

<b>Summary Results Matrix: Government of Cambodia – UNICEF Country Programme, 2011 – 2015</b>			
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> CMDGs 1, 4, 5, 6; CRC articles 6, 24, 26, 27			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> Rectangular Strategy Phase II, NSDP Update 2009-2013, Health Strategic Plan 2008-2015, National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan III (2011-2015), Child Survival Strategy 2007-2015, National Nutrition Strategy 2009-2015			
<b>UNDAF Outcome:</b> Outcome 2 (Health and Education) - By 2015, more men, women, children and young people enjoy equitable access to health and education			
<b>Programme Component (MTSP FA)</b>	<b>Programme Component Result(s)</b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets</b>	<b>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition (FA1)	<p><u>1.1</u> Improved national and sub-national capacity to increase availability, accessibility and utilization of quality maternal, newborn and child health services</p> <p><u>1.2</u> Increased coverage of evidence-based nutrition interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition in women of reproductive age and children under five</p> <p><u>1.3</u> Strengthened multi-disciplinary health sector response in HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services to women and children</p>	<p><u>1.1.1</u> % pregnant women with two or more ANC consultations (Baseline: 82.1; Target: TBD)</p> <p><u>1.1.2</u> % postpartum women and newborns attended by trained provider in the first 72 hours after delivery (Baseline: TBD; Target: 15 pp increase)</p> <p><u>1.1.3</u> # ODs with more than 80% immunization coverage for DPT-HepB-Hib3 and Measles (Baseline: 61; Target: 77)</p> <p><u>1.1.4</u> % HCs that implement appropriate management of diarrhea and pneumonia in children (Baseline: TBD; Target: 90)</p> <p><u>1.2.1</u> % children &lt; 6 mo who are exclusively breastfed (Baseline: 66; Target: 70)</p> <p><u>1.2.2</u> % children &lt; 2 yrs who receive appropriate complementary feeding (Baseline: TBD; Target: 10 pp increase)</p> <p><u>1.2.3</u> % HCs that implement in-home multi-micronutrient fortification to children 6-24 months of age (Baseline: 1; Target: 50)</p> <p><u>1.2.4</u> # RHs that implement appropriate management of acute malnutrition with complication (Baseline: 0; Target: 24)</p> <p><u>1.2.5</u> % HCs able to screen, refer and manage for acute malnutrition (Baseline: 0; Target: 50)</p> <p><u>1.3.1</u> % HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARV prophylaxis for PMTCT and HAART for their own survival (Baseline: 32.8; Target: 75 in at least 30 OD)</p> <p><u>1.3.2</u> % infants born to HIV-infected women who received an HIV DNA PCR test within the first year of age (Baseline: 15; Target: 70)</p> <p><u>1.3.3</u> % HIV-infected children in need receiving ART (Baseline: &gt;95; Target: 95)</p>	<p><b>Partners:</b> MoH, MoP, CARD, NCHADS, NAA, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, WB, AusAID, BTC, AFD, JICA, USAID, URC, RACHA, RHAC, MEDICAM, US CDC, CHAI</p> <p><b>Partnership frameworks:</b> TWG FSN, TWG Health, WG Nutrition, RMNCH Task Force, International Health Partnership, NSCFF</p> <p><b>Cooperation programmes:</b> HSSP 2009-2013, UN Joint Programme on Children Food Security and Nutrition, UNAIDS</p>
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> CMDGs 4, 7; CRC articles 6, 24, 27			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> Rectangular Strategy Phase II, NSDP Update 2009-2013, National Strategy for RWSSH 2010-2025 (under development)			
<b>UNDAF Outcome:</b> Outcome 2 (Health and Education) - By 2015, more men, women, children and young people enjoy equitable access to health and education			
<b>Programme Component (MTSP FA)</b>	<b>Programme Component Result(s)</b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets</b>	<b>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Water, sanitation and hygiene (FA 1 & 2)	<p><u>2.1</u> Communities practice key hygiene behaviours (handwashing with soap at critical times, using toilet and drinking safe water)</p> <p><u>2.2</u> Communities, schools and health centres have access to sustainable technologies for safe water, sanitation and hygiene</p> <p><u>2.3</u> MRD and concerned sub-national government agencies lead, coordinate, facilitate, monitor and evaluate the RWSSH and arsenic national strategy</p>	<p><u>2.1.1</u> % HH, primary schools and HCs with designated place for hand washing where water and soap are present (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p><u>2.1.2</u> % rural HH practicing open defecation (Baseline: 69; Target: 50)</p> <p><u>2.1.3</u> % rural HH that always treat drinking water (Baseline: 57; Target: 75)</p> <p><u>2.2.1</u> % HH with access to improved source of drinking water (Baseline: 40.5; Target: 50)</p> <p><u>2.2.2</u> % rural HH with access to improved sanitation (Baseline: 23.24; Target: 53)</p> <p><u>2.2.3</u> % primary schools with access to improved source of drinking water and improved sanitation (Baseline: 65.2 and 77.6; Target: 100)</p> <p><u>2.2.4</u> % HCs with access to improved source of drinking water and improved sanitation (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p><u>2.3.1</u> % investment (RGC and DPs) for implementation of the RWSSH and Arsenic strategies (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p>	<p><b>Partners:</b> MRD, MoH, MoEYS, WHO, WSP, ADB, NGOs, WTO</p> <p><b>Partnership frameworks:</b> RWSSH TWG</p> <p><b>Cooperation programmes:</b> None</p>

<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> CMDG 2; CRC articles 23, 28, 29, 30, 31			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> Rectangular Strategy Phase II, NSDP Update 2009-2013, Education Strategic Plan 2009-2013			
<b>UNDAF Outcome:</b> Outcome 2 (Health and Education) - By 2015, more men, women, children and young people enjoy equitable access to health and education			
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Basic education (FA 2)	<p><u>3.1</u> ECE professionals at national and sub-national levels are able to plan, coordinate and guide the provision of high quality ECE programme</p> <p><u>3.2</u> Strengthened capacities at national and sub-national level to deliver inclusive basic education services</p> <p><u>3.3</u> Strengthened capacities at national and sub-national levels to plan and manage the implementation of the ESP.</p>	<p><u>3.1.1</u> % children 3-5 yrs attending any kind of organized early learning programme, with particular focus on children with disabilities, ethnic minority backgrounds, and OVC (Baseline: 19 and TBD for specific groups; Target: 40 and TBD for specific groups)</p> <p><u>3.2.1</u> % primary schools and lower secondary schools that are annually assessed against MoEYS CFS Standards (Baseline: 44 for primary; Target: 100)</p> <p><u>3.2.2</u> Primary and lower secondary dropout rates in rural and remote areas (Baseline: 8.5 and 25.1 rural, 12.0 and 21.0 remote; Target: 2 and 5)</p> <p><u>3.2.3</u> Primary repetition rates in rural and remote areas (Baseline: 9.1 rural, 14.7 remote; Target: 2)</p> <p><u>3.3.1</u> Disparities by gender, geographical areas (urban/rural) and socio-economic status in relation to access to basic education (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p><u>3.3.2</u> # provinces with a provincial AOP in place (Baseline: 0; Target: 24)</p> <p><u>3.3.3</u> # provinces with a provincial sector performance review with participation of civil society and review of sub-provincial disparities and governance performance (Baseline: 0; Target: 24)</p>	<p><b>Partners:</b> MoEYS, Disability Action Council, WB, NGOs</p> <p><b>Partnership frameworks:</b> FTI, ESWG, TWG Education</p> <p><b>Cooperation programmes:</b> ESSP</p>
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> Section VI of the MD; CRC articles 3, 5, 7, 9, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> Rectangular Strategy Phase II, NSDP Update 2009-2013, MoSVY Work Platform 2008-2013			
<b>UNDAF Outcome:</b> Outcome 3 (Gender Equality) - By 2015, all women, men, girls and boys are experiencing a reduction in gender disparities and progressively enjoying and exercising equal rights; 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 and increased participation in democratic decision making; Outcome 5 (Social Protection) - By 2015, more people, especially the poor and vulnerable, benefit from improved social safety net (SSN) and social security programmes, as an integral part of a sustainable national social protection system			
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Child protection (FA 4 & 3)	<p><u>4.1</u> A child- and gender-sensitive social welfare system is well advanced towards delivery of increasingly accessible services for vulnerable children and families</p> <p><u>4.2</u> 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</p> <p><u>4.3</u> Communities, families and children are equipped with protective knowledge and skills that reduce their vulnerability and stigmatization</p>	<p><u>4.1.1</u> Key Child protection indicators are integrated into the national plans and social protection strategy with budget allocation and support from donors (Baseline: N; Target: Y)</p> <p><u>4.1.2</u> A national M&amp;E system on vulnerable children is operational and includes disaggregated data (Baseline: N; Target: Y)</p> <p><u>4.1.3</u> Government mechanisms for effective coordination, monitoring and regulation of social welfare are that operational within a national social protection system (Baseline: N; Target: Y)</p> <p><u>4.1.4</u> # of accredited social workers operational per 100,000 population (Baseline: 25; Target: 37)</p> <p><u>4.2.1</u> % CICL with access to legal aid, social services, and expanded diversion and other community-based measures (Baseline: TBD; Target: 50% increase)</p> <p><u>4.2.2</u> % children who are diverted by police and courts in accordance with the law, as a proportion of the total number of children charged and sentenced (Baseline: TBD; Target: 30% increase)</p> <p><u>4.3.1</u> % most-at-risk populations (&lt;24 years of age) who received an HIV test and know their results (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p><u>4.3.2</u> Family support services are provided by Commune Councils in a minimum of 50 communes to at least 75% of vulnerable households (Baseline: N; Target: Y)</p>	<p><b>Partners:</b> MoSVY, DoSVY, MoWA, MoI, MoJ, MoP, MoH, NAA, Commune and Provincial Councils, National Assembly, GTZ, The Hague Permanent Bureau, WB, and UN agencies, OHCHR, NGOs</p> <p><b>Partnership frameworks:</b> NOVCTF, NCSTSL, NCDP, GO-NGO Working Group on Child Justice, CCJAP, CLJR, TWG Mine Action, CMAA, TWG HIV/AIDS</p> <p><b>Cooperation programmes:</b> None</p>
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> All CMDGs; CRC articles 3, 5, 7, 8, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> Rectangular Strategy Phase II, NSDP Update 2009-2013, NP-SNDD 2010-2019			

**UNDAF Outcome:** Outcome 3 (Gender Equality) - By 2015, all women, men, girls and boys are experiencing a reduction in gender disparities and progressively enjoying and exercising equal rights; 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 and increased participation in democratic decision making

Programme Component (MTSP FA)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Local governance for child rights (FA 5)	<p>5.1 WCCC (at provincial and district levels) and CCWC are able to influence development plans and budgets to be evidence-based, child and gender sensitive and linked to sector policies</p> <p>5.2 Sub-national government and communities have the means and capacity to monitor and partner with service providers to minimize risk, vulnerability and poverty</p> <p>5.3 NCDD and line ministries <del>utilisere able to use</del> the experience and lessons learned from sub-national government on modeling social-sector-related functions to inform decision-making on assignment of functions</p>	<p>5.1.1 % provincial and district councils that have functioning coordination mechanism in line with the <i>Prakas</i> and 2008 Organic Law to support programmes for children (e.g. HCMC, SSC, CCWC, WSUG etc) (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p>5.1.2 % provincial, district and commune councils that have data on access and use of services, disparities and child rights violations (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p>5.2.1 % provinces that have functioning protection systems to prevent and fight against violence, exploitation and abuse (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p>5.2.2 % provincial and district councils that have mechanisms to monitor access and use of services (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p>5.2.3 Overall utilization of commune and district resources (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p>5.3.1 # functions assigned by line ministries to sub-national level that are based on the modeling (Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD)</p> <p>5.3.2 Selected sub-national government able to capture lessons learned on innovations and modeled functions and extract policy messages for the functional assignment process (Baseline: N; Target: Y)</p>	<p><b>Partners:</b> NCDD, MoP/PDoP, MoSVY, MoWA, MEF, CAR, HCMC, SSC, WSUG, POVCTF, National League of C/S, Pact, Save the Children, GTZ, UNFPA, UNDP/PSDD, EC/DDLG, UNCDF, Sub-national administration</p> <p><b>Partnership frameworks:</b> TWG D&amp;D</p> <p><b>Cooperation programmes:</b> NP-SNDD</p>

**Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):** All CMDGs; CRC Article 3, 4, 12, 15, 17, 26, 27, 42

**National Development Priorities:** Rectangular Strategy Phase II, NSDP Update 2009-2013, National Social Protection Strategy (under development)

**UNDAF Outcome:** 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 and increased participation in democratic decision making; Outcome 5 (Social Protection) - By 2015, more people, especially the poor and vulnerable, benefit from improved social safety net (SSN) and social security programmes, as an integral part of a sustainable national social protection system

Programme Component (MTSP FA)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Policy, advocacy and communication (FA 5)	<p>6.1 National and sub-national government and partners engage in quality research and analysis, together with rights-holders, leading to evidence based policy making and reforms</p> <p>6.2 National policy dialogue and formulation in areas relevant to child rights are based on policy impact and budget analysis and backed by adequate resources</p>	<p>6.1.1 # cases where government partners, at national and sub-national level, apply participatory, qualitative research approach (Baseline: 0; Target: 5)</p> <p>6.1.2 # country-led evaluations of development interventions related to women and children's rights (Baseline: 0; Target: 3)</p> <p>6.1.3 # CamInfo versions disseminated with latest Commune Database (Baseline: 0; Target: 5)</p> <p>6.2.1 # partners engaged in child-relevant budget analysis that are able to advocate for and obtain increased allocations in respective sector (Baseline: 0; Target: 4)</p> <p>6.2.2 The national social protection strategy is operational and includes packages addressing critical vulnerabilities affecting children (Baseline: N; Target: Y)</p>	<p><b>Partners:</b> NIS/MoP, CDC, CNCC, sector line ministries, MEF, CARD, Sub-national administration, universities, UNDP</p> <p><b>Partnership frameworks:</b> TWG PPR, IWG SNSP of TWG FSN</p> <p><b>Cooperation programmes:</b> None</p>

**List of acronyms used in the Summary Results Matrix:**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
ARV	Antiretroviral
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
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
CFS	Child Friendly School
CHAI	Clinton Foundation Health Acceleration Initiative
CICL	Children in Contact with the Law
CLJR	Council for Legal and Judicial Reform
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority
CMDG	Cambodian Millennium Development Goals
CNCC	Cambodian National Council for Children
C/S	Commune/ <i>Sangkat</i>
D&D	Decentralization and Deconcentration
DDLG	Democratic Development and Local Governance Project
DNA PCR	Deoxyribonucleic Acid Polymerase Chain Reaction
DoSVY	Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
DP	Development Partner
EC	European Commission
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
ESSP	Education Sector Support Programme
ESWG	Education Sector Working Group
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
GO-NGO	Government-NGO
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i>
HAART	Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Treatment
HC	Health Centre
HCMC	Health Centre Management Committee
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSSP	Health Sector Support Programme
IWG SNSP	Interim Working Group on Safety Nets and Social Protection
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MEDICAM	Membership organization for NGOs active in Cambodia's health sector
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs

MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NAA	National AIDS Authority
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
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
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
OD	Health Operational District
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDOP	Provincial Department of Planning
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
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
RWSSH	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
SSC	School Support Committee
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
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
URC	University Research Co.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program, World Bank
WSUG	Water and Sanitation Users Group
WTO	World Toilet Organization