

Country-Level Data for Cambodia country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-KHM_D_4.1

OUTCOME KHM_D_4.1 [XM-DAC-41146-KHM_D_4.1](#)

SN Outcome 4: National and sub-national responses to climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction incorporate and address the priorities and needs of all women in Cambodia.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Women, peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction

Organizational outputs



Women's voice, leadership and agency



Gender statistics

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

Outcome Description

The outcome focuses on provision of policy advice/technical assistance to mainstream gender in policies and actions of climate change and DRR, increasing voices of women organisations in national platforms on climate change and DRR and transformative leadership for government women leaders to increase women representative and voices.

UN Partners



UNDP

UNICEF

Yes

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

RESOURCES

\$305.68 K

Planned Budget

\$0.00

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET



OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : 2019-2023

OUTCOME KHM_D_4.1

B - Baseline

M - Milestones

T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SN Outcome 4: National and sub-national responses to climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction incorporate and address the priorities and needs of all women in Cambodia.	KHM_D_4.1A Number of climate change/DRR related sectoral policies and action plans which have enhanced responsiveness to gender and human rights.	2018 (Baseline)	8	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	-	0
		2020 (Milestone)	-	1
		2021 (Milestone)	-	9
		2022 (Milestone)	4	0
		2023 (Target)	2	0

- SDG Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1B Number of assessments or strategic evaluations use gendered evidence and data on climate and disaster risks and impacts. • SDG Indicator :	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	-	1
	2020 (Milestone)	-	2
	2021 (Milestone)	-	1
	2022 (Milestone)	3	0
	2023 (Target)	1	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1C Number of capacity building events on gender equality and women's rights in climate change and DRR that target officials, decision makers and women leaders .	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	-	4
	2020 (Milestone)	-	7
	2021 (Milestone)	-	3
	2022 (Milestone)	5	8
	2023 (Target)	2	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG Indicator : 			

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.2	2020 (Baseline)	1	N/A
Number of national plans and strategies that integrate gender statistics as an objective or strategy (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Target)	1	0

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.3	2019 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of countries demonstrating use of gender statistics, analysis, and policy relevant research (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Target)	3	0

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.7.7	2019 (Baseline)	3	N/A
Number of UN entities implementing disaster risk reduction, resilience or recovery initiatives with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Target)	4	-

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.4	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SDG 11.5.1 Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, by sex (Not for unit reporting)	2022 (Milestone)	-	7.9
	2023 (Target)	437614	0

- SDG Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_4.3A	2020 (Baseline)	no	N/A
SP 5.15.1: Number of countries supported by UN-Women having undertaken gender-sensitive disaster risk assessments	2019 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2020 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2021 (Target)	no	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_4.3B	2020 (Baseline)	no	N/A
SP 5.15.2: Number of countries supported by UN-Women with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy frameworks that address gender-specific disaster risks	2019 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2020 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2021 (Target)	no	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_4.3C	2020 (Baseline)	yes	N/A
SP 5.15.3: Number of countries supported by UN-Women with gender focal points in the national disaster platform, or its equivalent	2019 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2020 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2021 (Target)	yes	FALSE

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT KHM_D_4.1.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
RGC and key stakeholders have capacity to apply developed tools and generate, analyse and use sex, age and diversity disaggregated data to inform disaster and climate change risk analysis and actions that respond to the linkages between VAW and climate hazard preparedness and responses.	KHM_D_4.1.1A Number of government ministries/committees (MOE/NCSD, MOWA, MRD, MAFF, NCDD-S and NCDM) trained that reported to apply gender lens to understand different gender needs in their work.	2019 (Baseline)	TBC	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	TBC	2
		2020 (Milestone)	1	5
		2021 (Milestone)	2	1
		2022 (Milestone)	2	1
		2023 (Target)	2	0
Planned Budget: \$606.17 K				

Actual Budget and Shortfall:

\$384.22 K

Shortfall: \$221.95 K

Expenses:

\$348.53 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1.1B Number of national documents (report, training manual) are produced using information on gender statistic and climate change	2021 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	2	1
	2023 (Target)	2	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1.1C	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Percentage of government official trained report having increased knowledge on gender statistic and climate change	2022 (Milestone)	75%	67.74
	2023 (Target)	75	4

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.b	2019 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of data producers and users with strengthened capacities in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	-	25
	2023 (Target)	3	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.c	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data collection initiatives, including in emerging areas conducted or analyzed (CO)	2022 (Target)	-	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.f	2019 (Baseline)	No	N/A
Number of countries with national gender equality profiles developed and published with UN Women support and informing national priorities (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2023 (Target)	Yes	FALSE

OUTPUT KHM_D_4.1.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
National climate change and DRR Regulatory and policy frameworks and climate change financing fulfil and protect human rights and gender equality commitments, including GBV prevention and responses.	KHM_D_4.1.2A Number of policy papers/technical briefs mainstreamed gender analyses and technical inputs by key CC/DRR government institutions	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	2	3
		2020 (Milestone)	4	5
		2021 (Milestone)	3	1
		2022 (Milestone)	2	2
		2023 (Target)	1	0

Planned Budget:

\$326.33 K



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

\$170.71 K

Shortfall: \$155.62 K



Expenses:
\$171.78 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1.2B	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Percentage of trained government officials, women leaders that report increased knowledge, skills and leadership capacity and apply them in their work to mainstream gender, human rights into climate change and DRR action.	2020 (Milestone)	70%	113
	2021 (Milestone)	70%	0
	2022 (Milestone)	75%	75
	2023 (Target)	75	50

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.d	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of partners that have increased capacities to promote/influence gender responsive legislation (CO, HQ)	2022 (Target)	-	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.e	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of partners that have increased capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans (CO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	-	4
	2023 (Target)	3	2

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.2.c	2019 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of national partners with capacities to apply Gender Responsive Budgeting tools in the budget cycle (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Target)	3	0

OUTPUT KHM_D_4.1.3

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Women and marginalised groups have capacity to meaningfully participate in, influence and lead climate change and DRR decision-making processes and benefit from economic and livelihood opportunities to enhance gender responsive COVID-19 recovery.	KHM_D_4.1.3A	2019 (Baseline)	TBC	N/A
	Percentage of government officials in Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups and gender focal points (in MoE, MAFF, GCCC in MoWA, MRD, NCDM, NCDD-S) have increased capacities to mainstream gender and human rights into climate change and DRR action .	2019 (Target)	20%	20%

Planned Budget:

\$518.00 K



Actual Budget and Shortfall:

\$265.30 K

Shortfall: \$252.70 K





Expenses:

\$242.43 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1.3C	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of consultations between government ministries or committees working on-climate change or DRR and CSOs/ gender advocates.	2019 (Milestone)	1	1
	2020 (Milestone)	2	1
	2021 (Milestone)	3	3
	2022 (Milestone)	1	0
	2023 (Target)	1	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1.3D Percentage of civil society representatives involved in the project who are able to lead and engage with the government and regional bodies on gender in climate change and DRR policy dialogue.	2018 (Baseline)	40%	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	55%	0
	2020 (Milestone)	70%	26
	2021 (Milestone)	70%	0
	2022 (Milestone)	2	1
	2023 (Target)	3	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1.3E	2020 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of advocacy events conducted by grassroots HIV affected women's groups to raise livelihood issue and health care concerns the resulted from COVID 19 and Climate Change	2021 (Milestone)	2	0
	2022 (Milestone)	75%	71.5
	2023 (Target)	75	53.8

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1.3F	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of women beneficiaries reporting increased access to viable employment opportunities in targeted communities.	2023 (Target)	60	20

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_4.1.3G	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Percentage of women beneficiaries that perceive reduced negative socio-economic impacts.	2023 (Target)	75	16

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.d	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of partners that have increased capacities to promote/influence gender responsive legislation (CO, HQ)	2022 (Target)	-	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.e	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of partners that have increased capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans (CO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	-	4
	2023 (Target)	3	2

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.e	2022 (Baseline)	49	N/A
Number of women and girls, including women and girls living with and/or affected by HIV, with increased capacities to participate in public life and exercise leadership (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	-	61
	2023 (Target)	30	25

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

SN Outcome 4: National and sub-national responses to climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction incorporate and address the priorities and needs of all women in Cambodia.

In the reporting year, good progress has been made on ensuring that the disaster risk reduction mechanism is more gender transformative. The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) developed a new National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) covering the period from 2024 to 2027 as the previous national action plan (2018-2023) has been completed. A review for the NAP-DRR 2018-2023 has been conducted to inform the development of the NAP-DRR 2024-2027 which is being drafted. UN Women has provided both technical and financial support to ensure that the review of the previous NAP-DRR is conducted with gender lens and provide gender mainstreaming input while another review report has been developed with the focus on gender as a gender standalone report for future reference of the National Committee for Disaster Management Secretariat (NCDMS) to better gender related works. UN Women has supported NCDMS in its work to integrate gender in disaster risk reduction. UN Women has partnered with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in providing both the review of the NAP-DRR 2018-2023 and the development of NAP-DRR 2024-2027. UNDP has provided a more general input into the review and the development of the new NAP-DRR, while UN Women has ensured the gender equality and social inclusion aspects of both documents. While UNDP is focusing on collecting data for general review and inputs, UN Women has interviewed key stakeholders including women-led organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) working on women's empowerment and disaster management as well as key government actors including gender focal person of NCDM and representatives from the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA). Additionally, UN Women, UNDP and World Food Programme (WFP) have jointly provided technical and financial support to NCDM to conduct national consultations which allows key actors including sub-national actors, relevant ministries, CSOs and development partners to provide inputs for the new NAP development. The link to the consultative event can be found via this

link . The approach to engage, develop capacity of, and sensitize key national coordinating bodies for disaster risk reduction work remains largely relevant while the theory of change remains applicable. There has been slight adaptation to expand the work not only with gender focal persons or groups but to engage with other departments to work to accelerate gender mainstreaming. Once the current draft gender responsive NAP-DRR is officially adopted and implemented, gender equality and social inclusion will be the core principle of NAP-DRR implementation and can potentially attract more investment for concrete gender related works. The current achievement is rooted in the joint efforts among the United Nations sister agencies who have been supporting NCDMs in various aspects. Thus, it is crucial for the United Nations agencies to join hands and invest in internal coordination for a bigger outcome. Moreover, during the year, a gender responsive socio-economic recovery action has enabled a reduction in disaster impacts on the most vulnerable groups of women including women living with HIV, women affected by HIV/AIDS, women living in rural areas, women migrant workers/returnees and women living in disaster prone areas. A comparison of baseline and endline survey results showed a significant reduction of such impacts by 16 per cent from 76 per cent to 60 per cent among the target women. The intervention has reduced the perception of negative socio-economic COVID-19 pandemic impacts. This includes reducing inefficient awareness and knowledge about COVID-19, adverse economic effect and food security, detrimental effect on employment and income and difficulties in accessing education. While all women have been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, it was even worse for the vulnerable groups of women due to their limited capacity to adapt to change and resilience to socio-economic impacts. Through partnership with local women-led organizations and direct implementation by UN Women, women living in disaster prone areas, women migrant workers, and women living with HIV have expanded their livelihood options and communicating their needs and concerns to duty bearers as they enhanced capacities to actively engage in a dialogue with duty bearers and access livelihood resources. Sixty women were able to actively engage in the community dialogue in which they voiced their needs and concern about health care, children's education and social services as well as gaining new information in regard to health care services, scholarship programme for their children and other pro-poor services. Twenty-Seven women report having gain new knowledge on basic financial literacy, job seeking skill and business development which allowed them to effectively manage their existing resources, explore potential business option and seek possible expansion of their existing business. Additionally, women significantly increased their confidence for participating in income generation activities and acknowledged their active role in the economic recovery of their family. This has been reflected in the human interest story which can be accessed via this link [The planned strategy seems to be effective for women's empowerment, as it increases their capacity for a resilient livelihood.](#) However, the proposed approach may require longer time frame than the current duration of the project to significantly improve income generation for the targeted groups of women. Thus, the focus of the approach has shifted to look into the improvement of skills and access to employment rather than the increase in income itself which can be observed within the project implementation period. Women have become more confident to claim their valuable role in the economy for their families negotiate equal decision-making power. At the same time, women can become more economically empowered and secure as they acquire more information about employment opportunities and livelihood options. The intervention has proved to be effective and can be even more effective with the work with male partners and family of women as well as the community. For future intervention of similar projects, there should be more investment as well on the work with men particularly on transforming toxic masculinity along with building women's confidence to negotiate the power of decision-making in the family.