

Country-Level Data for Cambodia country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-KHM_D_3.1

OUTCOME KHM_D_3.1 [XM-DAC-41146-KHM_D_3.1](#)

Cambodia has an enabling environment to better prevent, respond and prosecute all forms of gender-based violence [aligns to UN Women SP 2018-2021 Output 11]

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Ending violence against women

Organizational outputs



Access to services, goods and resources

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Intergovernmental Normative Support

Outcome Description

The outcome is to support women machinery to monitor the implementation of National Action Plan for Prevention of Violence Against Women (3rd NAPVAW) including development of inter-ministerial annual operational plan for 3rd NAPVAW. The 3rd NAPVAW approved in October 2020.

UN Partners

UNAIDS



UNFPA

UNICEF

RESOURCES

\$80.66 K

Planned Budget

\$0.00

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : **2019-2023**

OUTCOME KHM_D_3.1

B - Baseline

M - Milestones

T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT

INDICATOR STATEMENT

YEAR

BMTS

REPORTED RESULT

Cambodia has an enabling environment to better prevent, respond and prosecute all forms of gender-based violence [aligns to UN Women SP 2018-2021 Output 11]

KHM_D_3.1A

Number of Laws, policies and protocols revised and/or adopted which support the prosecution and coordinated response around GBV which align with international standards

- SDG Indicator :

2018 (Baseline)

6

N/A

2019 (Milestone)

-

2

2020 (Milestone)

-

8

2021 (Milestone)

-

0

2022 (Milestone)

-

8

2023 (Target)

8

2

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_3.1B	2022 (Baseline)	10	N/A
Percentage increase of budget allocation to Annual Operational Plan (AOP) for the 3rd NAPVAW implementation [UN Women SP 2018-2021 Output 12.2]	2019 (Milestone)	-	0
	2020 (Milestone)	-	0
	2021 (Milestone)	-	0
	2022 (Milestone)	-	23
• SDG Indicator :	2023 (Target)	10	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.1	2021 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
Number of countries where there has been an increase in the number of women who access services after experiencing violence or discrimination (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2023 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.3	2019 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
Number of countries where multi-sectoral systems, strategies or programs are implemented to advance women's equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources, including social protection (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2023 (Target)	Yes	FALSE

- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.2A	2020 (Baseline)	0	N/A
SP 4.12.1: Number of safe cities/safe public spaces partnerships in place which include women in decision-making positions	2019 (Milestone)	-	0
	2020 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2021 (Target)	0	NA

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.2B	2020 (Baseline)	0	N/A
SP 4.12.2: Number of local development plans developed or strengthened with the support of UN-Women that are gender-responsive and address sexual harassment against women and girls in public spaces	2019 (Milestone)	-	1
	2020 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2021 (Target)	0	NA

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.2C	2020 (Baseline)	yes	N/A
SP 4.12.3: Number of countries where different sectors address the elimination of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces through the transformation of social norms	2019 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2020 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2021 (Target)	yes	NA

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.2D	2020 (Baseline)	215	N/A
SP 4.12.4: Number of partners supported by UN-Women whose knowledge and skills to influence legislation and policies on sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces are improved, disaggregated by sex - TOTAL	2019 (Milestone)	-	66
	2020 (Milestone)	-	0
	2021 (Target)	150	NA

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.2E	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SP 4.12.5: Number of partners supported by UN-Women whose knowledge and skills to influence legislation and policies on sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces are improved, disaggregated by sex - TOTAL	2019 (Milestone)	-	-
	2020 (Milestone)	-	-
	2021 (Target)	-	-

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT KHM_D_3.1.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
The RGC has improved capacity to adopt, implement and monitor VAW legislation, policies and standards. Planned Budget: \$954.00 K	KHM_D_3.1.1A The 3rd NAPVAW is adopted, adequately costed and implementation monitored through the Technical Working Group on Gender-GBV Sub-Working Group (TWG-GBV). [UN Women SP 2018-2021 Output 11.1]	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	1	1
		2020 (Milestone)	1	0
		2021 (Milestone)	1	1
		2022 (Milestone)	1	0
		2023 (Target)	1	1

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$482.99 K

Shortfall: \$471.00 K

Expenses:
\$444.11 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_3.1.1B	2017 (Baseline)	15	N/A
Number of RGC Line Ministries contributed to developing, reviewing and adopting laws, policies and strategies addressing GBV through consultation with gender and LGBTIQ advocates. [UN Women SP 2018-2021 Output 11.3]	2019 (Milestone)	1	16
	2020 (Milestone)	1	17
	2021 (Milestone)	16	16
	2022 (Milestone)	16	16
	2023 (Target)	2	17

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
KHM_D_3.1.1C	2022 (Baseline)	28	N/A
Number of TWGG-GBV meetings conducted to monitor the implementation of the 3rd NAPVAW through development of AOP	2023 (Target)	30	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.a	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of institutions with strengthened capacities to improve the provision of essential services, goods and/or resources for women (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	-	3
	2023 (Target)	1	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.b	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of countries supported to develop and/or implement guidelines, protocols and standard operating procedures to strengthen EAWG services in line with the Essential Services Package (CO)	2022 (Target)	-	TRUE

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

Cambodia has an enabling environment to better prevent, respond and prosecute all forms of gender-based violence [aligns to UN Women SP 2018–2021 Output 11]

During the reporting year, some progress has been observed towards this outcome. The Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MoWA) has strengthened their leadership to coordinate with relevant stakeholders in developing a Roadmap for Reforming the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims (DV Law). The DV Law Roadmap was developed based on consultative meetings with key line ministries including Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, National Police, and the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia, women’s rights organizations working on ending violence against women and relevant United Nations agencies including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The DV Law Roadmap is a stepping stone and indicates MoWA efforts towards the DV Law amendment to be in line with the international norms and standards in response to recommendation from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee). The DV Law Roadmap has provided a comprehensive analysis on good practice, lessons learned, and the gaps in the implementation of the DV Law and most importantly it has identified key priorities and steps for initiating and conducting the DV Law amendment process. The roadmap analysis indicates that the majority of the DV Law articles need to be comprehensively reviewed and suggests eight significant steps towards the DV law amendment process. Due to multiple areas of the DV Law that have been analysed in need of improvement and review, the roadmap analysis suggests preparing a new version of DV law to replace the existing law. UN Women significantly contributed to the DV Law Roadmap development process through advocating for inclusive participation from women’s rights organizations working on ending violence against women and relevant stakeholders. As a result, the MoWA agreed to invite three women’s rights organizations to join together and provide space for a representative from women’s rights

organizations to present the legal analysis that they have collectively conducted on the DV Law implementation during the first close-door consultative meeting in February. The MoWA has continued to engage women's rights organizations, relevant line ministries and United Nations agencies in reviewing the draft of the DV Law Roadmap. Five women's rights organizations joined the second close-door meeting in September, jointly reviewed and validated the draft of the DV Law Roadmap. Overall, key stakeholders including women's rights organizations agreed on the substance of the roadmap analysis and women's rights organizations called for the MoWA and the Government to initiate the DV Law amendment process with a clear timeline. However, there has not been any common decision whether to draft a new law or to amend some articles. The workshop suggested the decision is to be made later by MoWA senior leadership management team with the advice from the Minister. Up to date, MoWA has indicated a positive commitment to adopting the DV Law Roadmap and this was highlighted in one of the 14 key priorities presented at the MoWA annual congress on 12 January 2024 to the Prime Minister. Another significant achievement is that MoWA has strengthened its ownership towards the final evaluation of the third National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women (NAPVAW III). The MoWA has increased its confidence to coordinate with 17 line ministry members of the Technical Working Group on Gender-Gender Based Violence (TWGG-GBV) to conduct the final evaluation. Working closely with UN Women, MoWA has ensured inclusive participatory approaches throughout the final evaluation process. As a result, a total of 351 people (255 women) from the Government both at the national and sub-national levels, civil society organizations, development partners and women survivors of violence including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender people and women migrant workers participated in consultations in Phnom Penh and five provinces. The findings of the final evaluation have provided strong evidence base on the progress and gaps in the implementation of the NAPVAW III, most importantly strategic recommendations that would help better inform the MoWA and the TWGG-GBV on areas of improvement in the NAPVAW IV formulation process. It is important to note that the MoWA has accepted the recommendation and committed itself to addressing them in NAPVAW IV to ensure effective primary GBV prevention, and quality essential service response to the survivors. The achievement above indicates that the planned strategy remains consistent, relevant and effective for ending violence against women programme work in Cambodia context. This was reflected in the findings from the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2021-2022) which showed there was a decrease of prevalence of violence against women from 29 per cent in 2014 to 21 per cent in 2021-2022. The findings from the final evaluation of the NAPVAW III also show women survivors are more aware of and accessed available services and service providers, as 31 per cent of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence sought help in 2021- 2022, an increase from 24 per cent in 2015. However, the vast majority of women survivors of violence do not seek help indicating more work is needed to support women survivors to access services. In addition, the NAPVAW III remains a very important guiding document for multi-sectoral coordination on ending violence against women and girls, and the TWGG-GBV and GBV Working Groups, have served as platforms to coordinate and collaborate on GBV prevention and response. The NAPVAW III is part of a longer term effort and commitment of the Royal Government to end violence against women and girls in Cambodia, and needs to be viewed with both a short term lens for accelerating progress on providing quality services to women and girls affected by violence and those at risk and sustained longer term efforts to address gender inequalities and harmful gender norms that perpetuate violence against women and girls.