### Country: Cambodia

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2016- June 2018

Under the Country Programme 2016-2018, UNDP Cambodia has committed to pursue programme priorities through two outcomes across four thematic development issues: building resilience, upgrading value chain, strengthen voice and participation of the vulnerable populations and sustaining development finance in the context of Cambodia’s middle-income transition.

**CPD framework: outcomes and thematic programmatic priorities**

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| **Country Programme** | **Strategic Plan** | **Thematic priorities** |
| CPD Outcome 1:  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 or natural or cultural resources of future generations | SP Outcome 1:  Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for poor and excluded groups | Building Resilience  Upgrading Value Chain  Strengthening Voice and Participation  Sustaining Development Financing |
| SP Outcome 7:  Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles. |
| CPD Outcome 2:  By 2018, national and subnational institutions are more transparent and accountable for key public sector reforms and rule of law; are more responsive to the inequalities in enjoyment of human rights of all people living in Cambodia; and increase civic participation in democratic decision-making | SP Outcome 2:  Citizens’ expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance. |

**OUTCOME 1 RESULTS:**

UNDP has played a very critical role in strengthening the institutional mechanisms and policies for sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and tackling the impacts of climate change. In 2016, the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) was established to coordinate and support the development and implementation of legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for environmental management and sustainable development. NCSD’s capacity was further strengthened leading the first direct access of the Green Climate Fund’s resources in 2017 of $271,000. Climate Change issues have increasingly become the priorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). The government has continued to track climate change public expenditure on an annual basis. With UNDP’s support, the Ministry of Economy and Finance has included climate change in the annual Budget Circular. UNDP have also supported line ministries to mainstream climate change priorities in their budget proposal. As of 2017, $17.8 million of the national budget have gone through climate change screening process with direct support from UNDP. Almost 6000 households (536 female headed) benefited from climate proof infrastructures and other climate change adaption activities.

UNDP’s technical assistance to RGC helped put in place policies and tools for better management of natural resources. In 2017, National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) 2017-21 and the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan were adopted to guide actions to deliver REDD+ results-based payment and payment for environmental services. In 2018, the government also approved the long awaited National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation.

Cambodia listed among the top countries most vulnerable to climate change due to low adaptive capacities, having reliable, accurate and timely early warning system is very crucial. To this end, 24 Automatic Weather Stations were installed across the country and real-time data have been made available on-line for use by sectoral ministry and public in 2018 with direct support from UNDP and the Global Environment Facility.

In support of strengthening the livelihood of rural communities, in addition to the climate change adaptation activities, UNDP have maintained very strong focus on supporting the government’s effort to eliminate landmine and explosive remnants of wars. Between 2016 and 2017, 31 Km2 of mine contaminated land was cleared for local communities providing direct benefits to 8,892 households consisting of about 39,000 people (51.4% females) in terms of access to agriculture land, housing, schools and rural infrastructure development. In 2017, UNDP’s support resulted in the renewal of the National Mine Action Strategy 2017-2015 which will serve as an important strategic document to guide action plan and resource mobilization effort to clear all landmines and ERW in Cambodia by 2025.

UNDP contributed in creating enabling policy framework and tools to improve people Living with HIV (PLHIV)’s access to affordable medicine and social protection services. In 2018, RGC adopted the Law on Compulsory Licensing for Public Health, a move expected to make generic medicine, including but not limited to HIV related medicines, at a lower cost. In addition, the national targeting mechanism (ID-poor) have since 2016 included HIV criteria, therefore allowing PLHIV higher chance of being included in the process and eligible for the ID-Poor card. The ID-poor cardholders are eligible to access a wide range of social protection and social assistance services. 270 PLHIV (165 are women) have received ID-Poor from the screening process directly supported by UNDP.

Contributing to sustainable development financing, a Development Finance Assessment was conducted in 2017 and used to inform RGC-led SDG financing dialogue. The ODA database enabled the production of Development Partnership report to monitor the development financing on an annual basis and inform policy makers both inside RGC and outside. The ODA allows for tracking of ODA allocation to thematic areas including, gender and climate change.

**OUTCOME 2 RESULTS:**

Progress was made in strengthening institutional mechanisms to bring voices of vulnerable groups and promote their participation in social, political and economic sphere. Between 2016 and 2017, the Social Accountability Framework (I-SAF), a framework which offers forum citizens to interact with their local administrations, was expanded from 14 to 19 provinces. 3,184 citizens (38% women) engaged in the platform and voiced their concerns to the local governments. The UNDAF evaluation also observed increased participation of women in the work of local administration councils.

Tools and systems are in place to facilitate the participation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in electoral processes. The voter database of the National Election Committee has the information on the status of PwDs; therefore, allowing the committee to arrange supportive facilities at polling stations. UNDP enabled the first ever tracking of PwDs participation in election. Data from 2017 commune election shows that 90% (about 10800 people) of PwDs in UNDP’s supported area casted their ballots. A number of other policies on access to information, accessibility, healthcare and financial rewards were adopted to enhance PwD’s mobility, access to social assistance and information.

On the institutional side, joint advocacy efforts between UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, resulted in continued increase in RGC budget allocation to the Disability Action Council, a government entity mandated with disability sector work, to strengthen the Council’s financial capacity to promote the rights of PwDs.

RGC’s commitment on promoting gender equality was strengthened. This is evident in the more ambitious SDG targets for women representation in the parliament and senate and women leadership in public offices.

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| * CO ROAR reports for 2016 and 2017 * CO programme data * Cambodia Public Expenditure Review 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016; Ministry of Economy and Finance * Budget Circular 2016, 2017 and 2018; Ministry of Economy and Finance * Related Government Circulars, Decisions, Prakas * Evaluation of the UNDAF cycles 2011-15 and 2016-18 * Government policies: mine action, gender, environment, climate change, natural resource management, disability * Cambodia SDG (draft) |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)