
During 2016 the UN has continued to take a holistic and equity focused approach to health development in Cambodia, in close partnership with the Ministry of Health under the Health Strategic Plan, supporting the access to and quality of essential health services, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups.

Within **sexual reproductive health** several **key health policy documents** have been formulated and updated with UN support, including the *National Strategy for Reproductive and Sexual Health 2017–2020*, the *Forecasting of Contraceptive Projection 2016-2025 and Action Plan 2016-2020*, and the *Family Planning Counseling Guidelines*. Moreover, in-depth analysis of series of Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys were also conducted by examining trends in adolescent and youth sexual reproductive health with reports made available for policy makers.

As part of an effort to contribute to a more youth-friendly health system, the *Adolescent/Youth Friendly Health Service Guidelines* were developed, accompanied by competency-based capacity development. An impact assessment on Love9 programme (*multi-media for sexual reproductive health knowledge among young people*) showed that the programme increased knowledge of audiences on sexually transmitted infections, contraceptives and where to access health services, and encouraged them to feel more confident discussing these matters with partners, parents and health care providers.

The UN continued its procurement of contraceptives for the MoH to complement the gap in public sector provisions which helped to avert maternal deaths, unintended pregnancies, and unsafe abortions and enabled an increased use of modern family planning methods.

Within **maternal and child health** the UN continued its strong support to the Government to improving maternal and child health through **policy and strategy development, capacity building, monitoring and surveillance and implementation at sub-national level**. Support was provided to the National Maternal and Child Health Center of the MoH in finalizing its *Second Fast Track Initiative Road Map for Reducing Maternal and Neonatal Mortality 2016-2020*, which will help the Government to renew its efforts in tackling “unfinished business” in the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and in achieving the SDGs. Other key documents to improve maternal and child health included the *Five Year Action Plan for Newborn Care 2016-2020*, the *Safe Motherhood Protocol for Health Center 2016* and the *Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) Improvement Plan 2016-2020* were also put in place.
Continuous **capacity building for health professionals** of Cambodia is an effective approach to improve maternal and child health. In 2016 support was provided to develop and make available training curriculum for upgrading skills of health center midwives and professional networks were strengthened. Technical support was also provided to MoH in strengthening the regulation of midwifery practices and pre-service training. *The Midwifery Education Regulatory Framework and Scopes of Practices for Midwives* were developed. Capacity building support from the UN in collaboration with the National Maternal and Child Health Centre resulted in strengthened life-saving skills of key health personnel in prioritized provinces, focusing on basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care, anesthesia and caesarean-section, which is in line with priorities of the *Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) Improvement Plan*.

Improvement of the **maternal death surveillance and response system** in Cambodia was made during the year. The UN provided technical support to National Maternal Death Audit Committee to conduct investigation into cases of maternal death so that remedial actions can be developed.

The UN supported **integrated outreach services to underserved communities** where midwives played a key role in delivering key maternal-newborn projects resulting in all health centers in target Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) districts implementing at least 80% of planned outreach activities. The UN support contributed to increased access to antenatal care, delivery and post-natal care services in hard to reach areas of Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri.

In response to the impact of drought, the UN also provided **support to avert disruption to health service provision** among most vulnerable health facilities affected by water shortages in the North East provinces. The UN nationwide household resilience survey undertaken following the 2016 dry season included important health indicators which will help to better understand and address climate related vulnerabilities.

Within the technical support provided by the UN to tackle **malaria** the following targets were achieved during 2016: 1) universal coverage of case management services achieved by the end of 2016; 2) 100% parasitological diagnosis of all suspected cases and effective treatment of all confirmed cases ensured; and 3) 100% target for confirmed malaria cases that received first-line antimalarial treatment achieved.

### 2.2.2 Reduced malnutrition among children and women

The UN continued to support a **multisectoral approach to reduce malnutrition** in Cambodia. Within the umbrella of the global initiative *Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)* stakeholders from government, the UN and other development partners, the private sector and academia were mobilized, recognizing and demonstrating linkages between nutrition, WASH, health and food security. Analyses undertaken and published during 2016 are contributing to a growing knowledge base and a recognition of the importance of robust evidence to guide priority setting and documentation of collective achievements. A collaborative longitudinal study was launched by Ministry of Health and the UN in 2016 to follow up approximately 4,000 children under the age of five years in order to determine, the effects of an integrated approach to address desired health, nutrition, education and water and sanitation outcomes in selected disadvantaged districts of north east provinces and Phnom Penh.

Proactive advocacy by the UN strengthened the case of the Ministry of Health (MoH) for an

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15 The Basic EmONC increased from 1.04 to 1.65 and the Comprehensive EmONC from 1.04 to 1.50 during the year according to the international standards (EmONC per 500,000 population) (2016 report of MoH/UNFPA).
16 MoH/UNICEF outreach spot check (monitoring) reports, 2016
17 See section III 1.2.2 for more information on the response of the UN to the drought.
increased health budget allocation specifically for treating children with severe acute malnutrition. The budget allocation which was successfully secured in the 2017 budget is a clear sign of the Government’s increasing commitment to address malnutrition. Similarly, budget allocations were also made to enforce compliance with regulations to ensure adequate levels of iodine in salt.

Capacities of services providers to promote access to nutrition-specific services were strengthened in 2016\(^{18}\), including through UN support and there was significant progress made in the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in IECD target North East Provinces and Phnom Penh\(^{19}\). Periodic mass screening of children below five years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was initiated in Phnom Penh and three North East provinces.

Different behavioural change communication and parenting educations initiatives were supported during 2016 including mass media campaign messages promoting breastfeeding and complementary feeding and a mobile library, raising awareness on “Nutrition, Health, and WASH”.

Support was also provided to strengthen the enforcement and monitoring of the legislative framework for marketing of products for infant and young child feeding.

2.2.3 Strengthened multi-sectoral WASH approach

The UN has continued to support the strengthening of a multi-sectoral WASH approach in Cambodia during 2016, including stepping up efforts to strengthen WASH infrastructure and awareness in the most vulnerable communities. The sanitation target of increasing coverage by 3% in target districts in 2016 was surpassed in some of the districts\(^{20}\). Progress has also been recorded in the area of improved drinking water supply with increased access to improved water source in 2016 as a result of extended piped water systems and water bottling kiosks. Through UN support capacity strengthening on community led total sanitation, hygiene promotion and household water treatment and safety was provided to Provincial Department of Rural Development staff in target provinces. As a result, 80 villages successfully initiated community-led total sanitation in 2016 and 167 out of 216 villages that started before 2016 were followed up and verified to be open defecation free.

In 2016, the UN assisted with norm and standard setting of WASH programs in Cambodia, which is instrumental for improving drinking water quality and ultimately the health of the population. The National Drinking Water Quality Standard for Urban and Guidelines for Rural Setting, and a minimum standard for urban water supply system was adopted, and a commune-level Water Safety Planning Guidelines and training materials were produced. In terms of improving water and sanitation at health facilities, the UN supported updating of Standards for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Health Care Facilities, which will be included in the updated Guidelines for Minimum Practice of Activities in Health Centers.

To support a strengthened Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools a comprehensive budget prioritization was made by the Government for the construction of latrines and hand washing facilities in schools. The UN provided support to strengthened WASH in primary schools in target provinces through the implementation of Minimum Requirements for WASH in Schools Guidelines (to ensure gender and disability sensitive structural designs (for latrines and handwashing facilities)), the school meals programme with enhanced water and sanitation infrastructure, and through specific WASH

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\(^{18}\) The percentage of health facilities providing nutrition-specific services in IECD targeted provinces affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) increased from 23% (6 / 26) in 2015 to 35% (11 /26) in 2016. (MoH Provincial Health Department reports, 2016)

\(^{19}\) Against a target of treating 3.4% of Children 6-59 months affected by severe acute malnutrition, 1,138 (12%) were treated and discharged (idem)

\(^{20}\) The sanitation target of increasing coverage by 3% in IECD target districts in 2016 was surpassed as indicated by an increase of 5.73% in Kratie and 4.69% in three target districts in Ratanakiri, although the coverage remains below national average of 49.63% (Commune Database, 2015)
systems strengthening to MoEYS. About 98,000 additional school children had access to WASH facilities in schools in targeted North East Provinces in 2016.\(^{21}\)

In 2016, support was also provided to strengthen the environmental sustainability of water supply using solar-power in WASH systems as well as decentralized environmentally sustainable wastewater treatment systems contributing to reduced carbon footprint of WASH projects supported by the UN but also to help disseminate innovative renewable energy technologies.

2.2.4 Strengthened capacities for cost-effective, targeted, gender-responsive HIV/AIDS programmes

After facing one of the fastest expanding HIV epidemic in the region in the nineties, Cambodia today has substantially reduced new HIV infections and has the highest ART coverage of any country in Asia, and one of the highest coverages globally among lower and middle income countries.\(^{22}\)

The UN continued to support the strengthening of national capacities to implement cost-effective, targeted and gender-responsive HIV/AIDS programmes in Cambodia in 2016. The UN supported the government in developing key policies, tools and guidelines including the new policy, adopted by the MOH, to immediately treat all persons infected with HIV with antiretroviral treatment, which will enhance progress towards the national 90-90-90 targets by 2020 and elimination of New HIV infection by 2025, five years ahead of the global target.\(^{23}\) In addition, with the support of the UN, NCHADS finalized new Adult/children and Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) guidelines. High coverage of PMTCT services has led to a decline in the mother to child transmission rate of HIV.\(^{24}\) In addition the Good Food Toolkit for nutrition counseling to PLHIV (People Living with HIV/AIDS) was aligned with updated national guidelines for HIV care and treatment by health care practitioners from government, UN and civil society partners. To intensify HIV case detection, Boosted Integrated Active case management including a performance based policy was finalized, which will be rolled-out in priority provinces. To enhance HIV case detection outside of the key population, standard operational procedures (SOPs) for community level action were finalized to reach PLHIV who do not know their status. Strategies and SOPs including steps leading to a strengthened enabling environment were defined to scale up prevention services for key populations and ensure their access to prevention and treatment programmes in a stigma/discrimination free environment. The UN successfully strengthened the urban ID Poor tools and survey, making them HIV sensitive and inclusive of key population and people living with HIV.

Key strategic HIV/AIDS information was updated or produced including: 1) national HIV estimates; 2) for the first time, provincial level estimates for all provinces; 3) HIV resources need estimates were updated using AIDS Epidemic model and used for impact analysis to optimize impact and investment case development; 4) fifth National AIDS spending assessment was completed in the leadership of National AIDS Authority.

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\(^{21}\) Increased access to WASH facilities in schools resulted from strengthened partnerships with MoEYS and NGOs (Rain Water Cambodia, BORDA, Muslim Aid Cambodia, World Vision Cambodia, Plan International and CARE International), MOEYS Provincial Offices of Education reports, 2016

\(^{22}\) ART coverage at 79% in 2016 (UNAIDS)

\(^{23}\) Cambodia Health Sector Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS (2016-2020)

\(^{24}\) High coverage of PMTCT services at 84% has led to decline in mother to child transmission rate of HIV from 13% in 2010 to 6% in 2016 (Global AIDS Response Report 2016)
2.3 Strengthened and sustainable national social protection systems

2.3.1 Strengthened social protection mechanisms to ensure social inclusion and equity and sustainable investment in social protection

The draft of the Social Protection Policy Framework (SPPF), a key policy framework to reduce poverty and ensure social inclusion and equity was finalized during 2016 by the inter-ministerial TWG for Social Protection, Food Security & Nutrition chaired by CARD. The UN support to developing the framework included actuarial reviews of social health insurance schemes, costing of different interventions, policy options, institutional capacity analysis, various training and legal support. Support was also provided to develop costed scenarios for expansion of coverage to children and elderly as well as to develop the cash transfer pilot modality, using the sub-national administrative structure. In addition the UN is supporting the conduct of a social assistance capacity assessment to help the CARD and MEF strengthen future social assistance implementation modalities.

Furthermore, in cooperation with MoP, a process was initiated to improve access to IDPoor data by social services providers through enhanced connectivity to online platforms for data compilation and decision support, and regional familiarization workshops. Advocacy by the UN will be continued to strengthen the expansion of the IDPoor system to cover urban poor communities.

With UN support, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) launched a health insurance for private sector workers in 2016. At the end of 2016, around 300,000 workers were registered in the scheme. Of these registered workers, about 270,000 paid the contribution and are entitled to use services with contracted health facilities.

With at least 1,130,000 workers being covered by the NSSF’s work injury insurance, an expansion plan was developed to increase the coverage to the construction sector workers, protecting them against work-related accidents.

The legislative framework on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) was strengthened and National OSH Commission was established. In addition implementation guidelines were adopted to provide safety and health protection and better working conditions for entertainment workers. Furthermore the role and capacity of the Tripartite Coordination Committee mechanism for reporting and sharing on the HIV response through the workplaces were expanded. HIV awareness and prevention were included in the work plans of 176 enterprises, each having established a HIV and AIDS committee in compliance with the national policy. The UN provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training to develop infirmary guidelines for factories which establish a framework for employers to improve the quality of health services available in the workplace.

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Progress towards UNDAF Outcome 3 - Governance and human rights

By 2018, national and sub-national institutions are more transparent and accountable for key public sector reforms and rule of law; are more responsive to the inequalities in the enjoyment of human rights of all people living in Cambodia; and increase civic participation in democratic decision-making

3.1 National and sub-national institutions more transparent and accountable for key public sector reforms and rule of law

3.1.1 Enhanced decentralisation, including functional and budget transfers and responsive budget

Decentralisation progressed in 2016 with the decision to transfer key line ministry functions to sub-national administration, in particular the pre-school, primary and non-formal education functions. As part of Public Financial Reform (PFR), 14 line ministries, including four social sector Ministries, applied programme-based budgeting, with orientation by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and support from the UN to improve Programme Budget (PB) formulation, execution and monitoring. As a result, for example, the budget execution of MoEYS at central and provincial level improved from 55% in 2015 to 60% in 2016. Capacities were also strengthened at sub-national level to improve inter-ministerial collaboration to support communes for better planning and budgeting for the most vulnerable children. As a result of advocacy by civil society to advance gender mainstreaming, enhanced commitment was secured to leverage the opportunities for gender-responsive budgeting through the PFR process in 2017.

3.1.2 Improved functioning of the justice system through legal and judicial reforms

In co-operation with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the prisons, the courts and legal aid organisations, the UN continued to support a strengthened justice system with a focus on capacity building and legal reforms. There was select progress in the justice sector during 2016, with an increase in the budget of the justice sector, the enactment of the long-awaited juvenile justice law, a key step towards better respect for children's rights and the rolling-out of the law on the administration of the courts, paving the way for better separation of the administrative and adjudicative functions of the court presidents. In addition case 002/01 at the ECCC came to a final end in 2016, a major milestone in the pursuit of justice and accountability in Cambodia.

Efforts by the Supreme Council of Magistracy, supported by the UN aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Cambodian Code of Ethics for Judges and Prosecutors and respect for due process guarantees, however the low level of public confidence in the judiciary remained a major challenge.

The criminal justice system is facing unprecedented rates of prison overcrowding and growth of the prison population stretching the prison system beyond its limits. Over 34% of the prison population are detained pre-trial, and when including the prisoners pending appeal or otherwise pending a final judgement, the proportion of prisoners without a final judgement is over 71%. The UN continued to support prisons and courts, focusing on pre-trial decisions, tackling the appeal cases backlog and improving case management.

Following the adoption of the Trade Union Law, the compliance of which with international labour

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standards will be reviewed by the relevant ILO Committee early 2017, a draft law on labour dispute adjudication was developed with UN support.

3.1.3 Increased integrity and transparency
The UN continued to support increased transparency of national institutions and processes. There was significant progress in the development of the draft Law on Access to Information (A2I), through a process that has itself been participatory and transparent, including consultative community forums and online posting of the draft articles for information, comments and suggestions. In several key areas, publicly available information remained limited, including in relation to the process of reviewing, canceling or resizing economic land concessions (ELCs).

The UN continued to promote dissemination of public information on land concessions through an open source website30.

3.1.4 Increased capacity in accountability towards UN human rights mechanisms and national policies
With UN support, the capacity of the Government to strengthen social accountability of local administration and services providers, including health centers and schools, increased, thanks to the Integrated Social Accountability Framework. With regard to international accountability, a draft Prakas on employment conditions for all domestic workers was developed in line with key principles of ILO Convention 189 (Domestic Work) and initial steps were taken towards ratification of C189. Cambodia remained with seven overdue periodic or follow-up reports or responses to UN human rights treaty bodies as of end 2016 (to the Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture on the CAT and OP-CAT, to the Committee for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance on the CED, to the Human Rights Committee on the ICCPR, to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the ICESCR, to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on the CERD, and to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on the CRPD).

30 https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/topics/concessions/
3.2. National and sub-national institutions more responsive to the inequalities in the enjoyment of human rights of all people living in Cambodia

3.2.1 Increased equality in access to opportunities and basic services for vulnerable groups

Good progress was made by the Government in improving access of people with disabilities to health and rehabilitation services, in collaboration with the UN Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia (DRIC) and its programme partners. This included the provision of physical rehabilitation services to people with disabilities, the inclusion of disability information in the urban ID-Poor system, and the inclusion of basic rehabilitation intervention within the new Minimum Package of Activities of the health centre guidelines. A partnership between the Government, the UN and civil society organizations was formed to mainstream disability into birth registration, education, health, rehabilitation, protection and participation policies and programmes reaching beneficiaries with disability-inclusive and specific support services in target provinces.

With regards to access to health and other services by people living with HIV (PLHIV) and Key Populations (KP) at risk to HIV, a standard operational procedure for the Most-At-Risk-Population Community Partnership Initiative was developed with UN guidance and technical assistance, and adopted by the National AIDS Authority. The resulting enhanced coordination efforts enabled a more conducive environment for improved and more equal access to HIV/AIDS interventions and related services for PLHIV and KP. UN strategic guidance and technical assistance to the PLHIV and KP community also contributed to their empowerment and enhanced mobilization capacity, which in turn resulted in strengthened legal literacy of PLHIV and KP, including with regard to their rights in healthcare settings, increased capacity for monitoring, documenting and reporting of legal and human rights violations, enhanced access to legal aid, and increased understanding of gender-responsive approaches to HIV.

The national action plan for the child care sector reform was formulated and signed by MoSAVY, aiming for the safe return of 30% of children in residential care to their families by 2018. The first national mapping of residential facilities was carried out, providing essential information for the implementation of the action plan. Vulnerable children benefited from a range of targeted preventive and responsive child protection services, as a result of UN support, including more effective case management for children in residential care. Vulnerable adolescents also received various support services, including remedial education to re-enter the formal education system or targeted life skills or vocational support.

Access to education was set to improve for indigenous peoples in Cambodia, following the adoption of the progressive Multi-lingual Education National Action Plan (MENAP), a good practice model for the region. Indigenous peoples however continued to face multiple challenges, including with regard to the protection of their ancestral land. While the possibility in Cambodia for indigenous peoples to legally own land communally as per their customs and traditions sets a positive example in the region and beyond, the pace of the communal land titling process means many communities still do not enjoy that full protection. The UN continued to work with government institutions, civil society, indigenous peoples, and the private sector to support better protection of indigenous peoples’ rights, through the production of information and awareness-raising tools and material, capacity-building of sub-national actors and indigenous communities in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development’s Department of Ethnic Minorities Development, in particular on the communal land titling process, and engagement with private business.

31 As of Jan 2017, 119 communities were recognized by the Ministry of Rural Development as Indigenous Community (step 1 of the CLT process), 109 of which were endorsed and recognized by the Ministry of Interior as legal entities (step 2), but only 14 communities had received communal land titles issued by the Ministry of Land (step 3), below the government’s pledge in the Joint Monitoring Indicators adopted in 2014, to issue 10 communal land titles per year. Among the 48 applications received to date by the Ministry of Land, 39 have been or are being processed, i.e. the 14 CLTs issued, another ten next in line with the request for the Decree reclassifying the area from State public land to State private land submitted to the Council of Ministers, eight at the stage of public display and seven under surveying.
The response to the situation of persons living or working on the streets in Phnom Penh remained far below national and international standards, despite some efforts early 2016 to improve the Phnom Penh Social Affairs Drop-In Centre (Prey Speu), going counter government efforts aiming at supporting vulnerable populations including children or PLHIV and KP - such as to ensure all persons in need of Anti-Retrovirals (ARVs) receive and stay on treatment, avoid the stigmatization of KP, or to ensure children are reunited with their family. The UN continued to monitor the centre and engage with relevant government counterparts in the health and social sectors and civil society partners, to advocate for sustainable solutions to addressing the needs of the urban poor in line with the recommendations of the National conference on people in street situations organized by the Government and the UN in December 2015.

Monitoring of the conditions in urban informal settlements, resettlement sites, as well as social land concessions (SLCs) by the UN continued to reveal extensive variations in the access to livelihood opportunities and basic services across sites. An assessment of the processes and outcomes in land distribution through SLCs in six pilot sites was conducted in 2016 to assist the Government in its efforts to improve the implementation of the SLC policy (in particular with regard to the environmental, social and indigenous peoples safeguards) and disseminate and help replicate existing positive experiences in 2017.

3.2.2 Enhanced preventive mechanisms of violence and support to victims of violence

With regard to the prevention of gender-based violence and support to victims, the UN provided technical support to secondary analysis of data on intimate partner violence from the 2014 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS). This provided key information for the implementation of the Second National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women, at national and sub-national levels, including the design of the Primary & Secondary Prevention Strategy. Joint efforts by MoH, Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA), UN and civil society to strengthen health system capacity in addressing violence against women and girls (VAWG) started to yield results in 2016 as the Clinical Handbook on VAWG was finalized by the MOH and MOWA and the VAWG response was incorporated in the 2016 Minimum Package of Activities Guidelines. With UN and civil society support the business community joined the efforts against gender-based violence, with training on GBV in factories and establishments, benefiting over 70,200 workers.

To strengthen its response to violence against children the MOEYS adopted a policy on child protection in schools and expanded the Positive Discipline initiative. Over 100,000 adolescents were reached with messages to prevent sexual assault of girls and violence more generally. Thirteen ministries received support from the UN to finalize the inter-sectoral Cambodia Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children, to be launched in early 2017, which will be key to strengthen a multi-sectoral response to reduce violence against children in Cambodia.

With UN support to three specialized NGOs for educational projects endorsed and implemented in collaboration with the MOEYS, in line with the National Education Policy, awareness on the history of Democratic Kampuchea continued to increase both within and beyond the formal educational system, as a way to prevent the recurrence of such violence.

3.2.3 Improved access to remedies/dispute resolution mechanisms

There were varying improvements during 2016 in access to remedies depending on the sector. With regard to labour disputes, UN supported factories to engage in collective bargaining, dispute prevention and social dialogue for improved workplace compliance, including through signed agreements on collective bargaining and adoption of grievance handling procedures. The UN continued the collaboration with the Garment Manufacturers’ Association of Cambodia (GMAC) on the settlement of child labour cases as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2015. With regard to land disputes, the Government vowed to have registered 70% of Cambodian land by 2018 and 100% by 2023,
and to solve the longstanding land dispute cases registered at the national level by end 2017. While 36 working groups were created to address specific cases, statistics on the number of active land disputes remain disputed however, providing challenges for sustaining joint efforts by government and civil society organisations to bring remedies to the communities at stake. The UN supported monitoring of land disputes and promoted public availability of data and information and helped strengthening the capacity of rights-holders, supported mechanisms bringing together representatives from local authorities, businesses and concerned communities to assist with resolving cases, and brought cases of concern to the attention of duty-bearers, including Development Partners. The UN continued to engage with the private sector to raise awareness on the role and responsibilities of business operations to protect human rights, directly with companies, and indirectly through financial institutions and development partners, and to advise them on practical considerations and steps to take to engage in open, meaningful consultations and sustained dialogue with communities, and to establish a transparent grievance mechanism.

3.3 National and sub-national institutions increase civic participation in democratic decision-making

3.3.1 Widening of opportunity for political/civic participation, especially for youth & women

As implementing agency of an EU-funded programme of support to electoral reforms, the UN provided logistical and other support to the registration of voters ahead of the Commune Election in 2017. Following advocacy from civil society, the National Election Committee accepted recommendations to facilitate registration and voting in the 2017 communal elections for local workers, the issuance of Braille ballots for people with visual impairments, and making information more accessible for illiterate persons or persons with visual impairments through Interactive Voice Response technology.

The UN continued to support the right to participation in public affairs during 2016. Some vulnerable groups obtained greater opportunities for participation in processes affecting them. Joint forums of networks of PLHIV (People Living with HIV/AIDS) and KP (Key Population) now exist at subnational level, particularly in HIV high priority operational districts, enabling them to better organize and build internal capacities, better voice their concerns and needs and advocate on sensitive issues, including rights violations, use collective information through better linkages with their community members and increase their participation in program design, service delivery, program monitoring and demand for quality and effective services addressing their needs. The LGBTI (Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex) community also increased engagement with line ministries, local authorities and the general public and successfully raised awareness on and promoted LGBTI equal rights, notably through the UN-supported national LGBTI consultation at which a number of line ministries positively engaged with community concerns and issues. The UN continued to engage with adolescent and youth groups to discuss key issues facing young Cambodians and promote innovative ideas to generate greater involvement of young people in community development, as well as to support women’s leadership and political participation through campaigns, dialogues and policy advocacy.

3.3.2 Greater understanding and exercise of fundamental freedoms

There were continued challenges to the exercise of the fundamental freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association in 2016. Initial analysis performed by the UN of the Trade Union Law adopted in 2016 identified provisions inconsistent with international human rights standards on freedom of association, particularly concerning trade unions. The legislation will be further reviewed by the ILO Committee for the Application of Standards in 2017 with regard to broader labour standards and the right to unionise. The UN continued throughout 2016 to support awareness raising on rights and obligations in relevant legal frameworks, in particular in the 2009 Law on Peaceful Demonstrations and its Implementation Guide.
3.3.3 Strengthened social dialogue - participatory processes
The MOP finalized, with UN support, the new sub-national planning guidelines, giving an emphasis on participatory planning including the participation of young populations and people with disabilities. The guidelines are aligned with the national planning and budgeting processes in order to influence priorities for disadvantaged children and women.

The UN welcomed the participatory consultative processes followed for certain important draft laws and policies, including the draft Law on Access to Information and the Draft Environmental Code, and continued to help enhance the capacity of rights-holders, and those defending and supporting them, to meaningfully participate in those processes. In particular, it supported the participation of indigenous peoples in the consultative processes led by the Ministry of Environment on the draft environmental code and the draft Guidelines on Public Participation on Environmental Impact Assessments, and by the Ministry of Agriculture on the Draft Law on Agricultural Land.
Policy considerations

Some of the key challenges observed in UN support to the implementation of national priorities within the UNDAF in 2016 included the following:

- Institutional capacity building, strong leadership and cooperation between the private and the public sector is crucial to ensure sustainability of development initiatives.

- Successful implementation of effective programs cannot continue or be scaled-up without sustainable funding solutions.

- Timely transfer of functions and budget formulation to districts and municipalities in relation to the functional transfers made within the Decentralization and Deconcentration Reform remain a challenge going forward.

- Further coordination and support among MOEYS, MEF and development partners, including the UN, is required to ensure harmonization and promoting greater efficiency in cash transfers, including the disbursement of scholarship payments.

- Wider consultation and better planning should be supported to accelerate demand for quality education, including for awareness raising communication events targeting parents and children regarding inclusive quality education standards.

- Sub-national capacity to promote and support Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) should be strengthened including through strengthened guidance, dedicated financial resources and cross sectoral coordination mechanisms at every administrative level.

- Increased resource allocation should be devoted to ensure the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Identification (NSPI), to strengthen legislation and policy guidance for birth registration.

- To sustain the substantial progress made in Cambodia’s HIV response and to reach the target of HIV elimination by 2025 the national budget should increasingly fund the HIV response, in view of declining external funding. Investment in human resources to retain skilled staff at central and sub-national level is crucial to sustain improvements made.

- Support should be given to continue the progress in removing legal barriers which impede key population and people living with HIV from accessing key services, including HIV prevention and treatment services, and enjoying their human rights, without which the elimination of new HIV infection will remain more difficult and delayed.

- Strong coordination with different national actors and sectors within the area of health and gender proved useful to address cross-cutting issues of Violence Against Women (VAW) within the health system. Such strong partnership should be maintained in the coming years.

- Overall the nutritional status of mothers and children has improved, as reflected in the 2014 CDHS, but increased funding and strengthened capacities at service provision level are required to reach critical vulnerable groups who continue to need support. Mass screening at community level requires considerable budgetary support. New solutions for Moderate Acute Malnutrition would need to be tested and scaled up.
• The regulatory framework for small scale, not yet licensed, private water service providers should be clarified.

• Sustainability of results around service delivery for children with disabilities, currently supported by the UN and NGOs, will remain a challenge without a strengthened public investment and strengthened national ownership.

• Coordination on social protection is expected to be strengthened with creation of the National Social Protection Council with leadership of MEF, which is anticipated in early 2017.

• The successful nutrition cash transfer programme implementation by only using the existing Government mechanism and staff served as evidence that the programme could be scaled up. However, there are limitations arising from conditional payment based on inconsistent growth monitoring statistics.

• Strengthened support should be provided to engaging CSOs in participatory consultations for law and policy development. In addition consultative processes in relation to draft laws and policies would benefit from allowing sufficient time for the adequate review of, and the provision of comments on, successive draft versions.

• Strong coordination with different national actors and sectors has proved useful to address cross-cutting issues, such as violence against women within the health system and access to rehabilitation services for people with disabilities, proving that synergies amongst stakeholders are essential to avoid overlaps and ensure effectiveness. Continued efforts are required in advocating for more government budget allocation and improved national and sub-national planning including for a strengthened social services funding envelope.

• Establishment of clear protocol and effective implementation are important in order to operationalise legal and judicial reform, for example the new Juvenile Justice law will impact on a complex range of issues including age determination, criminal procedure, court hearings, detention, social work in diversion mechanisms, and improving responses to allegations of child abuse.

• The development of sub-legislation under the 2015 Law on Associations and NGOs (LANGO) would help clarify roles and responsibilities at sub-national level to strengthen consistency in the implementation of the law.

• Services with regard to the prevention of gender-based violence and support to victims should be strengthened and further progress would require a truly multi-sectoral response across institutions, as initiated in a first pilot in two provinces, and including an increased capacity of government social workers.

• Projects to educate youth on recent history face a challenge of fading memories. The awareness and education component of ECCC is vital to enhance the capacity of educators to deliver important historical learning opportunities in a sensitive and instructive manner, including through creative curricula approaches.
UNDAF Key Strategic Priorities for 2017

Key strategic priorities UNDAF Outcome 1

_Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development_

1. The UN will work with the Government to raise the competitiveness of the agricultural sector to improve the quality of agricultural outputs, to diversify agricultural production towards more high value commodities, while mainstreaming gender and youth considerations into agricultural policies and plans;

2. Support the Government in the upgrading of skills for trade and economic diversification in the light manufacturing and food processing sectors as well as in enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of the garment industry to move up to the higher level of the value chain and to sustain its growth;

3. Build capacities of concerned stakeholders to undertake data collection, analysis and application related to forest inventory, greenhouses gases emissions, energy waste, land degradation assessment, soil mapping, land use and agro-ecological zoning and to manage land tenure;

4. Target forestry, fisheries and protected area communities, with particular attention to their female members, to be able to manage their livelihoods and natural resources, in a manner that takes account of the impact of climate change;

5. Support the Government to generate updated population data through the preparation of the 2019 Cambodia General Population Census, the 2018 Agricultural Inter-Censal surveys and the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2020 and to improve the utilization of periodically generated food security information to inform the national and sub-national planning and the SDG localisation process;


Key strategic priorities UNDAF Outcome 2

_Social Development, Social Protection and Human Capital_

1. Support the education sector to enhance quality inclusive education for all including focusing on helping vulnerable children to access equitable education services at schools with improved water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructures, expanding literacy program for women and girls in factories, introducing ICT based basic education equivalency program for out-of-school youth, and improving pre and in-service teacher education;

2. Strengthen capacity of the health sector to promote equitable access to quality reproductive, maternal, newborn, child health and HIV/AIDS services, particularly among vulnerable populations, and to eliminate, prevent and treat non communicable and communicable diseases among high risk groups;
3. Enhance national capacity to undertake a multisectoral approach to reduce malnutrition among children and improve regulatory framework for healthier infant and young child feeding;

4. Strengthen national capacity to address social protection issues through effective implementation of social protection schemes aimed at protecting the wellbeing of private sector workers, including the informal sector, as well as social assistance for the most vulnerable households (IDPoor);

5. Promote multi-sectoral investment in Cambodian youth, including in the creation of decent jobs to address their employment needs

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**Key strategic priorities for UNDAF Outcome 3**

*Governance and Human Rights*

1. Support consultative and participatory processes, including with civil society organisations and community stakeholders;

2. Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination to better address needs of vulnerable or marginalised populations in policy design and service delivery;

3. Continue to strengthen capacity of duty-bearers at both national and subnational level, including through support for programme-based budgeting and advocacy for increased budget for subnational duty-bearers;

4. Continue promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction, in particular in support of an enabling environment ahead of the communal elections;

5. Strengthen preventive measures and access to remedies in the areas of land and labour rights, violence against women, child abuse and other human rights violations, including through the development of the necessary sub-legislation and related regulations and capacity-building and empowerment of rights-holders.
IV Progress on UN Reform

To support Cambodia in its efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development progress was made during 2016 to improving the functioning of the UN development system in Cambodia. In line with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review and the Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the Delivering as One approach the following progress was made within the core elements of the Delivering as One pillars.

The main mechanisms for Joint Oversight and Ownership between the Government and the UN during 2016 were the Joint Annual Review Meeting and the 2015 Annual Monitoring Report, reporting on joint annual UNDAF contributions to the national development priorities.

Within One Leader/One Team the coordination mechanisms for internal UN coherence and operational coordination under the UNDAF were strengthened with a particular focus on Gender, Human Rights, Youth, HIV/AIDS, M&E and Communications. The UN continued to promote its partnership and cooperation with the government and other development partners towards development effectiveness and facilitated 10 out of 19 sectoral Technical Working Groups, as well as number of sub-groups, under the national Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy.

Within One Programme, the UNDAF 2016-2018 is the framework for coordinated programme implementation and monitoring, supported by informal UNDAF outcome groups. To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation framework of the UNDAF 2016-2018 a joint UNDAF Consolidated Annual Work Plan (CAWP) was developed in 2016. The UN system in Cambodia continued to implement joint programmes in 2016 to strengthen coherence and multi-partner approaches including through the UN Joint Programme on Support of HIV/AIDS 2016-2018; the Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia (DRIC) Programme, and the joint efforts to address deforestation and forest degradation through UN-REDD+. In addition concept notes for new UN joint programmes were developed on youth employment and nutrition respectively, including joint resource mobilization.

Within One Management Practice, common services and operational reform have been implemented during 2016, including the endorsement of a Business Operations Strategy, providing a strategic platform for selected operational support services and initiatives aimed at reinforcing linkages between UN agencies operating in Cambodia. The UN also agreed on a set of additional principles for a harmonised approach to Daily Subsistence Allowances for Government Counterparts’ together with other Development Partners.

Within Communicating as One, the Communications and Advocacy Strategy of the UN in Cambodia 2016-2018 was developed and endorsed in 2016 providing a roadmap for the commitment and action of the UN on Communicating as One on key and emerging matters relating to the UNDAF. In 2016 joined up advocacy was carried out in areas such as gender, LGBTI, food security and nutrition and youth participation. A newly created UNCT website provided information about the UN and the SDGs. One UN information materials were also produced, including for social media use. In addition, international days were jointly promoted.

Within One Learning Strategy and Programme, the UN Learning Management Team facilitated capacity development of UN staff to strengthen the ability of the UN to be a relevant and knowledgeable partner including within learning initiatives such as evaluation, UN orientation for new staff and UN for all.
Financial Overview UNDAF 2016

UNDAF Outcome 1
Expenditures and Commitments
Million USD

Delivery rate: 87%

UNDAF Outcome 2
Expenditures and Commitments
Million USD

Delivery rate: 92%

UNDAF Outcome 3
Expenditures and Commitments
Million USD

Delivery rate: 97%

32 The figures include the total commitments and expenditures during 2016 of the majority of the UN entities with active programmes in Cambodia.
The total estimated funding requirements for the three years of UNDAF implementation (2016-2018) amount to USD 282 million, as estimated in the initial costing exercise performed in 2014 during the development of the UNDAF. A revision of the financial envelope for the UNDAF 2016-2018 is planned for 2017 based on an updated assessment of the implementation environment, including considering the evolving context of Cambodia as well as global trends and constraints on resources.
### Annex 1 UNDAF Results Matrix - status of progress towards UNDAF outcome indicators*

**UNDAF OUTCOME 1: SUSTAINABLE, INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT** By 2018, people living in Cambodia, in particular youth, women and vulnerable groups, are enabled to actively participate in and benefit equitably from growth and development that is sustainable and does not compromise the well-being, natural and cultural resources of future generations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target for 2018</th>
<th>Status of Progress as of 2016</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Percentage of persons employed in the formal sector as a share of total employed pop. disaggregated by age, location and gender</td>
<td>40.6% (2013)</td>
<td>CSES, 2013, 2018, Labour Force survey, 2012, 2018 (TBC)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Percentage of expenses for climate change in the total public expenditure</td>
<td>17.5% (2014)</td>
<td>NSDP 2014-18, NSDP review report, 2018, MoE, 2018</td>
<td>20% (2018)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No update data on the percentage of expenses for climate as the NSDP review report is in the development process, expected to be finalized in Q1 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Index for Cambodia Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>3.0 (2013)</td>
<td>CPIA4 index for environmental sustainability, 2013, 2018</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Agriculture growth rate</td>
<td>4.2% (2014)</td>
<td>NSDP 2014-18, NSDP review report, 2018, MEF annual report</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>NSDP mid-term review states from 2014-2016, annual growth rate of the agricultural sector has been only 0.2% which is well under NSDP target of 4% and MAFF target of around 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Percentage share of employment by agriculture sector, industrial sector and service sector in total GDP</td>
<td>Agriculture: 60% Industry: 11% Service: 29% (2014)</td>
<td>NSDP 2014-2018, MAFF annual report, 2018, CSES, 2018</td>
<td>Agriculture: 56% Industry: 13% Service: 31%</td>
<td>CSES, 2014: Agriculture: 45.3% Industry: 24.3% Service: 30.4% MAFF report 2015-16: Agriculture: 28.6% Industry: 29.7% Service: 41.7%</td>
<td>Indicator 1.7 is not clear, so difficult to select which one to report between CSES &amp; MAFF report: - CSES 2014 report: 45% of employment person (15-64 years) by sectors (Agriculture: 45.3%, industry 24.3% &amp; services =30.4%). - MAFF annual report 2015-16: share of sectors in total GDP (Agriculture: 28.6%, Industry 29.7% &amp; services =41.7%).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Share of population identified as multidimensionally poor according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)</td>
<td>46.8% (2014)</td>
<td>UNDP Human Development Report, 2014, 2018</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>33% (OPHI, 2016)</td>
<td>MPI data for Cambodia in the 2015 Human Development report is not updated, the next report is expected to be out in Q2 2017. As a proxy the data from the Oxford Poverty &amp; Human Development Initiative (OPHI) is used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNDAF OUTCOME 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND HUMAN CAPITAL
By 2018, more people, especially vulnerable, poor and marginalized groups, are equitably benefiting and contributing from affordable, sustainable and quality social services and protection and have gained enhanced skills to achieve and contribute to social and human development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDAF Outcome Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Targets for 2018</th>
<th>Status of Progress as of 2016</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1</strong></td>
<td>Enrolment and completion rate in basic education including ECE, disaggregated by sex, location</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>EMIS</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Proxy indicator: Basic education survival rate (boys and girls) T: 44.6% (against target: 36.4%) - Girls 49.4% - Boys 41.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.1</strong></td>
<td>Net enrolment rate of Early Childhood Education for children aged 3-5 years old</td>
<td>Total (T): 33.4 Female (F): 33.6 (2013)</td>
<td>Education Congress Report 2013 and 2018</td>
<td>Total 64.1% F:51%</td>
<td>Progress on track In terms of a absolute number, there are 332,703 children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education, of which 170,019 are female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.2</strong></td>
<td>Percentage of qualified primary education teachers in Ratanakiri, Peah Vihear, Mondulkiri and Siem Reap</td>
<td>Nationwide T=49; F=50 Mondulkiri T=15; F=18 Ratanakiri T=20; F=20 Peah Vihear T=13; F=16 Siem Reap T=2; F=32</td>
<td>MoEYS HRMIS annual data 2013, 2018</td>
<td>TBC in 2015</td>
<td>On track (HRMIS July 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.3</strong></td>
<td>Lower secondary school gross enrolment rate in four North Eastern provinces, disaggregated by gender</td>
<td>Nationwide T=53.6 F=54.2 Kratie T=40.5 F=42.7 Mondulkiri T=38.9 F=38.3 Ratanakiri T=29.4 F=27.1 Stung Treng T=36.9 F=37.2</td>
<td>EMIS 2013, 2018</td>
<td>TBC in 2015</td>
<td>0.1% off the 2016 target (EMIS 2015/2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2</strong></td>
<td>Completion rate of TVET graduates with employment status, disaggregated by sex</td>
<td>Baseline: TVETMIS, 2012-2013 Target: TVETMIS, 2018</td>
<td>See below sub-indicators</td>
<td>1) National Youth Action Plan endorsed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2.1</strong></td>
<td>Student graduation rate from formal TVET programmes, QCF levels 2-4, offered by public TVET institutions</td>
<td>Total=TBC, of which F=23% (2013)</td>
<td>Baseline: TVETMIS, 2012-2013 Target: TVETMIS, 2018</td>
<td>Total=TBC in 2015; of which F=30% (2018)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2.2</strong></td>
<td>Percentage of graduates transitioning into employment within 6 months of graduation from TVET</td>
<td>Total=TBC; F=TBC (2012-2013)</td>
<td>Baseline: TVETMIS, 2012-2013 Target: TVETMIS, 2018</td>
<td>Total=90% (2017-2018)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3</strong></td>
<td>Maternal and newborn health coverage and contraceptive prevalence</td>
<td></td>
<td>See below sub-indicators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3.1</strong></td>
<td>Skilled Attendance at Birth</td>
<td>Nationwide 75.12% Mondulkiri 48% Ratanakiri 56% Stung Treng 55.6%</td>
<td>HMIS 2013, 2018</td>
<td>Nationwide 91% Mondulkiri 70% Ratanakiri 75% Stung Treng 75%</td>
<td>Source: HMIS 2015 (Official data for 2016 will be available in March 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3.2</strong></td>
<td>ANC 4</td>
<td>Nationwide 72% Mondulkiri 42% Ratanakiri 32% Stung Treng 45%</td>
<td>HMIS 2013, 2018</td>
<td>Nationwide 89% Mondulkiri 62% Ratanakiri 52% Stung Treng 65%</td>
<td>Source: HMIS 2015 (Official data for 2016 will be available in March 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3.3</strong></td>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence rate</td>
<td>Nationwide 34% Mondulkiri 39% Ratanakiri 39% Stung Treng 34%</td>
<td>HMIS 2013, 2018</td>
<td>Nationwide 46% Mondulkiri 43% Ratanakiri 43% Stung Treng 39%</td>
<td>Data source: 2014 CDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF Outcome Indicator</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Targets for 2018</td>
<td>Status of Progress as of 2016</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.4 Percentage of HIV positive pregnant women who receive PMTCT services</td>
<td>T=72%</td>
<td>NCHADS &amp; NCMCH annual reporting, 2013, 2018</td>
<td>T=92%</td>
<td>No available</td>
<td>Proxy indicators: Percentage of adults on ART in 2016: 74% (no change from 2015) Percentage of Children (0-14 yrs old) on ART in 2016: 91% (98% in 2015) Percentage of both adults and children on ART in 2016: 79% (75.4% in 2015). Notes: different denominator between 2015 and 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Nutrition and WASH status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See below sub-indicators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1 Percentage of children aged 0-59 months stunted</td>
<td>Phnom Penh 25.1% Mondulkiri 54.9% (2010)</td>
<td>BASELINE: CDHS, 2010</td>
<td>Phnom Penh 20% Mondulkiri 44%</td>
<td>12% (Over-reached: 1,138. We will reach approximately 17%:1,548 children)</td>
<td>Proxy indicator: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months stunted (height-forage more than 2 standard deviations below normal), disaggregated by sex, wealth and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.2 Percentage of children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on 4+ food groups</td>
<td>Phnom Penh 23.1% Mondulkiri 17.7% (2010)</td>
<td>BASELINE: CDHS, 2010</td>
<td>Phnom Penh 35% Mondulkiri 30%</td>
<td>- Phnom Penh: 10% - Kratie: 67.9% - Ratanakiri: 65.2% In-progress</td>
<td>Proxy indicator: Exclusive breastfeeding rate among children 0-5 months old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.3 Percentage of families using improved sanitation facility in Phnom Penh and Mondulkiri</td>
<td>Nation-wide 3.8% Phnom Penh 91% Mondulkiri 20% (2013)</td>
<td>Commune database 2013, 2018</td>
<td>Nation-wide 60% Phnom Penh 94% Mondulkiri 28%</td>
<td>Ksie (2 target districts): 37.1% Ratanakiri (3 target districts): 28.9%</td>
<td>On course (exceed 2016 milestones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Percentage of poor households, employed labour force benefiting from social protection programs/schemes (social assistance and social insurance)</td>
<td>Health: 2.6 millions Education: 496,652 students (2014)</td>
<td>CARD SP database, 2014, 2018</td>
<td>Health: 3 million Education: 0.5 million students</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Data not available as of December 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.1 Number of poor households benefiting from social assistance programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.2 Percentage of employed labour force benefiting from social insurance schemes of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td>
<td>Employment Injury Insurance: 14.5% Social Health Insurance: 0.3% (2014)</td>
<td>NSSF Annual Report</td>
<td>Employment Injury Insurance: 21% Social Health Insurance: 30%</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Proportion of social sector budget to the total recurrent budget</td>
<td>National: 36.50% Health 11.8% Education 16.2% Soc.Affairs 6.8% (2014) Rural Dev. 1.3%</td>
<td>Budget Law by MEF, 2014, 2018</td>
<td>National: 34.50% Health 15.2% Education 19.6% Soc.Affairs 5.6% Rural Dev. 1.8%</td>
<td>Off track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.1 Selected social sector budget allocation as a proportion of total recurrent budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Programme-specific budget data for 2017 not available as of December 2016, figures could be available in March/April 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.2 Proportion of social sector budget to the total recurrent budget</td>
<td>Social protection budget allocation as a proportion of total recurrent budget</td>
<td>Social Protection 8.3% Social assistance Programme 2.3% (2014)</td>
<td>Social Protection 11% Social assistance Programme 5%</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNDAF OUTCOME 3: GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS. By 2018, national and sub-national institutions are more transparent and accountable for key public sector reforms and rule of law; are more responsive to the inequalities in the enjoyment of human rights of all people living in Cambodia; and increase civic participation in democratic decision-making.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDAF Outcome Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Source (or Related Indicator for 3.1 sub-indicators)</th>
<th>Target for 2018</th>
<th>Status of Progress as of 2016</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Recommendation 118.6 accepted by Cambodia, at the time of its 2014 Universal Periodic Review (UPR 118.6) Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of their Families.</td>
<td>Cambodia signed the Convention in 2004. Technical assistance has been provided to the Ministry of Labour to prepare for ratification.</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
<td>The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of their Families is ratified by the Royal Government of Cambodia.</td>
<td>Not ratified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 UPR 118.111 (2014) Ensure full respect, in law and in practice, for the freedom of peaceful assembly and association, consistent with international law.</td>
<td>The current draft of the Trade Union Law is not in full compliance with ILO's Convention 87 and 98. The Law on Peaceful Demonstrations is not applied uniformly.</td>
<td>Extent to which the Trade Union Law in process of development is compliant with international law on issues of freedom of assembly and association. Extent of Application of Law of Peaceful Demonstration</td>
<td>1) Trade union law properly consulted with relevant stakeholders and adopted in full compliance with ILO Conventions 87 and 98. 2) No reported instances of excessive use of force by Cambodian authorities during peaceful demonstrations and other public events organized by political parties, labour unions and other civil society groups.</td>
<td>1) Trade Union Law was adopted in May 2016. OHCHR analysis identified provisions inconsistent with international human rights standards on freedom of association. Legislation to be further reviewed by the ILO Committee for the Application of Standards in 2017 2) Implementation of Law on peaceful demonstrations at subnational level not uniform, with cases of inconsistencies with the requirements in the Law.</td>
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<td>3.1.3 UPR 118.17 (2014) Establish a Law on Freedom of Information in accordance with international standards</td>
<td>No Law on Access to Information exists; the Government has pledged to draft a Law on Freedom of Information</td>
<td>Existence of a Law on Access to Information compliant with international standards</td>
<td>A Law on Access to Information compliant with international standards is developed.</td>
<td>Law on Access to Information in drafting process</td>
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<td>3.1.4 UPR 118.101 (2014) In line with its commitment under the previous UPR cycle, work towards ensuring free access to the electronic media and liberalize the electronic media ownership rules by drafting a cyber law in accordance with international standards.</td>
<td>A cyber law has been drafted, but has not been shared with stakeholders.</td>
<td>Cyber Law compliant with international standards developed through a consultative process.</td>
<td>A Cyber Law compliant with international standards is developed.</td>
<td>Draft Law has not been shared. No consultative review process started</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF Outcome Indicator</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Source (or Related Indicator for 3.1 sub-indicators)</td>
<td>Target for 2018</td>
<td>Status of Progress as of 2016</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.1.5</strong> UPR 118.96 (2014) Strengthen law enforcement authorities</td>
<td>Limited capacity of law enforcement officers to address transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including weak border control and cooperation and lack of coordinated responses and regional cooperation.</td>
<td>Level of law enforcement capacity to identify and counter drug and human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, forest and wildlife crime, illegal money flows and goods.</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
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| **3.1.6** 2013 Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Cambodia (CEDAW/C/KHM/CO/4-5) Para 17: The State Party continue harmonizing and strengthening the national machinery for the advancement of women (…). | Zero Number of GMAPs that are fully integrated into Line Ministry planning and budgeting cycles. | 5 GMAPs are fully integrated into Line Ministry planning and budgeting cycles. | One GMAP at Ministry of Civil Service fully integrated into ministry planning and budgeting cycle. | Continuing support to Gender Responsive Budgeting will focus on key ministries in 2017. |

| **3.1.7** 2011 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the combined second and third periodic report of Cambodia (CRC/C/KHM/CO/2-3) Para 78: The State Party ensure, through adequate legal provisions and regulations, that all children victims and/or witnesses of crimes are provided with the protection required by the CRC and United Nations Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child victim and Witnesses of Crime. Para 37: To guarantee free birth registration for all, regardless of their parent’s legal status and origins | 1) Limited provisions in domestic legislation on the treatment of child victims in the criminal justice process. 2) 62% of births among children under 5 are registered. (CDHS, 2010) | 1) Compliance of national laws and regulations on child victims and witnesses of crimes with CRC standards. 2) Proportion of children under 5 whose birth are registered. | 1) CRC compliant provisions made to domestic legislation on the treatment of child victims. 2) 80% of births among children under 5 are registered | The Juvenile Law enacted, making a critical step toward the special justice system as per the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Sub-legislation requiring development or changes to comply with new law. |

<p>| <strong>3.1.8</strong> UPR 118.25 (2014) Implement and strengthen policies and laws to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure that these mechanisms enjoy a human rights based approach consistent with the CRPD and in consultation with civil society. | Existence of Comprehensive and transparent monitoring mechanism for the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the National Strategic Plan on Disability (2014-2018). | Comprehensive monitoring mechanism for the Law on protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the National Strategic Plan on Disability (2014-2018) is established. | No comprehensive monitoring mechanism in place. Access of people with disabilities to health and rehabilitation services is improved. |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.1.9</strong> CEDAW/C/KHM/CO/4-5 (2013)</td>
<td>1) 14% of all schools provided CSE to grade 5,6,7,8,10 and 11 students in 2013. 2) 12% of all grade 5,6,7,8,10 and 11 students completed the CSE curriculum in 2013.</td>
<td>Coverage of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) for students in grades 5,6,7,8,10 and 11.</td>
<td>1) By 2018, 65% of all schools provide CSE to grade 5,6,7,8,10 and 11 students in 2013. 2) By 2018, 63% of all grade 5,6,7,8,10 and 11 students complete the CSE curriculum.</td>
<td>Health Education / Comprehensive Sexuality Education Syllabus developed as part of national education curriculum reform</td>
<td>UNFPA/MoEYS Report 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1.10</strong> CEDAW/C/KHM/CO/4-5 (2013)</td>
<td>Economic land concessions and forced evictions expose particularly women, children and elderly to heightened risk of poverty and insecurity. The granting of land concessions has particularly impacted women and girls in areas related to labour, livelihoods, security and family structure and roles. Women also face difficulties in terms of property registration and land title, impacting on their security of tenure and making them more vulnerable to land concessions granted on the land they inhabit. Women activists involved in land disputes report harassment and intimidation to themselves and their families, which has taken a toll on their family relations and psychological welfare. No nationally defined minimum legal standards exist to regulate relocation. Resettlement sites often lack basic infrastructure, especially access to water and sanitation, and resettled families often have difficulties securing sources of livelihoods.</td>
<td>Extent of implementation of the CEDAW recommendations on women's access to land (C/KHM/2013/CO/4-5, para 43).</td>
<td>1) Marked progress on implementation of CEDAW recom (para 43 a-d) 2) Increased tenure security for women through provision of land titles to women and reduction in relocations 3) Development of legal framework governing relocations ensuring that specific needs of women and children are mainstreamed. 4) Prosecution of those found guilty of intimidation and harassment of women human rights defenders advocating for land rights. 5) Relocation sites provide infrastructure and facilities sufficient to protect rights established under the Convention.</td>
<td>Total of 4,451,817 titles issued as of end 2016, representing 63.6% of an estimated 7 millions land plots (2016 report of MLMUPC). From the 4,451,817 titles issued, 18% of titles have been issued to women, 8% to men, and 62% as common property of couples (the balance being other types of land titles, e.g. state land or indigenous communal land) (data MLMUPC). There is a Gender Mainstreaming Action Group (GMAG) at the Ministry of Land Management. Relocations continued to expose women to heightened risks. Quality of infrastructure and access to basic facilities and services at relocation sites continued to significantly vary across sites</td>
<td>Survey update at selected resettlement sites, of the 2012 UN study on &quot;Eviction and Resettlement in Cambodia, Human Costs, Impacts and Solutions&quot; envisaged for 2017</td>
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**3.2** Open availability of information on nationally adopted user fees for judicial and labour migration services

<p>|   | Websites of relevant Government institutions 2) Assessments and evaluations conducted by UN agencies | 1) By 2018, information is publicly available on nationally adopted user fees for judicial and labour migration services | Access to Information Law in drafting process. OHCHR's project with MoJ on developing posters with judicial fees in progress |   |   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<td>3.3</td>
<td>% proportion of national recurrent revenue transferred to sub-national administrations as a result of function assignment</td>
<td>0 (2014)</td>
<td>0.5% (2018)</td>
<td>By 2018, 70% of collective labour disputes points successfully negotiated and settled within the established regulatory timeframe. UNA's 2016 report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Percentage of labour disputes conciliated within the established regulatory timeframe</td>
<td>55% (2013)</td>
<td>By 2018, 25% of cases in the National Assembly held by women.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>Proportion of women participating in political decision-making at the national and local level</td>
<td>20.3% seats in the National Assembly held by women (2013)</td>
<td>By 2018, 25% of seats in the National Assembly held by women. baseline remains the same. Next election in 2018.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.6</td>
<td>Existence of standardized minimum services for VAW/C victims and survivors in line with international standards</td>
<td>0 (2014)</td>
<td>By 2018, standardized minimum services for VAW/C victims and survivors are available in provinces.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.7</td>
<td>Number of prisoners in pre-trial detention, disaggregated by sex and age</td>
<td>3,566 prisoners in pre-trial detention in total (to be disaggregated by sex and age)</td>
<td>By 2018, 3,200 prisoners in pre-trial detention in total (to be disaggregated by sex and age).</td>
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*Annex 1 provides a short overview on the status of progress on the UNDAF outcome indicators. Since the targets of the UNDAF outcome indicators in the UNDAF 2016-2018 results matrix are set for 2018, proxies, when applicable, have been used to assess the status of progress in 2016.*