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UN Cambodia framework for the immediate socio-economic response to **COVID-19**

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Foreword

The COVID-19 pandemic is among the greatest global crises in the modern world. How each country responds has consequences, in treating and stopping the disease, and mitigating profound social and economic fallout. Each government in fact, despite many challenges, has a once-in-a-generation chance to put development on a more powerful course, one delivering benefits to everyone.

A crisis can offer potential to leap forward, deploying policy options that earlier may have seemed out of reach. Alternatively, if the right policies are not pursued, a crisis can exacerbate underlying weaknesses, leaving countries less secure, more divided and poorer. The choice is ours to make.

At the United Nations, the crisis has been a call to action. UN entities around the world and in Cambodia have responded with speed and vigour. This framework sets forth the UN system's commitment to support an effective socioeconomic response in Cambodia as it moves towards recovery, with a series of critical measures to take by the end of 2020 and 2021.

There is a myth that a good socioeconomic response will be just about survival. It says: If we can just get through this, we can refocus on development later. But that's how to end the pandemic weaker and deeper in poverty. Instead, this is the moment to adopt and capitalize on longer term strategies that lead to a stronger society and economy delivering prosperity to all. The objectives of the Rectangular Strategy and the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) remain essential and attainable. But they require rethinking efforts and reimagining plans to get there. Can the crisis become an opportunity to transform not only the present but also the future?

This framework starts from the premise that these goals are possible. It suggests new policy directions and mechanisms for recovery, linked firmly to programmes already on the ground. It draws together a wealth of ideas from within the Government, communities, businesses and the United Nations.

The framework complements ongoing efforts to provide assistance where it is needed right now. Under the technical lead of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations continues to back the Government's exemplary health response, which has successfully controlled community transmission, and will remain vital since the threats of COVID-19 and future outbreaks remain ever present. The United Nations has supported the Government's rapid roll out of social protection cash transfers to all poor and vulnerable Cambodian citizens via the IDPoor system, a first for the country.

These early successes demonstrate what can be achieved and should lead us to a higher level of ambition. Through this framework, the United Nations commits to continuing to support the Government and the Cambodian people to build on these achievements and emerge from this pandemic on a sounder footing for sustainable development.

Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CSDG	Cambodia Sustainable Development Goal
HMIS	Health management information system
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ODA	Official development assistances
PPP	Public-private partnership
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

Cambodia's control over the spread of COVID-19 and prevention to date of community transmission has been a remarkable success. Given the ongoing risks, these efforts will need to be sustained over at least the short term. At the same time, despite its achievement, Cambodia is not immune to the ways that the virus has ravaged the global economy. The country's heavy reliance on a few sectors, including those tied to trade, such as the garments industry, means gross domestic product will contract.

The UN estimates economic growth will contract from 7.1% to -4.1%, poverty will nearly double to 17.6% and unemployment rise to 4.8%¹. The effects will spill outwards through lost jobs and lower income, hitting the most marginalized people first and worst, although also reaching even populations not traditionally regarded as vulnerable. Mounting fiscal pressures could erode essential services and protections for poor communities, children and the elderly, and returning migrants, among others at risk of being left out and left behind.

An estimated 130,000 garment workers have already lost their jobs. School closures since March 2020 have disrupted learning for 3.2 million students. From May to July, social protection was extended to more than 133,000 new households through IDPoor, Cambodia's poverty listing system. But a rapid assessment of IDPoor households indicates that 72.4 per cent had experienced income loss from COVID-19. Many households had already applied negative coping strategies, such as taking loans and selling assets.

Women are among those most affected, as many work in more vulnerable employment, perform a disproportionate share of unpaid care work, and may face increased risks of gender-based violence during lockdowns. Women own 60 per cent of medium, small and microenterprises, yet many are not formally registered and cannot obtain government support.

The risks are dire for a country that before the COVID-19 crisis was making steady progress on a number of core development indicators. They underline the imperative to act now, with a view towards a future where Cambodia not only emerges from the crisis, but does so in a stronger, more resilient position, without leaving anyone behind. Much depends on the choices made now as Cambodia maintains vigilance in controlling the virus, but also embarks on social and economic recovery.

The Royal Government has moved quickly to put into place a set of recovery measures worth 2.3% of GDP, including \$300 million invested in social protection. The Royal Government scaled up digital cash transfer payments, financed by the national budget, to all citizens under the IDPoor programme. This was the first time a social protection programme covered all citizens in poverty (as defined by IDPoor) and was achieved in a remarkably short time frame. These early successes demonstrate what can be achieved and can steer the economic recovery to a higher level of ambition.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance is developing an economic recovery strategy, which looks not only at the immediate response but also at the opportunities to address the deeper issues revealed by the pandemic, such as the need to diversify, to invest in sustainability, and to protect the most vulnerable. The choices ahead may be hard amid lost revenues and budgetary constraints, but the UN development system, offers assistance and expertise on many of the most essential issues at stake.

¹ UNDP, COVID 19 Economic and Social Impact Assessment in Cambodia, forthcoming.

Since the start of the crisis, the United Nations has upheld three core priorities: prevent and stop the transmission of the virus, and save lives; mitigate the socioeconomic impacts on the most vulnerable; and set the stage for an inclusive, sustainable and equitable recovery.

This iterative framework details programmes, funds and delivery deadlines for immediate measures by the end of 2020 and intermediate interventions by the end of 2021. It brings clarity and cohesion to UN efforts, headed by the UN Resident Coordinator, and improves coordination with the Government and development partners. Hand-in-hand with the Royal Government's economic recovery strategy, the intention of this framework document is to mobilize the UN Country Team to offer full support, focusing on areas where UN agencies have a comparative advantage, and mobilizing resources where possible. The framework serves as a living document, that can be revisited periodically to take into account emerging priorities, challenges and trends.

Five pillars structure the framework. Health is the first, complementing the National COVID-19 Health Master Plan. The other pillars reflect additional social dimensions and the priorities of Cambodia's Economic Recovery Strategy, including to extend social protection and essential services; restart the economy by stimulating jobs, industries and businesses; manage the macroeconomic response to ensure continued stability and sound policy choices; and sustain social cohesion and community resilience.

None of the pillars stand alone; together, they help support Cambodia's hopes to recover and restart its development. Multiple UN entities will work collaboratively on each and across all five, under the leadership of national counterparts and in line with national policy frameworks. Fully aligned with longer term development objectives, most crucially to secure greater social and economic inclusion, deliver environmental sustainability and maintain momentum on the Sustainable Development Goals, the framework takes into account national objectives in the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV and the National Strategic Development Plan.

At the heart of the framework is an understanding of how different issues interconnect, and an intention to address them accordingly. Interventions aimed at health and education, for instance, will sustain and extend the human capacities required for people and the economy to once again thrive. Developing new forms of e-commerce would better harness the ambitions of a young and tech-savvy population, stimulate retail commerce and provide protection from the virus.

Making links and informed choices will be critical in helping Cambodia rise to an unprecedented policy challenge. Turning a crisis into an opportunity requires making choices based on the most accurate information and analysis, which is why the United Nations will help Cambodia invest in national systems and capacities, analytical skills, decision-making, planning, and monitoring and evaluation. In line with the Government's vision of transforming Cambodia into a digital economy, the United Nations commits to invest with partners in accelerating the use of data analytics to monitor progress on the plan, and deepen its reach and effectiveness.

The framework operates across essential services for education, health and reproductive health care, nutrition, hygiene and so on, aiming to sustain them, improve their quality and move towards universality. It will explore expansion of social protection to the "missing middle" (the informal sector) who may face sudden impoverishment. It will aim to make social protection integral to a revised socioeconomic model that is more inclusive, resilient and environmentally sustainable.

The framework also acts across the most important sectors of the economy, from agriculture to garments, construction and tourism, and leaning towards micro, small and medium enterprises. It connects what happens on the ground in the daily economy with the decisions made at the national

level to guide the macroeconomy. The United Nations will promote longer-term structural transformation towards an economy that is more diverse and equitable, and aligned with climate and environmental prerogatives. It will help restore, as far as possible, high levels of decent employment and basic levels of income. Employment measures will include the informal sector.

The framework backs steps towards an integrated financing framework. While Cambodia entered the pandemic with a strong financial position due to prudent macroeconomic management, it now confronts an expected loss of \$4.7 billion in development financing in 2020 due to the pandemic. The UN will assist in devising an emergency financing framework, emphasizing human capital investment. It will also help Cambodia move towards a more integrated and comprehensive approach to development financing, which is vital for the country to capitalize on its considerable potential for development. This could include new tools such as sovereign bonds.

The framework brings together the different people who will play critical roles in the response and recovery. It involves engaging with commune councils, civil society, community groups, the media and others to develop solutions and strengthen solidarity and social cohesion.

Above all, the framework is geared towards mitigating fallout on the most vulnerable people. Longstanding disparities, such as gaps between rural and urban areas, and wealthy and poor households, are translating into new COVID-19-related ones, such as unequal access to distance learning given its requirement for technology and connectivity. Persistent gaps in water and sanitation have become a pandemic risk factor, on top of spreading existing diseases and putting children's health at risk. Informal sector workers, an estimated 6.1 million in total, have lost or face the loss of jobs and cannot benefit from the Government's cash support due to their unregistered status.

Meeting human needs, from decent jobs and livelihoods to essential services and a voice in decisions, particularly among marginalized groups, is the most critical investment Cambodia can make in steering a course to recovery. This framework guides significant steps towards turning a crisis into opportunity, and making a lasting difference to people and the country as a whole.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 The purpose of the framework

The United Nations is committed to supporting the Government and people of Cambodia in navigating the social and economic shocks caused by COVID-19. This framework for recovery has five pillars, starting with health as a foremost top priority, and complementing the National COVID-19 Health Master Plan. The other four pillars reflect essential social and economic dimensions, and the priorities of Cambodia's Economic Recovery Strategy.

The starting point for the framework is mitigating fallout on the most vulnerable people. It combines both immediate and intermediate measures, recognizing that action is required right now, but so is planning for the future. Meeting human needs, from decent jobs and livelihoods to essential services, and particularly among marginalized groups, will make it possible for Cambodia to sustain and expand its human capital. This will be the most critical investment it can make for individuals and the country as a whole.

The framework is oriented around recovery. As Cambodia moves beyond its emergency response, it must maintain vigilance against future outbreaks of disease, while also restarting economic activity and extending essential services. The framework brings clarity and cohesion to UN efforts, headed by the UN Resident Coordinator, and improves coordination with the Government and development partners.

Operating in tandem with response and recovery measures led by the Government and other Cambodian institutions, the framework will not create parallel structures or activities. All programmes arise from extensive consultations with the Government, development partners, civil society and other stakeholders. As a living document, the framework will continue to draw on these perspectives, under the full ownership of the Government, to help Cambodia make a fast, full and lasting recovery.

1  **HEALTH FIRST:**
Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

Pillar 1 – Health First: Protecting health services and systems during the crisis, covering health and public health, and behavioural responses.

2  **PROTECTING PEOPLE:**
Social protection and basic services

Pillar 2 – Protecting People: Providing social protection for the poor and vulnerable, and essential services for education, and access to food and clean water.

3  **ECONOMIC RESPONSE & RECOVERY:**
Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the informal sector workers

Pillar 3 – Economic Response and Recovery: Sustaining jobs and key sectors, encouraging the new (green) economy, supporting small and medium enterprises, and protecting informal sector workers.

4  **MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION**

Pillar 4 – Macroeconomic Response: Supporting macro policy, fiscal response measures, financing instruments, and coordination with multilateral partners.

5  **SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

Pillar 5 – Social Cohesion and Community Resilience: Including dialogue with the Government, community and group empowerment, and promotion of good governance and rule of law.

1.2 Guiding principles

In line with the [UN Framework Report on the Socioeconomic Response to COVID-19](#), this document's guiding principles commit UN entities to saving lives, and protecting people and livelihoods. The principles include:

- *Ensure no one is left behind*, and that the most vulnerable are prioritized. Both the poor and near-poor are vulnerable, but in the context of COVID-19, groups not traditionally at risk of deprivation may also need support.
- *Rapid mobilization and a tilt to development emergency mode*, whereby all UN resources (human, financial, capital and technical) are redirected to assist Cambodia to confront the pandemic and its aftermath.
- *Primacy of national ownership and focus*. All programmes complement and add to national efforts, and are guided by national policies and management frameworks. This includes investing in national systems and building national capacities, analytical skills, decision-making, planning, and monitoring and evaluation.

- *Build back better* by being fully aligned with longer term development objectives, most crucially to secure greater social and economic inclusion, deliver environmental sustainability and maintain momentum on the SDGs. This takes into account national objectives in the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV and the National Strategic Development Plan.
- Where possible *build alliances and leverage international solidarity* with neighbouring nations and global development partners, recognizing the regional and global dimensions of the crisis.
- UN country teams *act and deliver as one*, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator.

This document acknowledges the wider framework of treaties and agreements to which Cambodia is a party, specifically those governing human rights. The United Nations will support the Government in adhering to these obligations, in line with the Secretary-General's guiding principles on human rights.²

All efforts will be based on evidence and norms, and guided by the voices of those whose rights are affected. They will uphold universality and alienability, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness, equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, and accountability and the rule of law.

1.3 Governance and delivery

A comprehensive, integrated and multisectoral response is required to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic. All partners will need to work together in supporting government priorities.

Defining the collective contributions of the United Nations under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, this framework will contribute directly to the Government's Economic Recovery Strategy and be coordinated closely with the Committee on Economic and Finance Policy.

Continuous updates will track the rapid evolution of the pandemic within the broader development picture and UN commitments to support the Government. On-going rapid surveys and assessments as well as regular consultations with a variety of stakeholders will inform adaptations.

² United Nations, 2020, The Highest Aspiration. A Call to Action for Human Rights. www.un.org/sg/sites/www.un.org.sg/files/atoms/files/The_Highest_Aspiration_A_Call_To_Action_For_Human_Right_English.pdf.

Chapter 2: The Current Context

Cambodia has experienced no major local outbreak of COVID-19. Yet the social and economic fallout from the pandemic has been profound and particularly severe for vulnerable groups. While the country remains vigilant in containing the high risk of community transmission, social and economic impacts are a mounting concern.

2.1 A contracting economy

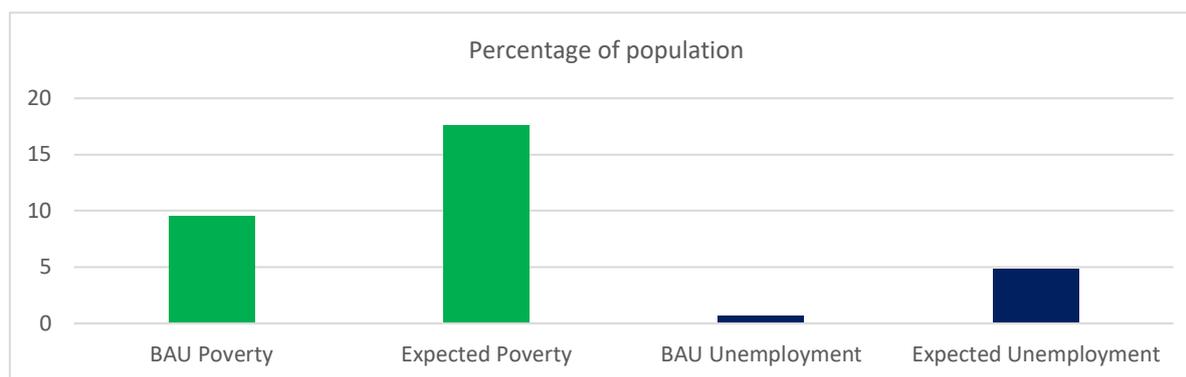
A variety of projections for growth in gross domestic product (GDP) all point in the same direction: down. Cambodia's economy will contract in the face of the crisis. A key determining factor is the duration of the global pandemic. Estimates vary, but the United Nations suggests a retrenchment of minus 4.1 per cent in 2020.

A summary of predictions

Institution	GDP growth rate in 2020		Date
	Initial projection before COVID-19	Latest projection after COVID-19	
Government	6.5%	-1.9%	June 2020
Asian Development Bank	6.8%	-5.5%	June 2020
International Monetary Fund	6.8%	-1.6%	April 2020
Moody's	5.5%	-0.3%	May 2020
United Nations	7.2%	-4.1%	June 2020
The World Bank	7.0%	-1.0 to -2.9%	May 2020

Economic impacts are largely driven by sizeable external demand shocks rather than supply disruptions from outbreaks of disease or distancing measures. The most directly affected sectors include garments, tourism and construction, but given the size of the shocks, knock-on effects to other sectors will also be substantial, with accompanying impacts on jobs, incomes and time use. Unemployment and poverty will likely rise, reaching even populations not traditionally regarded as vulnerable, and with significant gender effects.

UN poverty and employment projections



Source: UNDP.

Regional UN analysis of growth impacts in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states suggest that economies highly reliant on a limited number of global value chains have been heavily impacted. These include Cambodia, where the main export markets are the United States and European Union. Removing the preferential EU trade scheme, Everything But Arms, for the dominant labour-intensive garments sector would exacerbate the fallout.

Large declines in industrial activity and employment are already apparent. Bigger firms, especially in garment manufacturing, are running below capacity. Construction activity remains patchy, varying geographically, with Phnom Penh more buoyant than peripheral cities. Tourism has been hard hit since international tourist visits have dropped by 97 per cent.³ By August, 169 tourism enterprises had suspended their operations fully or partially, affecting nearly 17,000 workers.

Agricultural activities and hence rural communities are being affected via knock-on impacts and some supply disruptions due to initial distancing measures and border restrictions. Some growth is evident, however, given good harvests and returning labour. There are notable rises in rice production and fruit cultivation, a fillip to the jobs market given higher labour intensity.

Growing indications of stress on the financial system are apparent among banks and microloan providers, including as businesses and households struggle to make loan payments. Capital inflows, including foreign direct investment and remittances, have declined. The drop-off will weaken the economy's ability to bounce back, given high reliance on these flows as sources of capital, and will not be offset by rises in official development assistance or ODA (loans and grants). Falls in remittances in particular will likely have further welfare effects on the poor and vulnerable.

Risks are compounded by Cambodia's de facto dollarization. There is no banking deposit insurance, monetary policy levers are very limited, and there is no lender of last resort. Government reserves are sizeable and can offer a final fallback position, although pressures are already rising from large reductions in taxes and other revenues.

2.2 Cascading social consequences

Even as Cambodia has achieved major success in avoiding an outbreak of COVID-19, it needs to continue managing the risk and vulnerabilities of its current health-care system, along with the profound social and economic impacts arising from the contraction of the economy.

³ Ministry of Tourism, 2020, "Tourism Statistics June 2020", comparing international tourist arrivals.

From May to July, social protection was extended to more than 133,000 new households through IDPoor, Cambodia's poverty listing system. A rapid assessment of IDPoor households indicates that 72.4 per cent had experienced income loss from COVID-19.⁴ Many households had already applied negative coping strategies with long-term implications for livelihoods and well-being, such as taking private loans (13.8 percent), selling livestock (8.7 percent), taking bank loans (6.9 percent) or selling possessions or assets (1.3 percent).

Those who are already poor may experience the worst and most lasting impacts.⁵ While modelling suggests that the severity of poverty will rise faster for IDPoor households, however, some non-IDPoor households, considered a "missing middle", are likely to become more vulnerable to poverty as well.⁶

Households most at risk of falling into poverty are those employed by or linked to heavily impacted sectors, such as generally formalized workers employed by larger textile and other manufacturing concerns; small and medium-size farmers supplying to local markets; informal sector workers in hospitality, travel and construction; and micro-, small and medium enterprises within the services sector (retail and transport) that support workers in these activities. Also vulnerable are returning migrants who have lost jobs in other countries. The loss of remittances from migrant workers will reduce the income of many households as well as their access to basic goods and services.

The impact will likely be deeper and longer-lasting among the poor in urban areas in the short term. Most are daily wage earners such as motor taxi drivers, tuk-tuk drivers, masons, painters, street vendors, sanitation workers and construction workers. Many urban poor households already face steep drop-offs in income, extended unemployment and protracted poverty. Further, the illegal or informal status of some settlements may prevent people from receiving necessary assistance, leading to losses in education, rising malnutrition, worsening debt, and additional epidemiological risks, among other factors. All of these shortfalls pose significant longer-term socioeconomic risks to sustainable growth and inclusive development.⁷

A variety of gendered effects are already evident from the pandemic. Women workers are predominant in the most affected economic sectors, such as garments and travel and hospitality, as well as in vulnerable informal jobs that lack social protection. They are likely to bear a disproportionate burden from new care responsibilities, such as tending to out-of-school children. Women-headed households living in poverty and near poverty are more likely to remain there. They transition into poverty more often than male-headed households and are more vulnerable to socioeconomic shocks, including through the COVID-19 crisis.⁸ As women experience greater difficulties accessing services, they risk setbacks in sexual, reproductive and maternal health. Women with disabilities, rural women and returning migrant women may be among those most at risk of socioeconomic hardships.

Domestic violence and violence against women and girls has increased globally, with estimates indicating an additional 31 million cases worldwide during six months of lockdown.⁹ The closure of

⁴ Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, 2020, *Rapid Assessment of COVID-19 Impact on the Poor Households*, April.

⁵ The World Bank, <https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/COVID-19-will-hit-poor-hardest-heres-what-we-can-do-about-it>.

⁶ EPRI, 2020, *Pre-existing Risk and Vulnerability and the Impact of COVID-19 on Cambodian Households: Considerations for the Family Benefit Package*, preliminary analysis, May.

⁷ UNDP, 2020, "The social and economic impact of COVID-19 in the Asia-Pacific Region," Bangkok.

⁸ EPRI, 2020, *Pre-existing Risk and Vulnerability and the Impact of COVID-19 on Cambodian Households: Considerations for the Family Benefit Package*, preliminary analysis, May.

⁹ UNFPA, 2020, "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Family Planning and Ending Gender-based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage", www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/COVID-19_impact_brief_for_UNFPA_24_April_2020_1.pdf.

schools increases the risk for girls of gender-based violence. There are not yet data or reliable indicators, however, to detect changes in levels of gender-based violence in Cambodia.

Regardless of the low number of COVID-19 cases, other serious health impacts are increasingly evident due to stretched capacities, resource constraints and reticence to use health facilities for fear of infection. Health outcomes, particularly for women and children, are projected to decline. Antenatal coverage could fall from a baseline national coverage of 79.2 per cent to 57.4 per cent. Postnatal care coverage for non-IDPoor households could drop from 90.6 per cent to around 80.7 per cent, and to 61.6 per cent in the worst-case scenarios.¹⁰ Infant, child and maternal health outcomes may suffer. Ongoing improvements in life expectancy may slow.

Pregnant women, older people and people living with HIV are subject to particular COVID-19 related fears in going to hospitals and workplaces, and in social interactions generally, with likely economic and social effects.

Increases in poverty and commodity prices will heighten food insecurity. An assessment of food systems in March 2020¹¹ highlighted increasing food prices (vegetables, eggs, meat) and declining purchasing power. Supply restrictions, especially at borders, have pushed up prices of basic staples, particularly in more remote locations.

While food is still available, there is growing evidence of problems accessing it, especially for those who have lost employment and/or returned from other countries, or are in poor and other vulnerable groups. Declining access to micronutrient-rich foods poses a threat to nutrition, especially among children and women. Prolonged food insecurity and reduced quality diets may cancel or even reverse progress made over the last decade, putting hundreds of thousands of children at risk of impaired physical and cognitive development. Lifelong consequences can translate into lower wages,¹² constrained GDP growth and intergenerational poverty.

Prior to COVID-19, lack of access to water and sanitation, including handwashing with soap and water, was a challenge for some 3 million Cambodians. This disparity now compromises prevention of the spread of COVID-19, even as it also continues to encourage the spread of gastrointestinal diseases and contribute to childhood mortality. A recent survey found that 25 per cent of respondents did not wash their hands frequently, mainly due to the lack of clean water and soap.¹³ Poor hygiene leading to poor health systematically undercuts the resilience needed to negotiate and recover from the pandemic.

School closures remain one of the main social distancing measures. While this may change, concerns remain that closures will impact learning and dropout rates. Modelling¹⁴ indicates that distance learning at the primary level reduces dropout rates to 8.3 percentage points compared to 13.5 points without it. Yet distance learning may have exacerbated the divide between rural and urban populations given disparities in access to technology, and caused stresses in rural, distant schools that receive limited support. Economic hardship means families have to make choices between sending their children to school or paid work. Projected dropout rates are high particularly among children from IDPoor households. Girls, people with disabilities and other vulnerable children face additional risks.

¹⁰ Plan International, 2020, "Rapid Assessment of Impact of Covid-19 on girls and boys, adolescent and young people", presentation, May.

¹¹ WFP, 2020, "Cambodia: Food Security and Markets Update".

¹² *The Lancet*, 2013, Maternal and Child Nutrition Series.

¹³ UNICEF Cambodia, "Covid-19 awareness survey", <https://unicef-cambodia.discover.ona.io/superset/dashboard/11/>.

¹⁴ EPRI, 2020, *Pre-existing Risk and Vulnerability and the Impact of COVID-19 on Cambodian Households: Considerations for the Family Benefit Package*, preliminary analysis, May.

2.3 Early steps towards a recovery that works for all

2.3.1 The Government response

The Government has adopted a strong test-and-trace mechanism and external quarantine regime, along with a centralized COVID-19 treatment approach. This has proved highly successful in limiting the spread of the virus and ensuring the recovery of the infected. Continued review is imperative going forward, especially as travel-related measures are relaxed. This is part of the National COVID-19 Health Master Plan referred to above.

The Government has provided a package of fiscal measures amounting to 2.3 per cent of GDP.¹⁵ These aim to protect generally formal sector workers and the poor and near poor, and to rekindle economic growth. They have been informed by dialogue with the UN team around a meaningful economic stimulus. Yet the measures are less substantial than recommended, and insufficient for some key affected groups, notably informal sector workers.

The Government has simultaneously enacted budget reductions of around 3.5 per cent of GDP in response to large falls in revenues. Cuts are mainly in line ministry discretionary spending, focused on capital outlays. The effect is a net cut of 1.2 per cent of GDP versus the base budget. Overall, however, the fiscal deficit rises, and the budget therefore still qualifies as expansionary.

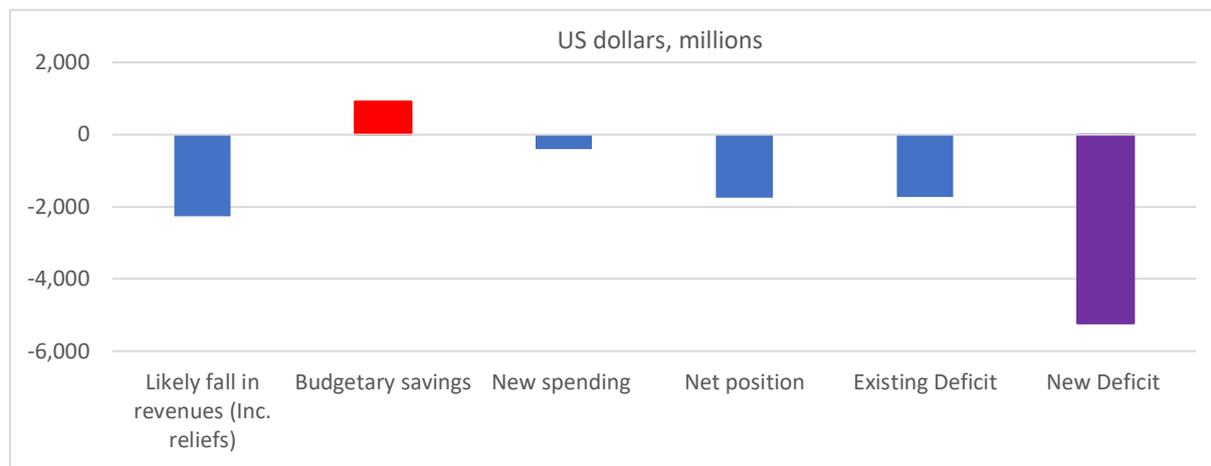
UN analysis of wider impacts suggests that the fiscal response somewhat deepens the contraction in output and unemployment, but mildly improves poverty outcomes and protects vulnerable groups given the focus on social protection. Additional spending is largely on social protection and employment support, at around 1.6 per cent of GDP, and tax relief for businesses at 0.7 per cent of GDP.

IDPoor, as the primary social protection intervention, amounts to a substantial \$300 million per year. It is not clear that this will be enough to fully protect and build the resilience of the most affected and disadvantaged groups, however, including those in precarious positions who are already seeking risky sources of relief such as borrowing and asset sales.

With very large falls in taxes and other revenues, the deficit is still set to rise, including an overall stimulus, as illustrated below. Data are as of June 2020 and are subject to change as the fiscal position evolves. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and others have stressed that deficit spending is expected in the face of the crisis, while the UN Secretary-General has encouraged expansionary spending to meet immediate needs. A key gap is the lack of domestic borrowing instruments, given that Cambodia does not issue its own debt.

¹⁵ For new COVID-related spending, calculations are based on data provided by the Ministry of Economy and Finance in June 2020.

A summary of the Government's fiscal position



Source: UN calculations.

Other government measures protect the banking system by easing reserve requirements and relaxing the few monetary policy measures available to the National Bank of Cambodia. The National Bank has strengthened liquidity buffers.

With the overall retrenchment in demand, growing unemployment and Cambodia's de facto dollarization, inflation remains subdued. Nevertheless, border supply restrictions appear to be driving prices in certain basic staples.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance has begun work on an economic response plan. This looks not only at the immediate response but also at the opportunities to address the deeper issues revealed by the pandemic, such as the need to diversify and improve skills.

Cambodia's financial position and potential remedies

Cambodia entered the pandemic with a strong financial position due to prudent macroeconomic management. As of 2019, Cambodia had a total public debt outstanding of \$7.6 billion, or 21.3 per cent of GDP, well within the Government's 70 per cent threshold. All key debt indicators suggest that Cambodia remains at a "sustainable" level of debt with "low risk" of external debt distress.

Cambodia faces several financing challenges. First, the country has one of the highest levels of household debt in the region. The IMF noted the microfinance sector poses a potential systemic risk in its 2019 Article IV report. Over the past five years, the average loan size increased more than tenfold, as did the share of loans for consumption needs and the portfolio-at-risk.¹⁶ Households facing a loss of income may be adding to debt burdens.

Second, Cambodia also has a high reliance on remittance as a source of capital flow. Around 1.3 million Cambodians are working abroad and sent \$2.8 billion back home in 2019.¹⁷ Finally, as the country achieved lower-middle-income country status, ODA inflow has declined as a share of gross national income, from 6.3 per cent in 2010 to 3.4 per cent in 2018.

Options for response

Despite these constraints, an opportunity exists for a more expansionary fiscal policy. The investment required to restore growth could be between \$713 million and \$4.8 billion. This is based on an

¹⁶ World Bank, 2019, "Microfinance and Household Welfare", Cambodia Policy Note.

¹⁷ See: www.phnompenhpost.com/business/migrant-remittances-total-28b-last-year

incremental capital-output ratio estimate ranging from 3.4 to 3.8, and a banded economic contraction ranging from -1 to -6 per cent.

A UN study predicts that all flows except ODA are affected with a total amount of \$4.7 billion of development financing expected to be lost in 2020 due to the pandemic.¹⁸ Domestic revenue would suffer the sharpest drop (35.8 percent), followed by private investment (25.8 percent), foreign investment (23.9 percent) and remittances (16.7 percent). The study also predicts that it would take several years for financing sources to return to their current positions, implying there would be no V-shaped recovery.

Possible short-term actions

—An emergency financing framework of spending (front loading, better targeting), public-private partnerships (PPPs), asset sales, accessing COVID-19 support from the international financial institutions, potentially IMF stand-by assistance, and short-run borrowing from the banking sector.

—A policy shift towards human capital investment in social protection, health, education and other essential services, which is an opportunity to emerge with reduced poverty, lower inequality and stronger social cohesion.

Medium- to longer-term action

—Cambodia would benefit from a more integrated and comprehensive approach to development financing. This is vital for the country to capitalize on its considerable potential for development.

UN support

—Provide technical support to the government to increase options for domestic borrowing, including Khmer Riel bonds issuance and development of an emergency financing strategy.

—Work directly with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to develop a best-practice integrated national financing framework, conduct related studies and diagnostic exercises, and offer practical solutions and interventions.

—Support placements of tax inspectors without borders within the GDT, focusing on raising tax revenues, rebalancing taxation to encourage green growth, and working on transfer pricing and base erosion.

—Support the Ministry of Economy and Finance to modernize tax and non-tax revenue administration and policy to ensure effective and efficient revenue collection.

—Work with the private sector to conduct a diagnostic review of constraints on remittance transfers with ASEAN, and propose solutions to resolve key issues.

—Assist development of a credit guarantee policy and options.

—Participate in and inform funding and financing discussions support by the next HEQIP 2 (Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project) and other multidonor/development partner financing mechanisms to address gaps.

2.3.2 The UN commitment to recovery

Since the crisis began, the United Nations has upheld three core priorities:

- Prevent and stop the transmission of the virus, and save lives;
- Mitigate the socioeconomic impacts on the most vulnerable; and

¹⁸ UNDP, forthcoming, *Cambodia Development Finance Assessment*.

- Set the stage for an inclusive, sustainable and equitable recovery.

Under the technical lead of the WHO, the UN mobilized behind government efforts to contain the virus and take public health measures. Technical assistance and policy advice through the National COVID-19 Health Master Plan have been instrumental in the early success in limiting transmission.

In parallel, UN agencies increased support to the Ministry of Economy and Finance in leading the socioeconomic response. Modelling of economic and social impacts shaped stimulus proposals, and catalysed critical discussions on the overall fiscal position and budgetary support for recovery. This process highlighted important concerns around government financing constraints exacerbated by the growing deficit, and the potential for using emergency response packages to invest in more inclusive and sustainable development over the longer term.

The UN's early, collective focus accelerated expansion of the nascent social protection system as core to the emergency response. Efforts included advising on and funding the IDPoor system. UN entities continue to advocate for further social protection policy measures to support vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, families with children and people with disabilities, and to assist informal sector workers and returning migrant workers. Proposals amount to a further 3.1 per cent of GDP. Several UN-backed studies¹⁹ have shaped thinking and support to sustain key industries, restart investment and promote a more diversified economy.

The UN system continuously advocates that all efforts must meet the needs of the most vulnerable. Tailored measures are required on gender, for the elderly and persons with disabilities, for people living with HIV, and for people facing multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination. UN entities are protecting core human capabilities by supporting key public services, such as to boost educational outcomes during school closures and to prepare for school re-opening, and to ensure access to non-COVID-19 health services.

In five north-eastern provinces of Cambodia, home to ethnic minorities and a locus for multiple deprivations, the United Nations has maintained a lifeline of essential services, including by supporting provincial health systems with infection, prevention and control measures, and providing supplies and training. The strengthening of decentralized and community health systems will be prioritized moving forward so that all levels of health care are resilient and responsive.

Who Is Most Vulnerable to Fallout from COVID-19?

“Let’s not forget this is essentially a human crisis. Most fundamentally, we need to focus on people – the most vulnerable.”

—UN Secretary-General’s Call for Solidarity

Children: Cambodia has one of the youngest populations in South-East Asia. The socioeconomic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic are already having disproportionate effects on children, especially from poor and vulnerable households. School closures since March 2020 have disrupted learning for 3.2 million students.²⁰ While some distance learning programmes are being

¹⁹ Key studies include: United Nations, “Cambodia Brief on the Social Impact of Covid-19 in Cambodia”; Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, “Rapid assessment of Covid-19 impact on the poor households”; EPRI, *Pre-existing Risk and Vulnerability and the Impact of COVID-19 on Cambodian Households: Considerations for the Family Benefit Package*, preliminary analysis; UNDP, “The social and economic impact of COVID-19 in the Asia-Pacific Region”; WFP, “Cambodia: Food Security and Markets Update”; and Plan International, Rapid Assessment of Impact of Covid-19 on girls and boys, adolescent and young people”.

²⁰ Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), “Cambodia Education Response Plan to COVID-19 Pandemic” July 2020.

implemented, the most vulnerable children are not able to access them, leading to growing disparities in learning outcomes. Boys and girls also face increased risk of dropping out of school, and are more vulnerable to child marriage, trafficking, and domestic violence and abuse. The significant loss of income, especially for poor households, means families are reverting to negative coping strategies further compromising children's access to health, nutrition, education and clean water. With 32 per cent of children under 5 years of age stunted and 9.6 per cent wasted,²¹ the crisis will only amplify the socioeconomic burden from malnutrition.

Factory **workers** face a higher risk of virus transmission due to the difficulty in practising social distancing, and are vulnerable to lost jobs and wages due to the partial or full suspension of garment factories. An estimated 150,000 garment workers have already lost their jobs.²² About 11,000 workers in the tourism sector have also lost their jobs.²³ Informal sector workers, an estimated 6.1 million in total, have lost or face the loss of jobs and cannot benefit from the Government's cash support due to their unregistered status. With the loss of income, poor households face a high risk of falling deeper into poverty. The number of poor households is estimated at 539,758, equivalent to approximately 2.2 million people.²⁴

Women and girls are overconcentrated in key economic sectors such as tourism and the garment industry that are the most severely affected by the economic reversal. Women own 60 per cent of medium, small and micro enterprises; many are not formally registered and cannot obtain government support. Despite the border closure, people still illegally cross the border to work in Thailand. Women and children are at a higher risk of being trafficked while doing so. Greater burdens of care for women and girls have come from school closures and distance learning. Risks of gender-based violence in some cases are associated with job loss and confinement. In spite of the absence of solid data in Cambodia on violence against women and girls during COVID-19, anecdotal evidence from service providers suggests an increase, particularly physical and sexual violence, including rape.

Access to health and rehabilitation services has declined due to mobility restrictions and fear of COVID-19 transmission. This could have potentially negative impacts on those who need these services the most, including the elderly, children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities and people living with HIV. The **elderly** (estimated at 1.2 million) and **people with pre-existing medical conditions**, including HIV (estimated at around 73,000), face higher risks of virus transmission and mortality.²⁵ Access to and the status of sexual and reproductive and maternal health services for sexual and gender minorities are already below the national average as reported prior to the pandemic. The present situation could potentially worsen vulnerability in this population.

Persons with disabilities, numbering around 310,000, may be more severely affected by the pandemic due to their health conditions. Their access to rehabilitation centres has decreased, and they are often excluded from communication and decision-making due to the inaccessibility of information. They have less access to social insurance based on employment than others. The lack or reduction of income puts a disproportionate burden on persons with disabilities, since their households typically face extra costs and expenditures related to disability. Women and girls with disabilities face higher rates of abuse.

²¹ Cambodia Demographic Health Survey 2014.

²² Garment Manufacturers Association in Cambodia (GMAC), "Statement: Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Cambodian Garment and Footwear Sectors" June 30, 2020.

²³ Ministry of Tourism, "Tourism Forecast" August 2020.

²⁴ Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, "Cash Transfer Programme for Poor Households with Equity Cards" 21 April 2020.

²⁵ United Nations in Cambodia, "Assessment of the Economic and Social Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic in Cambodia" July 2020.

People living in informal settlement or slum areas, who are homeless or who are deprived of liberty are at high risk due to crowded conditions, limited access to health care, lack of clean facilities, an inability to practice social distancing and self-isolation, and a lack of PPE such as masks or hand sanitizer.

Indigenous people and ethnic and religious minorities are at risk of discrimination and stigmatization, and face more difficulties in accessing essential services such as health care and other preventive measures that would mitigate their vulnerabilities. The number of indigenous people and ethnic minorities is estimated at between 2.7 and 5.5 percent of the population.²⁶

Around 112,326 **migrants** have returned from overseas, particularly Thailand, due to the pandemic. They face challenges in getting hired during the economic contraction, while adding burdens to families who may already be experiencing reduced income.²⁷

²⁶ UN OHCHR, "Situation of Indigenous People and Minorities in Cambodia during the COVID-19 Pandemic" May 2020.

²⁷ IOM, "COVID-19 Response Situation Report" 15 August 2020.

Chapter 3

Pillar 1 – Health First: Protecting Health Services and Systems During the Crisis

Cambodia has successfully responded to the COVID-19 outbreak without experiencing community-level transmission to date. Effective measures have been put in place to detect and rapidly respond to new cases, and prevent further transmission. Continued efforts are strengthening preparedness at both the national and provincial levels through the Cambodia Master Plan for COVID-19, developed in line with WHO guidance.

Top priorities and opportunities

Ongoing challenges include managing the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic, sustaining current achievements in stopping local transmission (including aggressive contact tracing), changing social norms and individual behaviours, deepening community engagement, ensuring health system readiness for and resilience to large-scale outbreaks, equipping health systems to deliver essential services equitably and inclusively, navigating uncertainties around health funding in the context of COVID-19, and mobilizing rapid surge capacity and innovative solutions to respond to large-scale community transmission.

There is a need to monitor service use and respond to potential reductions in care-seeking due to concerns about contracting COVID-19 at health-care facilities. A drop in the use of essential reproductive health services as a result of the pandemic would have devastating effects on the health of women and families, for example, including an increase in the number of unintended pregnancies. Pandemic pressures on the national economy and livelihoods negatively affect social determinants of health, and have exacerbated social inequalities and risks of the further exclusion of vulnerable populations.

The potential for future outbreaks highlights the importance of protecting and strengthening health systems and services at all levels. Like all countries, Cambodia needs to make evidence-informed decisions to respond to COVID-19, while simultaneously maintaining essential health service delivery. It needs to ensure services reach vulnerable populations, stimulate continuing demand for services, and strengthen the overall health system, especially at the subnational level.

Recent health expenditure (government and out-of-pocket) has gradually increased. Yet government health expenditure as a share of GDP has remained relatively low by global standards. The economic challenges arising from COVID-19 might put Cambodia's impressive development and health gains at risk. It is imperative to further protect the health budget, ensure increased coordination, improve the efficiency of investments and move towards universal health coverage.

A strong health system will be essential for implementing a long-term response to the pandemic when vaccines against COVID-19 become available and need to reach the most vulnerable communities, even as quality essential health services are maintained.

The UN framework

The United Nations will support the Government in the following priority areas:

- Maintain essential health services and demand for them.

- Strengthen health systems to accelerate progress towards universal health coverage, including through revitalizing primary health care.
- Monitor access to essential health services for vulnerable populations.

The UN will support these three priority areas by providing rapid impact assessments, policy advice and technical guidance, support for essential programmes, training especially at decentralized levels, community engagement to improve demand and equitable coverage, medical supplies and medical waste management.

It will assist the Government to deliver COVID-19 vaccines when they become available. Enhanced coordination with other relevant sectors at all levels will help mitigate the secondary impacts of the pandemic, and sustain progress on the CSDGs.

Proposed interventions include short-term measures by the end of 2020, and intermediate measures by the end of 2021.

Maintain essential health services and demand for them

Short-term measures

- Support delivery of and improve access to essential health and nutrition services at the national and provincial levels, including by strengthening public health surveillance, demand generation, community engagement, outreach and mobilization.
- Strengthen and scale-up high-impact nutrition-specific interventions through the health system, including infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women and children, deworming and the management of acute malnutrition.
- Adapt and develop essential sexual reproductive and maternal health services.
- Disseminate risk communication tailored to vulnerable populations to improve awareness and provide support at service delivery points to strengthen preventive measures.
- Synergize the procurement of emergency and non-emergency medical and laboratory equipment.
- Provide dignity kits for pregnant women migrants returning from Thailand and survivors of violence.
- Support proper management of medical waste and wastewater to minimize health and environmental hazards.

Intermediate measures

- Strengthen delivery of essential health and nutrition services, including through supply chain management and coordination capacity.
- Support existing national strategic plans and guidelines.
- Strengthen health policy and community health services.
- Promote safe, healthy behaviours through behaviour change communication.

Strengthen health systems to accelerate progress towards universal health care, including through revitalizing primary health care

Short-term measures

- Support revitalization of primary care by providing options for different models, assisting continued delivery of essential services and building health worker capacities.
- Use COVID-19 response lessons to better prepare the health system to manage future outbreaks, and improve non-COVID-19 essential health and nutrition services.

- Strengthen subnational health system capacities in infection control, supply management and referral mechanisms, including for treatment and isolation sites, for essential health services for vulnerable populations and for cases of gender-based violence.
- Assist the development of new national health sector plans.
- Support models for expanded financial health protection, in line with the goal of universal health coverage, and the development of basic benefit package options.
- Strengthen capacity, at both national and subnational levels, for data generation and use to inform policies and programmes.
- Back government preparations for rolling out and monitoring a vaccine against COVID-19, including to reach the most vulnerable people.

Intermediate measures

- Support a health systems capacity assessment in terms of COVID-19 preparedness and response as well as national budget cuts to better understand their impact; determine equitable, sustainable policy options and models for health-care delivery.
- Aid development of a long-term strategy to achieve universal health coverage, including expansion of financial health protection to informal sector workers and community-based service provision.
- Support sustainable and flexible public health financing measures to ensure the health system remains responsive and able to meet national goals, including by leveraging domestic resources and multidonor/development partner financing mechanisms.
- Support deconcentration and decentralization of health care including through stronger health-care system capacities, and improved coordination, management and accountability.
- Assist with introducing new models of primary care, with a focus on strengthening health centres and referral mechanisms.
- Strengthen the capacities of health-care workers and service providers to maintain safe disposal of solid waste and wastewater.

Monitor access to essential health services for vulnerable populations

Short-term measures

- Monitor disruptions of essential health and nutrition services through monthly reporting mechanisms and rapid assessments, with a focus on vulnerable areas and groups.
- Conduct a sociodemographic study on returning migrants to provide data and evidence to policymakers to guide the COVID-19 response.
- Support integration of new indicators, and improve health data analysis, visualization and mapping to identify high-risk communities, including areas at risk of disease outbreaks and with low coverage of essential health services.
- Use data and analysis to inform implementation of health plans and programmes.

Intermediate measures

- Support monitoring of the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic, including in terms of access to essential health and nutrition services.
- Assist implementation of the next Cambodia Demographic Health Survey, including secondary analysis in the context of COVID-19.
- Back investments in digital health and innovation.

See Annex for list of key activities to implement short-term and intermediate measures.

Chapter 4: Pillar 2 – Protecting People: Leaving No One Behind

A central priority for UN support to Cambodia is to protect poor and vulnerable groups, sustaining livelihoods and well-being, and leaving no one behind, in line with the CSDGs and the Economic Recovery Plan. The United Nations supports government efforts to ground the emergency response and recovery process in human rights, assist the poor and near-poor as an immediate priority, and build a robust foundation for faster recovery leading to more sustainable, inclusive and equitable development.

Investments in social protection, food security, nutrition, education, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), and other essential services safeguard livelihoods and well-being. They stimulate economic revival by increasing households' ability to purchase goods and services, which in turn supports struggling businesses and the broader economy. They sustain human capital essential for longer-term growth that is robust and inclusive. Such investments are crucial as well for sustaining social cohesion and reducing risks of social unrest.

The Government has made significant efforts to roll out social assistance programmes, such as cash transfers, scholarships and cash-for-work programmes. A gradual move towards universal social protection coverage is a major priority, with the crisis highlighting gaps in social protection, including among workers in informal employment and those who are not poor but face significant risk of falling into poverty.

With school closures affecting around 3.2 million students, the impact on children's educational outcomes is expected to be profound and long term.²⁸ Enhanced investments in education need to provide comprehensive, inclusive and quality education services to all children, and be aimed at skill shortages that remain a key bottleneck to Cambodia's development. Strengthened WASH is critical to infection prevention and control measure, yet pre-COVID funding gaps were estimated to be more than \$35 million a year for rural WASH alone.²⁹ Women-headed households and other vulnerable groups are particularly exposed to increased health risks because of the difficulty in accessing WASH services.

Although Cambodia has made notable progress in improving children's nutrition, acute malnutrition remains persistent, with pockets especially in the most vulnerable areas of the country. Essential interventions are reflected in the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (2019-2023), which guides the nutrition strategies proposed in this current UN framework.

Top priorities and opportunities

Strengthening links between and the continuity of social, health and nutrition services, including interventions from Pillar 1, will be important to ensure a holistic continuum of care that mitigates the impact of COVID-19. Monitoring and evaluation of social protection and essential services will be vitally important to provide evidence-based feedback for course corrections that are effective, adequate and transparent. Making the social protection system more shock responsive and resilient will leave it better prepared to respond quickly and adequately to diverse shocks (e.g., economic, health, disaster and climate-related).

²⁸ Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, EMIS SY2019/20. Basic education in Cambodia includes pre-school, primary and lower secondary education.

²⁹ TWG, 2019, "Costing of National Action Plan on Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2019-2023", presentation.

The expansion of social protection and basic services should align with efforts under Pillar 3 (economic recovery) and Pillar 4 (macroeconomic response) to address the supply side of the economy, such as through investments in food value chains, local productive infrastructure, active labour market policies and so on. The impact of social protection and basic service measures can be maximized to both support people's welfare and create conditions for the economic recovery. Strengthening the social service workforce and designating social workers as essential staff can help them carry out a range of promotional, preventive and responsive roles for the safety and well-being of most vulnerable groups, particularly children, families and communities.

Safely restoring continued learning for all children and other learners, preferably in schools, requires collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport; the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training; and private education providers. This needs to include scaling up distance and digital learning programmes, including online and through television and radio-based broadcasting platforms, and the distribution of paper-based distance learning materials. Cash transfers and school-based food and nutrition programmes must continue to incentivize students, especially vulnerable and female students, to return to schools. Professional development programmes can help education professionals and teachers apply alternative learning methods, including to support the mental health and well-being of students.

Extending quality WASH services and infrastructure, particularly for the poor in rural and urban areas, will help prevent virus transmission, reduce the burden on the health system and enhance welfare. Targeted provision of soap and handwashing facilities is needed along with behaviour change communication and innovations in low-cost WASH solutions, especially for the most vulnerable.

Efforts to enhance nutrition will encompass social assistance programmes, nutrition-sensitive interventions across multiple sectors and sustained delivery of high-impact nutrition services. Support will help the health system extend infant and young children feeding, maternal nutrition, and micronutrient supplementation programmes. School-based food and nutrition-sensitive strategies shall be supported through links to agriculture and rural development.

Increasing investments in domestic food production, diversification and processing will aim at adequate food supplies and improved nutrition, and at creating job opportunities and realizing the potential of import substitution. Investments should help remove bottlenecks, such as financial and market access for producers and enterprises engaged in agricultural and food value chains. Creating cross-regional market linkages will be a priority.

The UN framework

The United Nations will support the Government in the following priority areas:

- Scale-up and expand social protection
- Expand education and other essential services
- Enhance food security and nutrition

Proposed interventions include short-term measures by the end of 2020, and intermediate measures by the end of 2021.

Short-term measures

- Scale up and expand the social protection system to support poor and vulnerable groups. Increase coverage of IDPoor by updating the registration of newly poor households and strengthening links with health, nutrition and education services.
- Support analytics and data on the social impacts of COVID-19, including educational outcomes and school dropout rates, nutrition and food security, access to health and social services, and gender-based violence, at household level. This will aim at understanding the socioeconomic conditions of the poor, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable groups, and meeting immediate and evolving needs.
- Support continued access to education for all children, adolescents, out-of-school youth, and returning migrants, including through expanded and accessible digital and distance learning platforms. This includes a focus on learning in core subjects for children from pre-school to secondary school. Skills development and non-formal education programmes through distance and digital learning platforms are other important interventions. Resources will be re-purposed for school-based food and nutrition and social assistance schemes in view of school closures.
- Provide technical and financial support to the Government and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport for school re-opening based on a phased approach, in line with the Education Sector Response Plan for COVID-19. Launch a nationwide “Back to School” campaign to prepare students, their families, communities, and school leaders and teachers for a safe return to school.
- Support sustained delivery of essential services, such as for sexual, reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, and HIV and TB prevention, treatment and care. Strengthen the capacity of the social service workforce to identify vulnerable households, carry out case management, and provide protection and support for families affected by domestic violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. Provide practical support to children, parents and caregivers on how to remain safe (including online) and manage their own mental health, and offer parent tools to support children’s well-being and safety. Raise awareness of the potential risk of increasing gender-based violence, violence against children and family separation.
- Support hand hygiene behaviour change at scale, including through behaviour change communication and the supply of soap and handwashing facilities to vulnerable groups.

Intermediate measures

- Explore expansion of social protection to the “missing middle”. Promote the formalization of work as a central element of economic policy to increase economic units and workers’ resilience to shocks, and contribute to more endogenous growth.
- Support the Government to make social protection integral to a revised socioeconomic model that is more inclusive, resilient and environmentally sustainable. This includes expanding the cash transfer programme for poor pregnant women and children aged 0 to 2 years, the scholarship programme and the disability allowance, while fully developing the national family package linking core and complementary programmes. A milestone will be comprehensive support to the Midterm Review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework.
- Assist efforts to create a social protection system that is more responsive and resilient to shocks, such as through connecting IDPoor and the National Social Security Fund, developing capacity to temporarily expand social assistance during shocks and aligning the social protection framework more closely with disaster risk management.
- Strengthen data systems and capacity at national and subnational levels to track and analyse essential services to inform policies and programmes.

- Support evidence generation through high-frequency social impact assessments measuring a range of well-being outcomes at the household level over time. Specific analysis on adolescents and youth will focus on challenges in health, food security and nutrition, education, employment, participation and mental and psychosocial health.
- Strengthen the delivery capacity of the national and subnational social service workforce and authorities in providing adequate and quality essential services, especially to poor and vulnerable groups.
- Strengthen the education system to provide inclusive, quality education, including through distance learning programmes on a diverse range of platforms. In poor and vulnerable communities, raise awareness of pathways back to school for children who have dropped out or are at risk, such as through national scholarships.
- Support continued professional development for teachers to ensure quality teaching through digital learning platforms.
- Provide technical assistance for budgeting for the education system and financing in terms of SDG 4 (quality education), and strengthen the Education Management Information System.
- Continue to support hand hygiene behaviour change at scale for universal hand hygiene, including through the reinforcement of hygiene behaviour change messages and on-going market shaping to enhance local soap production. Support the “Back to School” campaign through the provision of temporary handwashing facilities and other basic hygiene supplies to all government pre-schools and secondary schools.
- Strengthen advocacy and technical support for achieving SDG-related WASH targets amid reduced fiscal space and disposable household income. This encompasses innovations in low-cost WASH solutions and efforts to leverage additional financing, including through mechanisms such as the Joint-SDG Fund.
- Under the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023, support scaled-up priority multisectoral approaches to mitigate COVID-19 impacts on food and nutrition security.
- Prioritize child-centred services, with a particular focus on equity of access in relation to schooling, nutrition, immunization and other maternal and new-born health care, community-based child protection programmes and case management for children requiring supplementary personalized care, including those living with disabilities and abuse victims.
- Bolster national helpline services to provide essential counselling and referral services for cases of violence, abuse and neglect.

See Annex for list of key activities to implement short-term and intermediate measures.

Chapter 5: Pillar 3 – Economic Response and Recovery

The overall priority of the United Nations is to help Cambodia achieve an inclusive and sustainable recovery. This means hardwiring equitable and environmentally conforming approaches into recovery over the next 18 months. It comprises restoring, as far as possible, high levels of decent employment, ensuring basic levels of income, and boosting resilience via social protection and core public provisioning, across all regions and all groups. Employment measures should include the informal sector, and address affected groups not traditionally regarded as vulnerable.

Maintaining supportive fiscal measures over a longer period, into 2021, may be necessary. Current government social protection and employment policies will be important in securing lasting recovery for affected workers and households, and supporting the wider economy. This extension of measures applies as well to tax relief and fee payment holidays. The government may also mandate and compensate for rent, mortgage and debt-payment holidays, using its leverage to ensure that recipient corporations and banks guarantee core socioeconomic rights.

Top priorities and opportunities

Regenerating key affected sectors of the economy, such as textiles, hospitality and travel, and construction, will provide quick and substantial gains in decent employment nationwide. Bespoke policies will likely be needed for each, factoring in key constraints. The near-term objective would be to sustain some level of production throughout the crisis to protect productive capacity and potentials (capital, technology and labour). This would mean accessing domestic demand (including import substitution potentials) and progressively rebuilding exports as regional and global trading conditions slowly improve.

Making interventions distributionally savvy reflects different impacts by sector, region, group, age and gender. Interventions must be sector-focused, but also aim to have a broad geographical focus, and reach micro-, small and mid-size enterprises that account for most employment in the formal and informal sectors. Women workers require targeted support to return to work, while women entrepreneurs need access to capital. Migrant workers have been severely impacted by job losses and face discrimination, yet have little or no social protection.

Optimizing and keeping borders open for trade, and enabling other export sectors to fill the void is vital to maximize the retention of value added, and, where potential exists, to find new sources (notably in agricultural output). This requires import and export protocols and practices with a view to enabling agricultural products, food and recyclables businesses to continue to trade with neighbouring countries. Transboundary supply chains providing inputs for electronic, automotive, garments, construction and other sectors need to be maintained.

Developing a new economy in e-commerce would better harness Cambodia's young and tech-savvy population, and the high-level use and availability of virtual platforms. This offers opportunities to move retail commerce online to increase protection from infection and productive efficiency. Additionally, measures to support the revival and sustained growth of the cultural and creative industries should be prioritized. This includes in relation to cultural and natural heritage sites, which form a potential comparative advantage for Cambodia, and offer real opportunities for economic growth. Parallel investments in logistics and connectivity can help optimize the system. There are potential gains in agriculture, in supplying farm inputs and the sale of outputs.

Greening the recovery can comprise developing certain sectors and incentivizing the adoption of technologies that ensure resource efficiency, environmental sustainability and carbon neutrality. This

would include continuing to provide circular economy solutions, and creating innovative “blended” investment opportunities to address urban waste management and plastics by applying technologies that diversify the energy mix. Support is required for nature-based solutions for development, including for small and medium enterprises. In the longer term, efforts can be expanded to achieve more efficient production processes and environmental compliance linked to higher value added.

Supporting a vibrant labour market, decent work and progressive formalization of jobs will boost employment and deliver greater economic inclusion. Traditional active and passive labour market policies are important, alongside innovations to promote formalization, improvements in working conditions and measures to ensure non-discrimination.

Advancing human capital development, including skills development, focuses on productivity and competitiveness. It includes accelerated efforts to promote reskilling and upskilling, supporting specific sectors so employees contribute to and benefit from recovery.

Diversification of the economy towards higher levels of value added production is vital as a general development aim and as integral to inclusive growth, in line with national strategic objectives (Rectangular Strategy Phase IV and Vision 2050). It is essential in securing a more durable economy and reducing risks to further shocks (including recurring outbreaks). UN research has shown that more diversified economies have had greater resilience to the pandemic.

Leveraging investment for recovery builds on substantial scope to increase investment targeted at productivity and competitiveness. On the public side, this specifically includes skills and learning, social protection and health, and infrastructure. Appropriate sourcing and governance mechanisms offer potential to deliver greater effectiveness. Infrastructure investment has a key role to play, and better project selection and management can help revive the construction industry in the short run. PPPs and other financing options have potential for improved long-run performance.

Development of a human-rights compliant private sector to support inclusive COVID-19 recovery can be achieved through the adoption of clear national standards, set, for instance, in a national action plan on business and human rights. While States have the duty to protect human rights, businesses also have a role in preventing and/or mitigating human rights impacts. This has a specific relevance during the health crisis and recovery, including, for instance, in upholding safety standards in workplaces.

The UN framework

The United Nations will promote longer-term equitable structural transformation towards an economy that is more diverse and sustainable, with higher value added. Efforts will focus on restoring investment in productive capacities, and encouraging a shift in production methods, emphasizing efficiency, the creation of decent jobs and reduced environmental externalities.

A seamless shift from the emergency response to the recovery stage is an operational priority. Pillar 3 links with others in the UN framework, notably Pillar 4 on macroeconomics, which provides the operating environment and impetus for recovery, and with Pillar 2 on protecting people, given that human capital and decent employment lie at the heart of all successful inclusive growth strategies.

The United Nations will support the Government in the following priority areas:

- Restoring and diversifying trade
- Reviving key affected sectors

- Building a new, more inclusive economy

Proposed interventions include short-term measures by the end of 2020, and intermediate measures by the end of 2021.

Short-term measures

- Support interventions to maintain and boost trade, ease import and export constraints, and enhance sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) protocols agreed with neighbouring countries at land crossings, in turn expanding to air and seaports. Complementary efforts will aid in identifying investment pipelines and optimizing logistics, and generating finance via PPPs and tailored investment funds.
- Facilitate e-commerce and e-agrobusiness, and the take-up of new technologies. This would involve use of existing/established platforms and new entrants for retail and food delivery, and expanding the reach of agricultural e-solutions, including by drawing in industry 4.0 activities.
- Enable reopening of key sectors, namely, garments, hospitality and travel/tourism, and construction, to ensure a core level of activity and, where possible, a return to near-normal levels of production. This entails a variety of interventions, such as retooling/repurposing, use of new technologies, and COVID-19-safe travel arrangements. Standard protocols should be in place, including for tourism sites.
- Support enhanced active and passive labour market measures to tackle COVID-19-related unemployment and underemployment, such as rapid job matching, skills retraining and enterprise support (including assistance with technology and finance). Interventions specifically for returning migrants will focus on delivering decent jobs and income generation options.
- Spur growth in agricultural production to fill the economic void, including through measures to aid farmers and rural businesses to boost production and value added, and take on new workers. This would focus on smaller farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises, and vulnerable population groups.

Intermediate measures

- Accelerate development of a national quality standards architecture, other compliance mechanisms (environmental, labour, etc.) and testing capacities to ensure SPS and other forms of compliance, and boost productivity and competitiveness.
- Promote industrial policy measures to boost diversification and domestic value added, building forward and backward linkages and connections to global value chains, but also ensuring these are resilient to future COVID-19 and/or other shocks, enable technology transfer and access to finance, and take advantage of import substitution and other unexploited trade potentials. A mix of industrial policies is needed, including some that can generate revenue internally, create green and decent jobs, and are less vulnerable to external shocks.
- Assist industry to build back better by greening production processes and promoting nature-based solutions, including through support to reduce energy consumption, solid waste/wastewater and environmental damage, and to move towards a circular economy.
- Enable a rebound in public and private investment to restart construction activity, emphasizing building back better via its composition and the financing instruments available to government and the private sector, and including better adherence to environmental and labour standards.

- Scale up and strengthen the quality and value added of tourism by investing in cultural and natural heritage, and support a more vibrant creative industries sector.
- Target Cambodia's missing middle small and medium enterprises and disadvantaged entrepreneurs (women, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities) with tailored support.

See Annex for list of key activities to implement short-term and intermediate measures.

Cambodia's digital transformation

The Government's vision of transforming Cambodia into a digital economy aims at data-based technologies reaching all business and social sectors. COVID-19 presents an entry point to close some immediate data gaps, first to gauge progress on development targets and COVID-19 response measures, and second to identify and transform elements of the broader data ecosystem that inhibit the timely flow and use of reliable information for policymaking.

Reaching vulnerable populations, especially in the context of the pandemic, requires disaggregated and quality data collected regularly through standardized surveys and routine systems enabled by technology. Towards this end, the UN's pandemic recovery framework will put a concerted focus on data and evidence not only to guide successful achievement of its objectives, but also to ensure the inclusion of all vulnerable groups and populations hardest hit by the crisis.

The United Nations commits to invest with partners in accelerating the use of data analytics to monitor progress on the framework, and deepen its reach and effectiveness. It will systematically pursue opportunities to add value through better data use by increasing capacities for production, analysis, monitoring and reporting, at the national and subnational levels.

The framework will strengthen existing data infrastructure, such as IDPoor and the health management information system (HMIS), to help identify vulnerable populations, track and diagnose patients, and assess changes in coverage and quality of care over time. It will assist the Government and stakeholders in adjusting planning and strategies as needed to address bottlenecks. Stronger data analysis and use at all levels will complement measures to link different information systems, and support integrated, equitable services across different sectors. As HMIS is still largely paper-based, accelerating web-based, open-source systems like DHIS2 (the district health information software) and advancing digital health will be a central focus.

The United Nations will also assess prospects for using big data, and improving risk assessments and surveillance, disaster forecasting, and modelling and scenario building. These are instrumental steps towards building a more resilient and inclusive economy, one that lifts barriers to digitalization and can fully embrace the opportunities of a digital world, such as e-commerce and e-business. User-focused technologies and policies can make sharing and using data easier, while addressing data protection and privacy considerations such as through the use of CAMDEX or CAMSTAT. Stronger data governance can build on the new set of principles of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics and ensure data are consistently harnessed in responsible ways.

Chapter 6: Pillar 4 – The Macroeconomic Response

Cambodia's COVID-19 socioeconomic challenges are rooted in the global macroeconomic fallout of the pandemic and a series of large external demand shocks, not the internal outbreak-based supply side restrictions seen elsewhere. It has seen steep falls in external demand in the textiles, hospitality and travel, and construction sectors, which account for over 30 per cent of output and a high share of employment. Large multiplier effects across sectors have reduced purchasing power, and led to mass job losses and major reductions in public revenues.

The resulting macro scenario will have significant social impacts. The poor and near poor will suffer significant hardship, but some non-traditionally vulnerable groups may also be highly affected. Since women workers are predominant in the most affected sectors, there will be gendered impacts, adding to the unmeasured impacts of women's additional burdens from unpaid care work.

Crucially, the macroeconomy provides the environment for recovery. Relevant government actors, notably the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Bank of Cambodia, are institutionally strong, yet data and analytical capacities are stretched. While the United Nations and other development partners are supporting the government technically, the policymaking challenge is without precedent.

Top priorities and opportunities

Supporting capacity and policymaking is vital. Gauging the macroeconomic impacts and crafting policies has been very challenging. Traditional partial equilibrium approaches are not well-suited to the current situations. The United Nation has supported the Ministry of Economy and Finance by developing computable general equilibrium models, parametrizing them in consultation with the Macro Policy Department. A social accounting matrix helps strengthen focus on distributional aspects by providing key indicators including on employment and poverty projections.

Getting the right stimulus policies: The Government's fiscal stance is an atypical response globally and regionally. Other governments have boosted spending considerably. While technically, the response remains a stimulus package (the deficit still rises), the impact is expected to deepen the recession. Amid concerns over revenue reductions, the Government is exploring further spending, requiring well-crafted policy arguments and high-quality technical assistance.

The growing deficit prompts financing questions. Given the lack of any domestic public borrowing instruments, the Government has sought COVID-19-related lending from the international financial institutions, but a better option may be to issue sovereign bonds. This Government has raised this issue before with the United Nations, and has now returned to it. Capital investments to regain lost growth need to be correctly prioritized. While there is fiscal tightening globally, the cost of credit remains historically low. The United Nations will provide continued support to the Government in terms of debt financing as an instrument to increase fiscal space.

Enabling a monetary policy response (and easing the financial dangers of dollarization): The Government via the National Bank of Cambodia announced rudimentary monetary policy measures to ease the burden on the banking system, but given the high level of dollarization, monetary policy can only play a marginal role. Innovatively, the bank has sought to withdraw small denominations of US dollar bills

to further build dollar reserves, but like renewed interest in bond issuance, this suggests a somewhat ad hoc approach.

Dangers of systemic weaknesses in the financial sector with the banking sector (and especially microfinance institutions) under pressure due to high levels of household indebtedness and non-performing loans. The Government has responded by issuing short-term financing, yet this cannot continue indefinitely. Without improvement in the economy, banks and microfinance institutions will resort to foreclosures. It is possible that asset prices would then begin to fall, in turn undermining liquidity and capital adequacy. Again, linked to dollarization, there is no lender of last resort, nor any deposit protection in Cambodia.

Restoring domestic investment and foreign direct investment levels will be critical to sustained macroeconomic recovery, financial stability and balance of payments equilibrium. This is vital in the next few months and over the medium term.

To boost transnational financial flows through remittances, the Government and banking institutions will have to do all they can to minimize costs and barriers. Investment is vital to a sustained and durable recovery. A large portion of remittances from migrant workers will be severely affected, especially to their families. The sectoral and geographical composition of flows is also vital in ensuring macroeconomic balance.

Macroeconomic policies and growth must incorporate environmental costs and trade-offs, and not further exacerbate the exploitation of natural resources, especially in the wake of macroeconomic pressures. Strengthening environmental resilience will be crucial to avoid future pandemics. Environmental commons ignore frontiers and are intrinsically linked. Managing them sustainably requires integrated, collaborative action and policy measures, including to promote sustainable consumption and production, and build environmental protection into key economic areas.

The UN framework

The UN's approach will be to build capacity and offer technical assistance, respond flexibly to requests for policy advice, and advocate for an inclusive and sustainable response. This sits within first helping the Government to secure the macroeconomic situation, and then restoring inclusive growth and rebalancing in the medium term.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Bank of Cambodia are the primary counterparts for Pillar 4. It operates in sync with the mandate held by the international financial institutions within macroeconomic policymaking, chiefly the IMF, as well as the Asian Development Bank and The World Bank.

Proposed interventions include short-term measures by the end of 2020, and intermediate measures by the end of 2021.

Short-term measures

- Build a data and evidence base, develop analytical/modelling capacities, and transfer these to the Government (primarily the Ministry of Economy and Finance). This includes output/growth, price, employment and capital flows data/analysis and other tools. A focus on distributional

questions (i.e., poverty, inequality and other social impacts) will be informed by who is left behind, the barriers they face, and minimum core obligations so all Cambodians are able to stay afloat.

- Deliver timely policy advice on fiscal space, budgeting and near-term financing questions, including on sovereign bond issuance, credit guarantees and other financing options, and an effective stimulus in macroeconomic and social welfare terms.

Intermediate measures

- Provide ongoing macroeconomic policy advice and technical assistance, expand training and capacity-building on modelling and analysis, and establish on-call technical assistance and policy advisory capacities for the Ministry of Economy and Finance under existing memorandums of understanding.
- Help build a vibrant labour market by working closely with the Ministry of Economy and Finance alongside the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training to strengthen human resource development, with the aim of maintaining full employment, generating decent and green jobs, and moving to higher value added activity, all as part of an inclusive and sustainable growth strategy.
- Assist in securing the financial system via macro and prudential measures addressing areas such as household debt (regulation, financial literacy), banking deposit insurance, development of credit guarantee facilities and Khmer “riehzation” efforts (to provide a lender of last resort).
- Help restore investment and other capital resource flows, including public and private, and national and international sources. There will be a focus on infrastructure finance that is progressive and transparent.
- Advocate and support investment in bold climate action that strengthens environmental resilience through sustainable natural resource management, and sustainable production and consumption. This includes integrating environmental protection into key economic areas, and aiming for a resilient and green economy.
- Work with the international financial institutions to develop and implement a transparent and accountable tracking mechanism so loans and grants are allocated and expended as intended.
- Advocate for proposed fiscal and economic reforms to deploy maximum available resources (including through progressive taxation) for medium and long-term investments in essential social services that meet minimum core obligations.

See Annex for list of key activities to implement short-term and intermediate measures.

Chapter 7: Pillar 5 – Promoting Social Cohesion and Investing in Community-Led Resilience and Response Systems

The global pandemic has put communities under severe social and economic pressure, with poverty expected to nearly double and unemployment to rise nearly eight-fold.³⁰ At the same time, there are opportunities to empower communities to play vital roles in the response and recovery in building-back-better and greener. From short-term response programmes, longer-term resilience and stronger social cohesion can emerge.

Top priorities and opportunities

Commune councils need support to identify priorities, including those emerging from COVID-19, and proportional allocations of Sangkat funds for hard and soft sector investments. The considerable domestic budget reduction impacts resources at the subnational level. Communes need guidance on balancing immediate and longer-term needs, within the CSDG framework. They require support to conduct inclusive and participatory consultation processes as envisioned in the decentralization guidelines, including through the use of digital tools, and sustainable recovery planning and implementation.

The crisis presents an opportunity to include and empower a diverse array of civil society actors, including media, and increase transparency and accountability. Their contributions can greatly improve analysis and understanding of concerns and issues on the ground, and make programmes more responsive and effective. Engagement can also strengthen links and increase trust between the Government and citizens. The United Nations is engaging with human rights defenders and other civil society partners who are safeguarding and promoting human rights in the pandemic response.

Inclusive social dialogue and dispute resolution can mitigate risks from rapid and large-scale unemployment in the garment, tourism and construction sectors. With livelihoods hard hit by the sudden drop in demand, the Government has helped cushion impacts through a partial wage subsidy. Additional steps include social dialogue processes and dispute resolution, and the safe return to work.

Stimulus packages should empower women and girls, as well as marginalized and vulnerable groups. A more inclusive design process can make such programmes more likely to leave no one behind.

The COVID-19 response is an opportunity to strengthen and expand the leadership of women and girls. Programmes to increase women’s leadership and economic empowerment, and to tackle violence against women have already been initiated by the Government, civil society organizations and the private sector. These could be scaled up to respond to escalating challenges to gender equality and empowerment posed by the pandemic.

Recognition of the increased risk of violence against and the exploitation of women and children is opening the way to expand effective counter measures.³¹ Increased services are needed for tackling

³⁰ UNDP, forthcoming, “COVID 19 Economic and Social Impact Assessment in Cambodia”.

³¹ UN Women, 2020, “The First 100 Days of the COVID-19 Outbreak in Asia and the Pacific: A Gender Lens”, www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2020/04/ap_first_100-days_covid-19-r02.pdf?la=en&vs=3400.

domestic and other types of violence, abuse and exploitation (offline and online), along with stronger links and referrals to health services.³² There is also a need for greater public awareness of available support services, and how parents, caregivers and children can counteract violence and exploitation in situations of stress.

Effective communication of risks and measures countering stigma and discrimination can prevent infection and save lives. They can also prevent social tensions and conflict. Access to information and freedom of expression is critical. This requires steps to strengthen press freedom and media independence, with no undue restrictions on the free flow of information. Both traditional and digital media can help tackle disinformation and hate speech. Efforts to enhance the capacities of journalists, media professionals, government and civil society partners on ethical reporting, fact-checking and other competencies can be sustained and scaled up.³³ These should be accompanied by guarantees that people can exercise freedom of expression without being harassed or persecuted.

Innovative forms of engagement are needed to empower communities and build resilience. Platforms for interaction include mass media, digital media, and local arts and culture. Culture entrepreneurs and practitioners can create spaces enabling communities to maintain social ties through artistic expression. National and local activities that are gender- and conflict-sensitive, and human-rights based, can strengthen social cohesion, trust and confidence.

The process of defeating the pandemic must protect fundamental civil and political rights. Strengthening governance, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law requires policymakers and stakeholders to design and implement human rights compliant interventions, and provide capacity and protection to government and civil society partners tasked with safeguarding and promoting human rights in the response to the pandemic.

The crisis has provided global affirmation of the need to better address social and environmental protection. Cambodia can use this opportunity to review its policies, laws and strategies, including in terms of sectoral reforms in the garment, tourism, construction and agriculture sectors; labour law reforms; the right to information and proactive media; digitalization of government services; and law enforcement and institutional oversight.

A clean and green COVID-19 response can generate better growth and sustainable development outcomes. The crisis presents an opportunity to improve environmental governance, such as through natural resource management, enforcement of environmental laws, and safeguarding of environmental defenders, including community-based organizations. Waste management systems can be strengthened, particularly in the provinces, to improve health and human security.

The UN framework

The United Nations is supporting the Government on multiple fronts, including collecting and analysing data related to governance and social cohesion to inform tailored responses to the crisis and ensure

³² UNFPA, 2020, “Technical Brief, COVID-19: A Gender Lens”, March, www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/COVID-19_A_Gender_Lens_Guidance_Note.pdf. See also: UN Women, 2020, “The First 100 Days of the COVID-19 Outbreak in Asia and the Pacific: A Gender Lens”.

³³ OHCHR, 2020, “Brief on changes in the situation of vulnerable groups in Cambodia amid the COVID-19 pandemic, including indigenous peoples and minorities”, May.

accountability. Inclusive processes and community participation in the development emergency responses can create solidarity at the local level and foster trust in local authorities, and lead to innovative solutions by communities themselves. The UN recognizes that by fostering social cohesion and community resilience, development emergency responses and economic recovery become more equitable, inclusive and sustainable.

Proposed interventions include short-term measures by the end of 2020, and intermediate measures by the end of 2021.

Short-term measures

- Support the Government to revise the survey framework of the 2019 Census to account for COVID-19 impacts.
- Support COVID-19 impact surveys, assessments and analyses (including through the use of big data) on thematic areas and specific groups, such as reproductive health, women and girls' safety, adolescents and youth, returning migrants, persons living with disabilities, people living with HIV and other key populations. Provide advice and guidance on mainstreaming disabilities in the COVID-19 response and recovery plans, ensuring the well-being of persons with disabilities and their access to essential services. Expand work with the Government on civil society engagement and protection of human rights, including through the use of digital platforms.
- Pilot models for increased and equitable access to priority social services to address the impacts of the pandemic, including integrated early childhood development efforts (Pillar 2) through adaptive and innovative digital service delivery. Scale up support to the Ministry of Interior and subnational administrations to carry out effective and inclusive risk communication and community engagement.
- Assist communities and commune councils in the participatory and inclusive formulation of their 2021-2023 investment plans, recognizing expanding needs, social sector priorities and reduced resources. Facilitate challenge grants to address community priorities, as well as to bring local government and community groups together.
- Support the Government to further integrate gender, equity and inclusion principles in COVID-19 stimulus packages.
- Address workers' needs in the garment, hospitality, travel, entertainment and construction sectors by facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues, the safe return to work, social protection and dispute resolution.
- Promote freedom of expression, access to information, press freedom and safeguards for journalists through advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns.
- Implement communications campaigns to counter COVID-19-related misinformation, stigma and discrimination through traditional and alternative media. Improve the capacity of media and journalists to report ethically on impacts of COVID-19, while protecting the media and journalists, social media users and civil society who report accurately or express their opinions related to COVID-19.
- Implement innovative advocacy and outreach campaigns to build community resilience and promote intercultural dialogue that fosters social cohesion and peacebuilding, including through the use of diverse cultural and artistic expressions.
- Work with the Government, development partners and civil society groups to address the increased risk of violence and exploitation, including online. Create public awareness through media campaigns. Ensure the safety of women and children, including in quarantine facilities, and strengthen linkages with health services (identified in Pillar 1) and referral mechanisms. Conduct

rapid assessments and services mapping for addressing violence against women and children, and work with other partners to adapt service delivery to meet the realities of the pandemic.

Intermediate measures

- Support public consultations led by the Government to better understand COVID-19 related impacts, challenges, needs and priorities as well as people's aspirations. Consultations can be undertaken in collaboration with marginalized and vulnerable groups, and community-based and civil society organizations, including through digital means.
- Support the Government in finalizing and implementing the social cohesion components of the garment sector strategy.
- Work with the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, trade unions and employer's organizations to bring laws and regulations in line with ratified ILO Conventions.
- Provide platforms for dialogue, engagement and collaboration among journalists and media professionals, the government, civil society and the general public. This should facilitate access to information, and outreach and advocacy, including for the most vulnerable groups. Advocate for legal frameworks that facilitate access to information, in line with Cambodia's international human rights obligations.
- Support Phnom Penh Capital and Preah Sihanouk Province in maximizing urban public spaces, making them child-friendly and equitably accessible, as one means to mitigate COVID-19 impacts in terms of physical and mental health, violence, social distancing and overall well-being.
- Support capacity-building among provincial authorities, village health support groups and community leaders as key communicators and the first line of information on stigma, discrimination and other key aspects related to safe migration and the rights of migrants.
- Support capacity-building for people living with HIV and the community networks of key populations so they can act as effective advocates and implementors of the national AIDS response to COVID-19.
- Improve women's leadership and economic empowerment, through business incubation support, skills development, a child-care services pilot and advocacy.
- Support the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to finalize comprehensive sexuality education in national school curricula, particularly for grades 8 and 11.
- Provide technical assistance to line ministries, including the Ministry of Information, to develop national media and information literacy policies and strategies to counter misinformation and disinformation, while respecting the rights to freedom of expression and access to information.
- Support the Government to prepare legislation and policy guidance for adequate public participation in the COVID-19 recovery, and the safeguarding of environmental rights.
- Strengthen the knowledge, skills and attitudes of parents, communities and children to protect themselves from violence and exploitation, offline and online, and address situations of stress.

See Annex for list of key activities to implement short-term and intermediate measures.

Annex: UN Cambodia Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19: Key Activities

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Pillar 1: Health First: Protecting Health Services and Systems during the Crisis						\$24,253,822.28	\$18,370,697.39	\$5,883,124.89	
Review the TB and HIV progress for further improvement to minimize impact of Covid-19 and support access for PLHIV and key populations to essential health services for co-morbidities	% PLHIV who received treatment for co-morbidities (TB and Hepatitis C) TB treatment, TB preventive therapy Opportunistic Infection Prevention and treatment, and NCD services for PLHIV and KP are maintained	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	NCHADS and MOH	UNAIDS and WHO	\$144,295.00	\$120,845.00	\$23,450.00	On-track
Supporting rapid expansion of multi-month dispensing of ART to national scale	% of PLHIV on MMD •Onsite training and implementation of multi months dispensing and spaced out patient appointments scaled up at ART sites	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	NCHADS and MOH	UNAIDS and WHO	\$51,849.00	\$44,449.00	\$7,400.00	On-track
Ensuring continued risk communications tailored to the needs of the vulnerable populations including people living with HIV (PLHIV), TB patients, and key populations and strengthening COVID-19 preventive measures at Antiretroviral Therapy and prevention services' delivery points	Covid-19 Preventive message and practice are strengthened among HIV and TB patients Covid-19 preventive measure is implemented at ART and TB services and for outreach workers	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	NCHADS and MOH	WHO and UNAIDS	\$111,454.00	\$89,404.00	\$22,050.00	On-track
Support to strengthen mental health support services for PLHIV and key populations in the context of COVID-19	% of ART sites that provide psychosocial counselling support and COVID-19 infection prevention and control measures in place	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	NCHADS and MOH	UNAIDS and WHO	\$64,557.00	\$39,929.00	\$24,628.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
associated impacts on mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VHGs gained knowledge and skill on MHPSS in providing service to PLHIV and key populations 								
Support implementation of National Strategic Plan on HIV	# of strategic planning meeting with stakeholders	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021	NCHADS	UNAIDS	\$125,100.00	\$ 125,100.00	\$ -	Not started
<p>1-Monitoring and supportive supervision to ensure continuing essential VAW services during COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>2- Ensuring service providers to sustain existing essential health services, especially related to pregnant women and GBV survivors and their vulnerability to COVID19.</p> <p>3-Provide Dignity Kits for Pregnant Women Migrants from Thailand and survivors of VAW/GBV</p>	<p>1-Public service delivery points which provide essential VAW services including life-saving interventions during COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>2-Local authority leaders oriented with SRHR including GBA/VAW during COVID-19 (villages, communes and districts)</p> <p>3-Number of pregnant women and survivors of VAW who have received dignity kits</p>	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-Dec 20	MOWA	UNFPA	\$105,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ -	On-track
<p>1-Support to continuing essential Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health services, including in 8 provinces</p> <p>2-Adaptation of UNFPA Regional and Global Guidelines and Tools on SRMHR and COVID-19 in Cambodian context</p>	<p>1-Number of women, adolescents and youth reached through social media campaign on maternal care services, disaggregated by migrants and non-migrants</p> <p>2-Regional and global SRMH guidance and tools during COVID-19 adapted and disseminated to all provinces for implementation</p>	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-Dec 20	MoH	UNFPA	\$110,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ -	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Support improved community mobilisation, identification and microplanning for routine immunisation and catch up campaigns in high risk communities and low coverage areas in 5 North Eastern provinces	% of health facilities in targeted areas with DPT1-3 drop-out rate less than 10% A sustained, decreased trend in confirmed measles cases	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul-20	MOH	UNICEF, WHO	\$506,000.00	\$ 356,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	On-track
Support risk communication and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) through mass, social media and IPC (interpersonal communication) on Immunisation and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)	# of people reached with messages on immunisation in targeted areas; # of people reached with messages on IYCF in targeted areas	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-20	MOH	UNICEF	\$110,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	On-track
Support the Government in the procurement of traditional vaccines for children	Zero stock of vaccines (MR, BCG, Penta) at central and targeted provincial levels; # of health facilities in 5 NE provinces with stock out of MR vaccine for >1 month	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul-20	MOH	UNICEF	\$3,500,000.00	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	On-track
Support Government to procure therapeutic nutrition commodities, anthropometric materials, micronutrient supplements for scale-up	Zero stock of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in targeted health facilities	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan-21	MOH	UNICEF	\$450,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	Not started
Ensuring continuation of essential malaria services and supporting dengue prevention and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaria Intensification planned activities implemented in all endemic provinces including prevention, case management and surveillance. Community-based health 	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$234,875.00	\$ 219,037.00	\$ 15,838.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
	education and risk communication will be conducted in 12 high risk provinces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity for medical doctors and nurses will be strengthened from the high risk hospitals 								
Supporting sustained delivery of essential services such as sexual, reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services, as well as HIV and TB services at national and local level	Delivery of essential services sustained as per government's targets	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$92,446.00	\$ 76,396.00	\$ 16,050.00	On-track
Developing interim national guidelines and clinical training tool on growth monitoring and promotion and monitoring Early Essential Newborn Care implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines and Clinical training tools developed 	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$158,500.00	\$ 59,668.00	\$ 98,832.00	On-track
Provision of guidance and support to ascertain implementation of HIV Strategic Interventions to ensure core HIV services are maintained through adaptation and innovative service delivery models	Core service of HIV prevention, care, treatment and the achievement of 90-90-90 target are maintained.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	NCHADS and MOH	UNAIDS and WHO	\$118,528.00	\$ 61,128.00	\$ 57,400.00	On-track
Supporting capacity building for the EENC-HCTs in provincial hospitals on cycle management for EENC quality improvement, strengthen the KMC implementation in the existing	KMC implemented in provincial hospitals	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$158,500.00	\$ 59,668.00	\$ 98,832.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
provincial hospitals and scaling up in new provincial sites, and review/ update clinical IMCI guidelines									
Ensuring disease surveillance and response systems remain functional for non-COVID health emergencies including food safety and natural disasters such as floods	# of non-covid emergencies detected and responded to	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$546,051.00	\$ 403,992.00	\$ 142,059.00	On-track
Strengthening routine immunization services and conduct measles outbreak response, including measles-rubella vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One round of catch-up outreach vaccination services conducted • 40% reduction of confirmed measles cases in month of July 2020 compared to January 2020 	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$164,360.00	\$ 100,404.00	\$ 63,956.00	On-track
Adjusting and sustaining essential NCD services and developing a M&E framework of NCD action plan, conducting assessment and analysis on WASH in Rattanakiri province and forging smoke-free environment assessment in five provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E framework of NCD developed and implemented • WASH in HCs and Communities assessed and improved • SFE for hotels and restaurants assessed and in compliance 	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$1,147,463.00	\$ 759,083.00	\$ 388,380.00	On-track
Conduct communication campaign for general public and working parents for demand generation and improving coverage for all vaccines of national schedule.	Immunization messages are broadcasted and aired through radio, TV, LED and posters disseminated to Health Care Workers and communities	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$164,360.00	\$ 100,404.00	\$ 63,956.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Strengthening malaria surveillance system at provincial level, and implementing more aggressive Malaria Intensification Plan . Starting implementation of National Strategic Plan for Control and Elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases in Cambodia (2021 – 2025).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Epidemiologists deployed at the provincial level to strengthen coordination national programme and partners and ensure the implementation of all malaria activities, including aggressive interventions • Continue implementing the National Strategic Plan for Control and Eliminate NTDs 	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	MOH	WHO	\$230,445.00	\$ 215,387.00	\$ 15,058.00	On-track
Strengthening and sustaining early essential newborn care , implementing new safe motherhood protocol , and developing guidance for safer delivery of maternal and child health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer delivery of Maternal and child health services guidance developed and implemented 	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	MOH	WHO	\$158,500.00	\$ 59,668.00	\$ 98,832.00	On-track
Implementing the TB Strategic Interventions smoothly to ensure core TB services are maintained and updating and implement next TB National Strategic Plan 2021-2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core service of TB prevention, care and treatment are maintained and sustain TB incidence and mortality rate. 	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	MOH	WHO	\$84,114.17	\$ 73,343.80	\$ 10,770.37	On-track
Ensuring continuing support to strengthen routine immunization system and maintain routine immunization services and conduct responses to measles and other vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) outbreak.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% Measles-Rubella (MR) first dose national vaccination coverage maintained by December 2020 • Annual reporting rate of non-measles non-rubella cases at the national level reached to target ≥ 2 cases per 100 000 population by June 2021 	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	MOH	WHO	\$164,360.00	\$ 100,404.40	\$ 63,955.60	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Accelerating implementation of the National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2018-2027 and WHO FCTC provisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCD services implemented • Tobacco Cessation Services at PHCs • SFE at workplace and public places in compliance • GYTS completed 	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	MOH	WHO	\$1,398,244.25	\$ 979,193.25	\$ 419,051.00	On-track
Supporting the development of strategies and policies including a) the Fourth Health Strategic Plan (HSP4) 2021-2030 b) the Fourth Health Workforce Development Plan informed by strategic future dialogues and c) model for redesign of health centres and links to rest of health system developed with scenarios and options for implementation in the context of COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic benefit package developed • HSP4, HWDP4, Model for redesign of HCs and Strategy on Financial Health Protection drafted 	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$631,508.36	\$ 493,440.16	\$ 138,068.20	On-track
Procurement of medical equipment, supplies and PPE and procurement and installation of two prefab medical centers	Two prefab medical centers in place	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	1 Jun 2020 - 28 Feb 2021	MOH	UNOPS	\$6,320,167.00	\$ 6,320,167.00	\$ -	Planned
An infrastructure assessment of the Provincial Hospitals to suggest appropriate improvements to health infrastructure and services in north-western provinces	The assessment completed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	1 Jun - 31 Jul 2020	MOH	UNOPS	\$58,729.00	\$ 58,729.00	\$ -	Planned

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Support targeted districts in 5 NE provinces to strengthen planning, community mobilisation and outreach on MNCH and nutrition interventions	# of hard to reach villages in targeted areas that receive integrated outreach for MNCH and nutrition interventions at least once every quarter	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul-20	MOH	UNICEF	\$260,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 160,000.00	On-track
Support development of National Communication Strategy for Immunization 2019-2023	Plan developed and disseminated	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Sep-20	MOH	UNICEF	\$50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	Not started
Support development of next Fast Track Roadmap for Improving Nutrition (2021-2025)	Plan developed and disseminated	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Sep-20	MOH	UNICEF	\$50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Not started
Support risk and capacity assessment , using existing data where available, in priority provinces and districts in NE on key services including immunisation	# of health facility assessments with recommendations completed in targeted areas	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan-21	MOH	UNICEF	\$90,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	Not started
Support Government in conducting an Effective Vaccine Management Assessment	EVMA conducted according to global standards; EVMA improvement country plan developed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-20	MOH	UNICEF, WHO	\$60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	On-track
Reviewing lessons and expanding strategic dialogue for the Future following the COVID-19 response. Supporting the implementation of the Cambodian Pharmaceutical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional CampORS for registration of medical products Development of M&E Framework for MSAP 	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$692,290.25	\$ 307,026.58	\$ 385,263.67	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Online Registration System and the Multi-sectoral Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2019-2023.									
Leveraging the health system response to COVID-19 including development of training package on Primary care approach for COVID-19 and other essential health services.	Training package on Primary care on COVID-19 developed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$139,105.93	\$ 73,391.58	\$ 65,714.35	On-track
Frontline field epidemiology training programme (FETP) to build capacity of public health workforce and strengthening laboratory systems for health emergency preparedness and response.	# of frontline FETP trainees successfully graduate the programme	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$546,051.17	\$ 403,992.00	\$ 142,059.17	On-track
Developing and aligning strategy to expand financial health protection , with inclusion of informal sector workers, bringing together the Ministry of Health, National Social Protection Council, and National Social Security Fund.	Strategy to expand financial health protection expanded for informal sector workers	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	MOH	WHO	\$353,296.50	\$ 346,657.00	\$ 6,639.50	On-track
Advocating for increased investments in health including HIV prevention through community-based service provision, and strengthening of community systems	Number of policy and sustainability dialogues on HIV and health Investments in health increased	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021	NCHADS, NAA and MOH	UNAIDS and WHO	\$264,205.93	\$ 198,491.58	\$ 65,714.35	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
<p>Strengthening COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response in Animal Health Sector in Asia: Establish and/or strengthen multi-sectoral networks at country and regional level to coordinate efforts and share information related to COVID-19 at animal-human interface in timely manner. Strengthen capacities of animal health services to detect and prepare for appropriate response to COVID-19 under One Health Understand to role of animal in COVID-19</p>	Training on COVID-19 lab. Diagnostic protocol for animal lab. conducted COVID-19 diagnostic kits supported	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP)	FAO	\$50,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	On-track
Support and improve live bird market biosecurity and bio safety and hygiene as well as awareness on COVID-19 respectively	Pre and Post Assessment on bio security and bio safety and hygiene practices, and awareness raising materials are supported to MoH and disseminated to public in target areas on COVID 19	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP)	FAO	\$70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00		On-track
Conduct Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey	Data generated and recommendations produced for programme and for policy responses	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-Dec 20	MOP, MOH and Partners	UNFPA, UNICEF	\$650,000.00	\$ 610,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	On-track
Assist at border areas and border crossings to support efforts for health screening, provision of health information	Percentage of health screening increased, health information available for travelers	Intermediate/medium run	2020-2021	Provincial governor/PHD	IOM	\$1,100,000	\$300,000	\$800,000	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
for travelers and improving hygiene infrastructure and equipment at POEs		(2020 & 2021)							
Support improved coverage and access to quality essential maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition services in 5 North Eastern provinces	% of pregnant women in targeted areas that give birth at health facilities; % of pregnant women in targeted areas receiving at least 4 ANC visits by trained personnel; # of children and pregnant women in targeted areas that have access to essential nutrition services	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul-20	MOH	UNICEF	\$1,045,000.00	\$ 745,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	On-track
Support monitoring and supportive supervision to prevent disruptions in essential MNCH services including immunisation and nutrition in 5 NE provinces	% of health facilities in target areas that receive at least one supportive supervision session per quarter	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul-20	MOH	UNICEF	\$100,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	On-track
Expand and strengthen capacity of health workers and medical practitioners in targeted districts of 5 NE provinces to use the Clinical Handbook on health care for child subjected to violence and sexual abuse	# of health facilities with staff trained on use of Clinical Handbook in targeted areas	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan-21	MOH	UNICEF	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Not started
Support piloting a web-based registry for immunization and forging stronger linkages between the IDPoor system and health services uptake in targeted districts of 5 NE provinces	# of health facilities using electronic immunization registry	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan-21	MOH	UNICEF, WHO	\$ 70,000.00		\$ 70,000.00	Not started

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Support to systematically monitor service disruptions of HIV and TB services through monthly reporting mechanisms	Regular meetings are held and reporting available. Frequency of reporting of service monitoring indicators	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	NCHADS, NAA, MOH	UNAIDS and WHO	\$ 164,963.17	\$ 117,792.60	\$ 47,170.57	On-track
Supporting malaria prevention and treatment to reach the unreached populations including forest goers and mobile populations.	Implementation of aggressive interventions in hotspot areas targeting forest goers and mobile populations at high-risk of malaria infection	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$ 205,544.90	\$ 153,037.30	\$ 52,507.60	On-track
National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) in the process of being designated National Influenza Center (NIC)	NIPH partially completed the requirement	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	MOH	WHO	\$ 546,051.17	\$ 403,992.00	\$ 142,059.17	On-track
Establishing a system for monitoring and supporting access to essential health services including MCH, GBV and MHPSS for migrant workers based on experience from implementing the UN COVID-19 MPTF initiative.	System for M&E established including MCH, GBV and MHPSS	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - June 2021	MOH	WHO	\$ 158,500.00	\$ 59,668.33	\$ 98,831.67	On-track
Supporting and providing immunization services to reach the unreached populations	Three rounds of outreach services conducted in 1750 identified high-risk communities in whole country	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$ 328,720.00	\$ 200,808.80	\$ 127,911.20	On-track
Strengthening innovative local mechanisms for essential health services including immunization, HIV, TB, malaria to reach the	Flexible and adapted approaches to target hard-to-reach populations	Immediate/short run	July - Dec 2020	MOH	WHO	\$ 100,687.50		\$ 100,687.50	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
unreached populations including mobile populations		(2020 only)							
Pillar 2 Protecting People: Social Protection and Basic Services						\$32,159,146.00	\$19,825,146.00	\$12,334,000.00	
Support remotely administered survey to assess the delivery of the cash transfer programme for pregnant women and children aged 0–2 years	Number of surveys implemented	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan-21	MOSAVY	UNICEF	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	On-track
Support the Mid-Term Review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF)	Meta-analysis of available data and analysis developed, and MTR process documented	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Sep-20	GS-NSPC, MoSVY, social Assistance Sub-committee	UNICEF, ILO	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	Not started
Advocacy and guidance for inclusion of PLHIV and key Population in social protection and active engagement of PLHIV and Key Populations in ID Poor implementation, especially rolling out of On Demand ID Poor	# of PLHIV households benefited from social protection programme	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-20	NSPC, MOP, MOSAVY, NAA	UNAIDS, UNDP	\$ 16,680.00	\$ 16,680.00	\$ -	On-track
Situational analysis and assessing the impact of COVID19 on persons with disabilities	Situational analysis report	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Aug-20	DAC, CDPO	UNDP	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Ensure persons with disabilities have access to cash transfer programme	# of persons with disabilities registered and received the cash transfer	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul-20	DAC, CDPO	UNDP	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	On-track
Guidance and support for monitoring of and responding to COVID-19 impacts on socio-economy of PLHIV and Key Populations , including through rapid surveys	# surveys conducted and disseminated	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July-Sep 2020	HIV prevention CSO and communities of key populations	UNAIDS	\$ 16,680.00	\$ 16,680.00	\$ -	On-track
Support to Shock Responsive Social Protection – development of mechanisms to enhance the ability of the national SP system to respond to crises	Shock responsive social protection framework developed	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	March-Dec 2020	MEF NSPC, MoSVY, MOP, NCDM	WFP, FAO	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,000.00	\$ -	On-track
Supporting the scaling up of the IDPoor system through the on-demand IDPoor (OD IDPoor) system to register newly poor households for the social assistance programme	Number of newly identified IDPoor households registered	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	June-Dec 2020	MOP	UNDP, WFP	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 540,000.00	\$ -	On-track
Exploring options to enable social insurance to secure informal sector workers (the missing middle) who are most affected by the Covid 19 crisis	Number of policy research reports and disseminated	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Dec-20	GS-NSPC, MOP, Mol, MoSAVY	UNDP, ILO	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 230,000.00	\$ -	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Supporting the implementation of the new digitally enabled processes for NSSF to enhance the registration, contribution, and service provision of workers.	Number of newly registered workers and their contribution	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan 2020 - Dec 2021	NSSF	ILO	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 54,000.00	\$ -	On-track
1- Adolescents and Youth Situation Analysis , a comprehensive review of unmet needs/challenges of adolescents and young people. 2-Conduct a Quick Survey on Well-Being of Youth and Adolescents During COVID-19. 3- Develop Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in national school curriculum	1-Evidence on needs and challenges generated for programme and policy formulation. 2-CSE for grade 5, 8 and 11 is finalised and implemented	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-Dec20	MoEYS	UNFPA	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ -	On-track
1-Improve access to essential services to address VAW 2-Enhance awareness on VAW through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on VAW during COVID 19 including service mapping and media campaign	Number of survivors provided with quality services	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-Dec20	MOWA	UNFPA	\$ 73,000.00	\$ 73,000.00	\$ -	On-track
1-Monitoring and supportive supervision to ensure continuing essential VAW services during COVID-19 pandemic 2-Internal rapid assessment on VAW access to essential services	Number of supervision visits and recommendations for improving of the services	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-Dec20	MOWA	UNFPA	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 62,000.00	\$ -	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Assessment on Social and Health Impact of COVID on Returning Migrants	Data generated and recommendations produced for programme and for policy responses	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-Dec20	MOI	UNFPA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	On-track
Hand hygiene behaviour change at scale for universal hand hygiene	Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Mar-20	MRD	UNICEF	\$ 3,350,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 2,900,000.00	Off-track
Support to strengthen the availability and readiness of alternative care placements , preferring family-based arrangements in all residential care facilities in 25 provinces	Number of children without parental and family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Mar-20	MOSAVY	UNICEF	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	On-track
Support Mol in issuance of Covid19 response guidelines, including revised budget and planning guidelines being responsive to Covid19	Number of guidelines on menu of social services promoted by Sub-national administrations	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jun-20	Mol/MEF	UNICEF	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	On-track
Support continuous learning platforms covering Early Childhood Education ; secondary education available through YouTube and Facebook pages and through MoEYS education TV channel (TVK).	Number of children reached with pre-primary, primary and secondary online/distance education lesson with UNICEF support in the reporting year	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Started in March, with further funding expected to continue throughout school year 2020/21	MOEYS	UNICEF	\$ 1,291,400.00	\$ 261,400.00	\$ 1,030,000.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
COVID-19 prevention package for schools at all levels nationwide. Further funding through school block grants to enable access to increased operating budget to provide more hygiene supplies throughout SY2020/21. Support to remedial learning, particularly for children at risk of dropping out of school.	Number of schools equipped with basic hygiene supplies for prevention of COVID-19	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	When schools reopen	MOEYS	UNICEF	\$ 5,984,000.00	\$ 2,084,000.00	\$ 3,900,000.00	Not started
Communication for Education (C4E) initiative will reach particularly vulnerable communities with high student drop out to inform expected services, safety measures for school re-opening, and scholarships.	% of community members or households in target areas reached with campaign messages, especially the vulnerable communities	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Two weeks prior to schools re-opening	MOEYS	UNICEF	\$ 350,000.00	\$ -	\$ 350,000.00	Not started
Distributing preventive messages through community bottled water network of +200 facilities to strengthen standard operating procedures at time of COVID-19 (total estimated coverage areas of 2,210,237 people)		Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020	MRD	UNICEF	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	On-track
Supporting the MoEYS to run a national communication campaign on a "safe and healthy" back to school, targeting students, parents and teaching staff.	Numbers of schools, children and overall population reached with messages on back to school safe and healthy.	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Two weeks prior to schools reopening	MOEYS	UNICEF	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 235,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	Not started

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
General and targeted populations are reached with promotion messages for safe, nutritious and healthy eating and related behaviours (e.g hygiene), including on maternal and infant and young child feeding, during COVID-19 pandemic	Number of persons reached with nutrition promotion messages	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-20	MOH	UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	On-track
Support to continuity of essential social services for the vulnerable and marginalized groups: screening and awareness sessions on Tuberculosis and COVID-19 for returning migrants and deportees	Number of vulnerable migrants and host communities provided with essential services	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	National Center for Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control (CENAT)	IOM	\$ 2,239,836.00	\$ 739,836.00	\$ 1,500,000.00	On-track
Strengthened National Preparedness, Response and Resilience to COVID19 in support of returning migrants in Cambodia	1. Trained health care providers on MHPSS provided service to vulnerable populations including migrants at community level 2 UN COVID-19 MPTF initiative implemented focusing on MCH, GBV and MHPSS	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-20	Ministry of Interior	IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	On-track
Improve urban community engagement and WASH in relation to COVID-19 Response in Cambodia	Number of target urban poor communities in secondary cities that are affected by COVID-19	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	From 01 July – 31 December 2021 (TBC)	Sub national level	UNHABI TAT	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00		Planned
Support to deliver alternatives to the school feeding	Number of school children from IDPoor households and other	Immediate/short run	March-July 2020	MOEYS, NSPC	WFP	\$ 2,572,700.00	\$ 2,572,700.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
programme following the school closure across the country	vulnerable households provided a take home ration	(2020 only)							
Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and facilities in schools to prepare for re-opening under COVID-safe conditions	Number of school assets built/rehabilitated (WASH, kitchens, etc.)	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	June-Dec 2020	MOEYS	WFP	\$ 189,000.00	\$ 189,000.00		On-track
School-based food and nutrition programmes (school meals, home grown school feeding, food safety, nutrition activities) are delivered following the reopening of schools	Number of school children provided a meal at school; Number of local suppliers/producers supported	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Nov 2020 - Aug 2021	MOEYS	WFP	\$ 8,224,400.00	\$ 8,224,400.00		Not started
Promoting the right to housing of families in deepened situation of vulnerability and access to healthcare and heightened risks of marginalisation, social exclusion, geographical isolation and stigma of indigenous people and other minorities	# of resettlements carried out in compliance with international human rights norms and # of communities reached by targeted communications	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Continuing	1. Phnom Penh Municipality 2. MLMUPC 3. MOH 4. MRD 5. MOI	UNOHC HR	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		On-track
Introduction of measures to ensure the right to health and other fundamental rights of persons deprived of liberty are respected during the COVID 19 pandemic & advocacy for mass release of prisoners, especially pre-trial detainees and vulnerable detainees and	# of measures introduced by the authorities # of people released from prison	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Continuing	1. General Department of Prisons 2. Ministry of Justice 3. Phnom Penh Municipal Court	UNOHC HR	\$ 53,000.00	\$ 53,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
technical support concerning the application of bail in cases involving pregnant women and women with children in pre-trial detention.									
Awareness raising in preventing domestic violence and tackling discrimination, xenophobia and stigma in the context of COVID19 through public messaging (i.e. access to healthcare and info on COVID19, discrimination, persons in situation of vulnerability and marginalization).	# of persons reached with the campaign.	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	June-August 2020	Public	UNOCHR	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 56,000.00		On-track
Support awareness raising on heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV) in the context of COVID-19 and support to adapt GBV service delivery mechanisms including SOPs and referral pathways.	Number of people reached for mainstreaming the increased risk of GBV	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Strengthened awareness of risks of increased GBV during Covid, service delivery and referral pathways	MOWA	UN Women	\$ 61,400.00	\$ 61,400.00		On-track
Support to ensure continuity of early grade education through strengthening teacher education	Continuity of early grade education ensured, teacher	Immediate/short run	Dec-20	MOEYS	UNESCO	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
and working closely with teachers to develop online video lessons, with contents focused on Mathematics and Khmer Literacy and promoting digital adult literacy programmes.	education strengthened, and online video lessons developed.	(2020 only)							
Life Long Learning and Distance Learning Programmes (NLP & BEEP)	Distance learning platforms strengthened, access to distance learning opportunities increased	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	On going	MoEYS, MoLVT & MoWA	UNESCO	\$ 380,050.00	\$ 380,050.00		On-track
Remote market price monitoring for 35 basic foods in 45 markets across the country. Twice-monthly data collection is undertaken in collaboration with a private sector call centre.	Number of market updates released	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	31 December 2020, renewable	MAFF	WFP	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00		On-track
An in-depth assessment of COVID-19 on agriculture and food security in Cambodia and mainstreaming COVID-19 aspects in the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2010-2023	1) Report on in-depth assessment of COVID-19 on agriculture and food security in Cambodia 2) Incorporate COVID-19 response in the Action Plan of the NSFSN Task Force	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	to start in the next 2 months	MAFF, CARD, MoI, MoH, MEF and MoE	FAO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 55,000.00		Planned
To strengthen institutional and technical capacity for food safety through the implementation of food safety measures and certification schemes for agricultural products in Cambodia to combat COVID-19.	Improved institutional and technical capacity for certification and adoption of food safety measures along agricultural value chain National street food policy developed	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020-June 2022	MAFF, MOH and MoC	FAO	\$ 330,000.00	\$ 330,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
	IEC material (bio security, bio safety, hygiene and COVID-19)								
Improvement of poor and vulnerable households' livelihoods in Khnornng Phnom and Svay Leu Communes, Svay Leu district, Siem Reap province amid COVID-19	Numbers of vulnerable farmers supported with cash transfer, homestead food production and benefited from community water supply system	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	May-Dec 2020	MAFF, MoE	FAO	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00		On-track
School nutrition is supported and strengthened as part of re-opening of schools (primary and pre-school), including promotion, assessment, and health school meals/snacks activities	Number of primary schools and preschools (disaggregated) that received nutrition promotion and/or school meals support	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Nov-20	MOEYS, CARD, MOH	UNICEF, WFP, WHO	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00		Not started
Support finalisation, launch and implementation of MOH's Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MICYN) Social Behaviour Change Communication Strategy (2019-2025) in 5 NE provinces	MIYCN SBCC strategy is launched; Number of provinces with SBCC nutrition package of materials available	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan-21	MOH	UNICEF, WHO, WFP	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	Not started
Support monitoring, assessments and surveys on the impact of COVID-19 on nutrition and food security	Number of assessments completed with findings disseminated	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Aug-20	NIS	UNICEF, WFP, FAO	\$ 314,000.00	\$ 114,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	Not started
Support implementation and secondary analysis of the CDHS (2021) on food and nutrition, including cross-sectoral analysis in the context of COVID-19	Number of policy briefs on FSN available and disseminated from CDHS data	Intermediate/medium run	Jan-21	MOH	UNFPA, UNICEF	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
		(2020 & 2021)							
Monitor the marketing of breastmilk substitutes and enforcement of sub-decree 133 to protect breastfeeding	Number of times action taken against identified violation of sub-decree 133 by Government	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-20	MOH	UNCEF, WHO	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	On-track
Pillar 3: Economic Response & Recovery: Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and vulnerable workers in the informal economy						\$17,788,910.33	\$10,028,910.33	\$7,760,000.00	
Land borders Trade Project: To facilitate design of protocols and provision of equipment to enable Cambodia's borders with Viet Nam, Laos PDR and Thailand to remain open for goods during the pandemic	Revised trade protocols in place, SPS equipment in operation	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Sep-20	MEF	UNDP, WHO	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	\$ -	On-track
Skills anticipation systems and Recognition of prior learning systems to provide mechanisms for nationally consistent recognition of TVET learning outcomes, including developing flexible pathways to facilitate transition between education and labour market, and to improve national economic performance through a skilled workforce.	1) Skills anticipation system developed; 2) Online Recognition of Prior Learning packages developed	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2023	MoLVT, MoT	ILO	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
E-learning skills programs and platforms development E-learning vocational training modules for upskilling and reskilling will be developed, TVET teachers will be trained on e-learning methodologies, and access to e-learning vocational training by youth.	1) Online reskilling/upskilling training packages developed; 2) TVET teachers trained e-learning methodologies; 3) An integrated virtual e-learning campus developed; 4) A minimum of 1000 youth will have been part of online training programs;	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2023	MoLVT, MoT	ILO	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	On-track
Investment support schemes for upgrading postharvest fishery value chain operations to improve productivity, compliance and competitiveness, related to Covid	At least 100 MSMEs are supported through upgrading of operations for compliance	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MAFF-FiA	UNIDO	\$ 1,600,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	On-track
Facilitate and support the Cambodia working group on the Global Garment Industry Call to Action , consisting of MoLVT, unions and CAMFEBA & GMAC, as well as international brands, manufacturers, IFIs and donors to recover from COVID-19 crisis.	1. Establishment of the Call to Action Working Group in Cambodia. 2. Garment sector strategy finalized and implemented	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-20	MOLVT, MEF, MOC	ILO, UNDP	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	On-track
Technical assistance provision to Fisheries Administration in establishing food safety system across fishery value chains and operations for improved compliance and market diversification, which also relates to Covid	National Action Plan and Inspection Protocols developed adopted; National Inspectorate established; Cambodia quality seal certification initiated	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MAFF-FiA	UNIDO	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Quality standard architecture to support diversification and value added	Standards in place, to enable Covid recovery	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Sep-20	MEF	UNIDO	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	On-track
Food processing sector support - package to promote sector including diversification to enable Covid recovery	Proposals developed & accepted by RGC	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	TBA	MEF, MOC	UNIDO, UNDP, UNCDF	\$ 100,000.00		\$ 100,000.00	Not started
Enhanced institutional capacity for policymaking, Expanded knowledge and experience of global good practice, and IDP mid-term review conducted, related to Covid recovery	Concept note prepared and being implemented IDP mid-term review is being conducted	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	March 2020 - March 2021	MISTI and CDC	UNIDO	\$ 442,474.00	\$ 442,474.00		On-track
Individual and institutional capacities for policy formulation and implementation are strengthened at national, regional and global level, related to Covid	Policy Assessment report published. Trainings on gender and green industry conducted	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MISTI/MOWA	UNIDO	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 240,000.00		On-track
Launch 2 surveys to gauge the impact of COVID-19 targeting most at risk enterprises/businesses in the industrial sector and post-harvest fishery	questionnaire designed and launched	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	June 2020	MISTI/CDC and Biz Association	UNIDO	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	On-track
Tourism re-opening: Boost domestic tourism; and explore post Covid-19 travel arrangements (travel bubbles	Increased domestic tourists >20%; Travel bubbles/ corridors agreed	Intermediate/medium run	Sep-20	MEF	UNDP	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Not started

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
and corridors), and ease entry requirements		(2020 & 2021)							
Evidence based analysis on specific industrial sector conditions, and followed by actions, including business linkages, investment promotion, and technology transfer for SMEs via cooperation with the Korean Investment and Technology Promotion Office (match-making between business partners). Launch 2 surveys to gauge the impact of COVID-19 targeting most at risk enterprises/businesses in the industrial sector	Questionnaire designed for follow up impact survey on private sector and launched	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MISTI and MEF	UNIDO	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	On-track
A commodity value chain study to accelerate inclusive markets for smallholder farmers, related to Covid	Value chain analysis report on six commodities (cabbage, Keo Romeat mango, cashew nut, maize, chicken and pig) completed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2019-2020	MAFF, MOC	FAO	\$ 355,000.00	\$ 355,000.00		On-track
Provide technical assistance to strengthen the recovery of the tourism sector , by developing and implementing COVID-19 safety mechanisms at cultural and tourism destinations.	Cultural and natural heritage sites strengthened and tourists attracted through enhancing livelihood opportunities for communities, and COVID-19 safety mechanisms and guidelines developed and implemented at cultural and tourism destinations	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020-2021	MoCFA, MOT	UNESCO	\$ 2,200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Implement Covid-19 Labour Market and Skills Gap assessment. Supporting national employment institutions to conduct Covid-19 Labour Market and Skills Gap, as related to Covid Assessment	1) National employment institutions received job capacity building on labour market and gap assessment; 2) Skills gap assessment completed	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MoIVT	ILO	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	On-track
Employment and incomes recovery for workers who are displaced due to Covid-19. Helping establish an inter-ministerial National Employment Policy taskforce to develop labour market recovery policies.	1) NEP implementation mechanism strengthened through capacity building particularly at the provincial level; 2) A portion of employment and incomes recovered for affected workers, with short-term employment support measures.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MoIVT	ILO	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		On-track
Industry 4.0 - assessment of readiness, in light of Covid-19	Report published	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020-2021	MEF, SNEC	UNDP	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00		On-track
Assisting hospitality and travel and handicraft sectors in reengineering services and products catering to domestic audiences to attract and sustain these sectors, including for small and medium enterprises related to cultural and natural heritage.	Hospitality and travel and handicraft sectors assisted to attract domestic audiences and sustain the sectors, including for SMEs	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MoCFA, MOT	UNESCO	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		On-track
Supporting on skills development of prospective migrants and returning migrants	Number of migrants/ persons received skills development training	Intermediate/medium run	2020-2021	MOLVT, MOT	IOM	\$ 390,000.00	\$ 190,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
		(2020 & 2021)							
Job matching platform/Referral to employment service, related to Covid	Number of people/ returning migrants affected by the impact of COVID received job placement through RPL and job matching platform	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MOLVT, NEA	IOM	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	On-track
Re-opening and strengthening of Garments Sector - repurposing/ retooling, access to former and new markets.	Innovative proposals published & endorsed; markets accessed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020-21	MEF, CDC	UNIDO, UNDP, ILO	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Not started
Support roll-out of Garments Sector Strategy - support SNEC report and deliver on 5 point agenda.	Measures to advance at least 3 of the 5 points.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-21	MEF, SNEC	UNDP	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 200,000.00	On-track
Enabling investment in the infrastructure through strategic planning and using this as a driver for recovery of the construction sector. And identification of infrastructure required to support logistic supply chains in the country, and promoting the message of infrastructure as an enabler.	Infrastructure investment funds designed Assessments of required infrastructure	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MRD	UNOPS	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Not started
Enhance the institutional capacity of conducting regular industrial surveys to produce industrial statistics for policy-	Real time M&E system in place	Intermediate/medium run	2019-2021	MOP, NIS	UNIDO	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
oriented empirical analysis on the country's industrial sector and data-user services by creating an integrated statistical system in Cambodia, enabling M&E of post Covid recovery		(2020 & 2021)							
TEST integrated approach implemented at the national level through trainings and demonstration in selected enterprises to support them recover better and stronger	Number of SMEs/Industry implemented TEST integrated approach	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MISTI/MOE-GSSD	UNIDO	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00		On-track
Analyse the financing architecture to support infrastructure investment and work with Government and financial institutions to establish (for profit) infrastructure investment funds, related to Covid	Infrastructure investment funds created	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020-2021	NCDD, MRD	UNOPS	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Not started
Provide multi-stakeholder platforms for scientific research and policy support, to strengthen collaboration and coordination for sustainable cultural and natural heritage management , to mitigate the economic impact and build resilient and green economies.	Multi-stakeholders' platforms provided for integrated policy-development and coordination	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	Ministry of Environment	UNESCO	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		On-track
Strengthen the capacity of key ministries, national entrepreneurship ecosystem	Number of officials trained to deliver entrepreneurship programmes. Materials for SMEs	Intermediate/medium run	2020-2021	MOLVT	UNIDO	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 145,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
and enabling environment for business to build back better	recovery developed and disseminated	(2020 & 2021)							
Support Cambodian innovators/entrepreneurs to commercialize their start-ups to transform the nascent cleantech market into a dynamic and vibrant one, as related to Covid	Global Cleantech Innovation Programme_GCPI in place and number of cleantech based enterprises	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MoE, MEF, Techo Start-up	UNIDO	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00		On-track
To utilize biogas as clean energy source to reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to: i) the use of diesel generators at pig farms; and ii) methane emissions from pig manure, as related to Covid	- investment feasibility conducted and TA provided to potential biogas developers. - Cumulative 1M biogas based power plant	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MoE, MAFF	UNIDO	\$ 426,436.33	\$ 426,436.33		On-track
Capacity building support to the RGC to assess technology needs and develop a series of technology action plans to support and guide a pipeline of investment projects aimed at decarbonizing development linked to Sihanoukville's SEZs, related to Covid	The most appropriate climate technology solutions to be prioritized in accordance with national strategies and plans, based on a comprehensive analysis of technology options to address specific climate impacts	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	March 2020 - March 2021	MOE-GSSD	UNIDO	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00		On-track
Enterprises and institutions benefit from technology innovation, know-how and access to new markets through increased business interaction with Korean enterprises, to boost recovery	Investment promotion events organized. Potential investment projects identified and developed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MISTI and CDC/CIB	UNIDO	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
TA and capital support to MoF PPP unit to develop the Investment pipeline in support the post-covid new economy	Transaction advisory and access to UNCDF capital instruments for PPP investments, de-risking (grants, loans and credit guarantees)	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2023	MEF	UNCDF	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	On-track
Identify and share local income-generating and nature-based solutions , and provide platforms for scientific research and policy-making to the government and partners, to mitigate the economic impact of Covid	Income-generating and nature-based solutions identified and platforms provided for scientific-research and integrated and multi-stakeholder policy-making	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Dec-20	MOE, MoEYS	UNESCO	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00		On-track
Accelerating Deployment of E-Commerce solutions in Cambodia - development of e-trade and retail platforms, e-agricultural training, to overcome covid constraints	Platforms set-up and number of MSME users	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	April - September 2020	MoC, GDCE, MOT	UNDP	\$ 330,000.00	\$ 330,000.00		On-track
Medical waste & circular economy - to raise awareness and develop a CE business innovation platform, and to revive and engage the COVID-19 affected informal waste sector.	System and a CE strategy in place	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Dec-20	NCSD, MoE, NCDDS	UNDP/UNCDF	\$ 100,000.00		\$ 100,000.00	Not started
Renewable / solar energy expansion - analysis of electricity tariff structure and enhance analytical capacities at MEF on the economics of solar and other renewables for informed decision making to increase	Adoption of solar policy targets by RGC	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - September 2020	MEF, MOE, MLMUPC, NCSD	UNDP/UNCDF	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
renewables share in Cambodia, related to Covid recovery									
SMEs survival and recovery. Online learning packages on entrepreneurship, enterprise development and ready-for-business soft skills, in response to covid-19	Learning packages developed and finalised	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2023	MoLVT, MoEYS	ILO	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	On-track
Vocational training and educational packages greened and digitalised, related to Covid	Greening vocational training and educational packages finalised	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2023	MoLVT, MoT	ILO	\$ 380,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	Planned
<u>Graduation-based social protection pilot</u> - Assets-based transfer programme to support poor, but also boost agricultural production, adopted to aid Covid recovery	2,700 households enrolled, pilot underway	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2023	NSPC, MOI	UNDP	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00		On-track
Develop policy measures and pilots via PPP arrangements supportive of greater use of renewables within the energy mix, especially solar and waste to energy. And strengthening policy measures, establishing incentives and increasing awareness about the benefits of resource efficiency and sharing	Transaction advisory and access to UNCDF capital instruments for PPP investments, de-risking (grants, loans and credit guarantees)	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MEF	UNCDF/ UNIDO	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
the successful case studies and lessons learnt, related to Covid recovery									
Supporting the economic empowerment of women and youth and improve their participation in industrial development through skills development, as related to Covid	Assessment to link skill development with private sector initiated/conducted, young entrepreneurs business start-up/ accelerators supported, R & D Framework reviewed and updated, and national skills competition supported and	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MOLVT	UNIDO	\$ 72,500.00	\$ 72,500.00		On-track
Develop a comprehensive plan for protecting migrant workers , helping to fully integrate workers still overseas and returning workers into national recovery planning . This would look into scaling up immediate support to workers based overseas including for safe travel, on-arrival screening and quarantine, and for returning workers supporting their reskilling, integration into the domestic labour force, and remigration .	At least 100,000 vulnerable returning migrants impacted by COVID-19 provided with immediate - long term support on safe migration information, options for re-skilling, socio-economic stimulus package , screening , access to basic services.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	01 July to 31 to 31 December 2021	NCCT, MOI, MOLVT and sub-national levels	IOM	\$ 4,900,000.00	\$ 1,900,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	Not started
Developing policies to adopt resource and energy efficient technology to promote a sustainable and inclusive	Draft policy in place	Intermediate/medium run	2020-2021	MISTI	UNIDO	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
industry in a (Covid) resilient manufacturing sector.		(2020 & 2021)							
Advocating for and developing national standards on business and human rights, notably with regard to labour and the environment, and CSR practice, in the post covid context.	National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights adopted; Human-rights based economic analyses published.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2023	MoEF, MoWA, MRD, Mol. MoE, MLMUPC, MoJ, MoEVC	OHCHR	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 170,000.00		On-track
Digitalizing vocational training programmes enabling skilling, reskilling and upskilling of youth, and the greening of vocational training programs leading to the green skilling.	Training curriculum designed and training delivered to youth	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MOLVT	UNIDO	\$ 72,500.00	\$ 72,500.00		On-track
Technical support to agriculture sector strategic review and development towards 2030 and 2050, including a long-term agriculture sector development policy, 2021 – 2030 and the E-agriculture strategy for Cambodia, related to Covid	Agricultural Sector Development Policy 2021-2030 developed and endorsed by MAFF E-Agriculture Strategy developed and endorsed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MAFF	FAO	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00		On-track
Creating new employment opportunities for women during Covid-19, through business incubation support, childcare services pilot, capacity development and advocacy	1. At least 3 new businesses incubated by females entrepreneurs through Bluetribe programme. 2. At least 100 women trained and supported to get back to work and/or start new businesses.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	MOLVT	UNDP	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	On-track
Pillar 4: Macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration						\$1,205,000.00	\$660,000.00	\$545,000.00	

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Cambodia Inter-Censal Survey of Agriculture 2019, adapted for Covid	Completed report for the CIAS 2019 released by the NIS and completed report for the CAS 2020 released by the NIS In-depth analysis of the smallholder socio-economic profile before and after COVID Agriculture evidence base on post COVID-19 performance	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MAF, MOP	FAO	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00		On-track
Remote market price monitoring for basic food items in markets across the country. Twice-monthly data collection is undertaken in collaboration with a private sector call centre.	Number of market updates released (1x per month)	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	31 December 2020, renewable	MAFF	WFP	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	On-track
Real/ rapid empirical data- Development of a quick-survey tools to assess economic conditions and Covid impacts and develop big data dashboard	Two surveys and 3 rounds delivered	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	March - September 2020	MEF	UNDP	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		On-track
MEF macro support package: GE modelling (research, analytics & models and tools transferred), capacity building (training and mentoring) to enable post Covid macro management.	Endorsement of model estimates, SAM/ CGE models transferred	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	March - September 2020	MEF	UNDP	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00		On-track
On-call TA & policy advisory - ongoing capacity for MEF and NIS/ MOP, to enable feedback, course correction during Covid recovery.	>5 policy interventions requested	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2021	MEF, NIS, NBC	UNDP	\$ 100,000.00		\$ 100,000.00	Not started

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
<u>Advocacy package for a more ambitious stimulus package</u> - investment & fiscal case & TA, and capacity building	Expanded stimulus	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MEF	UNDP	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Off-track
<u>Appraisal of 2021 budget</u> - Build case to protect human development supporting expenditures in light of post-Covid reductions	Core % reduction less than non core %	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MEF	RCO	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Not started
<u>Development Finance Assessment (DFA 2020)</u> Assessment of capital flows post-Covid, and transfer data and M&E capacity to MEF.	DFA published, endorsed by MEF	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	2020	MEF	UNDP	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		Not started
<u>Bonds and other financing options</u> - Engage with the Government on financing options for the (post-covid) deficit including the issuance of sovereign bonds	Phased plan published & endorsed	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	TBA	MEF	UNDP, UNCDF	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00		Not started
Examine pathways to increase immediate lending to the private sector to support recovery – especially those in challenged sectors and areas.	Pathways identified, >30% up and running	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	TBA	MEF	UNCDF	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 55,000.00		Not started
Seek new mechanisms to boost investment, focusing on inflows and alternatives for delivering recovery -supporting public investments (PPPs, dedicated credit lines) etc.	Arrangements secured (PPPs, dedicated bonds etc.)	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	TBA	MEF	UNCDF	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00		Not started

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Prudential measures and Riel-ization process: Support NBC on regulation of household debt and to develop Riel-ization activities & planning, to support Covid resilience	NBC plans published	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	TBA	MEF	UNDP	\$ 100,000.00		\$ 100,000.00	Not started
Support the government to monitor transnational financial flows in the form of remittances or investments	Assessment of financial flows of remittances of migrant workers and action plan on measures to support migrants and remittance service providers during this crisis through workshops and dialogues	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020-2021	MEF	IOM	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 200,000.00	Not started
Work with the securities exchange to revitalise the internal financial markets in alignment to the expansion of the securities exchanges in neighbouring countries.	Capital Markets Assessment and action plan for CSX - based on UNCDF regional capital markets assessment baseline study 2019	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	2020	MEF CSX Thai MOF Moody's	UNCDF	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Not started
Pillar 5: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience						\$3,986,392.00	\$2,027,500.00	\$1,958,892.00	
Design and implement initiatives and advocacy campaigns to build community resilience, and promote intercultural dialogue to foster social cohesion and peace, including through supporting diverse cultural and artistic expressions.	Initiatives and advocacy campaigns designed and implemented to build community resilience and promote intercultural dialogue.	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Oct-20	N/A	UNESCO	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		On-track
Strengthening tripartite constituents' capacity to recover from COVID 19 through dialogue and improved representation	1. Establishment of bipartite or tripartite dialogues in at least two sectors. 2. Safe RTW protocols promoted and adopted in at least two	Intermediate/medium run	Sept 2020-Dec 2021	MOLVT, MOT	ILO	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00		Not started

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
	sectors. 3. Existing national SD mechanisms revitalized	(2020 & 2021)							
Provide assistance to Government, Employers' and Workers' organisations on labour law reforms , including responding to Covid-19 emerging needs	Amendment of the labour law adopted with full participation and support of social partners	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Sep 2020 - March 2021	MOLVT	ILO	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	On-track
Expansion of work with RGC on prevention, including through use of digital platforms	# surveys conducted Indicator framework established Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) populated	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Sept 2020 - Dec 2021	Cambodian Human Rights Committee, Ministry of Interior, National Police, Royal Armed Forces, MOH, MoSVY, MOWA	UNOHC HR, UNDP, UNESCO	\$ 1,268,892.00	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 668,892.00	Not started
Advocacy for social inclusion for migrant returnees	Social inclusion and benefits for migrant returnees reflected in national policies/regulations	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	IOM	MOLVT	IOM	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	On-track
Young people are provided with platform to voice their concerns and opinions on the covid19's	1. # Platforms (youth national dialogue) provided to youth to voice their opinions 2. Covid19 responses or mitigation	Intermediate/medium run	May-20	MoLVT, National Employe	UNDP	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
impact on youth employment and skills-building	measures mainstreamed in youth-led business start-ups.	(2020 & 2021)		nt Agency (NEA)					
Rapid needs assessment of Covid19 impact in Roka commune community with high PLHIV population			Data and analysis of Covid19 impact on Roka commune, with action plan in place.	MOI, MOH (sub-national level)	UN Women	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00		On-track
Social media interventions on COVID-19 prevention and response in the context of pregnancies, safe deliveries, family planning, and prevention of violence against women, ensuring the continuity of essential services of Sexual Reproductive Maternal Health and Reproductive Rights.	1-Public service delivery points which provide essential SRMH services including life-saving interventions during COVID-19 pandemic 2- Number of beneficiaries reached	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Jul-Dec 20	MoEYS and Private Firm	UNFPA	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00		On-track
Support for identification of People Living with HIV and Key Populations' vulnerability and needs in context of COVID-19 pandemic	# rapid surveys conducted # reports disseminated	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	July - Dec 2020	NCHADS, NAA	UNAIDS	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00		On-track
Support for monitoring, documenting and addressing issues of stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	# reports on stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and KP in context of COVID-19	Intermediate/medium run	July 2020 - Dec 2021	NAA, PLHIV and KP networks	UNAIDS	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
and Key Populations in context of COVID-19		(2020 & 2021)							
Support capacity building of PLHIV, key populations and community networks to act as effective advocates and implementors in the national AIDS response in context of COVID-19	Need assessment conducted, capacity building package conducted	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Aug - Dec 2020	HACC, PLHIV and KP networks	UNAIDS	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 24,000.00		On-track
Support for People Living with HIV and Key Populations in relevant social dialogues and advocacy to address COVID-19 impacts	# of dialogues and advocacy activities with PLHIV and KP engaged.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020-Dec 2021	NCHADS, NAA	UNAIDS	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00		On-track
Formulation of the strategic guidelines on the management and utilization child-friendly urban public spaces , costed action plans, and phase one implementation of the action plans.	Adopted guidelines and action plans with costing.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Feb-21	Capital administration of Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk Provincial administration, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Cult and Religion.	UNICEF	\$ 130,000.00		\$ 130,000.00	Not started

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Strengthen the knowledge, skills and attitudes of parents, communities and children to protect themselves from violence and exploitation and address situations of stress (behavioural change campaigns and positive parenting with MHPSS)	Number of parents, caregivers, communities and children with enhanced knowledge, skills and attitudes to protect themselves from violence and exploitation and able to manage situation of stress	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Mar-20	MoWA, MoSVY, ICS-SP, 3PC, TPO	UNICEF	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	On-track
Provide support and capacity building to relevant authorities to strengthen/establish referral mechanism and ensure safe and accessible reporting systems for cases of violence, abuse and exploitation, including in quarantine facilities	UNICEF	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul-20	MOSVY	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	On-track
Provide guidance and support for the development and endorsement of measures to ensure the safety of women and children in quarantine facilities	Safety measures for women and children in quarantine facilities adopted	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	June 2020 - Dec 2020	MoH, Mol and selected provincial administrations	UNICEF, UN Women, WHO, UNFPA, UNOCHR and IOM	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	On-track
Strengthening the capacities of journalists and the media to improve the coverage on the impact of Covid-19 , and to counter disinformation through their reporting	Reporting guidelines on ethical Reporting developed.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	May-20	Mol, Media organizations and associations	UNESCO	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Supporting the Ministry of Information and other relevant government bodies to counter misinformation, hate speech, and disinformation through proactive media and information literacy policies and strategies.	Task force for promotion of MIL established. -Draft MIL strategy is produced	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul-20	Mol	UNESCO	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	On-track
Monitoring and reporting the safety of journalists and media workers at national and provincial levels	Smart phone app launched 16.10.1. # of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	July 2020 - July 2021	Cambodian Human Rights Committee, Ministry of Interior, National Police, Royal Armed Forces	UNOHC HR	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	Not started
Support sub national government to generate evidence through renewable energy projects and showcase how to build climate resilience and support an inclusive and sustainable recovery from Covid-19	# of covid-19 impact assessments completed # of analysis briefs produced	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Dec 2021	NCDDs	UNEP	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	On-track
Adapt and support implementation of guidelines for institutionalized quarantine focusing on protection and basic standards.	Safety measures for women and children in quarantine facilities adopted	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Guidelines in place in the case of a second wave outbreak.	MOH, Mol and selected provincial administrations	UNICEF	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00		On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Through the Ministry of Culture and Religion, and religious leaders, maintain support to the religious communities in the country to protect themselves from the Covid-19 pandemic and support them in the recovery period and afterwards.	Number of religious leaders that received messages on COVID19 prevention and are able to disseminate those messages in their communities	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Mar-20	Ministry of Cult and Religion, Religious leaders (Buddhism, Muslim)	UNICEF	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	On-track
Conduct impact analysis of covid19 on persons living with disabilities.	1. Impact analysis of the covid19 on persons living with disabilities conducted and published 2. Dialogue between UN, MoSVY, DAC and CDPO (NGO) to mainstream disabilities in covid19 responses, taking into account the finding from the analysis.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	June 2020 - Dec 2021	Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSVY), Disability Action Council (DAC) Cambodia Disabled People's Organizations (CDPO)	UNOHC HR, UNDP	\$ 31,500.00	\$ 31,500.00		On-track
Increasing equitable access to priority social services to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic through adaptive and innovative service delivery mechanisms (both digital and traditional) with a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups	1. Leveraging big data to understand the impact on socio-economic in Cambodia prior/post Covid. 2. Building Socio-economic dashboard to help government, UNDP team and partners to monitor impact in real time. 3. Digital learning transformation for public schools - at least 10 schools will get new support and access to digital learning.	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jul 2020 - Dec 2021	Ministry of Civil Service (MOCS), Ministry of Environment (MOE), Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSVY)	UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	On-track

Key Activities	KPI(s)	Delivery Time-frame	Expected period of support	Counterpart Ministry	Agency/ Agencies	Total Budget (USD)	Confirmed Fund (USD)	Amounts to be mobilized (USD)	Status
Regional analysis on the impacts of COVID-19 on environmental decisions/ regulations/ legal amendments and impacts on environmental rights/ environmental defenders in Southeast Asia with a case study on Cambodia; Support Member States in Southeast Asia through preparation of policy guidance for adequate public participation and safeguarding of environmental rights in COVID-19 recovery	# of analysis completed # of analysis briefs developed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Aug - Dec 2020	N/A	UNEP, UNOCHR	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Not started
Analyse the challenges and opportunities for the local government of Preah Sihanouk after the COVID-19 pandemic.	Human security assessment completed	Immediate/short run (2020 only)	Sept 2020 - Feb 2021	MOI, Preah Sihanouk provincial government	UNOCHR, UN Habitat	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00		Not started
Maintain and scale up support to the Ministry of Interior, Offices of municipal and provincial governors, and commune councils to do effective risk communication and community engagement during the pandemic and help them provide services to Cambodians in the recovery and afterwards.	MoI and Sub-national administrations strengthen Covid-19 component of the Sub National Administrations (SNA) planning and budgeting process	Intermediate/medium run (2020 & 2021)	Jan-21	MoI, Offices of Municipality and provincial Governors, and Commune Councils	UNICEF	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	On-track

វិធីកាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យពីការឆ្លង ជំងឺកូវីដ១៩

១ លាងដៃឱ្យបានញឹកញាប់ជាមួយសាប៊ូ និងទឹកស្អាត ឬទឹកអាល់កុលលាងដៃ ឬអាល់កុលហ្សែល

២ ខ្ទប់មាត់ និងគ្រមុះ នៅពេលក្អក ឬកណ្តាលដោយប្រើកែងដៃ ឬក្រដាសអនាម័យ រួចបោះចោលក្នុងធុងសំរាមឱ្យបានត្រឹមត្រូវ

៣ ជៀសវាងប៉ះពាល់ជិតស្និទ្ធជាមួយអ្នកដែលមានគ្រុនក្តៅ ក្អក ឬផ្តាសាយ

៤ ជៀសវាងប៉ះពាល់ភ្នែក គ្រមុះ ឬមាត់

៥ បរិច្ចាគអាហារដែលមិនបានផ្គិចផ្គុំ

៦ ស្វាគមន៍ដោយសំពះ ជំនួសការចាប់ដៃ

សម្រាប់ព័ត៌មានបន្ថែម សូមទូរស័ព្ទទៅកាន់ **១១៥** ដោយឥតគិតថ្លៃ



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