Annex II | UNDAF Results Matrix 2019-2023

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| **UNDAF outcome 1 – Expanding social opportunities (PEOPLE)** |
| **National Development Priorities or Goals:** Capacity building and human resource development; Poverty reduction & inclusive growth; Social protection; Revitalizing agriculture; Health and nutrition; Physical infrastructure; Competitiveness; Private sector development & employment  |
| **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17 |
| **OUTCOME 1: By 2023, women and men in Cambodia, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, have their basic needs addressed equitably as they benefit from and utilize expanded quality social services and social protection in a more resilient, fairer and sustainable society** |
|  | **Common Budgetary Framework****Indicative Budget****Outcome 1 2019-2023 (USD)** |
| **Total required** | **Projected to be available**  | **Resources to be generated**  |
| **225,483,000** | **158,824,500** | **66,658,500** |
| **Intermediate Outcomes** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of Verification / Data Source** | **UN & Partners** |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 1.1***Women and men, in particular marginalized and vulnerable populations, increasingly seek quality services and the realization of their basic rights, including during emergencies. | **1.1.1:** (CSDG 3.2.4) Percentage of pregnant women who received ANC4+ consultation by health personnel  | 79% (2015)  | 92% (2023) | HIS, CDHS | Lead UN Agency: UNFPA, UNICEF, WHOOther UN agencies: UNICEFPartners: MOH, MEF, NGOS  |
| **1.1.2:** (CSDG 3.4.1.2) Percentage of all people living with HIV (all ages ) on treatment and pregnant women living with HIV receiving ARVs for prevention of MTC  | 1. Total PLHIV on ART: 87% (2017)
2. Adult (15+): Women 88% ; Men 84%
3. Children (0-14): 92%
4. Pregnant women living with HIV receiving ARVs for prevention of MTC: 81% (2017)
 | 1. Total PLHIV on ART: 90% (2020) - *on track to achieve national target of 95% by 2025*
2. Adult (15+): 90% (2020) - *on track to achieve national target of 95% by 2025*
3. Children (less than 15): ? *on track to achieve national target of 95% by 2025*
4. Pregnant women living with HIV receiving ARVs for prevention of MTC: >90% (2020) - *on track to achieve national target of >95% by 2025*
 | NMCHC /NCHADS programme data /estimates | Lead UN Agency: UNAIDS/ WHO Other UN agencies: UNICEF, UNFPAPartners: MOH, NAA, NGOs  |
| **1.1.3:** Number of children screened for severe acute malnutrition in Health facilities by sex and age. | 176,100 | 528,300 | MOH annual nutrition data/report | Lead UN Agency: UNICEFOther UN agencies: FAO, WHO Partners: MOH, CARD, MEF, NGOS |
| ***Intermediate outcome 1.2***Public and private sectors provide quality services and expanded coverage for marginalized and vulnerable populations in line with international standards and norms (including during emergencies)  | **1.2.1:**(CSDG 3.8.1) Proportion of people receiving essential health services;a) proportion of births delivered by skilled personnel b) DPT-HepB-Hib 3 coverage rate c) TB cases detected d) inpatient malaria death/ 100000 reported in public health facilities e) proportion of adults 25-64 with hypertension receiving treatment f) number of girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment (national) by sex and age  | a) 89% (2015)b) 95% (2015)c) 37000 (2015)d) 0.08% (2015)e) 29% (2015)f) 5,600 | a) 92% (2023)b) DPT-HepB-Hib 3 coverage rate: >95%c) TB cases detected: 50000d) inpatient malaria death/ 100000 reported in public health facilities: 0%e) proportion of adults 25-64 with hypertension receiving treatment: 50%f) 15,000 | HIS, CDHS, CensusMOH annual nutrition data/reportMOH National Health Congress annual report | Lead UN Agency: UNFPA, WHOOther UN agencies: UNICEF, WHOPartners: MOH, MEF, NGOS |
| **1.2.2:**(SDG 4.1.1) Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics; (d) Basic Education/Lower Secondary Completion, by sex | 1. G3 Khmer –35.2%, Maths–41% (2015);
2. G6 Khmer–52%; Maths–48.3% (2016);
3. G8 Khmer – 54.2% ; Maths –47.3% (2017)
4. Lower-Secondary Completion rate 46.5% (Girls: 51.1%) (2017).
 | 1. G3 Khmer – (TBC\*), Maths – (TBC);
2. G6 Khmer – (TBC\*); Maths – (TBC\*)
3. G8 Khmer – (TBC\*); Maths – (TBC\*)
4. TBC\*

*(\*) Targets to be set based on Education Strategic Plan to be endorsed in 2019* | Reports from Education Quality Assurance Department (EQAD), Education Congress Reports MoEYS Education Congress Report, 2018 | Lead UN Agency: UNICEF, UNESCOOther UN agencies: WFP, UNFPAPartners: MOEYS, NGOs |
| **1.2.3:**Number of survivors of violence reached with specific services, by age group, gender and disability | 1. Children reached with specific services: 24,000
2. Women reached with health services: 0
3. Women reached with law enforcement services: 922 per year (708 DV cases, 179 rape cases and 35 cases of trafficking in persons)
 | 1. 54,000 children
2. Women reached with health services: 1,000 women
3. Women reached with law enforcement services: 1,500 cases per year
 | MOSVY, Partnership Programme on Protection of children progress reports.MOWA report 2015 , MOH reports, MOWA Reports (based on improved VAW Administrative Data collection by PDOWAs) | Lead UN Agency: UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WomenOther UN agencies: WHO, UNDP, Partners: MOWA, MOSAVY, MOH, MOJ, NGOs |
| ***Intermediate outcome 1.3***Public and private sectors sustainably increase and diversify domestic resources for social services and social protection, especially formarginalized and most vulnerable populations | **1.3.1:** (SDG 1.3.1) Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, people living with HIV, key populations at risk to HIV, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | 1. Disability allowance (6,024 – F=2,767 & 464 children with disability).
2. Scholarships (164,929 – girls = 92,147) (2017)
3. Poor pregnant women and newborns benefiting from Government cash transfer programme. (0)
4. School meals (260,000 pre and primary school students)
5. Proportion of working population covered by social insurance schemes (employment injury, health care, maternity, old-age pension and unemployment): 18% (2018)
6. Proportion of the population covered by social health protection schemes – 30% (2018)
 | 1. Disability allowance (30,000)
2. Scholarships (200,000)
3. 210,000
4. At least 260,000 pre and primary school students (WFP – 80,000).
5. 30%
6. 40%
 | MOEYS and MOSVY administrative reports. MoLVT/NSSF reports/Database | Lead UN Agency: ILO, UNICEF, WHOOther UN agencies: UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP, WFPPartners: MOSVY, MEF, CARD, MOH, MOEYS |
| **1.3.2:** (SDG 3.9.2.1) Government Current expenditure on social services as % of GDP (Disaggregated by Health, HIV, Nutrition, Education, Social Protection)\* *\* Domestic HIV expenditures as % of the total HIV expenditures*  | 1. 17% domestic funding for AIDS response as part of the overall HIV expenditures
2. Health: 1.3% (2016)
3. Nutrition: 0.18%
4. Education: 3.5%
5. Social protection: 0.92% (Social assistance: 0.12% and Social security: 0.80%)
 | 1. Domestic funding for AIDS response: 40% **(2023)**
2. Health: 2.3%
3. Nutrition: TBC\*
4. Education: TBC \*
5. Social protection: TBC\*

*(\*) Targets to be set based on new NSDP 2019-2023* | National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) 2015, 2018National Health Accounts (NHA)MEF Budget Book 2018 Line Ministry Programme Budget Book 2018National Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023) | Lead UN Agency: UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNESCO, WHOOther UN agencies: UNFPA, WFP, ILOPartners: MEF, line ministries, NGOs  |

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| **UNDAF outcome 2 – Expanding economic opportunities (PROSPERITY)** |
| **National Development Priorities or Goals:** Capacity building and human resource development; Poverty reduction & inclusive growth; Social protection; Revitalizing agriculture; Health and nutrition Physical infrastructure; Competitiveness; Private sector development & employment  |
| **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18 |
| **OUTCOME 2: By 2023, women and men in Cambodia in particular those marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from expanded opportunities for decent work and technological innovations; and participate in a growing, more productive and competitive economy, that is also fairer and environmentally sustainable** |
|  | **Common Budgetary Framework****Indicative Budget****Outcome 2 2019-2023 (USD)** |
| **Total Required**  | **Projected to be available**  | **Resources to be generated**  |
| **131,534,308** | **75,379,651** | **56,154,657** |
| **Outcome / Sub-Outcomes** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of Verification / Data Source** | **UN & Partners** |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 2.1:***More women and men have decent work, both in waged and self-employment, are protected by labour standards, and have higher skills in a progressively formalizing labour market, and high levels of employment are maintained.  | 2.1.1 (SDG1.3, 8,.5 & 6) Employment to population ratio: (i) men/ women; (ii) Youth (15-30) men/women; (iii) PNH / other rural/ urban | 1. 89.2%/78.8% (2016)
2. TBC
3. 78.6%/85.4%/80.4% (2016)
 | 1. Base +0.5% annually
2. Base +2% annually
3. Base +0.5% annually
 | All - CSES/ LFS | ILO lead, IFAD, UNWOMEN, UNIDO  |
| 2.1.2 (SDG1.3 & 8.3) Social insurance and formalization via: (i) New Social Security law adopted; (ii) Waged and self-employed NSSF participants (as % of total work force); (ii) Legal framework for women & men in the informal economy adopted (yes/ no). | 1. Not in place
2. 17.39% (Waged - 2018); 2.31% (Self - employed-2018)
3. Not in place
 | 1. Adopted
2. Waged - base plus 9%; Self-employed - base plus 3%
3. Adopted
 | 1. Royal Gazette (RGC),.
2. Reports from the NSSF/CSES

UN calculated based on LFS/ CSES denominator 1. Royal Gazette
 | ILO lead, IFAD, UNWOMEN, FAO |
| 2.1.3 (SDG8.2 &8.3) Human capital formation, numbers benefiting from: (i) TVET Programmes(ii) volunteer programmes; (iii) entrepreneurship(iv) agricultural training/ mentoring/ support. | 1. 21,740 (F: 36%; M: 64%) (2016-2017)
2. TBC/ TBC men/ women
3. 6,276 (50%/50%) (2018)
4. To be advised

& Total # TBC men/ women | 1. (i), (ii) and (iii) Base + 10%
2. (iv) #>170,000 farms (& men/ women)

& Total # (men/ women)  | 1. TVETMIS/CSES
2. CSES
3. MoEYS/ MoLVT/

ILO reports1. IFAD reports

 & Total calc. | ILO/ UNV/ IFAD joint leads, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO  |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 2.2:***Public institutions, businesses and entrepreneurs, drive improved economic productivity and competitiveness, greater innovation and adoption of new technology and resilience to shocks. | 2.2.1 (SDG8.8 & SDG 9.2 & 9.3) RGC economic strategy fully integrates SDGs/ 2030 approach & socioeconomic rights, via adoption of: (i) CSDG-based NSDP; (ii) new Agricultural Master Plan; (iii) Updated national employment policy (#/3 fully; no/ partially/ fully) | 1. Not adopted
2. Not adopted
3. Not adopted (TBC)

Base # 0/3 | 1. Fully adopted
2. Fully adopted
3. Fully adopted

Target # 3/3 | All – review of documents – no = no reference, partially = some reference to SDGs/ socioeconomic rights, fully = reference & inclusion within M&E framework of the document | UNDP lead, IFAD, FAO, UNIDO,ILO |
| 2.2.2 Productivity/ competitiveness systems, and capacities enhanced via (SDG8.2 & 8.3: (i) Comprehensive national quality infrastructure (fish and other commodities); (ii) RGC LDC graduation preparedness plan; (iii) IDP Review and Revisions; (iv) New TVET law; (v) Improved industrial working conditions (increased rate of compliance with Core Labour and Occupational Safety and Health Standards); (vi) Strategic Vision for the Garment Sector 2018-2025 (MoEF)*And jointly reported (with RG3): (vii) Energy resource efficiency (solar) and/ or other green growth measures*(#/7) | 1. Quality infrastructure fragmented/ not comprehensive
2. Not in place
3. Not initiated
4. Not in place
5. 46% of core conditions met
6. Not in place
7. *Under RG (3): Not in place*

Base # 0/7 fulfilled | opt1. Improved legal framework adopted; authority accredited or recognized by major trading partners (#/2)
2. Adopted
3. Completed and follow up actions taken
4. Law completed and adopted
5. >70% of core conditions met
6. *Under RG (3): Adopted*

& Target # 5/7 fulfilled | All – review/ reference in Royal Gazette, Major tradin partnersILO-BFC Annual Reports  | UNIDO lead, UNDP, ILO, IFAD, FAO |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 2.3:***Social norms, laws, policies and institutions promote economic inclusion, especially of women, persons with disabilities, women and men living in remote areas and the extreme poor.  | 2.3.1 (SDG1.2 & 5.4) Improved official statistics on gender & vulnerability adopted: (i) Gender – adjusted wage gap men/ women; (ii) Gender - time use/ valuation of unpaid work; & (iii) Cambodia-specific multi-dimensional poverty metric(#/3 Not in place/ developed/ developed and in place) | 1. Not in place
2. Not in place
3. Not in place

Base # 0/3 not in place | 1. Developed & in place
2. Developed & in place
3. Developed & in place

Target # 3/3 in place | NIS data/ reports & total calc. | UNDP/ UNWOMEN joint leads ILO, FAO  |
| 2.3.2 (SDG1.1, 1.5 & 10.2) Economic Inclusion of poor, people living remote locations and other marginalized groups, (number participating in RGC targeted UN-supported poverty eradication/ economic inclusion programmes - including SP & mine action).Total Number (#) | TBC (Base presumed 0) | > 100,000 people | RGC admin data | UNDP lead, UNWOMEN, IFAD |
|  | 2.3.3 Inclusion of women and disadvantaged groups secured via labour market legal and policy reforms (SGD8.8 & 10.3): (i) Revised minimum wage law; (ii) Revised labour law; (iii) Updated labour migration policy  | 1. Existing law to be revised
2. Existing law to be revised
3. Existing policy to be revised

Base # 0/3 not in place | 1. Adopted
2. Adopted
3. Adopted

Target # 3/3 adopted  | Royal Gazette, MOLVT,  | Lead ILO/ UNWOMEN |

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| **UNDAF Outcome 3: Promoting sustainable Living (PLANET)** |
| **National Development Priorities or Goals:** Revitalizing agriculture; Climate change, natural resources management and biodiversity conservation; Good governance (environmental sustainability and D&D); Capacity building and HRD |
| **Sustainable Development Goals: 1,** 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17CSDG targets and/or indicators: CSDG 1.4.3, CSDG 6.2.1.1, CSDG 6.2.1.2, CSDG 6.2.1.3, CSDG 13.1.1, CSDG 4.a.2, CSDG 3.10.1, CSDG 2.4.1, CSDG 2.3.1, CSDG 2.2.1, CSDG 2.2.2, CSDG 2.1.4, CSDG 2.1.1, CSDG 15.1.1, CSDG14.5.2, CSDG 7.2.1, CSDG 12.4.1, CSDG 17.9.1, CSDG 15.9.2, CSDG 14.b.1, CSDG 15.5.4, CSDG 13.2.4, 3.9.2.1 |
| **OUTCOME 3: By 2023, Women and men in Cambodia, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable, live in a safer, healthier, more secure and ecologically balanced environment with improved livelihoods, and are resilient to natural and climate change related trends and shocks** |
|  | **Common Budgetary Framework****Indicative Budget****Outcome 3 - 2019-2023 (USD)** |
| **Total Required** | **Projected to be available**  | **Resources to be generated** |
|  | 113,042,458 | 52,189,281 | 60,853,177 |
| **Outcome / Sub-Outcomes** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Targets** | **Means of Verification / Data Source** | **UN & Partners** |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 3.1*****Women and men, in particular the vulnerable and marginalized, are empowered to equitably access, responsibly use and benefit from resilient basic services, land and natural resources\* with an increased resilience to cope with disasters/shocks and other risks** | 3.1.1. Extent of land and natural resources tenure security as measured in: (i). Number of indigenous communities issued with communal land titles;(ii). Percentage of total members of registered community fisheries and forestry with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources;(iii). Percentage of the country’s estimated 7 million parcels of land titled.  | (i). 19 (2017)(ii). 43% (2017) (iii). 66.4% (2017)  | (i). 69 (2023) (ii). 58% (2023)(iii). 100% (2023) | MLMUPC annual reports(Baseline: MLMUPC, 2017 report, dated 12 January 2018 - Annual target in TWG Land JMIs 2014-2018)CSDGMLMUPC annual reports (baseline: 2017 report, dated 12 January 2018) | Lead Agency: OHCHR, FAO, UNDP |
| 3.1.2. Access and use of basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services at the household and public facilities by rural Cambodian population as measured in:(i). Proportion of rural Cambodian population using basic drinking water[[1]](#footnote-1);(ii). Proportion of rural Cambodian population using basic sanitation[[2]](#footnote-2);(iii). Proportion of rural Cambodian population using basic hygiene[[3]](#footnote-3);(iv). Proportion of rural schools with basic sanitation: latrines that are single-sex, accessible, functional and private;(v). Proportion of health care facilities with basic water supply: water from an improved source is available on-premises | (i). 54% (2015)(ii). 39% (2015)(iii). 60% (2015)(iv). 38% (2017)(v). 90.6% (2015)  | (i). 90% (2023)(ii). 90% (2023)(iii). 90% (2023)(iv). 90% (2023)(iv). 95**%** (2020) | WHO/UNICEF JMP (<https://washdata.org/>)WHO/UNICEF JMP (<https://washdata.org/>)WHO/UNICEF JMP (<https://washdata.org/>)WHO/UNICEF JMP (<https://washdata.org/>)WHO/UNICEF JMP (<https://washdata.org/>)MoH CSDG | Lead Agency: UNICEF and WHO |
| 3.1.3: Percentage of communes vulnerable to disaster shocks and climate change[[4]](#footnote-4) | 49% (2014)  | 35% (2023) | CSDG | Lead Agency: UNDP, FAO, WFP |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 3.2*** **Relevant public and private sector actors use innovation, information and technologies to contribute to sustainable production and living, environmental protection and conservation** | 3.2.1: Agricultural land and labour productivity and crop diversification as measured in: (i). Agricultural land productivity ($/ha)[[5]](#footnote-5);(ii). Value of agricultural production per unit of labor engaged in agriculture (farming, animal husbandry and fisheries) ($/farmer);(iii). Crop diversification index (% of the total sown area) | (i). 1608 (2017) (ii). 1656 (2017)(iii). (To be defined based on new NSDP)  | 2024 (2023)2416 (2023)(To be defined based on new NSDP) | CSDGCSDGNSDP | Lead Agency: FAO, IFAD |
| 3.2.2 Nutritional status of children under five, prevalence of undernourishment and dietary diversity as measured in:(i) Prevalence of stunting of children under five;(ii). Prevalence of wasting of children under five;(iii). Minimum acceptable diet of infants 6-23 months of age;(iv). Prevalence of undernourishment (population);(v). Dietary diversity score. | (i). 32% (2014) (ii). 10% (2014) (iii). 32.2% (2014)(iv). 14.2% (2015) (v). 5.56 (2014) | TBDTBDTBDTBD>6 (2023) | CDHS/CSDGCDHS/CSDGCDHS/CSDGCSES/CSDGCSES | Lead Agency: WFP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO |
| 3.2.3: The extent to which natural resources are protected, conserved and sustainably managed as measured in:(i). Percentage of forest cover; (ii). Percentage of protected area;(iii). Percentage of marine and inland fisheries conservation areas protected | (i). 48.14% (2016)(ii). 41% (2018) (iii). 25% (2017)  | TBDTBD55% (2023) | CSDG, Cambodia Forest Cover 2016Cambodia Forest Cover 2016CSDG | Lead Agency: UNDP, FAO, UN Environment |
| 3.2.4: Adoption of innovation, clean technology, sustainable energy and sound chemical management, minimizing GHG, wastes and pollution generation by the industries as measured in:(i). GHG emission saving from the manufacturing industry (Gg CO2eq)[[6]](#footnote-6)(ii). Percentage of POPs reduction release | (i). 405 (2015)0% (2017)  | 508 (2020), 644 (2025)5% (2023) | National communication, BUR, NDCCSDG | Lead Agency: UNIDO, UNDP, UN Environment |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 3.3*Relevant public institutions consultatively develop, adopt, appropriately resource and implement, without discrimination, in partnership and coordination with the private sector and civil society, legal, policy, regulatory and planning frameworks related to sustainable production and living, compliant with relevant international standards and conventions** | 3.3.1: Number of multi-sectoral policies, legislation, plans and strategies relevant to sustainable production and living, which are developed/updated  | 7 (2018) | 15 (2023) | Endorsed policies, legislation, plans and strategies | Lead Agency: all |
| 3.3.2: Increase of public expenditure for key areas related to this result such as:(i). Public expenditure for climate action as % of GDP(ii). Research and development expenditure as % of GDP: 0.13% in 2017 | (i). 0.9% (2016)(ii). 0.13% (2017) | 1.6% (2020) and 2.1% (2025)0.44% (2023) | CPER, CSDGCSDG | Lead Agency: UNDP, FAO, WFP |
| 3.3.3: Number of required reports on international multilateral agreements that Cambodia has submitted  | TBD | TBD | Submitted reports | Lead Agency: all |

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| **UNDAF Outcome 4: Strengthening participation and accountability (PEACE)** |
| **National Development Priorities or Goals:** Good governance (combating corruption, D&D, PFM, legal and judicial reform) |
| **Sustainable Development Goals:** 5, 10, 16, 17, 18 |
| **Outcome 4:** **By 2023, women and men, including those underrepresented, marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from more transparent and accountable legislative and governance frameworks that ensure meaningful and informed participation in economic and social development and political processes** |
| **Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:** |
|  | **Common Budgetary Framework****Indicative Budget****Outcome 4 - 2019-2023 (USD)** |
| **Total Required**  | **Projected to be available**  | **Resources to be generated**  |
| **40,467,933** | **18,102,921** | **22,365,012** |
| **Outcome / Sub-Outcomes** | **Indicators[[7]](#footnote-7)** | **Baseline[[8]](#footnote-8)** | **Targets[[9]](#footnote-9)** | **Means of Verification / Data Source** | **UN & Partners** |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 4.1***Women and men, including those underrepresented, marginalized and vulnerable, enjoy their human right to participate, directly and through representative organizations, in public and civic affairs through collaborative democratic decision-making processes, and to monitor public programmes, seek accountability from democratic institutions, and access functional grievance mechanisms.***Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:***Proportion of seats held by women in parliament, national and subnational administrations (CSDG indicator 5.5.1) *(note: there are a number of sub-indicators)* | **4.1.1:** Number of public laws and policies developed with support from UN that involve participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups | As of 2018, the UN has been promoting participatory processes in the development of 13 legal instruments and policies[[10]](#footnote-10) | The UN will support participatory process in the review, amendment or formulation of at least 37 laws and policies . | - Programmatic data- New laws, prakas, sub-decrees and policies adopted and published - Royal Gazette | **Lead Agency** UNWomenOHCHRUNDPUNAIDSILO |
| **4.1.2** Number and proportion ofcases of complaints of female and male workers, including migrant workers, that are submitted to grievance mechanisms and successfully resolved (disaggregated by sex of complainants) | 50 cases of collective labour disputes, involving 64,500 workers (approximately 85 percent being women) were referred to the Arbitration Council for settlement (75% of the cases were successfully resolved) (2017) 490 cases involving 1,430 Cambodian migrant workers (37% women) were referred via the Migrant Worker Resource Centres.(50 % of the disputed cases involving migrant workers were successfully resolved) | - Increased number of cases (with a corresponding increased number of workers, increased % of women) that have been referred to the Arbitration Council (increased % of the cases successfully resolved by 2023)- Increased number of cases (with a corresponding increased number of Migrant Workers (increased % of women) that have received referral via Migrant Worker Resource Centres)(75 % of the disputed cases involving migrant workers successfully resolved) | Arbitration CouncilMigrant Worker Resource Centre (MRC) 2017Annual report of MOLVT database of labour disputes | Lead AgencyILO |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 4.2***Public institutions, at national and sub-national levels, including an independent judiciary, effectively function in a more transparent, accessible, responsive and gender-sensitive manner. ***Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:***Proportion of people who believe that decision-making is inclusive and responsive by sex, age, disability and population group (SDG indicator 16.17.2)Proportion of people satisfied with their last experience of public services (SDG indicator 16.6.2) (*disaggregated by sex, age, disability and population group)* | **4.2.1:** Public mechanisms of justice, health and labour sectors at national and sub-national levels that have introduced improvement measures for services that are transparent, accessible, responsive and gender- sensitive | PCP (Prison Court Police) meetings are not regularly convenedOperational child protection mechanisms do not exist at District level5 Migrant Worker Resource Centres for promoting safe and regular labour migration are established Referral mechanisms for GBV exist in 7 provincesDraft National Standards on Accessibility exist**Pricing** for public services not comprehensively displayed across sectors.[[11]](#footnote-11)No national policy **for legal aid** exists.[[12]](#footnote-12) Insufficient legal aid funding available. | **Mechanisms for dialogue and protection**PCP meetings convened quarterly in 25 provinces75 per cent of districts have an operational child protection mechanism; Additional 2 Migrant Worker Resource Centres for promoting safe and regular labour migration are established18 provinces with referral mechanisms for GBV National Standards on Accessibility: Policy implemented (Definition of accessibility in relevant legislation includes persons with non-physical disabilities) All prices for public services in judicial, health, labour[[13]](#footnote-13) sectors are publicly displayed Legal aid policy adopted- 125 % increase in the annual state budget allocation for legal aid - - 125 % annual increase in the take-up of the cases by legal aid system lawyers - 20 % annual increase in budget for VAW-specific legal aid- 20% annual increase in take up of VAW-specific legal aid budget (cases, geographical distribution) | - PCP meetings: meeting minutes- Reports to TWG on GBV- GBV: minutes of the community of practice meetings-Sub decree/prakas of the establishment and operation of the district child protection mechanisms (UNICEF)- Reports of the Ministry of Labor/ILO Better Factories Cambodia (ILO)- public notice boards of public service providers displaying price information- legal aid policy- budget allocation for VAW and legal aid- record of the service users disaggregated by age, gender, disability, and other basis. | Lead Agency UN WomenOHCHRUNICEFUNDPILOUNFPA |
| **4.2.2** Unsentenced detainees, including children, as a proportion of overall prison population (SDG indicator 16.3.1)(disaggregated by sex and age (adult/juvenile) | - 59.6% of prison population unsentenced, AdM (33.9%), AdF (39.4%), JuvM (61.2%), JuvF (65.3%) - 16 per 100,000 child population | - 20% of total incarcerated population are unsentenced disaggregated with proportional reduction according to population groups- 8 per 100,000 child population | Statistics of the General Department of Prisons | UNICEFOHCHR |
| **4.2.3** Proportion of victims of violence against children and women who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (adapted from SDG indicator 16.3.1) | 12.2% of physically abused women who reported seeking help sought help from competent authorities 19.1% of sexually and physically abused women who reported seeking help sought help from competent authorities(CDHS 2014)[[14]](#footnote-14) 11.4 % of female and 18.7 % male reported experiencing physical violence who reported to authorities (CVACS 2014)  | 25% of physically abused women who reported seeking help sought help from competent authorities 40% of sexually and physically abused women who reported seeking help sought help from competent authorities(CDHS 2020) 20 % of female and 20% of male children experiencing physical violence who report to authorities | CDHS 2020Child Protection Info Management System 2020 | **UNW****UNFPA****UNICEF** |
| ***Intermediate-Outcome 4.3***Laws and policies meet international norms and standards, and are effectively implemented and monitored, addressing the rights of the most vulnerable and providing opportunities and secure democratic space for women and men to exercise political rights, freedom of expression, association and assembly.***Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:***Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (SDG indicator 5.1.1) **4.3.3** Proportion of the population having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (SDG indicators 10.3.1 and 16.b.1) (*disaggregated by sex, age, disability and population group)* | **4.3.1**: Number of selected laws and policies that have been adopted, amended and implemented to comply with recommendations of UPR, Treaty Bodies, special procedures and ILO mechanisms  | Recommendations from the listed mechanisms (see Annex 1) | Recommendations mentioned in the baseline are implemented | - Laws and policies adopted, amended and published - Reports of CEACR, ILO’s and Government’s reports   | **Lead Agency** OHCHRUNWomenILOUNDPUNICEFUNFPA |
| **4.3.2** Availability of robust government-owned evidence related to discrimination, stigma and violence, against women, persons with disabilities, children, youth, LGBTI people, PLHIV, key populations and others. | - Government-owned VAW and VAC studies exist (Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey-CDHS 2014, National Survey on Women’s Health and Life Experiences in Cambodia-2015, - Violence Against Children Study 2014) - No government-owned data currently exist on PLHIV, key populations, LGBTI people, sexual harassment, discrimination against persons with disabilities- Youth Development Index developed by MOEYS to keep track of investments on young people  | - Government-owned data on PLHIV, key populations, LGBTI people, sexual harassment, discrimination against persons with disabilities exist and are available- Annual surveys on violence against children conducted in selected provinces - Periodic collection of data on VAW prevalence through CDHS/other nationally representative surveys- Youth Development Index reviewed and updated | - data on discrimination | **Lead agency**UNWomenUNAIDSUNICEFUNFPAUNDP |

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| **Annex A: List of the Recommendations from the Human Rights Mechanisms, relevant to Indicator 4.3.1****Baseline**- No comprehensive legislation on gender equality including a definition of discrimination compliant with CEDAW (CEDAW2013 para 11) and protection against discrimination based on SOGIE (ICCPR2015 para 9)- No comprehensive legal aid scheme for women (CEDAW2013 para 13-a)- No comprehensive policy to address the demand side of prostitution (CEDAW2013 para 27) - repeal the ban on remarriage of women under Article 9 of the Law on Marriage and Family (CEDAW2013 para 47, ICCPR2015 para 23)- no National Action Plan against Racial Discrimination (ICCPR2015 para 8)- Code of Criminal Procedure does not allow an access to lawyer until after 24h of an arrest (ICCPR2015 para 17)- Insufficient safeguarding of the independence of the judiciary (ICCPR2015 para 20)- Right to freedom of expression infringed by criminalization of defamation (ICCPR2015 para 21-c)- Overly broad restriction on freedom expression and association by LANGO and Cybercrime Law (ICCPR2015 para21-d)- Khmer Krom and ethnic Vietnamese children are denied Cambodian nationality (ICCPR2015 para 27)- National Preventive Mechanism not in compliance with OPCAT. Cambodia was put on the “OPCAT Article 17 list” in 2016 (ICCPR2015 para 13, OPCAT2016)- Pending reports of the three committees charged with investigations into the murders of and violence perpetrated against, trade union leaders (ILO)- Pending review of Trade Union Law, in broad consultation with workers’ and employer’s organizations, with a view to ensuring that the trade union law is in full conformity with the provisions of ILO Conventions (ILO)**Target**- Comprehensive legislation on gender equality which covers direct and indirect discriminations based on gender (CEDAW 2013 para11), discriminations based on SOGIE (ICCPR para 9), racial discriminations (ICCPR para 8)- Comprehensive legal aid scheme for women (CEDAW2013 para 13-a)- Comprehensive policy on the demand side of prostitution (CEDAW2013 para 27)- Increased representation of women in decision-making positions (CEDAW2013 CEDAW para 29)- Law on Marriage and Family Article 9 repealed (CEDAW2013 CEDAW para 47)- Code of Criminal Procedure amended to allow immediate access to lawyer upon arrest (ICCPR para 17)- Law on the Organization of the Courts, Law on the Status of Judges and Prosecutors, Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy amended (ICCPR para 20)- Decriminalization of defamation in compliance with ICCPR Article 19 (ICCPR para 21-c), LANGO and Cybercrime Law in compliance with ICCPR Article 19 and 22 (ICCPR para 21-d)- Prakas adopted to clarify the provisions of the Law on Nationality (ICCRP para 27) - Establishment of National Preventive Mechanism in compliance with OPCAT (ICCPR2015 para 13, OPCAT2016)- Pending reports to the ILO’s three committees are submitted (ILO)- Trade Union Law is amended to fully comply with the ILO Conventions (ILO)- Number of new Prakas/regulations issued in support of trade union law implementation- Number of existing regulatory provisions and regulations reviewed and amended.  |

**Annex B: List of Laws Referred to in Indicator 4.1.1**

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|  | Name | Status | Expected outcome by 2023 |
|  | Legal aid policy | Drafted | Policy in place |
|  | Law on Access to Info | Drafted | Adopted |
|  | Sub-Decree on Conditions of Domestic Workers | Under development | Adopted |
|  | Labor Migration Policy and Action Plan for Cambodia 2015-18 | Outdated | Reviewed and adopted to be aligned with the ASEAN’s Labor Migration Legal and Governance Framework |
|  | National Dispute Resolution Guidelines for Migrant Workers and Service Providers | Under development | Adopted  |
|  | Law on Domestic Violence | Outdated | Amended |
|  | 2nd National Action Plan on VAW | Mid-term evaluation | 3rd National Action Plan on VAW is formulated |
|  | National Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (Neary Rattank) | Neary Rattank IV reviewed | Neary Rattanak V endorsed with the inputs from Neary Rattank IV |
|  | Gender Policy | Drafted | Endorsed |
|  | Law on Child Protection | Drafted | Finalized and implemented |
|  | Strategic and Operational Plan for Juvenile Justice Law | Adopted | Reviewed annually |
|  | Monitor portal/tool on the performance indicators of local councils | Tools not developed | Developed and tested |
|  | National Multisectoral Action Plan for Prevention and Control of the Non-Communicable Diseases | Not developed | Developed |
|  | 5th Comprehensive and Multisectoral Strategic Plan for HIV Response 2019-2023 | Not developed | Developed |
|  | Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS and STI Prevention and Control in the Health Sector 2021-2025 | Not developed | Developed |
|  | National Disability Strategic Plan | Outdated | Renewed |
|  | Minimum Wage Law | Adopted | Amended |
|  | Trade Union Law | Adopted | Amended |
|  | Social Security Law | Adopted |  |
|  | Environmental Code | Drafted | Adopted |
|  | Surrogacy Law | Drafted | Adopted  |
|  | Law on Political Parties | Adopted | Amended |
|  | Prisons Law | Adopted | Sub-legislation issued |
|  | Law on Human Trafficking | Outdated | Amended |
|  | Law on protection of reporting persons | Drafted | Adopted |
|  | Law on witness protection | Drafted | Adopted |
|  | Cyber Law | Drafted | Adopted |
|  | National Standards on Resettlement | Not developed | Drafted |
|  | Labour Law | Amended | Implemented |
|  | Prakas on Collective Dispute Resolution (Arbitration Council) | Drafted | Implemented |

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| **UNDAF Outcome 5: Managing Urbanization** |
| **National Development Priorities or Goals:** Migration and urbanization; Physical infrastructure (road safety, urban planning etc.); Good governance (D&D) |
| **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 17 |
| **OUTCOME 5:** **By 2023, all women and men living in urban areas, including those marginalized and vulnerable, enjoy a safer, more secure and healthier life, utilizing quality public and private services, and benefiting from improved urban governance informed by their voice and participation** |
|  | **Common Budgetary Framework****Indicative Budget****Outcome 4 - 2019-2023 (USD)** |
| **Total Required**  | **Projected to be available**  | **Resources to be generated**  |
| **19,255,500** | **17,155,500** | **2,100,000** |
| **Outcome / Sub-Outcomes** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Targets** | **Means of Verification / Data Source** | **UN & Partners** |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 5.1*****Marginalized and vulnerable groups in urban environments are empowered and protected in seeking and utilizing quality services*****Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators: (11.7.2)*** | **5.1.1** Percentage of key population [EW/MSM/TG/PWID reached with prevention services in main cities [ PP, SRP, BTG]*Relevant SDG targets and/or indicators:**SDG 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)* | Phnom Penh: 61% (Q4 2017)Battambang: 76% (Q4, 2017)Siem Reap: 52% (Q4, 2017) | 90% by 2023 | NCHADS, KHANA | UNAIDS, WHO |
|
| **5.1.2** % of urban population living below the national poverty line. *Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:**CSDG 1.2.1.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line.* |  |  | Annual statistics from NIS |  |
| **5.1.3** % of domestic and international migrants able to access reliable migration information and can make informed choices to access safe, orderly and regularly migration channels*Relevant SDG targets and/or indicators:**SDG 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status**SDG 10.7.2. Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies* | Consolidated Annual Migration statistic and data (5 provinces), under ILO, and plus 20 provinces under the Provincial Department of Labour and Vocational Training, and MOLVTThe annual assessment report of the effectiveness of the complaint mechanism for migrant worker   | %10 increased annually with the client satisfaction | Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MOLVT)NIS-Migration statistic sectionThe annual and consolidation report of Provincial Department of Labour and Vocational Training  | ILO/IOM/UNWOMEN |
|  | **5.1.4** % of urban population living in informal settlements or inadequate housing *Relevant SDG targets and/or indicators:**SDG 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing* | Phnom Penh Data on urban poorUNICEF/UN-HabitatUN-Habitat 9.9 % (2015, ID Poor)7.6% (UPC; Urban Poor Communities, informal communities on public, state, or private owned land | % decrease | Phnom Penh Municipality MoP, ID Poor, MoI Annual statistics from NISHMIS | UN-Habitat UNAIDSUNWOMEN |
| ***Intermediate Outcome 5.2***Urban authorities plan, manage and coordinate regulated quality services\* to the public, in a more participatory manner responsive to the needs of urban populations, and informed by data, evidence and best practices. ***Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:*** 11.6.1; 11.3.2 | **5.2.1** # of cities with direct participationof civil society in urban planning andmanagement that operate regularly and democratically. *Relevant SDG targets and/or indicators:**SDG 11.3.2. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically* | 0 | 3 cities  | NIS, JMI | UN Habitat/UNESCOOPM/ILO/UNICEF/IOM |
| **5.2.2** % of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safe and clean water supply services.*Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:**CSDG 6.1.1.1 Proportion of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safely managed and​ ​clean water supply services.*  | 83.5 % (2016) | 100% (2025) | Cambodian JMP, NIS, JMI | UNICEF/UN-Habitat |
| **5.2.3** Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solidwaste generated, by cities. *Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:**CSDG 11.6.2 Amount of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge* | 1 million tons (currently collected by MOI/MOE/MIH PP Municipality)  | 1.2 million tons | MOE, MH, Mol, PP Municipality | UN Habitat/UNESCOMOI/MOE/PP Municipality UNDP  |
| ***Intermediate-Outcome 5.3***Relevant institutions develop appropriate and costed legal/policy frameworks to guide urbanization, compliant with international norms and standards, and informed by data, evidence and best practices.  | **5.3.1** # of established national frameworks and policies to enhance multi- governance urban management capacity Relevant CSDG targets and/or indicators:CSDG: 11.3.2. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically | 1 (National Housing Policy) | 3 (establish Cambodia National Urban Forum, formulate urban Development National Strategy) | MLMUPC | UN-Habitat/ UNESCO/ IOM |
| **5.3.2** # of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies*Relevant SDG targets and/or indicators:**SDG 11.b.1**Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a**SDG 11.b.2**Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies* | WFP  |  | NCDM | UN-Habitat/WFP/IOM  |

1. Drinking water from an improved source, with collection time not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. An improved toilet not shared with other households [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Handwashing facility on premises with soap and water [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Based on a vulnerability index calculated using commune database data as defined in Neha Rai, Nick Brooks, Tin Ponlok, Neth Baroda and Erin Nash (2015). Developing a national M&E framework for climate change: Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Cambodia. Research Report, IIED, London. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Value of agricultural production per hectare in the year [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Data are based on the Second National Communication (2015), data for 2023 are not available. The target in the NDC is 727 Gg CO2eq by 2030 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. A quantitative or qualitative measure of programme performance that is used to demonstrate change and which details the extent to which programme results are being or have been achieved. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Baseline is the status of the selected indicators to measure results at the beginning of an initiative (programme or project). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. A target is a quantifiable amount of change that is to be achieved over a specified time frame in an indicator. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Laws and policies referred to are shown in the attached table (Annex 2) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Judicial services prices are not currently publicly displayed; health service prices are available at health center level, but not at referral, provincial and national level; no price is displayed at disability rehab center; Civil services and registrations (birth, marriage, death, ID) are displayed as free in commune offices. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The legal aid budget is insufficient (USD 150,000 in 2017). As of July 2017, only 135 lawyers working on legal aid cases. Most come from NGOs. Legal aid’s availability concentrated in PP. No sign language interpreters are available in court. Access to special budget (USD 125,000) for VAW is difficult, leading to the under-used budget. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. The price list of 35 services listed in the Inter-Ministerial Prakas No. 714 dated 19 July 2018 issued jointly by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Labour [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. CDHS 2014, 42.6% of abused women reported seeking help. Among which 12.2% of physically abused women sought help from competent authorities (0.9% doctor, 10.7% Police and 0.6% lawyer) and 19.1% of sexually and physically abused women sought help from competent authorities (17.8% Police and 1.3% Lawyer) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)