



Royal Government of Cambodia



Royal Government of Cambodia-UNICEF

Country Programme Action Plan

2011-2015

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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHTJP	Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BSS	Behavioural Sentinel Surveillance
CAR	Council for Administrative Reform
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CCJAP	Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Project
CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CFS	Child-Friendly School
CHAI	Clinton Health Access Initiative
CICL	Children in Contact with the Law
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CLJR	Council for Legal and Judicial Reform
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority
CMDG	Cambodian Millennium Development Goals
CNP	Cambodian National Police
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CNCC	Cambodian National Council for Children
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
C/S	Commune/ <i>Sangkat</i>
C4D	Communication for Development
D&D	Decentralization and Deconcentration
DDLG	Democratic Development and Local Governance Project
DD WG	Decentralization and Deconcentration Working Group
DNA PCR	Deoxyribonucleic Acid Polymerase Chain Reaction
DOE	District Office of Education
DoSVY	Department of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
DP	Development Partner
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
ESSP	Education Sector Support Programme
ESWG	Education Sector Working Group
EU	European Union
FA	Focus Area
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FTI	Fast Track Initiative

GEM	Gender Equity Marker
GO-NGO	Government-NGO
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HAART	Highly Active Antiretroviral Treatment
HC	Health Centre
HCMC	Health Centre Management Committee
HEF	Health Equity Fund
HH	Household
HIS	Health Information System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSSP	Health Sector Support Programme
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IE	Inclusive Education
IFA	Iron-Folate
IR	Intermediate Result
IWG SNSP	Interim Working Group on Safety Nets and Social Protection
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
KRA	Key Result Area
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MEDiCAM	Membership organization for NGOs active in Cambodia's health sector
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoCR	Ministry of Cult and Religion
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MTSP	Medium Term Strategic Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAA	National AIDS Authority
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NCDDS	NCDD Secretariat
NCDP	National Centre of Disabled Persons
NCHADS	National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD
NCSTSL	National Committee to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labour Exploitation and Sexual Exploitation and Women and Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NMCHC	National Maternal and Child Health Centre
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
NOVCTF	National OVC Task Force
NP-SNDD	National Programme on Sub-National Democratic Development

NSCFF	National Sub-Committee for Food Fortification
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSPS	National Social Protection Strategy
OD	Health Operational District
ODF	Open Defecation-Free
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OI	Opportunistic Infections
OT	Organizational Target
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCR	Programme Component Result
PDCR	Provincial Department of Cult and Religion
PDoP	Provincial Department of Planning
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV
POE	Provincial Office of Education
POVCTF	Provincial OVC Task Force
PPR	Planning and Poverty Reduction
PSDD	Project to Support Democratic Development through D&D
RACHA	Reproductive and Child Health Alliance
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RH	Referral Hospital
RHAC	Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
RWSSH	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
SNDD	Sub-National Democratic Development
SSC	School Support Committee
SSM	Social Service Mapping
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TBD	To Be Determined
TWG	Government – Development Partner Joint Technical Working Group
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Team on HIV and AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
URC	University Research Co.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USI	Universal Salt Iodization
US CDC	United States Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCCC	Women and Children Consultative Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme, World Bank
WSUG	Water and Sanitation Users Group
WTO	World Toilet Organization

THE FRAMEWORK

The Royal Government of Cambodia, hereinafter referred to as the Government, and the United Nations Children's Fund, hereinafter referred to as UNICEF,

- **Furthering** their mutual agreement and cooperation for the fulfilment of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- **Building** upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Programme of Cooperation;
- **Entering** into a new period of cooperation from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2015;
- **Declaring** that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation;

Have agreed as follows:

Part I: Basis of Relationship

1. The Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 1 June 1994 provides the basis of the relationship between the Government and UNICEF. This Country Programme Action Plan for the period January 2011 to December 2015 is to be interpreted and implemented in conformity with the BCA. The programmes described herein have been agreed jointly by the Government and UNICEF.

Part II: The Situation of Children and Women in Cambodia

2. Cambodia has one of the youngest populations in Southeast Asia, with 41 per cent of its population of 13.4 million under the age of 18 and more than a third between the ages of 10 and 24 years (2008 Census). The rate of birth registration (64.4 per cent) varies greatly according to wealth and geographic location.

3. From 1997 to 2008, Cambodia's economic growth rate was second in Asia only to that of China, but this period also saw growing income inequality. While the latest poverty measurements show continued improvement, with poverty rates dropping to 30 per cent in 2007, the World Bank estimates that poverty has risen by 1 to 4 per cent in 2008–2009, as a result of the impact of the global economic crisis.

4. The Government's decentralization and deconcentration reform is making steady progress, including institutionalization of women and children's consultative committees. Based on the Cambodia gender assessment completed in 2008, the Government's five-year strategic plan for gender equality (Nearby Rattanak III, 2009-2013) provides a framework to address prevailing gender disparities.

5. Cambodia's combined second and third periodic report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child was submitted in March 2009 and will be considered in May 2011. Many of the concluding observations on the first report, considered in 2000, have been addressed. However, recommendations to allocate budgets for the social sectors to the maximum extent of available resources and to increase human and financial resources for the Cambodian National Council for Children remain valid.

6. A recent analysis of the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs)¹ highlights good progress towards Goals 4, 6 and 9, while Goals 1 and 3 are realizable with additional effort. Goals 2, 5 and 7 were rated off track and unachievable. While the exclusive breastfeeding rate (66 per cent) is one of the highest in Asia, and iodized salt usage is over 70 per cent, progress in other key nutrition indicators since 2005 has halted or advanced minimally. A 2008 national anthropometric survey showed significant increases in the rate of acute malnutrition among poor urban children, from 9.6 per cent in 2005 to 15.9 per cent in 2008.

7. Recent census data (2008) show that the infant mortality rate dropped to 60 per 1,000 live births in 2008, down from 66 per 1,000 live births in 2005, indicating that Cambodia is on track to meet the target of 50 per 1,000 live births in 2015. Despite this progress, child mortality in Cambodia remains among the highest in Asia, and future progress depends on the country's ability to tackle neonatal mortality. The census indicated no change over the past decade in the maternal mortality ratio, which remains at over 400 deaths per 100,000 live births.

8. The National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and Sexually Transmitted Diseases estimates current adult HIV prevalence at 0.7 per cent, down from over 2 per cent in 1997 and already surpassing the CMDG target of 1.8 per cent. HIV is concentrated among higher-risk, largely young populations, and an increasing proportion of women are becoming infected as a result of spousal transmission. However, by 2009, only 32 per cent of HIV-infected pregnant women received antiretroviral prophylaxis/treatment to protect their babies from the virus and only 68.2 per cent of children in need were receiving antiretroviral treatment in comparison to 95.8 per cent among adults. A recent UNDP study of HIV socio-economic impact estimated 85,921 vulnerable children due to HIV, nearly 2 per cent of all children under 18 years of age; however, less than half were reached with support to ensure their access to essential basic services.

9. The 2008 Census showed the ratio of literate females to males in the 15 to 24 age group at 95.7 per cent, indicating great progress. The education management information system (EMIS) in 2009 indicated that the Gender Parity Index for primary and lower secondary levels has reached 1.0. Goal 2 is off track mainly due to the ambitious target of achieving nine-year primary and lower secondary education. Though EMIS shows primary net enrolment for 2009 near 95 per cent, high rates of overage enrolment and repetition have led to a lower secondary net enrolment ratio of just 31.9 per cent. While progress was made in improving equity, there are still considerable gaps in access to education that need to be addressed.

10. The 2008 Census showed rural access to an improved source of drinking water at 41 per cent and rural access to improved sanitation at 23 per cent. Goal 7 targets of 50 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively, are thus within reach.

11. The Cambodia Mine Victims Information System shows mine casualties have dropped to 244 in 2009, from 1,691 in 1993, on track to meet the CMDG 9 target.

12. The 2008 Census indicated 1.6 million children aged 5 to 17 years are working. Increased internal and external migration puts many children at risk. There is an increase in the number of children living in institutional care, while the majority of the 11,000 children living in some 220 institutions have at least one living parent or other close relatives. Social attitudes and cultural beliefs lead to children experiencing violence and abuse at home, at school and in institutions. Gender-based violence remains a significant concern, with 65 per cent of offences reported to the specialized police department related to sexual abuse. Currently, 800 children live in prisons or youth rehabilitation

¹ The CMDGs are national goals and targets set by the Royal Government of Cambodia in-line with those set at international level by the Millennium Summit in 2000. See <http://www.mop.gov.kh/Home/CMDGs/tabid/156/Default.aspx>

centres. Children in contact with the law as victims, witnesses and offenders have limited access to justice.

13. There are good examples of children expressing their views and opinions through surveys, representation at international/national conferences, youth television programmes and child-to-child peer education on issues such as HIV/AIDS. However, much remains to be done to promote children's rights to participate in decisions that affect their lives meaningfully and effectively.

14. Ensuring widespread availability of essential commodities, whether through the market or publicly supplied, is fundamental to achieving the CMDGs. A recent study shows that certain gaps in the supply of essential commodities persist (including several pharmaceuticals and micronutrients, water and sanitation supplies, school textbooks), especially for the poorest and most marginalized households.

PART III: Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

Key results achieved

15. **Child survival and development.** The programme made significant contributions to increasing immunization coverage, exclusive breastfeeding and antenatal care utilization. Between 2005 and 2008, the proportion of children receiving the third dose of diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus and measles vaccines increased from 82 per cent to 91 per cent and from 79 per cent to 89 per cent, respectively. The number of reported measles cases decreased considerably, and since 2000, the country has maintained its polio-free status. UNICEF support to tetanus supplemental immunization contributed to potential certification of maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination in 2011. Partnership in the Second Health Sector Support Programme, a sector-wide approach, has led to a 63 per cent increase in allocations to maternal, newborn and child health in 2009 as compared to 2008, with a further 10 per cent increase foreseen in 2010 annual operational plans. Contributing approximately US\$550,000 to pooled funds, UNICEF leveraged more than US\$3 million to sustain and expand critical child survival interventions.

16. A mix of sustained media, interpersonal communication and community mobilization contributed to increases in exclusive breastfeeding rates, from 11 per cent in 2005 to 66 per cent in 2008. Similarly, in 2009, nationwide coverage of antenatal care increased by 8 per cent, and by 19 per cent in six UNICEF-supported provinces. The programme was instrumental in expanding integrated management of childhood illness to all health centres in the six focus provinces and for introducing infant and young feeding and maternal and newborn care packages. These are being taken to scale through the Second Health Sector Support Programme. UNICEF technical leadership within this partnership for newborn and child health, nutrition, communications and community-level interventions has been crucial to achieving results at greater scale.

17. **Local governance for child rights.** Programme evaluations and studies show that commune councils and commune committees for women and children (CCWCs) supported by UNICEF have successfully modelled potential decentralized functions related to improving access, performance and oversight of primary health care, early childhood development, primary education, protection, and water and sanitation services. As a result, the Government rolled out CCWCs nationwide and established statutory women and children consultative committees at other levels of local government. UNICEF-supported communes have also demonstrated capacity in data use, planning and reporting, and leveraging resources for social provision through the decentralized planning and budgeting system. Documentation of this experience has influenced formulation of the National Programme for Sub-national Democratic Development and, in recognition, the Government has asked UNICEF to co-facilitate the dialogue on devolution of functions to commune, district and provincial councils.

18. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). UNICEF cooperation and advocacy contributed to positioning rural WASH as a specific sector for priority national attention; in 2007, the Prime Minister approved the establishment of a dedicated technical working group tasked with defining the sector strategy. In the six UNICEF-supported provinces, the target for rural water supply of 55 per cent has been reached and all primary schools have access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities, while approximately 20 per cent of 4,140 villages have implemented the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach; 50 per cent of these have declared open defecation-free status. At least 10 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have adopted the strategy in their programming. Recognizing Cambodia's innovative experience, the Institute of Development Studies hosted its first Asia-Pacific workshop on rural sanitation in Cambodia in November 2009.

19. Expanded basic education. Through UNICEF support to the Planning Department of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), working mechanisms were established to improve coordination and policy dialogue between the ministry and development partners, which is bearing fruit in government-led formulation of the third education strategic plan. UNICEF-supported child-friendly schools (CFS) and community preschool initiatives were brought to scale through the CFS policy and master plan and national inter-ministerial early childhood care and development policy. Successful implementation of UNICEF-supported pilots on multi-grade teaching and school readiness programmes led to their inclusion into the CFS policy. Additionally, the national policy and master plan on education for children with disabilities and guidelines on implementation of education for indigenous children in highland provinces demonstrate the success of UNICEF-supported pilots focused on reaching the most disadvantaged populations. A study showed that officials in supported provinces focused school visits on improving teaching practices rather than administrative procedures, demonstrating positive attitudinal and behavioural change. Achievements in implementing 936 community- and home-based preschools, reaching 12 per cent of three- to five-year-olds in six focus provinces, include positive early developmental outcomes for participating children, increased right-age enrolment in primary schools and enhanced community participation and ownership.

20. HIV/AIDS prevention and care. With 35 per cent of Cambodia's 251 prevention of mother-to-child transmission sites supported by UNICEF, the proportion of women receiving anti-retroviral therapy or prophylaxis increased from 4 per cent in 2005 to 31.2 per cent by June 2009. Meanwhile, with UNICEF supporting establishment of 62 per cent of the country's 29 paediatric treatment sites, the number of children aged 0 to 14 years living with HIV and receiving treatment or care more than doubled, from 2,220 to 5,072. Resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria will sustain this progress from 2011 onwards. Supporting primary prevention, the life-skills programme was evaluated before being rolled out by the Government to selected primary schools in 14 of Cambodia's 24 provinces. Targeted prevention efforts with young people engaging in high-risk behaviours reached over 6,100 drug users, including 1,824 females, in the Phnom Penh area. In partnership with provincial Departments of Cult and Religion and NGOs, 13,886 adults and 2,209 children affected by AIDS were reached with spiritual and material support in half the provinces.

21. Child protection. The programme supported passage of core legislation on inter-country adoption, domestic violence, human trafficking and sexual exploitation, and a draft law on juvenile justice is under finalization. Policies, procedures and minimum standards were developed on alternative care, child justice and victim protection. In 2007, the Government adopted a national plan of action on orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and established national and provincial multi-sectoral OVC task forces, strengthening child-sensitive impact mitigation efforts and its partnership with the United Nations and NGOs. A national committee to lead suppression of human trafficking, smuggling, labour and sexual exploitation of women and children and an inter-ministerial child justice working group were established in 2009. The capacities of over 6,100 government social workers, law enforcement and justice staff were enhanced on child protection, child-friendly and gender-sensitive procedures. Improved protection and reintegration services were provided to approximately 7,100 child victims of abuse, violence and exploitation. A combined mine action strategy was developed and the mine action management information system was strengthened. Mine risk education reached over 2 million men, women and children.

Lessons learned

22. The Mid-Term Review, conducted in October 2008, concluded that the country programme was on track against most of the 49 expected outputs. However, the approach has overemphasized direct accountabilities for quantitative targets, leading to achievement of the CMDGs and other development goals, at the expense of qualitative results that facilitate national processes for the advancement of children's rights. To an extent, this imbalance has been implicitly addressed in implementation, with strong emphasis on facilitating national ownership and leadership in a number of sectors and working to facilitate important reforms, such as sub-national democratic development. It is addressed more formally in this new country programme design.

23. A number of programmes have developed wider partnerships within sector-wide and other programme-based approaches. These have produced enhanced results through improved coherence, harmonization and alignment with government-led sector strategies. They have also provided opportunities to leverage much greater resource pools for the benefit of programmes for children. With strong government commitment to implement the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, UNICEF cooperation must continue to demonstrate more consistent, predictable and productive partnerships in sector policy dialogue and systems strengthening.

24. The focus-province approach adopted in the current country programme, covering six of Cambodia's 24 provinces, was successful in garnering field experience and conducting pilots that have positively impacted national policy. However, an internal analysis found that higher levels of vulnerability were mostly found in provinces other than those selected. Moreover, pockets of acute poverty, vulnerability and disparity occur throughout the country at levels below that of the province, and further analysis found many instances where the benefits of UNICEF support have been limited to focus provinces. The historical presence of UNICEF programme staff in provincial government offices has also led to a degree of capacity substitution. It is thus time to move on to an approach that addresses the plight of vulnerable children on a nationwide basis, focusing on real geographic and other areas of disparity and leveraging productive partnerships to greater scale and effect.

Part IV: Proposed Programme

Country Programme Results and Strategies

25. In October 1992, the Government ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and assumed the legal obligation of its implementation. Globally, UNICEF is given the mandate to assist governments in fulfilling this obligation. The Country Programme of Cooperation 2011-2015 is undertaken in this spirit with a view to respecting, protecting, facilitating and fulfilling the rights of all Cambodian children by contributing to accelerated progress towards achievement of the CMDGs, with equity.

26. Programme components and their results are presented below. Periodic joint reviews will allow flexible focus and adaptation or results to emerging opportunities throughout the five-year cycle.

27. The country programme reflects UNICEF-specific contributions to sector strategies, the strengthening of sub-national capacities, and individual, family and community practices. The programme will contribute to the development of a child-focused social protection system and the strengthening of policy and governance for children. Gender and other equity issues will be addressed on a nationwide basis across sectors and populations.

28. The programme seeks to **strengthen service delivery** primarily through leveraging policy and partnerships focused on achievement of agreed results, demonstrating the ways in which systems work for children, facilitating participation and empowerment, and nurturing national ownership and

mutual accountability. Support to capacity development, based on analyses of capacity gaps, will be central to the programme, with a focus on people's capacity to articulate and claim their rights; national and sub-national government capacity to respect, protect and fulfil rights; and civil society's capacity to facilitate enhanced participation and accountability.

29. Developing national capacity for realization of child rights. As noted above, the Mid-Term Review, conducted in October 2008, concluded that the previous country programme overemphasized direct UNICEF accountabilities for achievement of targets and goals at the expense of facilitating development of national capacity and ownership for the advancement of children's rights. Therefore, the new country programme addresses national capacity development and ownership in the achievement of the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs), with equity.

30. The programme will place greater focus on developing the capacity of community groups, especially children, youth, and women's groups, to interact with village leaders, service providers and commune councils, and to take community action in analyzing their situation, finding local solutions, demanding basic services and monitoring the delivery of appropriate essential commodities and quality basic services.

31. Deepening and broadening strategic partnerships. Given the Government's strong commitment to implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action, UNICEF cooperation must continue to demonstrate more consistent, predictable, productive and strategic partnerships in sector policy dialogue and systems strengthening.

32. Results for children at scale. The previous country programme focus on only six of Cambodia's 24 provinces excluded large geographical areas where child poverty is very high. Although focus on the six provinces has garnered field experience and enabled the rolling out of pilots that have positively impacted national policy, pockets of acute poverty, vulnerability and disparity occur throughout the country at levels below that of the province. The historical presence of UNICEF programme staff in provincial government offices has also led to a degree of capacity substitution. The proposed programme reorganizes UNICEF's field presence for better local-level capacity development (within the context of sub-national democratic development) at a greater scale, and in evidence gathering of what works, and what does not, to feed into national policy and strategy. Pilots will continue to be supported with clear hypothesis, evaluation plan and scale-up or exit strategy articulated. UNICEF will invest in leadership in knowledge on children through focused research and evaluation and through the use of its proven communication capacity for policy advocacy as well as for behaviour change.

33. Human rights-based approach to programming. UNICEF cooperation will contribute to the clarification and reinforcement of the relationship and mutual accountability among different duty bearers and rights holders, while strengthening their capacities to contribute to the realization of child rights. Promoting equity is central to the country programme strategy, including through consideration of disparities based on gender and other socio-economic conditions. The situation of disadvantaged and socially excluded groups will be addressed through promotion of access by the poor to essential health services, water supply and sanitation; a strong emphasis on access to education by girls, children with disabilities and children of ethnic communities; actions for various categories of children in need of protection, including orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC); actions for children infected or affected by HIV and AIDS; and the promotion of health for disadvantaged ethnic minorities.

34. Results-based programming. Results and evidence-based programming will be strengthened by clearly defining expected results, systematically collecting baseline data, and regular monitoring, whilst achieved and verified results will be used for developing policies, making informed decisions and positively influencing public opinion. Monitoring, evaluation, documentation and knowledge-generation will form an essential part of all components of the country programme, and will be further

strengthened through the creation of the Policy, Advocacy and Communication programme component.

35. **Environmental Impact.** In November 2010, a Rapid Initial Environmental Impact Assessment was conducted on the proposed programme of cooperation. This assessment indicated that all programme components will have no or only minor potential impacts on the natural and socio-economic environment. Appropriate mitigation measures will be put in place, including environmental management plans for some activities.

Relationship to national priorities and the UNDAF

36. The country programme is fully aligned with the CMDGs and the National Strategic Development Plan Update (NSDP) 2009-2013, as well as with relevant sector plans and major national reform programmes. The Government requested the United Nations system to prepare an UNDAF covering 2011-2015 so that its mid-term review would coincide with the formulation of the new NSDP, and signed the UNDAF on 26 January 2010. This country programme reflects UNICEF contribution to four of the five UNDAF outcome areas: health and education; gender; governance; and social protection.

37. For the **health and education outcome area**, this country programme will support key interventions for child survival and development, including access to improved water sources and sanitation, improved quality of early childhood and basic education, as well as for a multi-sectoral response in HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for women and children.

38. For the **gender equality outcome area**, this country programme will support increased capacity of government and civil society to undertake evidence-based, gender-responsive policy development, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It will also support the expansion of community awareness and involvement in the promotion and protection of women's rights and gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence.

39. For the **governance outcome area**, this country programme will support the development and strengthening of structures to empower youth and women to participate in decision-making and planning at the national and sub-national level; build capacities of Commune Councils to initiate simple, feasible and measurable actions for children and women; provide support for the formulation and implementation of legislation and regulatory frameworks for the protection and promotion of child rights and related monitoring and information dissemination; and promotion of the human rights-based approach to programming.

40. For the **social protection outcome area**, this country programme will support the implementation and monitoring of the National Social Protection Strategy. It will in particular contribute to strengthening the capacity of the recently established Social Protection Coordination Unit. Initiatives supported through the various programme components presented below will further contribute to improved coverage of social safety net programmes for the poorest and most vulnerable, and to the strengthening of cross-referral mechanisms at the national and sub-national level for a coherently functioning national social protection system.

41. In addition, UNICEF will continue to be a core partner of the UNDAF monitoring team, and of the Ministry of Planning, including for the use of CamInfo (DevInfo technology) to monitor progress towards national development goals.

42. UNICEF will also contribute to increased national and sub-national capacity for emergency preparedness and response to reduce and mitigate vulnerabilities of the poorest and most marginalized to disasters, both natural and man-made,

Relationship to international priorities

43. The country programme is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Cambodia acceded in 1992 and which is enshrined in the Constitution, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and other human rights treaties. Objectives and strategic approaches are consistent with the Millennium Declaration, the MDGs and with the Government's commitment to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Programme component results correspond to all five focus areas of the UNICEF medium-term strategic plan, 2006-2013.

Programme components

Maternal, Newborn Child Health and Nutrition (MNCHN)

44. **The MNCHN Programme** will contribute to the Second Health Sector Support Programme, supporting capacities at national and sub-national levels to achieve MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 6 through an enhanced policy environment; increased coverage of an integrated package of services, including HIV-related services; and improved practices by individuals, families and communities. While seeking nation-wide expansion of high-impact MNCHN and HIV interventions through policy development advocacy and resource leveraging, the programme will adopt an equity-focused approach in accelerating progress towards the MDGs. This will be achieved through improving availability of data on the most vulnerable and underserved populations, strengthening the capacity of national partners for disparity analysis and expanding programmatic approaches and operational strategies aimed at reducing inequities, especially those caused by poverty and remoteness. This will include support to pilots on cash transfers linked to maternal health and nutrition, on the contracting of health volunteers to improve quality and sustainability of community-based programmes, and on a follow-up system for children born to HIV-positive women.

45. The programme results are derived from two related UNDAF programme outcomes: "Improved national and sub-national equitable coverage with quality reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition services" and "Strengthened health sector response to HIV". They are as follows:

46. **Improved national and sub-national capacity to increase availability, accessibility and utilization of quality maternal, newborn and child health services.** To address the high burden of maternal and newborn deaths, this component will support improvements in coverage and quality of antenatal, delivery and postpartum care at the facility level and the roll out of community care of mothers and newborns. Programme approaches especially those concerned with maternal health will involve men and promote women's empowerment. Major child survival activities will focus on ensuring sustainability of the national immunization programme, supporting the introduction of new vaccines, strengthening pneumonia case management and expanding diarrhoeal treatment with zinc. Quality improvement in the area of MNCH will be addressed through standardizing relevant methods and tools and through strengthening support systems for supervisors and clinical coaches at the national and sub-national levels.

47. **Increased national and sub-national capacity to expand coverage of evidence-based nutrition interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition in women of reproductive age and children under-five.** This component will promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices, emphasizing adequate complementary feeding while continuing to support breastfeeding promotion. A national system for management of acute malnutrition will be established. Prevention of anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies in children and women will be addressed through multiple micronutrient supplementation and fortification. Monitoring and evaluation in the area of food security and nutrition will be strengthened through the establishment of a national management information system.

48. **Strengthened multidisciplinary health sector response for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services to women and children.** This component will support the expansion of services for the prevention of parent-to-child transmission, in line with national targets and improved quality of treatment and care for HIV-exposed and infected mothers and children. This will include equipping and strengthening priority MNCHN services through the integration of quality HIV services to women and children as well as encouraging male participation and expanded testing of male partners of identified HIV-positive women.

49. **Communication for development will be a cross-cutting strategy used to achieve all programme results and to support improvements** in health, nutrition and HIV-related practices at the individual and family levels, as well as in care-seeking during pregnancy, childbirth and early childhood. Capacity building for strategic communication planning along with support to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of comprehensive communication plans and community-based programmes tackling select priority practices will represent the focus of UNICEF support. In this work, UNICEF will also support strengthening of inter-personal communication and counselling skills of health workers.

50. The MNCHN programme will continue close collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and its structures for sustainable achievement of MNCH, nutrition and HIV/AIDS results as outlined in related national and sector strategies and plans of actions. As a partner of the Second Health Sector Support Programme (2008-2013), UNICEF will support improved sector strategic and operational planning, community participation, as well as the deconcentration and decentralization process in the health sector and emergency preparedness and response.

51. Along with MoH, collaboration with the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) will be advanced to improve availability of health- and nutrition-related information and analysis as well as quality of inter-sectoral planning and coordination in the areas of nutrition and social protection. UNICEF will closely work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank, World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), as well as non-UN partners – among others, Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques (GRET), Helen Keller International (HKI), MAGNA Children at Risks, Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA), Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (RHAC), University Research Company, United States Centre for Disease Control and Prevention – and bilateral donors – Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) – to support innovations, strengthen the evidence base for programmes and advocacy activities for health, nutrition and HIV and AIDS.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

52. The **WASH Programme** will support the Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWSSH) Sector to achieve MDG 7c with emphasis on the unreached among rural communities. It will seek to leverage resources, particularly those of the Government, to scale up decentralized approaches to WASH improvement, towards ensuring that more women, men, children, and young people enjoy safe water, sanitation and hygiene conditions.

53. It aims to achieve the following results, which directly link to UNDAF outputs: (1) communities practice key hygiene behaviours; (2) communities, schools and health centres have access to sustainable technologies for safe water, sanitation and hygiene and (3) the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and concerned sub-national agencies are able to lead, coordinate, facilitate, monitor and evaluate the RWSSH and arsenic mitigation national strategy.

54. The first two result areas will focus on communities in a number of select, remote communes where sanitation coverage is below the national average and/or extensively affected by arsenic contamination. Support will be provided in a linked and mutually reinforcing way to national leadership for increased performance and effectiveness of the sector. The purpose is to produce evidence showing that WASH services are vital for health, education, economic development and gender equality and to advocate for requisite national policy and resources for improved access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene education. It will also demonstrate cost-effective approaches and technologies that can be expanded towards achieving universal coverage, with particular attention to the marginalized communities.

55. Communities practice key hygiene behaviour. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to develop, implement and evaluate interventions that motivate and facilitate improved hygiene practices among men, women and children. The focus will be on large-scale improvement of three key hygiene practices: hand washing with soap at critical times, using latrines and drinking safe water. It will promote coordinated efforts among various actors involved in sanitation and hygiene promotion, integration of hygiene into health and basic education services, and engagement of the private sector to ensure products and services are available and affordable. Partnership with the health sector will be strengthened to integrate promotion of the key behaviours into health programmes and training of health centre staff. Partnership with the education sector will build on the results and lessons learned of the School and Community WASH initiative promoted by MRD and MoEYS since 2009. Implementation of the tested and innovative CLTS approach will be improved with special attention to gender and equity, children and youth participation, community monitoring and the roles of commune authorities. It will seek to develop stronger links to sanitation marketing, particularly for the promotion of access to environmentally appropriate technology.

56. Access to sustainable technologies for safe water, sanitation and hygiene. The programme will promote community-based water quality monitoring and response to ensure water is safe (from biological, arsenic or other contamination) for consumption from the water source to point of use at households. It will be based on the Water Safety Plan (WSP) approach, which involves comprehensive risk management and mitigation, such as renovation and maintenance of facilities, household water treatment and safe storage, and sanitation improvement. Selected communes will be supported to ensure schools and health centres serving the most vulnerable communities in remote, disaster-prone and seasonally flooded areas have safe water supplies, toilets and hand-washing facilities. In line with the national RWSSH strategy, the programme will promote a demand responsive approach while ensuring that the poorest households can participate and benefit. This component will include promotion of the role of the private sector, including sanitation marketing to ensure that water, sanitation and hygiene products are available and affordable to the poorest, building on recent initiatives supported by NGO partners in three provinces.

57. Strengthening sector leadership. Together with partners, particularly the Asian Development Bank (ADB), WHO, World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) and other members of the Technical Working Group-RWSSH, UNICEF will support MRD to strengthen its focus on policy; to secure sustainable, cost-effective and inclusive implementation of the national strategy; and to engage in partnerships that aim to galvanize political, financial and technical commitments to the sector. Strengthening private sector participation will focus on development of business and technical skills of village- and commune-based artisans, masons, mechanics and local companies to supply cost-effective services that respond to community demand, especially in underserved areas.

58. Improvement of the sector monitoring system will be pursued to promote streamlined reporting requirements and increased community engagement to provide a reliable, local source of information on use of and access to WASH facilities. Support for emergency preparedness will focus on strengthening the capacity of communities and of the Provincial Departments of Rural Development in preparedness and response to natural and other disasters.

59. Programme coordination will be assured through the TWG RWSSH, led by the Ministry of Rural Development. Other major partners include MoH, MoEYS and local and international NGOs.

Basic Education

60. The **Basic Education Programme** will contribute to the Education Strategic Plan (ESP) through the sector Annual Operational Plans (AOPs), with the aim of reducing disparities in developmental readiness for right age entry into and survival through primary education and transition to lower secondary education. The component will contribute to UNDAF Outcome 2 on Health and Education, resulting in an increase in reach and sustainability of children learning in relevant, inclusive and quality early childhood and basic education through increased institutional capacities. The programme will achieve the following results:

61. Early Childhood Education (ECE) professionals at national and sub-national levels are able to plan, coordinate and guide the provision of high-quality ECE programmes. The programme will support the Government in addressing issues of developmental readiness of children below the age of six and the transition of these children into primary schools. Right age entry will increase through the provision of capacity-development opportunities to ECE professionals at all levels, technical assistance to develop quality standards, improved monitoring systems and effective teaching practices. Successful pilots, such as community preschool and home-based programmes, will be expanded to increase access to early learning services. Innovations, such as bilingual preschool education for ethnic minorities and inclusive preschool education for children with disabilities, will be piloted and documented to ensure equal opportunities for the most disadvantaged groups. The Government's accountability, cross-sectoral coordination and partnerships in ECE, including parenting education, will be strengthened through implementation of the Early Childhood Care and Development Policy and National Action Plan and will lead to increased resource allocation to early childhood.

62. Strengthened capacities at national and sub-national level to deliver inclusive basic education services. To ensure decreases in repetition and drop-out rates and an increase of survival rates in primary school, UNICEF will support the strengthening of teacher training (in-service and pre-service) activities that develop child-centred and participatory teaching methods in line with the Child-Friendly School (CFS) policy. Further scaling up at primary level and piloting of CFS at lower secondary schools will be achieved through strategic partnerships at national and sub-national levels. Support to the implementation of the CFS Master Plan will involve assistance to the Government's creation of training and monitoring teams at the district level to create support networks, increase focus on community engagement, seek out-of-school children, and ensure an environment conducive to teachers' and children's development. Special interventions to address equity issues will involve accelerated learning programmes for out-of-school overage children that have dropped out or have never been to school, bilingual education for minority groups, education for children with disabilities and multi-grade classrooms in remote areas.

63. Strengthened capacities at national and sub-national levels to plan and manage implementation of the ESP. To ensure long-term sustainability of an education system built on equity, the programme will support the institutionalization of the education sector-wide approach through institutional and individual capacity development for strategic and evidence-based planning at national and sub-national levels. More specifically, support for systematic and coordinated capacity development will be provided, guided by the MoEYS Medium-Term Capacity Development Plan through the Capacity Development Partnership Fund, jointly funded by the European Union (EU) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The focus will be on strengthening decentralization and deconcentration processes in education, implementing the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Plan and improving accurate data collection, analysis and use. In addition, UNICEF will work towards improving planning processes, information systems, including EMIS, quality and efficient implementation of the AOPs at the national and sub-national levels. Support for

emergency preparedness will focus on strengthening MoEYS's capacity in preparedness and response to natural and other disasters, including disaster risk reduction.

64. Geographical coverage will be nationwide for institutional capacity development and scaling up of CFS and ECE, while innovative approaches and pilots will target strategically chosen locations depending on the local context, available partnerships and potential for expansion. Capacity development for designing, monitoring and implementing provincial AOPs will be supported in all 23 provinces and the capital. Piloting CFS in lower secondary schools will take place in Siemreap, while support to bilingual education will target Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear and Kratie provinces.

65. Programme coordination will be assured through the TWG Education, led by MoEYS. UNICEF support will be combined with that of the European Union and the Swedish International Development Agency through a programme-based approach, and strong collaborations with the World Bank, UNESCO and other members of the Education Sector Working Group, including the NGO Education Partnership.

Child Protection

66. **The Child Protection Programme** will focus on strengthening systems to prevent and respond to protection-related risks and vulnerabilities of boys, girls and young people, including those with disabilities and those related to HIV, while addressing social norms to enhance the protective roles of families and communities. The programme will contribute to the implementation of the National Plan of Action on OVC, the work platform of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), the national strategic plan for a comprehensive and multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS and the Council of Ministers' legal and judicial reform strategy, while supporting the achievement of UNDAF outcomes on gender equality, governance and social protection. The programme will therefore work towards achieving the following results:

67. **A child- and gender-sensitive social welfare system is well advanced towards delivery of increasingly accessible and quality services for vulnerable children and families.** This component will strengthen core functions of MoSVY and related institutions to regulate, oversee and monitor child welfare.

68. **A child and gender-sensitive justice system for children in contact with the law that complies with international standards is well advanced and increasingly accessed by children.** This component will strengthen law enforcement, judicial and social welfare institutions at national and provincial levels to effectively collaborate to deliver and monitor integrated services for children in contact with the law, including access to legal aid, social services, and expanded community-based and other diversion measures.

69. **Communities, families and at-risk children have protective knowledge, skills and attitudes and are able to access equitable community-based services that reduce their vulnerability and stigmatization.** This component will work to establish sub-national structures and mechanisms of service coordination, delivery and referral for vulnerable children and families. Evidence from innovative models will inform strategic communication to counter violence, abuse and stigmatization.

70. **Strengthening national and sub-national inter-sectoral efforts to reduce overlapping risks and vulnerabilities among adolescents and young people most at risk of HIV infection.** This will be achieved through evidence-informed advocacy for legislative measures, policy instruments and strategies, and increased access to and use of gender-sensitive and age-appropriate information, skills and services.

71. UNICEF will work to support the Government at the national level to enhance the policy environment and legal reforms for child protection and leveraging of technical and financial resources. In addition, evidence-informed responses will be promoted through data collection, analysis, reporting and monitoring of child protection indicators, including those related to HIV. The programme will mobilize partners to address equity and work inter-sectorally at the sub-national level, building local capacities to integrate child protection into planning and implementation related to the decentralization and deconcentration reform, law enforcement and emergency preparedness. Referral mechanisms and coordination structures will also be strengthened to prevent vulnerabilities and to adequately identify, assess and respond to the needs and protection of vulnerable children and their families. Evidence generated from modelling will guide programming and advocacy for resource allocation at the sub-national level. Equity will be promoted through the improved availability, analysis, reporting and use of disaggregated data on the most vulnerable children and scaling-up models that address HIV prevention, stigmatization, discrimination and marginalization to improve social and child protection services, law enforcement and community-based alternative care. To achieve this, the engagement and participation of disadvantaged groups, including children, women and young people, will also be promoted.

72. Programme coordination will be assured through existing mechanisms established by MoSVY, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Ministry of Interior (MoI), including the National OVC Task Force. Strong collaboration will be maintained with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and local and international NGOs. UNICEF will continue to build strategic partnership and alliances for child protection with, the Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC), Ministry of Cult and Religion (MoCR), MoI, MoJ, MoSVY, Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), National AIDS Authority (NAA), international NGOs, donors, UN agencies and civil society organizations, including academic institutions and universities, parliamentarians, media and children and youth groups.

Local Governance for Child Rights (Seth Koma)

73. **The Local Governance for Child Rights (Seth Koma) Programme** will contribute to UNDAF Outcome 4 (Governance): By 2015, national and sub-national institutions are more accountable and responsive to the needs and rights of all people living in Cambodia, in addition to increased participation by all Cambodians in democratic decision-making. With the approval of the 10-year National Programme for Sub-National Democratic Development in May 2010, its initial three-year implementation plan (IP3) focuses on the establishment, governance and functioning of sub-national administrations (SNA), starting with municipalities and districts/khans². Through this process, Cambodia is establishing statutory structures at commune, district and province levels, including women and child consultative committees, to instil greater government accountability to promote and protect the rights of children and women.

74. This reform provides an excellent opportunity to address and mainstream major issues related to children and women into the political and administrative processes. UNICEF is joining major development partners – Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), EU, GTZ, Sida, UNFPA, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, among others – in designing a programme-based approach to respond to the IP3. Financing modalities will likely include the creation of a pool fund that would support the core ministries responsible for the implementation of the IP3, namely the Ministries of Interior, Economy and Finance (MEF), Planning, and a series of partners specific (or “discreet”) accounts. In this context and based on the lessons from the past country programme, UNICEF will continue to work with the Government to ensure that the voices of children and women are heard and that the key roles and functions of sub-national government in delivery and management of basic public services are identified and translated into legal instruments and systems that strengthen the

² A khan is a district of the capital, Phnom Penh.

capacity for decentralized planning, management and delivery of quality services for children and women. The programme will pursue the following results:

75. Women and child consultative committees (WCCCs) and Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWCs) are able to influence development plans and budgets to be evidence-based, child and gender sensitive and linked to sector policies. UNICEF will work towards strengthening the capacity of WCCCs at the provincial and district levels and the CCWCs to ensure they are sufficiently equipped to influence development plans/investment programmes and budgets to be evidence-based, child- and gender-sensitive, and linked to national-level sector policies and CMDGs. Support will be provided to ensure that these committees undertake the following: (1) collect relevant data related to children and women; (2) analyze emerging issues and identify priorities related to child rights; (3) plan and budget for these priorities; (4) take simple, measurable and feasible actions to address the issues and priorities identified; and (5) follow up and monitor interventions.

76. At the end of the country programme, annual provincial, district and commune development plans should demonstrate increased delivery of social services. Budgets necessary to realize this delivery should also be tracked and analyzed, indicating an increasing attention to social services in addition to the conventional focus on infrastructure.

77. Sub-national government and communities have the means and capacity to monitor and partner with service providers to minimize risk, vulnerability and poverty. This component will seek to take to nationwide scale combined vulnerability mapping by local councils and service providers, such as health centres and schools, with a view to enhance social protection measures at the local level. UNICEF will support various authorities at provincial, district and commune levels to perform functions related to social and gender issues, including disaster risk reduction. LGCR will closely work with the other components of this country programme to model social sector-related functions related to improving access, performance and oversight of primary health care, early childhood development, child protection, and water and sanitation services.

78. The National Committee on Sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD) and line ministries utilize the experience and lessons learned from sub-national governments that are modelling functions to inform their decision-making on the assignment of functions. This component will facilitate collaboration, dialogue and operational research between sectoral ministries and the Secretariat of the National Committee on Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD-S) to help common planning of devolution of functions to lower levels of government in accordance with sector priorities and the principles, structures and procedures set out in the Organic Law. In this context, UNICEF will closely work with NCDD-S to develop relevant gender- and child-sensitive policies, guidelines and procedures leading to official functional assignment.

79. Programme coordination will be assured through the TWG on Decentralization and Deconcentration, led by NCDD-S.

Policy, Advocacy and Communication (PAC)

80. The PAC Programme will contribute to enhanced capacities for collection, access, and utilisation of disaggregated information at national and sub-national levels to develop and monitor policies and plans that are responsive to the needs of children and most vulnerable groups. The programme will contribute to strengthened national systems of analysis and planning across sectors, leading notably to the creation of a comprehensive package of social protection measures for the poorest families and children. This will also be the locus for attention to significant cross-sectoral issues, such as C4D, gender and adolescence, with attention to an equity agenda in achieving the CMDGs.

81. In partnership with the Government, UN agencies, development partners, civil society organizations and communities, PAC will provide capacity development on key areas from data collection through to policy advice, namely for:

- strengthening national systems for collection, analysis and dissemination of child-relevant data and monitoring and evaluation systems, with a focus on equity analysis and outcomes;
- strengthening the national knowledge management function for children, which keeps track of the situation of children and the attainment of children's rights, for well-informed decision-making;
- strengthening national capacity for research to include participatory approaches to research in order to facilitate the contribution of rights-holders to the decision-making process;
- supporting the development of a child- and gender-sensitive approach to social budget analysis and monitoring of social investments with a focus on pro-child, pro-poor and pro-equity investments;
- supporting dialogue on strategic and programmatic choices for designing, implementing and resourcing child-sensitive social protection programmes and packages; and
- supporting analysis of laws and policies to assess their impact on children's well-being.

PAC programme results focus on:

82. National and sub-national government and partners engage in quality research and analysis, together with rights-holders, leading to evidence-based policymaking and reforms. UNICEF will support innovative and participatory approaches to generate evidence from field experience; national monitoring, research and evaluation systems; and strategic dissemination of information to inform national policy formulation, planning and decision-making processes and to promote appropriate knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practice.

83. National policy dialogue and formulation in the areas relevant to children's rights, especially basic social services, poverty reduction, social protection, and fiscal and budget reform, are based on policy impact and budget analysis and backed by adequate resources. UNICEF will support policy impact and budget analysis, as well as country-led monitoring, research and evaluation in the areas noted above, to inform strategic decision making, and periodic analysis of the situation of children and women's rights. The programme will foster a systemic approach to data and policy work in understanding and responding to inequality and disparities, and exploring innovations in documenting and sharing this knowledge with decision-makers. It aims to promote policy solutions to address the special circumstances of vulnerable and excluded children by supporting innovative research, providing technical leadership in child poverty-related areas and supporting policy impact, socio-economic and budget analysis.

84. Strengthened national institutional capacity including resources and technical knowledge to develop, roll out and coordinate a cross-sectoral social protection strategy, inclusive of social welfare services. PAC will provide technical assistance and strengthening of the national social protection system and its coordination mechanisms through support to policy formulation and programme design, the expansion of the analytical capacity of the Government in securing adequate investments into basic social services and social protection, and analysis of the child poverty impact of social investments. This is expected to contribute to more adequate resourcing of child-related interventions and their translation into better child development outcomes.

85. PAC support to C4D is reflected in the results statements and indicators of other programme components.

86. Programme coordination will be assured through the TWG Planning and Poverty Reduction, led by the Ministry of Planning, and the interim TWG on Safety Nets and Social Protection. PAC will work in partnership with a number of implementing and coordinating partners, including the Ministry

of Planning/National Institute of Statistics (MoP/NIS), CNCC, the Supreme National Economic Council, MEF and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development.

Cross-sector support

87. Cross-sectoral support will facilitate the planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and operations of the entire country programme.

88. All programmes will increase opportunities for the participation of children and young people to promote the right to express their views and be involved in decisions affecting their lives, and will contain substantial child and youth participation components/activities.

89. Results will be achieved through capacity development support at all levels, ensuring the availability of key commodities and basic social services and forging strong and effective partnerships with government and other development partners.

Programme Structure

90. The programme structure is presented in Annex 2.

Summary Budget Table

91. The UNICEF Executive Board has approved a total commitment not exceeding the equivalent of US\$32,530,000 from UNICEF Regular Resources (RR), subject to availability of funds, to support the activities detailed in this Country Programme Action Plan, for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2015. The UNICEF Executive Board has also authorized UNICEF to seek additional funding, or Other Resources (OR), to support the programmes specified in this Country Programme Action Plan to an amount equivalent to US\$75,000,000. The above funding commitments and proposals are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals, which may be launched by the Government or by the United Nations System in response to a Government request.

92. A summary of programme allocations is shown below in Table 1. These are estimated amounts, subject to the actual availability of RR and OR. UNICEF will undertake to advocate funding partners' support within the local and international donor community. In the current cycle, the country programme benefited from funding contributions of Governments and/or the UNICEF National Committees of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as the European Union. UNICEF will seek to maintain and expand these partnerships.

93. Across the country programme, RR will be used for advocacy, core capacity development, assurance of critical UNICEF staff functions and for strengthening sector partnerships, including contributions to pooled funding mechanisms. OR will allow for expanded capacity development, operational research and extended technical support and staff deployment.

Table 1: BUDGET OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2011-2015

							(Unit: US\$,000)
Programme	Funding Source	Year					Total
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition	RR	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	5,500
	OR	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	19,000
Sub-total		4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	24,500
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	RR	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
	OR	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Sub-total		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
Basic Education	RR	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	OR	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Sub-total		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
Child Protection	RR	700	700	700	700	700	3,500
	OR	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Sub-total		3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	18,500
Local Governance for Child Rights	RR	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	OR	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Sub-total		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Policy, Advocacy and Communication	RR	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	5,500
	OR	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Sub-total		2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	10,500
Cross-sectoral Costs	RR	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	5,530
	OR	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Sub-total		1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306	6,530
RR Total		6,506	6,506	6,506	6,506	6,506	32,530
OR Total		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
Total Budget		21,506	21,506	21,506	21,506	21,506	107,530

Part V: Partnership Strategy

94. Multi-stakeholder partnership arrangements will be utilized to the maximum extent. Partnership is one of the major strategic elements of this country programme, and partnerships within each of the programme components as specified above will be conducted to the maximum extent through government-led technical working groups.

95. Consistent with Cambodia's policy on development cooperation and its commitment to enhanced aid effectiveness, UNICEF will engage to the maximum extent in programme-based approaches (PBAs) related to various sectors and reforms as defined by the Government. These will include, but are not limited to, existing and prospective PBAs in health, education, rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene, social protection, and sub-national democratic development. Within these and other areas, UNICEF cooperation will be guided by sector strategic plans developed by the Government. UNICEF will continue to participate in common programming and resource management arrangements, led by the Government, advocating within such partnerships for higher priority to be given to children, especially those at greater disadvantage. By working in multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of sector strategic plans, UNICEF hopes to enhance levels of investment

devoted to children from the Government itself and from its development partners. The use of UNICEF procurement services is also envisaged where appropriate to promote the efficient and increased use of resources for essential commodities for children to ensure critical needs are met.

96. Collaboration and partnerships with civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations will be maintained and further developed particularly for promoting aspects of the human rights-based approach to programming and innovations at the local level with clear potential for expansion.

Part VI: Programme Management

97. The Ministry of Planning, which has signed this Country Programme Action Plan on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, is the focal point for overall coordination of the Programme of Cooperation between the Government and UNICEF. Responsibilities for the management of the specific component programmes and projects rest with the heads of the respective ministries and other assigned government agencies. The table below shows relevant national goals, joint technical working groups and government partners for each programme. Within the UNICEF country office, there will be a section corresponding to each of the programmes and responsible for overall coordination of support across the country and for strategic engagement with government agencies at the national level, development partners and joint technical working groups.

PROGRAMME TITLE	NATIONAL GOALS: CMDG, Rectangular Strategy	CONCERNED TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS	GOVERNMENT PARTNERS
Maternal and child health and nutrition	CMDG 1 targets 1.4, 1.6, 1.7 & 1.8 CMDG 4 all targets CMDG 5 all targets CMDG 6 targets 6.2, 6.5, 6.6 & (for children) 6.7 Rectangle 4 quadrant 2	Health HIV/AIDS Food security and nutrition	Ministry of Health Ministry of Planning National AIDS Authority Council for Agriculture and Rural Development
Water, sanitation and hygiene	CMDG 7 targets 7.10, 7.11, 7.12 & 7.13	Rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene	Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Health Council for Agriculture and Rural Development
Basic education	CMDG 2 all targets Rectangle 4 quadrant 1	Education	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Ministry of Interior

PROGRAMME TITLE	NATIONAL GOALS: CMDG, Rectangular Strategy	CONCERNED TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS	GOVERNMENT PARTNERS
Child protection	CMDG 1 target 1.3 CMDG 3 targets 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19 & 3.20 CMDG 9 targets 9.3 & 9.4 Central rectangle quadrant 2	Legal and judicial reform Mine action HIV/AIDS	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation Ministry of Interior Ministry of Justice Ministry of Women's Affairs National AIDS Authority
Local governance for child rights (Seth Koma)	CMDG 3 targets 3.13, 3.14 & 3.15 Central rectangle quadrants 1 & 3	Decentralization and Deconcentration Gender	National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development Ministry of Interior Ministry of Planning Ministry of Women's Affairs Council for Agriculture and Rural Development
Policy, advocacy and communication	All CMDGs	Planning and poverty reduction Food security and nutrition	Ministry of Planning Supreme National Economic Council Council for Agriculture and Rural Development Cambodia National Committee for Children Ministry of Women's Affairs

98. Reflecting the nationwide character of the country programme but maintaining a UNICEF presence on the ground – a feature considered to add value to UNICEF cooperation – UNICEF will maintain five zone offices in Battambang, Kampong Cham, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Siemreap. This will facilitate addressing the plight of vulnerable children on a nationwide basis, focusing on real geographic and other areas of disparity and leveraging productive partnerships to greater scale and effect. Responsibilities and geographical coverage of the zone offices are presented below and in Annex 1:

OFFICE LOCATION	PROVINCIAL COVERAGE
Kampong Cham	Kampong Cham, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng
Siemreap	Kampong Thom, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Siemreap
Battambang	Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Pailin and Pursat
Preah Sihanouk	Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kep, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk and Takeo
Phnom Penh	Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and the capital

99. The counterparts of the Chiefs of the zone offices will be provincial and district (or capital and khan) Council Chairs and Governors and their delegates and staff. Other staff in the zone offices will have sectoral programme responsibility and relate to provincial (or capital) departments of line ministries, concerned staff in district (or khan) administrations and heads of local institutions, such as training institutes, referral hospitals, health centres and schools, as well as women and children consultative committees at all levels.

100. Zone offices will contribute to capacity development at local levels, management of pilots and evidence collection from the field to inform policy and strategy development across Cambodia. Interventions supported at the local level will generally be decided through consultation between national programme sections, including the planning, coordination and field support section as direct supervisor, and zone offices on the basis of the Government's sectoral plans. Zone offices will particularly focus on where there are disparities in access to and quality of services for children and other vulnerabilities, e.g. to natural disasters or to protection issues. They will seek to find locally appropriate means to reduce such disparities and vulnerabilities in ways that can also contribute to overall national policy and strategy.

101. UNICEF will provide cash, supply and technical assistance to implementing partners. All modalities of assistance to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNICEF. WPs will detail the activities to be carried out, the responsible implementing institutions, time frames and planned inputs from the Government and UNICEF.

102. Cash transfers for activities detailed in WPs can be made by UNICEF using the following modalities:

- 1) Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement)
- 2) Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner
- 3) Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

103. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. UNICEF shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts, unless by prior formal agreement.

104. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNICEF, or refunded.

105. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN³ Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNICEF may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate.

106. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

³ For the purposes of these clauses, "the UN" includes the International Financial Institutions.

Part VII: Monitoring, Assurance and Evaluation

107. The Ministry of Planning will assume overall coordination of the country programme, delegating to line ministries the coordination of programme components. Under leadership of the Council for the Development of Cambodia, joint UNDAF annual reviews will allow for adjustments, as needed, in particular to programme results that will be further agreed with partners. The National Institute of Statistics maintains the national socio-economic database (CamInfo), tracking progress towards targets of the NSDP, the CMDGs and the UNDAF. A UNDAF mid-point evaluation is planned for 2013, coinciding with the formulation of the new NSDP.

108. To the extent possible, monitoring and review of the country programme will be conducted through UNDAF and/or sector processes. The annual review of 2013 will be a Mid-Term Review to consider relevant course corrections in the programmes and to suggest development of future cooperation. Planned programme component or regional/thematic evaluations are presented in the integrated monitoring and evaluation plan in Annex 4.

109. The basis of monitoring and evaluation of the key results achieved under this country programme is the **Results Matrix** (Annex 3). In addition, the **Five-Year Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP)** for 2011-2015 (Annex 4), supported by **annual IMEPs**, will provide the overall framework for monitoring and evaluation activities during the country programme period. Requirements for research, studies, surveys and evaluations will be identified according to the key results described in this Country Programme Action Plan and in line with the activities laid out in the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Conscious effort will be made to strategically use information on the results achieved under the country programme to help develop national policies, make informed decisions and positively influence public opinion for better realization of child rights.

110. The Work Plans (WPs), which set out the expected programme inputs, outputs and results for each year, act as the primary monitoring tool at individual programme components and sub-components levels. A list of indicators and data sources for monitoring will be systematically mapped, and the concerned data will be collected and analyzed through individual programme databases. A global UNICEF computerized system will be used to monitor the requisitions and expenditures under each result.

111. In-line with the National Statistical Master Plan, this country programme will continue to support the strengthening of national capacity for socio-economic indicator monitoring included in the existing sectoral plans, the National Strategic Development Plan Update 2019-2013 and the CMDGs through further operationalization of CamInfo by the National Institute of Statistics, MoP and active participation in the M&E sub-group of the TWG-Planning and Poverty Reduction. Support will also be provided to selected surveys such as the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey to track progress toward the achievement of key goals and targets related to children and women. Furthermore, support will be provided to strengthen management information systems in various sectors/programme areas for results monitoring.

112. UNICEF will continue to assist the Government in fulfilling its obligations to monitor and report upon the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as other national, regional and global commitments including those stipulated in the CMDGs.

113. The monitoring and evaluation activities for measuring the performance of UNICEF-supported programmes and projects include the following:

- field visits including those jointly undertaken with the Government, Development Partners and UN agencies staff;
- completion reports on activities supported by Direct Cash Transfers;
- programme progress reports for review at the annual review/planning meetings;

- evaluations, including joint-evaluations with partners, of programme interventions and strategies;
- support to national evaluation capacity development, including strategic prioritization of evaluations and management response;
- special surveys to establish baseline data or track progress towards results;
- any planned research activities and analytical work, including the updating of the Situation Analysis of Children and Women;
- community consultations in areas of intervention of the programme of cooperation.

114. Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with UNICEF for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and supply assistance and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by UNICEF. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

- 1) Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNICEF or its representatives,
- 2) Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNICEF's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
- 3) Special or scheduled audits. UNICEF, in collaboration with other UN agencies, will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNICEF, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening. The audits will be commissioned by UNICEF and undertaken by private audit services. Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNICEF.

Part VIII: Commitments of UNICEF

115. UNICEF support to the development and implementation of activities within the Country Programme Action Plan may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of UNICEF support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual programmes.

116. UNICEF shall appoint programme staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

117. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, UNICEF funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with this Country Programme Action Plan. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the Work Plans. By mutual consent between the Government and UNICEF, if the rate of implementation in any programme is substantially below the annual estimates, funds not earmarked by donors to UNICEF for specific programmes and results may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile programmes that are expected to achieve faster rates of execution.

118. UNICEF will consult with ministries and agencies concerned on timely requisition of cash assistance, supplies and equipment, or services. UNICEF will keep concerned officials informed of the movement of commodities, in order to facilitate efficient and timely clearing, warehousing and distribution.

119. In consultation with the Government focal cooperation department, UNICEF maintains the right to request a joint review of the use of commodities supplied but not used for the purposes specified in

this Country Programme Action Plan and Work Plans, for the purpose of reprogramming those commodities within the framework of the Country Programme Action Plan.

Part IX: Commitments of the Government

120. When organizing periodic programme review and planning meetings, including annual reviews, annual planning meetings and the mid-term review, the Government shall encourage and facilitate the participation of donors, United Nations agencies, members of the UNICEF Executive Board, non-governmental organization or civil society organizations as appropriate.

121. The Government will provide all personnel, premises, supplies, technical assistance and funds, recurring and non-recurring support, necessary for the programme, except as provided by UNICEF and/or other United Nations agencies, international organizations or bilateral agencies, or non-governmental organizations. Supplies or cash assistance provided by UNICEF are in addition to, and not a substitute for, the budgetary allocations, which the Government has established for programme activities.

122. The Government will support UNICEF's efforts to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the Programme of Cooperation and will cooperate with UNICEF by: encouraging potential donor governments to make available to UNICEF the funds needed to implement the unfunded components of the programme; endorsing UNICEF's effort to raise funds for the programme from the private sector both internationally and in Cambodia; and by permitting tax exempt contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Cambodia to support this programme.

123. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the approved Work Plans (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNICEF will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

124. Cash received by the Government and national or international NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the WPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNICEF within a maximum of six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

125. In the case of national or international NGO and inter-governmental organization (IGO) Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the WPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds.

126. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNICEF will provide UNICEF or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNICEF; and
- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

127. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNICEF. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors;
- provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to UNICEF that provided cash;
- undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations;
- report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to UNICEF with the frequency as mutually agreed.

128. In accordance with the Basic Cooperation Agreement signed between the Government and UNICEF on 1 June 1994, the Government will be responsible for the clearance, receipt, warehousing, distribution and accounting of supplies and equipment made available by UNICEF. No taxes, fees, tolls or duties shall be levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by UNICEF under this Country Programme Action Plan. UNICEF shall also be exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT) in respect of local procurement of supplies or services procured in support of UNICEF-assisted programmes.

129. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, and commonly agreed from time to time by the UN country team.

130. The Government will authorize the publication through various national and international media of the results of the Programme of Cooperation, and experiences derived from it. No official correspondence or other communication of UNICEF shall be subject to censorship. This provision includes printed matter, photographs, slides, films, video and sound/tape recordings, and other media to be used by the UNICEF office.

131. As per the provision of the Basic Cooperation Agreement, the Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against UNICEF and its officials, advisors and agents. UNICEF and its officials, advisors and agents will not be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under this agreement, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and UNICEF that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of such advisors, agents or employees.

132. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify UNICEF from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of project vehicles under the control of or use by the Government.

Part X: Other Provisions

133. This Country Programme Action Plan shall supersede any previously signed Country Programme Action Plans and become effective upon signature, but will be understood to cover programme activities to be implemented during the period from 1 January 2011 through 31 December 2015.

134. The Country Programme Action Plan may be modified by mutual consent of the Government and UNICEF, based on the outcome of the annual reviews, the mid-term review or compelling circumstances.

135. Nothing in this Country Programme Action Plan shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNICEF accorded by the contents and substance of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946, to which the Royal Government of Cambodia is a signatory.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this Friday 4th March 2011 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

For the Royal Government of Cambodia



Signed: _____

Name: H.E. Chhay Than

Title: Senior Minister, Minister of Planning

Date: Friday, 4th March 2011

For the United Nations Children's Fund



Signed: _____

Name: Isabelle Austin

Title: Officer-in-Charge

Date: Friday, 4th March 2011



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Kingdom of Cambodia

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
Royal Government

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
Nation Religion King

No. 12-D.F.P

Phnom Penh, 08 February, 2011

DELEGATION OF FULL POWERS

- Considering the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Considering the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0908/1055 dated 25 September 2008 on the Nomination of the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- Considering the Royal Kram No. 02/NS/94 dated 20 July 1994 promulgating the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Considering the Royal Kram NS/RKM/0196/11 dated 24 January 1996 promulgating the Law on the Establishment of the Ministry of Planning ;
- Pursuant to the Proposal of Minister of Planning ;

THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT

delegates herewith Full Powers to **H. E. Mr. Chay Than**, Senior Minister and Minister of Planning, to sign the Country Programme Action Plan for the period of 2011-2015 between the Royal Government of Cambodia and UNICEF.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, with Full Powers duly entrusted to him, has signed the Delegation of Full Powers.



Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo **HUN SEN**

Annex 1: Map of Cambodia and UNICEF Zone Office Coverage



Annex 2: Country Programme Structure 2011-2015

