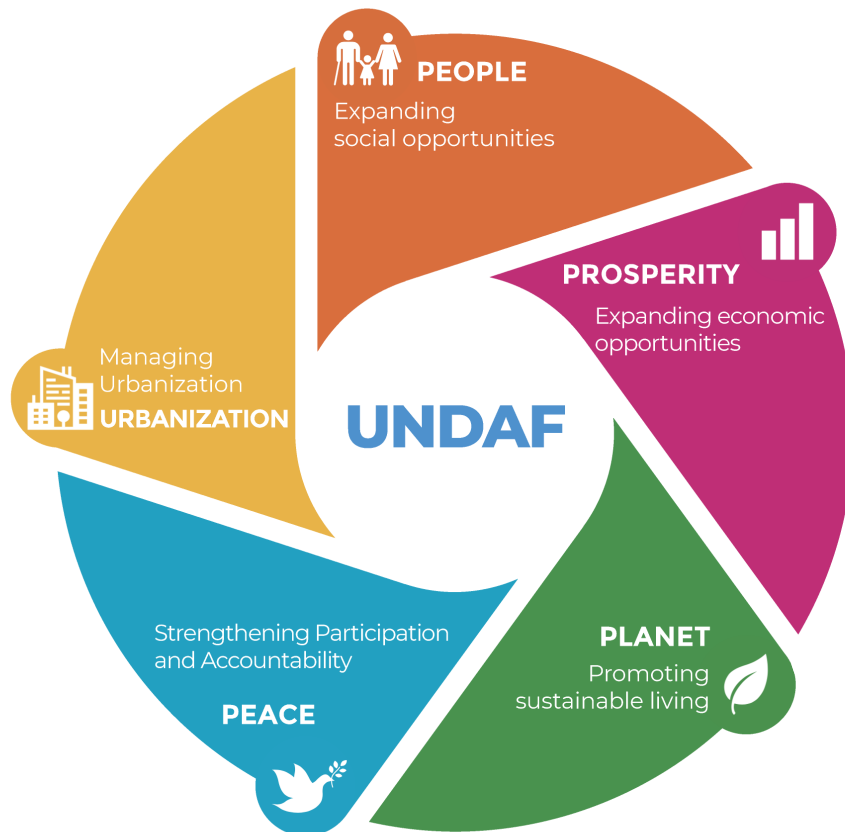




United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019 -2023

JOINT RESULTS



March 2023



Outcome 1: Expanding Social Opportunities



Health and Nutrition



Maternal mortality among 100,000 live births ↓ **170** (2014) ↓ **154** (2021)



Under-5 mortality among 1,000 live births ↓ **35** (2014) ↓ **16** (2021)

Neonatal mortality among 1,000 live births ↓ **18** (2014) ↓ **8** (2021)

This is a 56% decline compared with an average decline of only 12% globally 2015-2020



Live births assisted by a skilled provider ↑ **99%** (2021) ↑ **89%** (2014)



Women who received four or more Antenatal Care visits ↑ **86%** (2021) ↑ **75.6%** (2014)



Modern contraceptive prevalence rate ↑ **45%** (2021) ↑ **39%** (2014)



94,142 key populations were reached by HIV prevention services in 2022



Tuberculosis incidence has been decreased by more than 20% from 2015 to 2020 and Cambodia transitioned out of the list of the high TB countries.



Cambodia has reduced **malaria** cases significantly, from 106,901 cases in 2011 to only 4,053 confirmed malaria cases in 2022. Only 414 falciparum malaria cases were reported in 2022.

Since 2018, there have been **no recorded malaria deaths**, achieving the goal of ending malaria mortality by 2020 two years ahead of schedule.



1,259,618 children, parents and primary caregivers provided with community based mental health and psychosocial support.



Childhood stunting ↓ **32%** (2014) ↓ **22%** (2021)

Over **600,000 children**, aged 6-59 months, screened for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in health facilities, whereas **22,531 boys and girls** with SAM admitted for treatment.



Education



National Continuous Professional Development system has been developed and institutionalized, with the capacity to provide over **130,000 teachers** and education staff with access to upgrade their knowledge and skills once rolled out nationwide.



75,000 education staff have been trained and increased their capacity in administrative and delivering improved quality education services.



Provincial Teacher Training Centres have been renovated with upgraded facilities and favorable digital learning environments, benefiting over **1300 teachers and educators** annually with better learning conditions and ensuring a sustained supply of qualified and competent teacher candidates.



Social Protection



~2.8 million IDPoor cardholder have benefited from COVID-19 Cash Transfer programme since June 2020. **71,400** people with disabilities | **2,036** people living with HIV



278,659 poor pregnant women and newborns benefiting from the government cash transfer programme since 2019.



340,000 school children benefited from the UN's school feeding programme and take-home rations since 2019.



School meals programme had been incorporated into the Education Strategic Plan 2019-2023.



Pension scheme for private sector workers was launched and will benefit 1.4 million workers of which 895,000 are women.



2.56 million members of the National Social Security Fund benefit from improved services through the modernisation efforts of the NSSF as of 2022.



Outcome 2: Expanding Economic Opportunities



Supported the government to implement, monitor and evaluate the **Industrial Development Policy** to diversify the economy and enhance competitiveness in global value chains.



Supported to the establishment of a **Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network**, a platform to engage and mobilize private sector actors to act, invest and innovate to improve nutrition.



National fishery quality system is strengthened through developing a pool of food safety trainers and food safety inspectors and launching the Cambodia Quality Seal for fishery products.



Integration of TEST methodology in **55 Piloting Factories and enterprises** including Integrating Renewable Energy System, Energy Efficient Technologies, and Environmental Management System and Environmental Management Accounting.



183,002 (46% female) vulnerable people gained access to mine-free land as a result of the UN-supported mine clearance programme which enabled access to the safe use of **89.58 km² of land** for community and livelihood development.



A sovereign bond issued in Khmer Riel and the equivalent of **USD 17.6 million** was raised. This first bond laid the foundations for access to local financing, expanding fiscal space and enhancing public finance sustainability without shifting the onus to taxpayers.



Women credit guarantee scheme was supported to close the financing gap for women entrepreneurs. In 2022, it guaranteed loans of **USD 9.66 million**.



Supported the operationalization of the **Basic Education Equivalency Programme (BEEP)** with **26 learning centres** in 14 provinces, to provide out-of-school youth with the opportunity to gain knowledge and skills through a vocationally oriented curriculum.



Supported the development and implementation of the **Factory Literacy Programme (FLP-Skills Future)**, a workplace-based literacy and skills training programme to provide female garment workers with literacy, numeracy and upskilling training at **25 piloting factories** in 10 provinces.



Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals have been fully integrated into the National Strategic Development Plan's (NSDP) Monitoring and Evaluation framework, and the Budget Strategic Plan which is the guiding document for government budget allocation for the NSDP.



Over **5,000 young people** (53% female), including **returned migrants**, obtained **employment** with support from the UN.



1,223 businesses/MSMEs (75% owned by women) were supported including during the **COVID-19 pandemic**.



~ 31,000 young people (55% female) benefited from **entrepreneurship programmes** that have been integrated into the national curriculum for general education in grades 10-12 and the national curriculum for TVET.



Supported the digital and green transformation of **TVET system to skill, reskill and upskill** workers displaced by the COVID-19 crisis and young people to meet current and future labour market needs.



Outcome 3: Promoting Sustainable Living



From 2015 to 2022, the proportion of the rural population with at least **basic drinking water** increased from **54% to 78%**; with **basic sanitation** increased from **39% to 76%**; and with **basic hygiene** increased from **60% to 83%**.



Climate resilient technologies introduced to improve access to basic sanitation, particularly within the poorest households in flood prone districts, benefiting about **16,000 households** which will prevent latrines from collapsing and contaminating the environment during the monsoon season.



In 2022, **1,146 communities** certified free of **open defecation** as a result of UN direct support, rising from 78 in 2019.



187 target schools supported and met **SDG basic sanitation** and hygiene service levels, including through sex separated and accessible latrines, and Menstrual Hygiene Management services where appropriate.



Technical assistance and support for **agriculture value chain** development including development of **e-extension, tele based services and virtual market place** solutions for agricultural value chains as well as a draft e-agriculture strategy.



Supported the strengthening of the coordination mechanism of the **Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve** to promote harmonisation with nature through scientific solutions and improved Environmental Conservation and Management including fisheries



Continued technical assistance to strengthen **Fisheries Conservation and Management** contributing to the growth and sustainability of this sector, including improving the system for reporting illegal and unregulated fishing.



Supported the RGC to define an ambitious agenda, through the update of the Nationally Determined Contribution and the adoption of a **Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality**.



Strengthened the **national capacity of animal health**, transboundary disease surveillance and antimicrobial resistance demonstrated by the strengthened capacity for the surveillance of the recent Aviation Influenza outbreak.



Supported the RGC to implement an innovative **open-source monitoring system for near-real-time sustainable forest management**, with capacity also developed for technical officials to use the tool to monitor and report on forests and land use.



Schemes have been deployed to empower people to embrace sustainable **forest management practices**, resulting in the restoration of degraded land/forests.



Authorities have increased their awareness on the **human rights situation of vulnerable communities** with advocacy activities carried out related to communal land title-processes for indigenous people.



Supported **disaster risk reduction** in flood-prone/affected areas, with disaster management committees and coordination platforms, such as the **Humanitarian Response Forum**.



Establishment of a nationwide **Early Warning System**, using a free voice message. The system's efficacy was demonstrated during 2020's major floods with **212,000 people** receiving messages highlighting the need to evacuate.



Outcome 4: Strengthening Participation and Accountability



Strengthened **mechanisms to respond to gender-based violence (GBV)**, setting up safe spaces for GBV survivors and supporting capacity development for service providers to strengthen services.



The proportion of **women and girls** aged between 15-49 who experienced physical, sexual and/or emotional **violence** by their intimate partners in the past 12 months has decreased from **19.6% to 13%** between 2014 and 2021.



Operational child protection mechanisms at district level were established nationwide, and mechanisms to respond to GBV were strengthened, setting up **safe spaces for GBV survivors** and supporting capacity development for service providers to strengthen services.



Roll out of a **digital child protection case management system** (Primero) nationwide at provincial and district level.



15,987 children (8,028 female); **3,250 youths** (1,695 female); **6,758 caregivers** (4,092 female), and **339 children and adults with disabilities** (158 female) accessed to child protection services.



26,734 women, girls and boys supported with access to GBV risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions.



~ 5 million children, adolescents, parents/-caregivers, and community members (48.7% female) were reached through mass and social media components of the Cambodia PROTECT behaviour change campaign with messages on preventing violence against children.



Strengthened the capacity of **6,271 people of social service workforce** through trainings, mentoring and coaching.



250,000 people with disabilities (47% female) registered for disability identification cards, allowing them to fully access the disability allowance and other support.



656 garment and travel goods factories with a total of **503,117 workers** (79 % female) have been supported to improve working conditions and compliance with the Cambodian Labour Law and core labour standards.



1,590 cases of collective labour dispute complaints (**334,114 workers** including 2,020 migrant workers) submitted to the grievance mechanisms, of which **1,200 cases** were successfully resolved.



Supported the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics and **SDG monitoring and reporting**, which includes the support to the national census and major surveys such as the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, Agriculture Survey, the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, as well as setting up the National Development/SDG Indicators Reporting Platform/Data Exchange (CAMSTAT), including a **CSDG/SDG tracking portal**.



Engagement with the Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Post and Telecommunications and Ministry of Information in the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the **Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity** at the country level.



Supported the Ministry of Justice on the **Criminal Case Database**, which tracks case progression through the justice system, increasing transparency and efficiency in the courts, avoiding excessive periods of pre-trial **detention and delayed release** after the completion of sentences.



Over half a million pages of **Toul Sleng Genocide Museum** archives were preserved, digitized and made public through a **bilingual website** to provide universal access to documentary heritage and reinforce peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts.



Outcome 5: Managing Urbanization



Cambodian population in urban areas with access to at least **basic drinking water** services has increased from **92.3% to 93.8%** between 2019 and 2022.



51,442 key populations in Phnom Penh, Battambang and Siem Reap were reached with **HIV services** through an equitable, innovative, and differentiated combination of HIV prevention and testing approaches in 2022.



Organized the Cambodian Urban Forum, a multi-stakeholder platform to advocate for a **people-centered National Urban Policy** and a National Housing Policy for Cambodia.



All the **provincial administrations** have received capacity development and coaching on sub-national planning and budgeting for social services, that **benefit children, adolescents, and women**.



Migrant Worker Resource Centers have been supported, benefiting **168,773 migrant workers** (73,500 female) since 2019.



Supported for the social and economic rights of **communities living in resettlement sites** and people suffering from eviction and other violations related to **the right to adequate housing** in Cambodia.

UN's Technical Assistance on Law, Policy, and Strategic Planning



Laws

- Tobacco Control Law
- Social Security Law
- Amendment of Trade Union Law (2016)
- Food Safety Law
- Fishery Law
- Access to Information Law
- Amendment of Press Law
- Draft Law on the Establishment of a National Human Rights Institution
- Child Protection Law
- Draft Law on the rights of persons with disabilities
- Draft Law on the establishment of a National Committee against Torture
- Proposed amendments to the Law on Associations and Non- Governmental Organizations



Strategies, Frameworks, Roadmaps and Action Plans

- National Strategy for Reproductive and Sexual Health and Reproductive Rights (2020-2023)
- National Strategy for Development of Education Statistics
- National Strategy on Disaster Risk Management for Health (2020-2024)
- Efficiency and Cleaner Production Strategy and Action Plan (2021-2030)
- Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality
- Development Cooperation & Partnership Strategy (2019-2023)
- National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS)
- National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP)
- Clean Air Plan
- Draft E-Agriculture Strategy
- Cambodia's Education 2030 Roadmap
- Cambodia's Roadmap for Food Systems for Sustainable Development 2030
- Fast Track Roadmap for Improving Nutrition (2014-2020)
- Country Operational Roadmap on the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting
- Sustainability Roadmap for National HIV Response (2023-2029)
- National Smart Cities Roadmap and Strategy
- Inclusive Education Action Plan (2019-2023)
- National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women (2019-2023)
- National Child Protection Sector Implementation Plan
- National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (2018-2027)
- Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Improvement Plan (2021-2025)
- National Action Plan on School Health (2021-2030)
- National Action Plan on Youth Development (2022-2026)
- Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (2021-2025)
- National Programme for Public Administrative Reform (2019-2030)
- Mid-Term Review of the National Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023)
- Voluntary National Reviews 2019 and 2023
- Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of Industrial Development Policy
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Concluding Observations Action Plan
- National Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Online Child Sexual Exploitation (2021-2025)
- National Action Plan for Inspection and Control of Fish and Fishery Products (2020-2024)
- National Media, Information and Digital Literacy Competency Framework
- Disaster Risk Reduction Plan in Angkor and Koh Ker
- Social Service Implementation Manual in Urban Setting (SSIMU)
- 20 Provincial Child Protection Action Plans
- National Immunization Strategy (2021-2025)
- National Malaria Elimination Action Framework 2021-2025



Policies

- Agricultural Development Policy
- National Food Safety Policy
- National Policy on School Meals
- Gender Mainstreaming Policy for Ministry of Health
- Lifelong Learning Policy
- Cambodia's National Cassava Policy
- National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation (2020-2030)
- Cambodia Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework (2021-2035) emphasizes gender equality in human resource development and participation in the digital sector
- Biogas policy on Biodigester Development in Cambodia (2021-2030)
- Policy Framework on the Development of Government Securities
- National Policy on Gender Equality
- A policy commitment for women rape survivors to receive free forensic examinations
- Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategic Framework in Agriculture Sector (2022-2026)
- Migration Health Policy
- Labour Migration Policy (2019-2023)
- National Continuous Professional Development Framework for Teachers and School Directors
- National Social Protection Policy Framework
- National Policy Framework on Shock-Responsive Social protection.



National Strategic Plans and Master Plans

- Education Strategic Plan (2019-2023)
- National Strategic Plan for Control and Elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases in Cambodia (2021-2025)
- National Strategic Plan for a Comprehensive and Multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS (2019-2023) and its Mid-term review in 2022
- Strategic Plan for HIV and STI Prevention and Care in the Health Sector (2021-2025) and its Mid-Term review in 2022
- HIV Fast Track Cities Strategic Plan of Battambang and Phnom Penh
- 2nd National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (2019-2023)
- Out-of-School Comprehensive Sexuality Education Strategic Plan (2022-2026)
- National Strategic Plan on Health of Migrants (2022-2030)
- Agricultural Sector Master Plan 2030; National Disability Strategic Plan (2019-2023)
- Reviews of MAFF's Climate Change Priority Action Plan (2016 – 2020)
- CARDI's Strategic Development Plan (2023 – 2027) for Agricultural Research and Technology Development
- Neary Rattanak V Strategic Plan (2019-2023)
- Trafficking in Persons Strategic Plan (2019-2023)
- National Strategic Plan for a comprehensive and multi-sectoral HIV response (2019-2023)
- Gender and Climate Change Strategic Plan (2019-2023)
- Tourism Development Master Plan Siem Reap (2021-2035)
- Fast Track City Strategic Plan
- National Strategic Plan to End TB in Cambodia 2021-2023
- National Strategic Plan for Viral Hepatitis B and C control in Cambodia 2020-2024
- National Strategic Plan for Dengue and Arboviral Disease Control 2022-2030



COVID-19 RESPONSE

COVID-19 Health Response



COVID-19

Evidence-based policy advice on COVID-19 response, and development and implementation of Cambodia's COVID-19 **Master Plan and the Strategy for Living in the New Normal** within the Context of COVID-19.



Technical support and operational assistance in the **COVID-19 preparedness and response** (including local preparedness) in the areas of surveillance and risk assessments, lab capacity, health care readiness and patient pathway, public health and social measures, risk communications and community engagement, border measures, vaccination, and partner coordination.



More than **3,000 rapid response team members** were trained on surveillance and contact tracing.



Cambodia has **20 national and subnational laboratories** – an increase from just one in Feb 2020, that can test more than 12,000 samples per day.



Over **100 COVID-19 technical guidance documents and protocols** were translated and adapted to the Cambodia context.



More than **7,000 frontline healthcare workers** were trained on intensive care and home-based recovery.



2,778 health staffs from Health Centres and districts referral hospitals in 24 provinces and Phnom Penh gained knowledge and skills on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support the context of COVID-19 pandemic.



As of 18 February 2023, **91.5% of the targeted population** (14.6 million people) had been **fully vaccinated** (primary doses).



5,926,490 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine have been received in Cambodia through COVAX.



Supported the **continuation of essential social and health services** including education; sexual, reproductive and maternal health, non-communicable diseases, gender-based violence (GBV); malaria elimination; measles control; routine immunization services and maternal and child health services

COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response



Policy: UN facilitated the integration of **key policies** into the government's Strategic Framework and Programs for Economic Recovery 2021-2023.



Risk Communication and Community Engagement: More than 10 million Cambodians were reached with **COVID-19 risk and prevention messages** through different channels.



Social Protection: UN provided significant technical and direct support to the government for the **expansion of social protection programmes**.

Other direct Socio-Economic Responses:



~**2.8 million students** at primary school and secondary school supported to continue learning during school closures caused by COVID-19.



Approx. **760,000 Home Learning Packages**, including hygiene supplies, distributed country-wide to Grade 1 and Grade 2 students



Supported **82,000 school children** from vulnerable households and 1,700 volunteer school cooks with take-home rations



198,669 (97,074 female) **returning migrants** from Thailand received assistance



More than **1,000 poor and vulnerable farming households** (33% female) were supported to access nutritious food and livelihood recovery