

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King



Royal Government of Cambodia

National Action Plan
To
Prevent Violence Against Women
2014-2018

Approved by the Council Minister in the Plenary Session

On 5 December 2014

Prepared by Ministry of Women's Affairs



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Table of Contents

1 BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Policy	1
1.1.1 National Framework	1
1.1.2 International Framework	2
1.2 Situation	2
1.2.1 Domestic Violence	4
1.2.2 Rape and Sexual Violence	5
1.2.3 Trafficking in Persons	5
1.2.4 Violence against Women with Increased Risk	6
1.3 Priority Issues	7
2 STRATEGIES	7
2.1 Strategy 1: Primary Prevention	8
2.2 Strategy 2: Legal Protection and Multi-sectoral Services	9
2.3 Strategy 3: Formulating and Implementing Policies and Laws	9
2.4 Strategy 4: Capacity Building	10
2.5 Strategy 5: Review, Monitoring and Evaluation	10
3 ACTION PLAN	10
3.1 Brief Description on the Scope of the Plan	10
3.2 Implementation Matrix	11
4 LAW AND REGULATION DRAFTING SCHEDULE	34
5 EXPENDITURES	36
6 REVIEW, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	36
7 CONCLUSIONS	37
8 DEFINITIONS	38

**LETTER OF SAMDECH AKKAK MOHA SENA PADEI TECHO HUN SEN
PRIME MINISTER OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
TO ENDORSE THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 2014-2018**

The Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia considers eliminating violence against women as one of the main priorities of all state, private and civil society actors to prevent and eliminate violence against women and to provide protection to victims in a timely and effective manner to achieve the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals.

To achieve this objective, the Royal Government has been strictly implementing Rectangular Strategies, Phase I, II and III, National Strategic Development Plans, Legal and Judicial Reforms, sectoral policies and programs, especially the Village Commune Safety Policy with its third criteria of “no prostitution, no trafficking of women and children and no domestic violence”.

Additionally, the Royal Government has set out directions and provided guidance to Ministry of Women’s Affairs, relevant institutions and national and international development partners to put in place programs focused on the following key strategies:

- Promoting public awareness and sensitizing the public on laws;
- Developing and improving social, health and legal services;
- Developing and improving relevant policies and laws.

In principle, this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women is the mandate of competent state ministries and institutions; however, for Cambodia, this National Action Plan

also requires cooperation and support from local and international communities as well as engagement from state institutions, civil society, development partners and all citizens.

The Royal Government is strongly committed to working with all partners to prevent violence and protect survivors of all forms of violence against women and girls. This effort to prioritize laws and policies has had a strong positive impact reducing violence against women. It is believed that the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018, a fundamental document setting clear strategies and approaches, will help reduce all forms of violence against women so that women and girls have their rights respected and can actively and equally contribute to the development of the country.

On behalf of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and myself, I wish to acknowledge national and international organizations for both financial and technical support for the formulation of this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 and appeal to all state institutions, development partners, civil society and stakeholders to continue your contributions to the successful implementation of this National Action Plan so that women and all Cambodians alike can live in harmony and with dignity.

Phnom Penh, 23 December 2014

Prime Minister

Samdech Akkak Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF LOK CHUMTEV ING KHANTHA PHAVI
MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

The National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women prioritizes the strategic area of legal protection for women and girls to ensure their equal access to legal protection by mainstreaming women's rights into the formulation and implementation of laws and by promoting effective service delivery to survivors of violence against women. This National Action Plan demonstrates the Royal Government's efforts under the wise leadership of **Samdech Akkak Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN**, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to support national and international policies including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDG), Rectangular Strategy Phase III of the Royal Government, National Strategic Development Plan and Neary Ratanak IV, the Strategic Plan of Ministry of Women's Affairs. This National Action Plan advocates for and requires strong cooperation among ministries, institutions, civil society, development partners and the private sector to ensure timely interventions including social and legal service provisions, which are a joint undertakings of these stakeholders to contribute to reducing violence against women in a fair and effective manner.

Implementation of the four strategies of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence on Women 2009-2012 provided significant success including progress in changing attitudes as now, the majority of men and women perceive violence against women as unacceptable and intolerable and there is an increased awareness of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims.

Other successes are improved social services, health services and legal services including access to training, accreditation of 132 MOWA's officials as judicial police agents and a feasibility study on the establishment of One-Stop Service Center for survivors of violence against women and girls completed in 2011 with technical support from United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Building on the experiences in implementing National Action Plan to Prevent Violence on Women 2009-2012, National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 serves as a follow-up mechanism in line with Neary Ratanak IV, which continues to supporting the strategic area of legal protection for women and girls. Ministry of Women's Affairs has established a Technical Working Group on Gender Committee on Gender-based Violence (TWGG-GBV) that led the formulation of this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 with participation from relevant ministries, institutions and civil society. In reviewing the implementation of the first National Action Plan 2009-2012, gaps, barriers and challenges were identified including access to services that meet international standards and a lack of coordination and cooperation in providing response and services to survivors resulting in violence against women and girls not being fully eliminated based on the all indicators.

With support from United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT-Australian Aid), German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), officials of the Legal Protection Department, Ministry of Women's Affairs, organized national and sub-national consultations with courts, prosecutors, relevant provincial departments, local authorities, military polices and civil societies to collect feedback and input which were key to drafting the National Action Plan to address the needs of all survivors.

I would like to highly commend and acknowledge the efforts of all members of the TWGG-GBV under the leadership of H.E. **Sy Define** and its members including H.E. **Khieu Serey Vuthea**, Ms. **Sakhoeurn Savady**, Ms. **Keth Mardy** and Mr. **Trak Sokundara** for their important roles in coordinating the formulation of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018. In addition, I would like to extend special thanks to members of the drafting and editing teams including Ms. **Kasumi Nakagawa**, Ms. **Claudie Ung**, and Ms. **Robin Mauney**. I wish to acknowledge technical and financial support from the UN Women, DFAT-Australian Aid, GIZ, UNFPA, UNDP and other organizations.

Last but not least, I strongly support and encourage relevant officials, experts, national and international organizations and development partners to continue to coordinate and collaborate to effectively implement National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018.

Phnom Penh, 17 December 2014

Minister of the Ministry of Women's Affairs

H.E. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi

ABBREVIATIONS

BPFA	Beijing Platform For Action
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CMDG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CCWC	Commune Committee on Women and Children
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRM	Coordinated Response Mechanism
HEF	Health Equity Fund
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
LBT	Lesbian, Bi-sexual, Transgender
MAG	Media Advisory Group
MSPC	Minimum Standards for Primary Counseling
MSS	Minimum Standards of Service
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NCMWF	National Committee for Upholding Cambodian Social Morality, Women and Khmer Families Values
OSSC	One-Stop Service Center
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Policy

1.1.1 National Framework

Women have an important role in Cambodian society and are the backbone of the national economy and social development. Laws and policies relating to the prevention of violence against women started through the 1st National Action Plan to Prevent Violence on Women 2009-2012.

To prevent violence against women, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) issued policies, laws and regulations including:

- The Constitution of Cambodia, Article 45 which states “All forms of discrimination against women shall be prohibited...”
- The Constitution of Cambodia, Article 46 which states “Human trafficking, exploitation of prostitution and obscenities which affect the dignity of women shall be prohibited...”
- Rectangular Strategy of RGC, Phase II: Women are the backbone of the whole national economy and development
- Rectangular Strategy of the RGC, Phase III: The continued implementation of the "National Action Plan to Prevention of Violence Against Women" refers to eliminating behavior on violence against women and expanding the culture of non-violence to contribute to promoting social morality, value for women and Khmer family as well as building families, communities and society with harmony
- The Political Platform of the 5th Legislature of the National Assembly reiterated to "continue to strengthen the status and important role of women in society, promote ethics and values of Khmer women, and eliminate all views that devalue the role of women in order to promote more extensive participation of women in building and protecting the homeland." “Enforcing the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims and Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation especially the implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevention Violence against women in order to end violence against women and eliminate violence attitude to women”

- Labor Law
- Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims and Other relevant laws
- Strategic Plan NEARY RATANAK III and beyond
- The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2009 to 2013 update
- Cambodian Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015
- The Village Commune Safety Policy 2010

1.1.2 International Framework

In addition to the current national legal framework, to protect women's rights the Kingdom of Cambodia has ratified a number of conventions. As member state of the United Nations (UN), Cambodia is bound by all decisions of the Security Council of the UN, especially decisions relating to women, peace and security. The key conventions ratified by Cambodia in addition its current legal framework include:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1999 and its Optional Protocol 2010 (CEDAW)
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1992
- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)
- UN Security Council Resolutions (SCR) 1325, 1820 and 1888 related to women, peace and security

1.2 Situation

In Cambodia, women and girls continue to be subjected to physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence, cutting across all divisions of income, culture and class in their daily public and private spheres. In contexts where women and girls face additional barriers in access to human rights, protection and justice they often experience additional risks for violence against women. This includes but is not limited to women with disabilities, women living with HIV, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (LBT) women, sex workers, entertainment workers, garment factory workers and other female employees, women who use drugs or their partners use drugs, women in prisons, indigenous women and women from religious or ethnic minorities. There is no one single cause of violence against women in Cambodia. Different forms of violence against women are driven by a combination of factors at the individual, relationship,

community and societal level and therefore need to be addressed through a variety of interventions.

This National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 draws on internationally recognized definitions of violence against women. These are from two sources:

- General Recommendation 19 of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women which defines gender-based violence as predominantly violence against women, and
- The Beijing Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women that situates this violence against women within the context of gender discrimination and the subordination of women.

The Kingdom of Cambodia has made significant progress in its efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women but challenges still remain. While laws and policies addressing violence against women have been promulgated, implementation remains a challenge. Services are available, but not consistently throughout the country and services are not accessible for all women. Most programs have focused on responding to violence against women and more strategic intervention is essential for preventing it.

The 2012 Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) Feasibility Study for a One-Stop Service Center (OSSC) identified the following challenges for violence against women survivors seeking service:

- Inconsistent level of services for survivors;
- Lack of access to safe shelter for most women in Cambodia (shelters are primarily in urban settings);
- Local authorities lack skills in providing safe, survivor centered interventions
- Police and courts minimize the number of cases of violence against women resulting in routine lack of response except to cases with injuries;
- Lack of protocols for violence against women identification and response in the health care system;
- Survivors of violence against women often lack means of transportation and access to legal services; and

- Lack of confidentiality as violence against women cases are routinely discussed without permission of the survivor or maintaining the anonymity of the survivor.

Significant data has been collected on violence against women in Cambodia. In 2005 and 2009 MoWA conducted baseline and follow-up surveys that measured perceptions about violence against women. The Commune Database presents the number of complaints of domestic violence annually, and the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) included questions on the prevalence of violence in 2000 and 2005. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Partners for Prevention recently completed A Study on Men, Gender and Violence in Cambodia. In 2012, MoWA and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY), conducted a national prevalence survey on violence against children and young people as part of the regional and global initiative to prevent and respond to violence against children and young people, and in 2014, MoWA will conduct an internationally standardized survey using World Health Organization (WHO) methodology to measure prevalence of violence against women in Cambodia. Additionally most line ministries and non-government organizations (NGO) keep statistics on numbers of survivors in their systems. Following is a summary of the situation of violence against women in Cambodia.

1.2.1 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is the most widespread yet unreported violence against women and is a serious concern in Cambodian society.

- 12.8 percent of women reported experiencing physical violence from their intimate partners within the last 12 months¹
- 50 percent of women felt that violence by a husband towards his wife can be warranted if a wife behaves in argumentative, disrespectful or disobedient manner.²
- 1 in 3 ever-partnered men reported perpetrating physical and/or sexual violence against an intimate partner during her lifetime³
- 54.3 percent of ever-partnered men reported using at least one act of emotional abuse against an intimate partner in their lifetime⁴
- 53.2 percent reported perpetration of economic abuse⁵

¹ Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2005

² MoWA Follow-up study 2009

³ Why do some men use violence against women and how can we prevent it? 2013

⁴ Why do some men use violence against women and how can we prevent it? 2013

⁵ Why do some men use violence against women and how can we prevent it? 2013

- Women with disabilities experience significantly higher levels of emotional, physical and sexual violence by household members other than partners⁶

1.2.2 Rape and Sexual Violence

Rape and sexual violence are a growing concern in Cambodia. An alarming concern is that available evidence suggests increasing numbers of rapes of minors. However, evidence to clearly assess the scale and specific nature of sexual violence against children needs to be collected.

- 8.3 percent of all men interviewed in the P4P Study reported that they had perpetrated rape against a woman or girl who was not their partner. 5.2 percent of all men reported that they had participated in gang rape. Rape perpetration is most commonly against intimate partners with 21 percent of ever-partnered men reporting rape of a partner⁷
- 658 cases of rape against children were reported to NGOs in 2011, involving 770 offenders⁸
- In 2012, 58 percent of the total 224 cases of rape and attempted rape reported to the Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Police Department of Ministry of Interior (Mol) involved victims under the age of 18
- 24.4 percent of women with disabilities taking part in the study have experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their partner in their lifetime, compared to 16.8 percent of women without disabilities⁹
- 5.7 percent of women with disabilities were victims of sexual violence by family members, compared to 1.1 percent of women without disabilities¹⁰

1.2.3 Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons is a serious problem affecting women's and girls' lives in Cambodia. This issue has not been included in National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 strategies as the RGC has a separate National Action Plan on the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labor and Sexual Exploitation 2011-2013. The priority areas in this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 are complimentary to this National Action Plan.

⁶ Triple Jeopardy: gender based violence and human rights violations of women with disabilities 2013

⁷ Why do some men use violence against women and how can we prevent it? 2013

⁸ ECPAT Report 2011

⁹ Triple Jeopardy: gender based violence and human rights violations of women with disabilities 2013

¹⁰ Triple Jeopardy: gender based violence and human rights violations of women with disabilities 2013

1.2.4 Violence against Women with Increased Risk

Women who are stigmatized and are neglected or ignored in their communities or in society occupy a very vulnerable position, which increases their risk of human rights abuses, including violence. Women are often less likely to be protected from violence as a result of their work, community infrastructure, policing, addiction, health, economic status, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, religion, ethnicity, and incarceration. In Cambodia this includes (but not limited to) women with disabilities, women living with HIV, LBT women, sex workers, entertainment workers, garment factory workers and other female workers, women who use drugs or their partners use drugs, women in prisons, indigenous women and women from religious or ethnic minorities. Global national disaster reports commonly agree that when disaster occurred women and girls are at increased risk of sexual violence, exploitation, abuse, trafficking and domestic violence. Women experiencing violence before the disaster are more likely to experience more intensive violence after the disaster as they are separated from their support and protection systems. Women with increased risk are more likely to face violence and less likely to have access to justice. Some women also have specific needs that require different response strategies and special targeting in prevention and response efforts.

- The socio-economic impact of HIV study conducted in Cambodia demonstrated that women living with HIV were more likely to experience verbal abuse, physical harassment and physical abuse than men living with HIV and or people who are not living with HIV (male or female)¹¹
- 54.1 percent female beer promotion workers reported sexual harassment and physical abuse¹²
- Gang rape (bauk), often of sex workers, is widely-recognized as a recreational sex activity among youth, particularly in urban areas¹³
- Stigma, harassment and discrimination are commonly experienced by LBT individuals in Cambodia, yet their experiences of abuse or discrimination are often overlooked or ignored by their families and communities¹⁴
- Women with disabilities experienced higher levels of controlling behaviors from partners, and significantly higher levels of all forms of violence (emotional, physical and sexual) from family members compared to other women¹⁵

¹¹ National Aids Authority 2010

¹² CARE 2006

¹³ CARE 2006

¹⁴ Cambodian Center for Human Rights 2000

¹⁵ Triple Jeopardy: gender based violence and human rights violations of women with disabilities 2013

- Women garment workers are at increased risk for rape, verbal abuse and sexual harassment from men around the workplace them due to unsafe housing situations, such as poor lighting infrastructure and not enough policing¹⁶

1.3 Priority Issues

Studies on the situation of violence against women in Cambodia have shown that women and girls continue to be the subject of violence. Some forms of violence against women have long existed in Cambodian society including physical violence, emotional violence, sexual and economic violence. However new issues of violence against women have been recognized in the last 10 years including rape of girls by older men, incest and rape in random situations, etc.

In the situation of each type of violence key areas have been identified as the highest priorities for prevention in the National Action Plan to Prevention of Violence Against Women 2014-2018 based on the current regulations.

The three priorities include:

1. Domestic violence
2. Rape and sexual violence
3. Violence against women with increased risk

2 STRATEGIES

In the current situation and circumstances it is expected that the prevalence of violence against women will decrease based on the successful experience that Cambodia has had in its action plans to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and Malaria, so that Cambodian society, especially women or girls are able to live without violence in society.

¹⁶ Women and the City: Examining the impact of Urbanization 2011

The overall strategic priority objective of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 is to reduce violence against all women and girls including those at increased risk through increased prevention interventions, improved response, increased access to quality services, and multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation. Five areas have been identified as priority areas of focus:

- 1) Primary Prevention
- 2) Legal Protection and Multi-Sectoral Services
- 3) Formulation and Implementation of Laws and Policies
- 4) Capacity Building
- 5) Review, Monitoring and Evaluation

Based on these priorities the Royal Government of Cambodia has introduced the following key strategies and actions.

2.1 Strategy 1: Primary Prevention

To reduce violence against women through a multi-sectoral primary prevention strategy targeting key actors and settings for positive change.

- Increase coordination and cooperation at all levels among government ministries and institutions, development partners, service providers, communities and civil society in primary prevention interventions.
- Increase knowledge and skills of children, adolescents and young people to promote and build gender equitable and non-violent relationships and to improve behavior, attitudes and practices related to human rights (including sexual rights, gender equality and sexual intercourse).
- Enhance capacity of education institutions to respond to violence against women through effective primary prevention interventions.
- Increase knowledge, awareness and skills related to positive parenting among parents and intimate partners in order to build safe gender equitable and non-violent involvement in the family.
- Improve protection of children from abuse, maltreatment and neglect especially among vulnerable and marginalized children through enhancing awareness on the rights of the child and violence against women.

- Enhance gender equitable practices, mindset, and social environment in communities and workplace especially among men and boys and improve capacity of communities to prevent and respond to violence against women using a well-coordinated approach.
- Promote effective safe and harassment free workplace and communities.
- Increase media coverage on social stereotypes through gender equitable and non-violent means with short messages including promoting capacity of the media to properly report and address the prevention of violence against women.

2.2 Strategy 2: Legal Protection and Multi-sectoral Services

To increase the provision of easily accessible, appropriate, quality services, and coordinated response to the varied needs of all survivors of violence against women without discrimination.

- Enhance coordination and cooperation at all levels including between the RGC, relevant institutions, service providers and civil society in providing services and response.
- Enhance timely quality and appropriate primary counseling services for all survivors of violence against women and their children.
- Strengthen the capacity of police institutions response mechanisms and multi-sectoral coordination improving the response of the national police of the MoI for survivors of violence against women in line with the established regulations.
- Strengthen and enhance systematic response against violence against women in the health care system.
- Improve access to justice for violence against women survivors.
- Establish multi-sectoral service delivery system targeting survivors which is accessible across the country and put in place a proper referral system with protocols and service standards.

2.3 Strategy 3: Formulating and Implementing Policies and Laws

Laws and policies in Cambodia are gender sensitive and designed to protect the rights of survivors of violence against women.

- Strengthen the regulatory framework in Cambodia in response to violence against women.
- Improve and coordinate the policy framework to effectively address violence against women.

2.4 Strategy 4: Capacity Building

To increase the capacities and resources of key sectors at the national level on designing, implementing, reporting, monitoring, evaluating, and coordinating violence against women response and prevention interventions

- Enhance capacity of national key institutions to coordinate response to violence against women and other prevention interventions.

2.5 Strategy 5: Review, Monitoring and Evaluation

To develop a comprehensive system for data collection and monitoring, analysis, and evidence based reporting of violence against women in Cambodia and for the implementation of this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018.

- Formulate a review, monitoring and evaluation framework and a comprehensive data collection system which also captures data on the implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 and data obtained from other general studies on violence against women.
- Coordinate effective planning, monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018.

3 ACTION PLAN

National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 is based on the vision of MoWA's Neary Rattanak IV - "Cambodian citizens, both men and women, have equal rights under the law and women and girls should have personal safety so they can participate fully in social activities and public decisions on an equal basis with men and boys and have economic empowerment to ensure autonomy and the well-being of the family and community." And its strategy four "strengthening the sectoral gender mainstreaming process and gender responsive social accountability and social protection including education, health, legal protection and civic rights".

3.1 Brief Description on the Scope of the Plan

The National Action Plan to Prevention Violence Against Women 2014-2018 covers

- All relevant ministries and institutions

- National and subnational administration
- Development Partners
- Civil Society
- Faith based organizations
- Survivors
- Vulnerable persons
- General public

3.2 Implementation Matrix

The approach to this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 is to provide evidence based interventions through coordination and cooperation to increase capacities and expand efforts to reduce and respond to violence against women and to support survivors and their children. In this context, collaboration refers to *informal efforts to work together*, whereas coordination refers to *formal planning and strategizing together*. Both approaches are essential for effective, long-term violence against women prevention and response.

Multi-sectoral coordination of the key actors who come into contact with issues relating to violence against women and girls can significantly increase survivor protection perpetrator accountability, and the effectiveness of primary prevention initiatives. This process of collaboration and coordination between key actors began with the establishment of the TWGG-GBV leading the process for the development and implementation of this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018.

While acknowledging the need for clear lines of responsibility and accountability, the effectiveness of many responses depends on the cooperation and coordination with others. Collaboration and coordination must occur at all levels – from national level to subnational. Furthermore, working with different institutions (religious, economic, medical, media and education) and individuals (survivors, activists, and local leaders) under a coordinated response will have a more powerful impact on creating the positive gender just social norms and other changes needed for reduce violence against women.

Overall Objective: Violence against all women and girls is reduced through increased prevention interventions, improved response, increased access to quality services, and multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation.

Overall Objective Indicator 1: The prevalence of domestic violence is reduced compared to the CDHS 2005 (Measurement Instrument CHDS 2015)

Overall Objective Indicator 2: The Cambodian population increasingly disapproves of all kinds of violence against women (Measurement Instruments Violence against Women Surveys)

3.2.1 Strategic Area 1: Primary Prevention

Objective: To reduce violence against women through a multi-sectoral coordinated primary prevention strategy with ministries and institutions targeting key actors and settings for positive change.

3.2.1.1 Coordination and Cooperation

Outcome 1: Increased coordination and cooperation at all levels, including between government ministries, institutions, development partners, service providers, communities, and civil society in primary prevention interventions.

Outcome Indicator 1: A comprehensive multi-sectoral primary prevention strategy is developed and is implemented (*Measurement Mid-term evaluation and Final Evaluation of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018*)

Activities	Indicators	Expected Outcomes	Responsible Institution	Timeframe Year					Resources
				1	2	3	4	5	
<p>1. Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Primary Prevention Group (PPG) of the TWGG-GBV to serve as the key body to coordinate all efforts and interventions related to primary prevention through capacity building, resource mobilization, coordination and collaboration</p> <p>2. Develop a coordinated and comprehensive primary prevention strategy for primary prevention including an implementation plan coupled with a capacity development and a communications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanism and detail tasks of Primary Prevention Group is developed and approved - Plan of action of Primary Prevention Group is approved and supported - Plan of action is aligned with accountability, transparency, and effectively - Targeted members is built capacity for primary prevention works; and number of capacity building 	<p>The PPG under the TWGG-GBV is capacitated and resourced to effectively perform its roles, responsibilities, and functions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - Line ministries - Group on primary prevention 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Primary Prevention Strategy approved by TWGG-GBV - Primary Prevention Group had enough capacity to implement Primary Prevention Strategy - Implementation activities of primary prevention 	<p>A comprehensive multi-sectoral primary prevention strategy is developed with coordination and cooperation and its implementation started at national & sub-national levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - Line ministries - Group on prevention 	x	x				RGC and DPs	

Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe					Resources
				Year	1	2	3	4	
1. Design, implement and evaluate interventions to prevent violence against women in both public and private spaces with increased mobilization of civil society participation and initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan, strategies and appropriate resources to mobilize and support participation - Participants and stakeholders in the community received quality and effective training - Activities under Commune Investment Plans (CIP) to prevent violence against women 	Public service and civil society actors, including women's groups, employee groups, religious groups, and volunteers mobilized and resourced to lead community activities to prevent violence against women and to challenge negative social norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - Mol - MoT - NCMWF - MoLVT 	X	X	X	X	X	RGC and DPs
2. Develop skills and income generation programs that enhance women's economic empowerment to women's access to financial resources, control over their resources and bodies, generating income and assets, increasing savings, and increasing financial decision-making power and economic independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number, quality and types of women's economic empowerment programs implemented - Evidence based models programs for women's economic empowerment & violence against women - Survivors of violence against women reached by economic empowerment and training programs 	Women's economic empowerment programs that integrate violence against women component and involve men and the civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - Mol - MoLVT 	X	X	X	X	X	RGC and DPs
3. Promote safe, harassment-free and respectful public and private workplace environments through raising awareness of labor rights, ensuring policies and mechanisms to prevent and respond to workplace harassment, and working with employers to create safe and harassment-free work environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies, protocols and mechanisms against sexual harassment and violence against women at public and private sector workplaces is implemented - Civil servants and private employers and workers trained on women's labor rights and policies against sexual harassment at the workplace - Civil servants and private sector employers applying policies and protocols against sexual harassment in workplace - Sexual harassment cases reported at workplace (public and private sector) to employer /unions /police 	Workplaces, employers, and unions participated in and capacitated by safe and harassment-free workplace programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoLVT - MoWA - MoT 	X	X	X	X	X	RGC and DPs

3.2.1.5 Media and Culture									
Outcome 8: Increased media promotion of gender-equitable, non-violent social norms, images, and messages, and capacity of media to report appropriately and sensitively to prevent violence against women									
Outcome Indicator 8a: Percentage of the target group of the media campaign show changes in their attitudes towards violence against women (Measurement instrument: pre- and post-campaign study).									
Outcome Indicator 8b: Inappropriate or gender inequitable wording through media coverage of violence against women shows is decreased. (Measurement instrument: specific study)									
Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe					Resources
				1	2	3	4	5	
1. Develop and implement a comprehensive information & communication strategy and campaign for both national and sub-national levels to promote positive social norms, gender equality, and peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and communications strategy is endorsed from line ministries & institutions. - Campaigns, articles, radio programs had been developed for promoting positive social norms and gender equality to reduce violence against women 	Comprehensive information & communication strategy and campaign developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - Ministry of Information - Journalist Club 	x	x	x			RGC and DPs
2. Put in place a media code of conduct and standard guideline overseen by an established media advisory group (MAG) and mechanism that improves media responses to and reporting on violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of violent, inappropriate or gender inequitable wording through media coverage of violence against women is decreased - Media Advisory Group is established and with clear TOR and recourses for implementation plan - Action plan of Media Advisory Group is developed and implemented - Media code of conduct developed and promoted to media outlets through TWGG-GBV - Medias trained on violence against women issues 	Media code of conduct for reporting on violence against women and standard guidelines developed and overseen by a media advisory group (MAG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Information - MoWA 						RGC and DPs
3. Increase religion training and programs that link social morality to gender equality and non-violent relationships through Religions education, radio, tv and other media targeting religion leaders and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender equality and non-violent relationships content is educated/promoted through religion education programs 	Promoted gender equality and non-violent through religions is mainstreamed into media campaigns for youth and educational programs for religion leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Religious Affair - NCMWF - Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts - Ministry of Information 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs

4. Increase the compliance and enforcement of Government guidelines for internet and gaming to support social morality, culture, women and Khmer's family value	- Immorality via internet is reduced	Internet Café, gaming establishments apply government guidelines to prevent negative impact on Cambodian morality, culture, women and Khmer's family values	- MoPT - Mol - NCMWF	x x x x	RGC and DPs	
5. Promote education and monitoring to all art sectors about Social Morality and value of supporting Gender equality	- Pornography through various media outlets is reduced	Entertainment companies promote production reduction in pornography	- Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts - NCMWF - Mol - Ministry of Information	x x x x	RGC and DPs	
3.2.2 Strategic Area 2: Legal Protection and Multi-sectoral Services: Objective: To increase the provision of easily accessible, appropriate, quality services, and coordinated response to the varied needs of all survivors' of violence against women without discrimination.						
3.2.2.1 Multi-sectoral Coordinated Response Mechanism						
Outcome 9: Increased coordination and cooperation at all levels, including between ministries, institutions, service providers and civil society in service and response.						
Outcome Indicator 9: Ministries and Institutions and NGOs increasingly inform clients on the possibilities of complementary services by other institutions (<i>Measurement instrument: Longitudinal study with baseline 2013/14 and follow-up 2017.</i>)						
Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe Year		Resources
1. Develop a coordinated response mechanism between ministries, institutions, service providers, civil society, private sector and other key actors to promote a coordinated prevention and response strategy at the national level and to build knowledge and skills	- CRM Multi-sectoral services and plan of action jointly developed including national detail action plan (inter-ministerial and institutions) by TWGG-GBV is approved - Capacity building strategy of CRM Multi-sectoral services and plan of action jointly developed including national detail action plan (inter-ministerial and institutions) by TWGG-GBV is approved - National budget allocated to CRM Multi-sectoral	A multi-sectoral Coordinated Response Mechanism (CRM) established through the TWGG GBV's Services Group (SG), with meetings regularly held, CRM strategy developed and implementation plan started	- MoWA - MoSVY - Mol - MoH - Mol - Group on Service and Policy	1 2 3 4 5	x x x x x	RGC and DPs

<p>2. Develop a coordinated response mechanism between government, service providers, civil society, private sector and other key actors to promote a coordinated prevention and response strategy at the sub-national level and to build knowledge and skills</p>	<p>services against expected outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting and representative from all key sectors in CRM and regular attendance to group on service and policy - Service & policy group members who report that meetings have increased the effectiveness of the multi-sectoral coordination - Capacity building / trainings for service & policy group members - Service & policy group members received capacity building - Successfully and timely implemented prevention and response activities at national level (yearly measurement) 	<p>A CRM established at the sub-national level in cooperation with provincial and district institutions and / or mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - PDoWA - Municipal/provincial police station - Group on Service and Policy 	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>RGC and DPs</p>
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	and response activities at sub-national level at the end of each year according to CRM strategy and implementation plan								
	- Available information on survivor's satisfaction with CRM Multi-sectoral services through survey								
3. Develop and use MSS, guidelines based on a client-centered, human-rights based and socially inclusive approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSS, guidelines in each sector approved - Personnel trained on MSS, guidelines by sector - Institutions using MSS, guidelines - Level of satisfaction of survivor received services provision - Ministry and institution and stakeholder implemented MSS 	Minimum Standards for Services (MSS),							
4. Communication products such as hotlines, internet, and campaigns are implemented targeting women with increased risk of violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEC materials developed and used in school programs and after school programs - Women with high risk reached - Sending message through media is increased 	Increase access to information, education and communication (IEC) products to all women including women with increased risk of violence against women							
5. Develop a referral system to improve service providers ability to identify violence against women and refer survivors to services based on survivors own needs and choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Referral system clarifying the operational conditions (role and responsibility) approved - Referral protocol is piloted - Referrals for survivors of violence against women implementing referral protocols - Trained personnel used referral system following with referral protocols 	Referral system for all survivors of violence against women is mapped and operational							

3.2.2.2: Primary Counseling
Outcome 10: Increased number of primary counseling that survivors have timely access to appropriate and quality services for all violence against women survivors and their children.

Outcome indicator 10: Number of ministries, institutions and CSOs using guidelines on minimum standards for primary counseling (Measurement: <i>Mid-term and end-term evaluation of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women</i>).									
Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe					Resources
				Year	1	2	3	4	
1. Develop MSS to improve the primary counseling skills of first responders including Sangkat/Commune Committees for Women and Children (CCWC), police or other key actors, considering particular needs of women and children with increased risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counselors trained on MSPC - First responders who identify and respond to signs of violence in adherence to MSPC - Level of satisfaction of survivors for primary counseling service with quality 	Minimum standards for primary counseling (MSPC) are developed and operational based on a client centered, human rights based, empowering and socially inclusive approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - MoSVY - Mol - CNP - Group on Service and Policy 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
3.2.2.3: Effective Police Protection									
Outcome 11: Enhanced police institutional capacities, response mechanisms, and multi-agency coordination to improve CNP/Mol response to survivors of violence against women according to established standards.									
Outcome indicator 11a: Increased number of violence against women cases reported to CNP (disaggregated by case category: DV, rape, human trafficking etc.) (Measurement: <i>Comparison of baseline data 2013 and follow-up data 2017; data from CNP</i>).									
Outcome indicator 11b: Increased satisfaction of survivors of violence against women registering complaints (Measurement: <i>Longitudinal study with baseline 2014 and follow-up 2018</i>).									
Outcome indicator 11c: Increase in the number of recruited female police at all levels (Measurement instrument: <i>Comparison of baseline data 2014 and follow-up data 2018; data from CNP</i>).									
Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe					Resources
				Year	1	2	3	4	
1. Clarify operational standards and codes of conduct, review and share at all levels to promote improved police response to violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OS and COC updated in accordance with international standards are integrated into police training curriculum (for all levels) - Police officers trained on updated OS and COC - Police at all level used OS and COC actively 	Operational standards (OS) and codes of conduct (COC) for Police are reviewed and revised in harmony with national and international legal frameworks, including UNSCR 1325.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mol - CNP 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
2. Implement violence against women response protocols and guidelines for police at different levels and conduct trainings to provide effective response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police curriculum incorporates comprehensive module on violence against women response (including protocols and guidelines) and is fully integrated to Royal Police Academy trainings - Specialized trainings conducted by CNP 	CNP builds institutional capacities to respond to violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mol - CNP 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs

	incorporates violence against women module - CNP at district and commune level that have completed violence against women response training - Utility of protocols and guidelines at all levels of police - Increased number of violence against women cases reported to CNP - Increased number of violence against women cases sent to prosecution								
3. Mol and CNP join CRM and play an active role in CRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased participation of Mol and CNP in CRM - Issues relating to effective police response to violence against women discussed at CRM meetings - Time-frame for implementing decisions agreed upon in CRM 	Effective participation of Mol and CNP in multi-agency coordination mechanisms to ensure comprehensive, multi-sectoral responses to survivor of violence against women.	- Mol - CNP	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
4. Develop or improve human resources policies to promote gender sensitive responses at the Police Stations to violence against women Increase the number of operational female police at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Female operational police officers recruited at all levels - Measurement to ensure enabling environment for female police - Positive change in experience of complainants with female police officers 	Human resources policies that promote increased numbers of female police officers in place in alignment with national and international frameworks, including UNSCR1325	- Mol - CNP	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
3.2.2.4 Health Services									
Outcome 12: Strengthened and more systematic response to violence against women in the health care system.									
Outcome indicator 12b: Increase in the number of clients with injuries identified as-survivors of violence against women by the staff of health facilities (Measurement: Comparison of <i>baseline data 2014 and follow-up data 2018; data from MoH</i>).									
Outcome indicator 12c: Increased satisfaction of survivors of violence against women accessing health services (Measurement: <i>Longitudinal study with baseline 2013/14 and follow-up 2018</i>).									

Activities	Output Indicators	Expected Outcomes	Responsible Institution	Timeframe					Resources
				Year	1	2	3	4	
1. Develop Minimum Standards of Services, protocols for delivery of a package of appropriate health services including post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) against HIV, emergency contraception, screening for sexually transmitted infections and other necessary sexual and reproductive health services, client-centred counseling and protocols for referrals to and from the health facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinical Guidelines to respond to GBV is approved - Health care facilities trained on how to use Clinical Guidelines to respond to GBV - Health care facilities using the comprehensive Clinical Guidelines to respond to GBV - Health care facilities delivering minimum package of services - Victims of violence against women receiving appropriate treatment 	Comprehensive <i>Clinical Guidelines to Respond to GBV</i> completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoH - MoWA 	x	x				RGC and DPs
2. Treat injury victims and collect necessary samples, records and fill documentation of rape case, and documentation and records are sent to the Committee on municipal/provincial committee on forensic examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rape survivors accessing basic health care facilities within 72 hours - Cases for forensic examination requested from the court to the victims of rape 	The victims were able to get medical treatment and forensic examination at municipal/provincial hospital (municipal/provincial committee on forensic examination)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoH - MoWA 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
3. Promote the availability of psycho-social counseling for survivors of violence against women who are traumatized from past or recent violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinical Guidelines to respond to GBV is integrated into psycho social counseling - Health staff trained on basic counseling and provided primary counseling 	Psycho-social counseling services for survivors in public hospitals are increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - MoH 						RGC and DPs
3.2.2.5 Legal Aid and Access to Justice									
Outcome 13: Improved access to justice for all survivors of violence against women.									
Outcome indicator 13a: Number of survivors of violence against women getting access to legal services provided by JPAs is increased									
Outcome indicator 13b: Number of criminal violence against women cases resulting in court decision is increased									
Outcome indicator 13c: Percentage of convictions in relation to the number of court decisions/verdicts is increased									
Outcome indicator 13d: Number of survivors of violence against women getting access to legal aid services provided by NGOs or court is increased									
Outcome indicator 13e: Percentage of convictions in relation to the number of court decisions/verdicts of cases attended by NGOs is increased									

Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe					Resources
				Year					
				1	2	3	4	5	
1. Increase availability of free and unconditional legal services for survivors of violence against women that want legal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal services provided to survivors is improved - Survivors of violence against women receiving free legal services - Clients represented by lawyers in criminal and civil cases of violence against women - GBV cases attended by lawyers in court proceedings that reach a decision/a conviction of the perpetrator and a financial compensation. 	Quality and accessible legal services are available for all survivors of violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJ - MoWA - CNCW - MoH - Bar Association of Cambodia - MoJ - Ministry of Defense 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
2. Legal and justice reform process considers and discusses violence against women issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws, legal regulations and measurement of implementation discriminatory to women is amended - Laws and policies instituted to address violence against women 	Access to justice is discussed within the framework of UNSCR 1325	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJ - MoJ - MoWA - CNCW - Ministry of Defense 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
3. Expand MOWA Judicial Police Agents to serve at the District level to advocate for the legal rights of survivors of violence against women and supporting them throughout the legal process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prakas on recruitment of new JPA for district level approved - JPA recruited for district level over a period of 5 years 	MOWA Judicial Police Agents are serving at national, provincial, municipal and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJ - MoWA - Municipal/provincial of First Instance Court 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
3.2.2.6 Social Services and Rehabilitation									
Outcome 14: Establishment of a multi-sectoral, client centered service delivery system that is accessible nationwide and has an adequate referral system with protocols and standards of service.									
Outcome indicator 14a: Number of survivors of violence against women using social welfare services is increased									
Outcome indicator 14b: Number of women and children satisfaction in using multi-sectored services for violence against women survivors is increased									

Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe					Resources
				Year	1	2	3	4	
<p>1. Facilitate the development of Minimum Standards of Services (MSS) for various social services harmonized with existing standards that include assessment, case management and using a human-rights based approach to inclusive voluntary accessible services for all survivors of different types of violence against women and their children</p> <p>2. Coordinate with relevant institutions to establish and operate as a multi-sector response mechanism at the sub-national level. Increase coordination and cooperation between government, private sector service providers and relevant agencies/institutions to promote strategic response coordination at the sub-national level.</p> <p>Develop strategic approaches for communication including contact numbers, hotline numbers, and internet and media campaign, focusing attention on the most vulnerable groups of women.</p> <p>Establish a referral system for women victims of violence against women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSS, guidelines for various social services is developed - Personnel trained on MSS - Institutions using MSS per type of social service 	<p>Minimum Standards of Services (MSS) for various social services are developed and harmonized with existing standards with a human-rights approach that is inclusive of all types of violence against women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - MoSVY - Mol - Ministry of Defense - MoH 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
<p>- A multi-sector response mechanism is coordinated to help women, victims of gender based violence is formed at least in 2 provinces.</p> <p>- Victims who receive services from multi-sector response mechanisms of coordination in 2 provinces.</p> <p>- Victims who received legal services related to divorce and counseling is increased in 2018</p>	<p>Mechanisms that facilitate a multi-sector to help women victims of violence against women is strengthened and expanded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - PDoWA - MoSVY - Mol - Ministry of Defense - MoH - Bar Association of Cambodia - MoLVT - Mol 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs	

3.2.3 Strategic Area 3: Formulating and Implementing Policies and Laws

Outcome: Laws and policies in Cambodia are gender sensitive and designed to protect the rights of survivors of violence against women

3.2.3.1 Legislative Reviews

Outcome 15: Cambodia's legal framework to respond to violence against women is strengthened.

Outcome indicator 15: Number of Ministries/Institutions and CSOs offering legal advice to survivors of v used the improved legal framework

Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe Year					Resources
				1	2	3	4	5	
<p>1. Review implementation of existing laws related to the varying types of violence against women to identify success, challenges and gaps in their implementation and to bring in line with national and international standards. Particular attention will be paid to the issues in the DV Law, and sexual harassment in the workplace and academic Institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on the implementation of existing laws regarding violence against women in order to determine the successful challenges and gaps in the implementation and in line with national and international standards 	<p>A comprehensive review is completed that identifies the successes and challenges in the legal systems response to violence against women at all levels and includes recommendations for improvements in violence against women related laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - MoJ - CNCW - Mol - Ministry of Defense - MoH - Bar Association of Cambodia - MoLVT - MoJ 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
<p>2. Advocate to amend or adopt essential laws and policies based on the comprehensive review</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy strategy for implementation of review recommendations is endorsed and implemented effectively - Laws and policies amended to address violence against women - Laws and policies instituted to address violence against women 	<p>Advocacy strategy is developed for amendments related laws and policies or develop new laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - MoJ - CNCW - Mol - Ministry of Defense - MoH - Bar Association of Cambodia - MoLVT - MoJ 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs

<p>3. Ensure CEDAW and UNHCHR reporting includes violence against women related information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws and policies are aligned to internationally agreed women's rights violence against women commitments - Reports on CEDAW - Reports of UNHCHR have components on prevention and response to VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN had been discussed with RGC's institutions 	<p>Compliance to the internationally agreed upon commitments to address violence against women particularly within the framework of UNSCR 1325</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - CNCW - CNCC - National Committee of Human Rights - UN Agencies 	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>RGC and DPs</p>
<p>3.2.3.2: Policy Reviews and Institutional Strengthening</p> <p>Outcome 16: Improved and well-coordinated sector policy framework to effectively respond to violence against women.</p> <p>Outcome indicator 16: Key ministries and institutions have violence against women implementation plans and budgets.</p>					
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Expected Outputs</p>	<p>Responsible Institution</p>	<p>Timeframe Year</p>	<p>Resources</p>
<p>1. Review the sectoral policies within ministries on the implementation violence against women related interventions and recommend improvements to strengthen institutional response to violence against women and remove discriminatory practices in alignment with National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on the comprehensive policy review and recommendations for improvements related to violence against women intervention - Action plans of key ministries and institutions for implementation of review recommendations discussed in TWGG-GBV - Recommendations implemented per key ministry and institution to strengthen response on violence against women - Capacity building measurement to respond to violence against women per key ministry and institution 	<p>Policies and recommendations for improvement related to violence against women intervention is reviewed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJ - MoI - MoWA - Ministry of Defense - Bar Association of Cambodia - CNCW 	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>x</p>	<p>RGC and DPs</p>

<p>2. Review existing police protocols and policy including the Sangkat Village Safety Policy to be more gender-responsive and include the prevention of rape and protection of survivors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender-sensitive police protocols and Village Safety Policy is improved through include rape prevention and victims protection - Strategy for implementation of review recommendations elaborated and discussed in TWGG-GBV - Police personnel trained on gender-sensitive police protocols 	<p>The existing police protocols and a strategy for gender sensitivity implemented to and includes rape is endorsed and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoJ - MoI - MoWA - CNCW 	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>RGC and DPs</p>										
<p>3.2.4 Strategic Area 4: Capacity Building Objective: To increase the capacities and resources of key sectors at the national level on designing, implementing, reporting, monitoring, evaluating, and coordinating violence against women response and prevention interventions.</p>																			
<p>Outcome 17: Increased capacities of key sectors at the national level to coordinate violence against women response and prevention interventions.</p>																			
<p>Outcome indicator 17: Number and types of recommendations implemented per key actor according to action plan (Measurement: Mid-term and end-term evaluation).</p>																			
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Assess the capacity of all key actors at the National and Sub-national level on the understanding of violence against women, cooperation and collaboration skills and understanding of best practices models in their respective sectors</p>	<p>indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A comprehensive capacity development strategy for violence against women response at National and Sub-National Level is developed based on recommendations of the multi-sectoral capacity assessment - Capacity development plans with clearly defined action plans for each key Ministry are discussed and coordinated in TWGG-GBV and all three Groups (PPC/SC/M&EC) - Best practices identified are shared within TWGG-GBV and CRM - Recommendations implemented per key ministry according to action plan 	<p>Expected Outputs</p> <p>A multi-sectoral capacity assessment is completed and a strategy developed for key actors at the National and Sub National Level by sector for violence against women response that includes content on the causes and consequences of violence against women, best practices to respond to the various types of violence against women</p>	<p>Responsible Institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA 	<p>Timeframe Year</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> </tr> </table>					1	2	3	4	5	x	x	x	x	x	<p>Resources</p> <p>RGC and DPs</p>
1	2	3	4	5															
x	x	x	x	x															
<p>2. Increase the capacity of all key actors at the National and Sub-national level to provide improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation plan based on capacity building needs assessment of CRM presented to TWGG-GBV - Resources allocated to CRM capacity building 	<p>Coordinate and scale up targeted capacity building to all key actors in the CRM to provide effective service provision to all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> <td>x</td> </tr> </table>					x	x	x	x	x	<p>RGC and DPs</p>					
x	x	x	x	x															

prevention and response to violence against women by sector by developing a common understanding of violence against women, and best practices in prevention and response	implementation plan - Capacity building measurement provided to key actors in CRM	violence against women survivors						
3. Increase capacity and resources of first responders to provide quality primary counseling to all survivors of violence against women seeking help	- Officials trained on MSPC - First responders (JPA/NGO/CSOs, CCWC) who identify and respond to signs of violence in adherence to MSPC - Level of satisfaction of survivors for the quality of primary counseling services	First responders (CCWC, Police, Health Services and others) capacitated on Primary Counseling - MoWA - Mol - MoH - MoSVY	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
4. Increase capacity of Judges, Prosecutors and other Legal authorities through a series of training course on gender sensitiveness and dynamics of violence against women	- Capacity building measurement provided to judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials - Judges / prosecutors and law enforcement trained	Judges, Prosecutors and other legal authorities capacitated on gender-sensitive handling of violence against women cases	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
5. Expand MoWA Judicial Police Agents to the District Level to provide advocacy support to survivors seeking legal interventions	- Judicial Police Agents of MOWA assigned to districts - Training provided to judicial police agents of MOWA	Judicial Police Agents of MOWA are assigned and capacitated at the district level with legal knowledge, counseling, and facilitation and case management skills	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
6. Increase the capacity of the Cambodian National Police to implement the Village Safety Policy in a gender sensitive way and in line with UNSCR1325	- CNP trained at provincial/district/commune level to respond to violence against women as part of Village Safety Policy - Intervention on violence against women occurs on time and cases are resolved	Cambodian National Police (CNP) are trained at the provincial, district and commune level to respond to violence against women as part of the Village Safety Policy in a gender-sensitive way and to fulfill responsibilities under UNSCR1325.	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
7. Increase the capacity of health care workers to identify, respond (including referral) to violence against women by providing training on new Clinical Guidelines to	- Referral hospitals and health centers trained on how to implement <i>Clinical Guidelines to respond to GBV</i> - Referral hospitals and health centers used the comprehensive Clinical Guidelines to respond to	A Capacity Building Strategy for the Health System's <i>Clinical Guidelines to Respond to GBV</i> is developed and implemented	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs

3.2.5 Strategic Area 5: Review, Monitoring and Evaluation

Objective: To develop a comprehensive system for data collection and monitoring, analysis, and evidence based reporting of violence against women in Cambodia and for the implementation of this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018

3.2.5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Outcome 18: Establishment of monitoring and evaluation framework and a comprehensive system for data collection that integrates data from prevalence studies on violence against women.

Outcome indicator 18: Monitoring of the implementation of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 by using data indicators from the data collection and monitoring on violence against women system information (*Measurement: Mid-term and end-term evaluation*).

Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe					Resources
				Year					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<p>1. Use a comprehensive system of data collection and monitoring to regularly collect data from line ministries, NGOs, research institutes, civil society, and the media for use by MOWA and other stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 on an ongoing basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System information of gender based violence has been prepared and approved by the TTWGG-GBV as a fundamental tool for monitoring and evaluating the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 - Joint-monitoring indicators (JMIs) are integrated into the information system on gender based violence. 	<p>A comprehensive system for data collection and monitoring is set up and utilized by MoWA and other stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOWA - NIS - MoP - MoH - Mol - Mol - MoSVY - MoLVT 	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>RGC and DPs</p>
<p>2. Conduct further studies related to violence against women to track the prevalence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO Multi-country Prevalence Survey, Violence Against Children Prevalence Survey and CDHS 2015 completed and presented to the public - Prevalence studies conducted meet national and international research standards - Results and recommendations of Prevalence Surveys discussed in TWGG-GBV 	<p>Prevalence studies completed including WHO Multi-country Prevalence Survey, Violence Against Children Prevalence Survey and CDHS 2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoWA - MoSVY - MoH - NIS/MoP - UN Agencies 	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>RGC and DPs</p>

3.2.5.2 Coordinated monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 19: Effective coordination, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of this National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018.

Outcome indicator 19: Key actors provide timely aligned and harmonized data to the DCMS-GBV (Measurement: Mid-term and end-term evaluation).

Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe Year					Resources
				1	2	3	4	5	
1. Strengthen the TWGG-GBV to be able to serve as the main body to monitor the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TOR for M&E group with clear mandate and lines of accountability is approved - Guidance document on the information system of gender based violence is approved - Monitoring reports of the implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 are presented in TWGG-GBV periodically - Report of mid-term review of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 is prepared 	The TWGG-GBV and its Group on Monitoring and Evaluation is serving as the main body for monitoring of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 implementation.	- MOWA	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
2. Improve quality and harmonize data collections systems between the CNP, MOI, MOP, MOWA, MOSAVY, MOH, NGOs and others to ensure data collection is done in a systematic manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data of violence against women and children of line ministries collected for periodic updates and entered into the information system in accordance with guidelines and quality standards - Data on violence against women and children are filled the gaps - Relevant ministries/institutions improved the quality data information systems at sectoral components 	Data collection systems between the various sectors are improved in quality and harmonized and aligned with national and international standards	- MOWA - Mol - MoP/NIS - MoSVY - MoH - MoEYS - NGOs	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
3. Improve communication on the successes and challenges of implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 with Government, Civil Society, Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 Institutions, Civil Society and Service Providers - Availability and accessibility of statistical data on incidence / frequency / severity of violence against 	Data on the status of violence against women and the progress of the implementation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 are regularly shared and disclosed for accountability and transparency	- MOWA - Ministry of Information	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs

Providers and other key actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> women and effectiveness of system's response Regular publication the data analysis results of Data Collection and Monitoring of violence against women 								
3.2.5.3. Research									
Outcome 20: Improved prevention and intervention strategies on evidence base and good practices.									
Outcome Indicator 20: Assessment of good practice models is based on sound empirical research (Measurement: Mid-term and end-term evaluation).									
Activities	Indicators	Expected Outputs	Responsible Institution	Timeframe Year					Resources
				1	2	3	4	5	
1. Promote research that contributes to a better understanding of the situation of violence against women to identify good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research agenda validated by TWGG-GBV Research findings and recommendations on different types of violence against women produced, disseminated and implemented in policies, procedures and programs related to violence against women and children VAC and violence against women prevalence study are launched 	Research completed that contributes to a better understanding of different types of violence against women and good practice models including national studies on violence against women and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOWA NIS/MoP CSOs DPs 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs
2. Conduct research on women with increased risk for violence against women to identify successful strategies for prevention and response interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research report on women with increased risk for violence published Report recommendations implemented Main identified data gaps on women with increased risk for violence against women filled. 	Research completed on women with increased risk for violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOWA NIS/MoP 	x	x	x	x	x	RGC and DPs

4 LAW AND REGULATION DRAFTING SCHEDULE

To respond to gender inequality, the Royal Government has recognized the importance of the prevention of violence against women in Cambodian society and has developed the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims, and other relevant laws offering ways for victims to request protection effectively from the authorities.

For enforcement of protections to be more effective it is necessary to increase understanding of: the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims and other relevant laws; the social and psychological impacts of violence against women; the rights of victims; and the legal protection challenges that survivors face on a daily basis, in order to provide appropriate and timely response to survivors. Some challenges still faced by survivors of violence against women are due to the following reasons:

- Understanding of authorities and other people is still limited as awareness-raising on laws and policies have not reach all people especially in remote areas.
- Prevention and interventions to survivors of violence against women by law enforcement and other stakeholders is slow due to challenges they face from inadequate resources or skills.
- Action to respond can take a significant time in some cases.
- Legal representation is constrained for poor victims because of lengthy procedures for support that result in the inability to respond in a timely way to the needs of victims.
- Some articles in the laws do not adequately respond to the current situation.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has had significant progress in legal and judicial reforms and continues with the strategic direction to strengthen institutions and the protection of people particularly women and children at the community level.

Cambodia has passed new laws such as the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Code and Civil Procedure Code and other laws that guarantee equal rights between women and men in line with international standards and consistent with the laws of other countries in Southeast Asia and the world. In the implementation of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims and legal regulations, the success is a result of:

- Collaboration with the support and encouragement between ministries, institutions, civil society and victims who provided timely and rapid information and interventions;
- Law enforcement officials and the authorities willingness to help victims voluntarily and ensure victims fair and timely access to legal, social, health, and education services;
- People have attended public forums in their schools and communities with question questions and answers so issues can be addressed based on the real situation; and
- Specific messages are published in the media targeted to youth and provide opportunities to share experiences and learn new ideas that violence against women is not acceptable.

To actively participate further in reducing violence against women and further strengthen non-violent cultural harmony in the family, community and social needs the following is recommended:

- Review contents of some articles of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims and the legal regulations to update to respond to the gaps based on the actual situation;
- Target educational efforts and examine legal regulations to reduce alcohol consumption. Alcohol consumption can act as a trigger for violence as people can lose ability for self-control and act in destructive ways. According to the follow-up survey of Ministry of Women's Affairs in 2009 approximately 62 percent of men drink at least occasionally. When drinking alcohol, some men are violent to their spouses including screaming, throwing something, beating and threats with knives.
- Speed up procedures to help victims to do forensic examination for rape and find methods for payment such as equity funds
- Speed up the procedures for poor survivors of violence against women to legal representation when required with voluntary participation of members of the Bar Association of Cambodia.

National Action Plan to Prevention of Violence against Women 2014-2018 as a short-term implementation plan, which requires all partners to contribute to its implementation for overall success. Therefore, the proposed amendments to necessary legal articles, development of new legal regulations and improvements in inter-ministerial proclamations must be accomplished and then evaluated at the end for plan's timeframe in 2018.

5 EXPENDITURES

This National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 will be supported by the RGC national budget through relevant line ministries and generous support of development partners, the private sector, civil society and other donors.

6 REVIEW, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure successful implementation of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 review, monitoring and evaluation is required. Review, monitoring and evaluation should use existing mechanisms including:

- TWGG-GBV Monitoring and Evaluation Group which is serving as the main body for monitoring for the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018.
- A system for collection of data to monitor implementation in cooperation with line ministries and NGOs. This system will serve as a key tool for monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 and especially services provided by state and civil society to violence against women survivors. This system will provide government ministries with resources for policy development and analysis, and for improving performance in service delivery. It will also identify the most efficient use of available resources as well as implementation difficulties, thus enhancing transparency and accountability of government actions.

This system will include data collected by the Monitoring and Evaluation Group of the TWGG-GBV group including surveys, newspaper analysis and statistics about the cases attended by the Provincial Departments of Women's Affairs (PDoWA), as well as other relevant survey data and routine administrative data collected by relevant line-ministries and NGOs.

The monitoring system will coordinate collection of data on violence against women and provide access to available data from different sources on a regular and reliable basis to enable TWGG-GBV and other stakeholders to systematically assess trends for improved interventions to violence against women.

Additionally, the Violence Against Women Prevalence Survey, the Violence Against Children Prevalence Survey and the CDHS 2015 contribute to understanding of the situation of violence against women in

Cambodia and to setting a baseline for monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018.

The monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 will also include an annual activity report, a mid-term review, and a final evaluation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 was developed in response to the existing successes and challenges. In its primary prevention efforts this National Action Plan aims to advance Cambodia from awareness-raising to a more comprehensive and coordinated approach targeting positive changes. In services, Cambodia will move toward a fully integrated coordinated multi-sectoral approach with key actors collaborating and cooperating to provide better survivor centered and inclusive interventions. Cambodia will move from developing basic laws and policies to strengthening the understanding, implementation and enforcement of these laws and policies at the sub-national level. And a comprehensive data collection system will be developed and implemented to monitor and evaluate the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018.

The Royal Government hopes that National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018 will provide good opportunities to women especially women at risk of violence in their daily lives and work. In 2018 through review, monitoring and evaluation in the final year of the plan we must achieve positive outcomes as a result of this five year effort with support and active engagement from ministries, relevant institutions and civil society in each of the activities.

8 DEFINITIONS

- 1) Gender-based violence is “violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty.”
- 2) The term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. Accordingly, violence against women encompasses but is not limited to the following:
 - (a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
 - (b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;
 - (c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.



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