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**END OF PROJECT REPORT**

**Title of Project-** **Access to justice without barriers for persons with disabilities**

**Name of Country- Cambodia**

**Reporting Period- 26 February 2018 – 28 February 2021**

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# Introduction

The 2014 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey indicated that 9.5% of the Cambodian population experienced at least some degree of difficulty in performing basic functions and 2.1% experienced at least a lot of difficulty and could not perform basic functions at all. Persons with disabilities in Cambodia encountered multiple challenges such as inequality and discrimination in access to education, healthcare, employment, services and they were particularly vulnerable to violence and other human rights violations and abuses. There were also numerous limitations for redress in the formal legal system (inaccessible, costly, lack of awareness of duty bearers of their particular needs), and an absence of other grievance mechanisms, such as legal assistance. Particularly difficult is the situation of persons with disabilities, especially women, who are deaf, blind or have intellectual disabilities. Numerous cases have been reported in which the existing legal system could not even provide minimal protection of their rights, particularly in cases involving serious crimes. A 2013 study carried out by UNDP established that Cambodian women with disabilities experienced higher rates of emotional, physical and sexual violence were considered less valuable and more burdensome with the household, experienced higher rates of psychological distress and were less able to seek appropriate support.

In response **“The Access to Justice without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities Project”** was jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia (OHCHR) with funding support from UNPRPD in order to strengthen the capacity of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to better implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in the areas of access to justice and services for persons with disabilities; and to enhance the disability network's capacity to better advance the rights of persons with disabilities and assist them in seeking justice in three target provinces-Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap province. The project was extended to three additional provinces in 2019, Kampong Cham, Kompong Speu and Svay Rieng, following additional resource mobilization in the country. The additional funds contributed to a stronger coordination mechanism between the national and sub-national levels in promoting disability rights through access to basic social and legal aid services. The project attracted additional funding from new development partners, such as the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), to support the implementation of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (NDSP2) and increase the national budget for the disability sector at sub-national level via the provincial disability action council.

The programme implementation activities included: joint UNDP/OHCHR training to provincial Disability Action Councils (DACs), Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) officials and Disability People’s Organizations (DPOs) on practical ways to help persons with disabilities access to basic services/justice; joint UNDP/OHCHR field missions with Pannasastra University of Cambodia (PUC), DAC, Disability Rights Administration (DRA), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), and the Cambodian Disabled People’s Organization (CDPO) to establish and strengthen legal services mechanism; establishment of Letters of Collaboration between DPOs, the Provincial Departments of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (PoSVY) and DAC; and technical support to a consultative process to develop a National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP2) 2019-2023 to ensure inclusion of access to justice; provision of training to judges, prosecutors, court clerks and justice service centers; monthly coordination meetings with provincial DAC and local authorities and awareness raising of legal aid service among persons with disabilities; grant provision to CDPO to provide referral assistance to deaf and persons with intellectual disabilities and to develop the guidelines/booklet on legal aid referral services for persons with disabilities and partnership with PUC to provide legal advisory through placement of law students at CDPOs/DPO’s offices; training for CDPO/DPOs on collecting and documenting cases of human rights violations; grant provision to CDPO to develop a study on the situation of persons with disabilities in places of detention; grant provision to a legal aid NGO for legal assistance on individual cases; the development of legal aid guidelines for PwD; technical advice in the review process of the National Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and in the preparation of the initial report of Cambodia to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The project received additional funds from the UNPRPD to conduct a situational analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on persons with disabilities; support the inclusion of disability in planned national socioeconomic recovery plans through capacity building and awareness raising on the findings of the assessment; and support to DPO engagement in the processes. The full report on the situational analysis, the National Covid-19 Crisis Recovery Plan for Persons with Disabilities (Recovery Plan) and Advocacy Tool will be shared by end of March 2021.

This final narrative report of the “Access to Justice without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities” project, jointly implemented by UNDP and OHCHR, for the period of 26 February 2018 to 28 February 2021, reflects outcomes, lessons learnt and challenges for the whole cycle of project implementation and the project’s contribution to fulfilling Cambodia’s commitment towards the implementation of the CRPD.

# 1. Overall progress

Significant progress was made in building the policy-making and institutional capacity of government authorities and Disabled Persons Organisations (DPOs), the government have capacity to develop and review the national legal framework to be aligned with the UNCRPD and CDPO and DPOs have increased their knowledge of the judicial system and their skills to monitor human rights cases for instance. DPOs have capacity to advocate with local communes to include disability’s needs into the local commune investment plan which enable persons with disabilities to better access public services.

With regard to **policy and legal development**, the following are some of the key areas of progress:

* The National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP2) 2019-2023 was adopted by the RGC. The NDSP2, which responds to the 2030 agenda and its core pledge of leaving no one behind, was designed with comprehensive consultations and involvement from different government ministries, DPOs, CSOs and private sector. The NDSP2 aims to improve the quality of lives of persons with disabilities, including by empowering and ensuring inclusiveness of and accountability towards persons with disabilities. The NDSP2’s development was not only a process to build the capacity of duty bearers, especially DAC’s technical officials and DPOs with on the job training, but also a means to ensure access to justice for persons with disabilities.
* The amendment of the National Disability Law has also included persons with disabilities and DPOs in the task force to ensure the revised law is aligned with CRPD and other international frameworks. The request for amendments to the National Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was approved by the Minister of MoSVY to ensure the national disability law is aligned with the CRPD and other international frameworks, particularly regarding access to justice. The DAC was appointed to lead the amendment process, with the support of a working group, composed of persons with disabilities and DPOs and the technical guidance of a dedicated consultant funded by the project. The proposed amendments are still being finalized.
* The National Policy on Legal Aid was the first inclusive legal aid policy that involved persons with disabilities at all stages of development. The recognition, value and respect of the expertise of persons with disabilities provided the opportunity for them to be part of the discussions at the national and sub-national level. A Practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities was developed in collaboration with Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC), CDPO and DPOs, including women with disabilities’ forums to advance the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Practical Guideline will not only guide persons with disabilities in terms of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but also provide them with information on the available legal aid support services, as well as a guide for lawyers to work with persons with disabilities.

With regard to **institutional development**, 227 (60 females) government officials and 83 (13 female) judges, prosecutors, court clerks and lawyers, from the three initial target provinces as well as from Phnom Penh, was strengthened to better implement the UNCRPD in the areas of access to justice for persons with disabilities. As a result, persons with disabilities have access to social services such as disability allowance, employment and health service. The area for filing complaints at every provincial/municipal courts of first instance were moved to the ground floor to provide reasonable accommodation to persons with physical disabilities to lodge complaints. The provincial courts of first instance facilitated with local DPOs and NGOs to provide sign interpreters for deaf persons during the investigations and trials.

The DAC played a key role to coordinate with different government institutions in order to mainstream disabilities into different sectors such as social affairs, economy, health, education, tourism, gender, agriculture, labor, sports, arts, culture, religion, information, justice, etc. In addition, the DAC together with DPOs, encouraged public and private institutions to participate in the enforcement of the Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the CRPD and other rules and policies related to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Accessible physical infrastructure was built in public buildings such as commune centers, health care centers, and other public service provision buildings and public areas to provide increased accessibility for persons with disabilities to move, enter, exit and use.

The DAC is also the governmental institution in charge of the reporting to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. After Cambodia ratified the CRPD in 20212, its initial report to the Committee has been due since 2015. The joint project increased the DAC’s capacity to ensure the reporting conforms to the guidelines and is carried out in a consultative manner.

The DRA actively promoted employment opportunities for persons with disabilities via different workshops and training activities related to the quota employment system and the guidance on how to make the offices or workplace accessible for persons with all types of disabilities. As a result, one company named PACTICS[[1]](#footnote-1) in Siem Reap province employed 16 persons with disabilities, including deaf and blind people, by providing reasonable accommodation for them. For instance, accessible workspace, toilets, pantry, drinking water and parking lots.

The commitments of the provincial disability action councils (PDACs) via regular meetings with its members reflected the mechanism coordination outcomes from sub-national level to be more proactive and adequately respond to the needs of persons with disabilities, in particular, issues around legal aid and social needs. As a result, 154 persons with disabilities including 75 women with disabilities were assessed to receive the disability card[[2]](#footnote-2) in Kampong Cham province. This province will serve as a role model for other provinces to issue the disability card for persons with disabilities.

In terms of capacity development, progress was also made in improving access to justice and basic services for persons with disabilities, through **increased knowledge and skills of both duty bearers and rights holders**. DPOs and CDPO increased their knowledge of the judicial system and their skills to monitor human rights cases. For instance, 50 cases of persons with disabilities, including 15 women, related to sexual abuse, land grabbing, sexual harassment, domestic violence, labour rights’ abuses and money lending were documented and referred to the formal and informal systems. 12,869 persons with disabilities (6,185 men, 5,742 women, 470 boys and 472 girls) received awareness on legal aid assistance from the project via community meetings and radio spots/talk show programmes. In addition to awareness-raising, the two products related to the legal aid manual and a promotional video developed by the NGOs LAC and Epic Arts will assist DPOs and local governments to provide better support toward persons with disabilities for those looking for legal aid information and referral services. DPOs applied the knowledge and skills learned from the training to advocate for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities by ensuring persons with disabilities can access employment, health care, income generation activities and the social protection scheme available at their communities. DPOs also advocated with the Communes Councils to integrate disabilities into Commune Investment Plans, documenting human rights cases of persons with disabilities, referring them for legal counselling/support and alternative skill training services at different institutions, organizing self-help groups for the advancement of the rights of persons with disabilities and adjusting some construction to build ramps at the entrance or between floors at some private and public institutions.

Judges, prosecutors, court clerks and mediators from justice service centers from Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap provinces were trained for the first time on the CRPD and on the State’s obligations to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. Owing to their increased understanding, complaints areas at these provincial/municipal courts of first instance were moved to the ground floor in order to be accessible for persons with physical disabilities to lodge complaints. The results of the pre-tests and post-tests conducted before and after the training indicated that the knowledge of judges, prosecutors, court clerks increased, and they were interested to have additional training on CRPD and related human rights topics for other provincial courts of first instance.

In terms of capacity development, DPOs were also are able to communicate and advocate with local authorities, namely the P-DAC, to improve basic services for persons with disabilities and documented the cases of persons with disabilities when their rights were violated and abused, for instance, 18,725 persons with disabilities including 8,299 women with disabilities registered for disability allowance scheme; 3,136 persons with disabilities including 1,463 women with disabilities received the disability allowance and 50 cases of persons with disabilities, including 15 women, related to sexual abuse, land grabbing, sexual harassment, domestic violence, labor rights’ abuse and money lending were documented and referred to formal and informal system. In addition to this, 12,869 persons with disabilities (6,185 men, 5,742 women, 470 boys and 472 girls) received awareness on legal aid assistance from the project via community meetings and radio spots/talk show programmes. DPOs also have capacity to advocate with local communes to include disability’s needs into the local commune investment plan which enable persons with disabilities to better access public services. Further, nine persons with intellectual disabilities joined the Special Olympics and three houses were provided to poor persons with disabilities in Svay Rieng province. 80 vulnerable women including 50 women with disabilities received support from the Provincial Department of Women Affairs (PoWA) to solve their cases through the formal and provincial DACs.

CDPO also developed the guideline/booklet on legal aid referral services for persons with disabilities and partnership with PUC to provide legal advisory through placement of law students at CDPOs/DPO’s offices; the disability rights was adopted at the PUC in addition to the human rights and legal aid sessions. CDPO and PUC developed a study on the situation of persons with disabilities in places of detention and providing assistance on individual cases. The results and finding from this study could provide data and recommendations for policy makers and other relevant stakeholders to understand the needs of persons with disabilities who are in prisons and to take concrete actions to fill these voids.

Through a series of videos produced by the project, rights holders and duty bearers increased their knowledge on access to justice for persons with disabilities and video to promote the access to legal aid assistance for persons with disabilities. The videos highlighted the challenges faced by persons with disabilities and how legal aid lawyers, DPOs and other organizations are working with the authorities to meet their basic rights. The nine videos had more than 23,661 engagements (share and comments) and were viewed by more than 2 Million people through social media – YouTube and Facebook.

# 2. Progress towards impact and specific outcomes

Using the table format provided below, please provide information on the progress towards impact and the achievement of outcome indicators that took place during the reporting period. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, additional narrative information should be provided detailing why that was the case and what plans have been put in place to ensure that the relevant data will be provided.

## Table 1. Progress against impact indicators

| **Impact** |
| --- |
| Access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities are advanced in Cambodia. |

### Impact Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** (Beginning of the project reporting period)\* | **Target\*** | **End level** (End of the project reporting period)**\*** | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities are advanced in Cambodia. | Access to justice for persons with disabilities is weak, as it is not a priority for the RGC and there is no mechanism available to facilitate access to justice for persons for disabilities. | Specific access to justice actions are included in the NDSP (2019-2023) or national policy/framework related to disability, basic social support and justice service. | * The capacity of the provincial Disability Action Council improved to provide social support to persons with disabilities. As a result, 6,259 persons with disabilities (2,094 female) in Banteay Meanchey province registered for the disability allowance scheme and 1,472 (750 female) persons with disabilities in Battambang province received the disability allowance (source: MoSVY disability allowance database).
* The knowledge of judges, prosecutors, clerks, lawyers and mediators from the justice service centers increased, as this was the first time that most participants learned about the human rights approach to disability. They expressed interest to continue increasing their awareness on this topic, and requested to receive additional support and advice on individual cases.
* Access to Justice for persons with disabilities was included in the National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP2) 2019 – 2023, which was launched by the Prime Minister in December 2019; around 2,500 persons with disabilities attended the event.
* The National Policy on Legal Aid was the first inclusive legal aid policy that involved persons with disabilities at all stages of development. OHCHR and UNDP will continue advocating for its prompt adoption and implementation.
* DPOs have capacity to provide better referral services and document cases of persons with disabilities and their families. For instance, persons with disabilities have access to the social protection scheme such health care services, cash transfers (disability allowance), employment and legal aid services.
* The area for filing complaints at the targeted provincial/municipal court of first instance were moved to the ground floor to be more accessible for persons with physical disabilities to lodge complaints.
* The disability inclusion session was adopted at the PUC curriculum in addition to the human rights and legal aid.
 | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023;
* Draft National Legal Aid Policy;
* Annual reflection workshop report
* Report of the different training courses;
* Disability rights session curriculum
 |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here.[[3]](#footnote-3)*

## Table 2. Progress against outcome indicators

*(Add a table for each outcome in the approved project document)*

| **Outcome 1** |
| --- |
| [Capacity of Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is strengthened to better implement UNCRPD in the areas of access to justice and services for persons with disabilities] |
| **Type of Lever:*** Barriers of persons with disabilities accessing the justice sector.
* CRPD and SDG obligations.
 |

### Outcome 1 Indicators

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level** Baseline(Beginning of the project reporting period)\* | **Target level\*** | **End level** End line(End of the project reporting period)\* | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.3. Specific access to justice actions are included in the NDSP (2019-2023) or National Disability on Policy and other relevant strategic documents plans (support the process of development NDSP. | NDSP 2014- 2018 included access to justice in Strategic Objective 3 | Access to justice for persons with disabilities included into the new National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP II) or National Policy on Disability. | * Access to Justice for persons with disabilities was included in the National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP2) 2019 – 2023, which was launched by the Prime Minister in December 2019; around 2,500 persons with disabilities attended the event.
* The National Policy on Legal Aid was the first inclusive legal aid policy that involved persons with disabilities at all stages of development.
* The practical guideline on legal aid for persons with disabilities developed and finalized in collaboration with Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) and CDPO.
* 18,725 persons with disabilities including 8,299 women with disabilities registered for disability allowance scheme; 3,136 persons with disabilities including 1,463 women with disabilities received the disability allowance
* 80 vulnerable women including 50 women with disabilities received support from the Provincial Department of Women Affairs (PoWA) to solve their cases through the formal and informal processes.
 | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023
* Draft National Legal Aid Policy
* Practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities
* MoSVY disability allowance data management and PDAC report
* Reflection workshop report
* Report of the different training courses;
 |
| 1.4. Formal channel of communications between persons with disabilities and their organizations (DPOs) and local authorities established. | There was no formal letter of collaboration between DPOs and provincial DACs | MoU between DPOs and PoSVY/Provincial DAC established in at least 3 provinces. | Six Letters of Collaboration were developed and endorsed by the provincial Disability Action Council in the six target provinces. The provincial Disability Action Council was recognized as a formal channel of communication between DPOs and local authorities to provide basic social support to persons with disabilities. | * Letter of Collaboration
* The Prakas on establishing the provincial Disability Action Council
 |
| 1.1. Training to judges, prosecutors, court clerks, lawyers and prisons officials in at least three provinces have been delivered on the CRPD and the rights of persons with disabilities to access justice. | Judges, prosecutors, court clerks, lawyers and prison officials in the pilot provinces have never received specific training on the rights of persons with disabilities.  | At least one training carried out. | * Two judges in Banteay Meanchey province referred cases of persons with disabilities to Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) to provide legal counselling and support following advocacy training from OHCHR.
* The capacity of 83 (13 female) judges, prosecutors, court clerks and lawyers, from target provinces, as well as from Phnom Penh, was strengthened to better implement the CRPD in the areas of access to justice for persons with disabilities, following their participation in the training.
* In two cases, judges reduced the prison sentences for persons with disabilities, noting that prisons are not accessible and therefore do not meet their basic rights.
 | OHCHR’s monthly and annual internal reports, training report, agenda, and attendance list, handouts, pictures from the training. |
| 1.2. Training to provincial DACs/MoSVY officials in at least three provinces have been delivered on knowledge on CRPD and on practical ways to help persons with disabilities access basic services/justice. | The DACs/MOSVY in the pilot provinces had not participated in specialized training on the CRPD.  | At least two trainings provided. | * The training modules were developed by OHCHR, who also helped facilitate the 3-day trainings for DAC/MoSVY. These trainings resulted in further engagement and coordination between the P-DACs and local authorities to provide support for persons with disabilities in different sectors, such as social affairs, economy, tourism and access to justice.
* 227 (60 females) government officials received training on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and practical ways to help persons with disabilities access to justice and basic services, as well as on how to improve access to basic services and justice for persons with disabilities. As a result, the government officials agreed on joint actions to promote disability rights in their community such as continuing sharing what was learned from the training to their subordinates, helping to promote and implement the CRPD and participating in events related to persons with disabilities. Moreover, they also mainstreamed disabilities into gender, tourism, social affairs and other areas and involved their staff with disabilities in most of the training, meetings, forums, seminar, etc.
 | * OHCHR’s monthly and annual internal reports, training report, agenda, attendance list, handouts and pictures from the training.
* Joint monitoring report.
 |
| 1.5. Improved access to legal aid for persons with disabilities. | * The draft legal aid policy is pending approval by the Ministry of Justice. It broadens the scope of legal aid, and includes the need for specialized aid, including for persons with disabilities.
* There is no specialized legal aid for persons with disabilities provide by the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC), a local NGO, is one of the few organizations that has provided legal aid for persons with disabilities in the past.
 | At least 16 persons with disabilities receive legal aid or legal assistance. | * LAC provided legal consultation to 16 persons, including five women with physical and psychosocial disabilities on enforcement of divorce judgement, property mortgage, pardon, property division, rape, Cambodia civil and criminal procedures and criminal processes was provided by LAC in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap provinces;
* Legal representation was provided by LAC to 13 persons with physical and psychosocial disabilities, including two women, aged 22-39, from Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap provinces and six out of the 13 cases were tried and closed by the court.
* LAC disseminated information on legal consultation and representation at court to judges, prosecutors, court clerks, lawyers and key stakeholder during the training programme organized by the OHCHR.
* Face to face meetings with judges, prosecutors, court clerks and lawyers were conducted by LAC to inform about available legal counselling and support for persons with disabilities.
* CDPO and DPOs improved their knowledge of the judicial process, including legal aid services.
 | * Minutes of periodic meetings between grantee and OHCHR, reports submitted by grantee and trial reports.
 |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here.[[4]](#footnote-4)*

| **Outcome 2** |
| --- |
| The disability network's capacity to better advance person with disabilities’ rights and assist them in seeking justice is enhanced in three pilot provinces. |
| **Type of Lever:** * Constituency building and creating partnerships among academia, legal aid providers, NGOs and the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC).
* Capacity of Disabilities People’s Organizations (DPOs) to monitor cases of Persons with Disabilities (PwD).
 |

**Outcome 2 Indicators**

| **Indicator\*** | **Start level**Baseline(Beginning of the programme reporting period)\* | **Target\*** | **End level**End line(End of the programme reporting period)\* | **Means of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.1. Monthly coordination meeting between CDPO/DPO (BDPO, OBDPO, Obeichoan DPO), Ensure Khmer Disabled Assistance Organization (EKDAO) and local authorities. | There was no proper meeting between CDPO and DPOs with the provincial DACs or PoSVY. There was only the monthly meeting with commune councils. | 24 meetings occurred | * 11 formal quarterly meetings of provincial DACs were conducted, involving the DPOs at respective target provinces.
* 20 meetings between DPOs and local authorities (Commune Councils) were conducted to discuss the needs and concerns of persons with disabilities. As a result, persons with disabilities have access to the social protection scheme such health care services, cash transfers (disability allowance) and employment.
* DPOs have the capacity to advocate with Commune Councils to integrate disabilities into their Commune Investment Plan. They also advocated with private and public institutions to provide accessibility at their buildings and workplaces.
 | * Minute of meetings
* Joint statement papers
* Individual case studies
* Joint monitoring visit report
 |
| 2.2. CDPO/DPOs' capacity to provide assistance to deaf (in collaboration with KT and DDP) or persons with intellectual disabilities (in collaboration CIDAN network) in three pilot provinces enhanced. | There was no proper assistance system for deaf and blind persons and persons with intellectual disabilities. It was an ad hoc support.  | * At least 50 cases of deaf people and persons with intellectual disabilities access legal aid support.
* Guideline/booklet on legal aid referral service developed.
 | * 13 cases of women who are deaf and three cases of women with intellectual disabilities were collected and analyzed by CDPO, DPOs, PUC and legal aid NGOs.
* 12,000 booklets and other IEC materials (leaflets) on legal aid was printed and distributed to target DPOs/WWDFs and CDPO’s network members (75 DPOs/WWDFs).
 | * Cases collected
* booklet and IEC materials
 |
| 2.3. Capacity of CDPO/DPOs to provide a better referral service related to legal aid improved. | CDPO and DPOs are very new in the legal aid sector, and thus have less connections and a weaker network. They know very few legal aid NGOs who work in their target communities.  | * At least 50 cases referred.
* At least 5,000 persons with disabilities are aware about legal aid service for persons with disabilities.
 | * 50 cases of persons with disabilities, including 15 women, related to sexual abuse, land grabbing, sexual harassment, domestic violence, labor rights’ abuse and money lending were documented and referred to formal and informal systems.
* 12,869 persons with disabilities (6,185 men, 5,742 women, 470 boys and 472 girls) received awareness on legal aid assistance from the project via community meetings and radio spots/talk show programmes.
* Two video spots were developed to raise awareness on legal aid assistance for persons with disabilities.
 | * CDPO and PUC
* Quarterly report
* Referral cases report
* radio roundtable discussion/show report
* video spots
 |
| 2.4. CDPO/DPOS's capacity to collect and document cases of alleged human rights violation of persons ``with disabilities enhanced in three pilot provinces]. | No training has been provided to CDPO/DPOs on documenting cases of alleged human rights violations of persons with disabilities. Most of them are unfamiliar with the human rights approach to disability. | * At least one training was provided.
* At least 20 cases of persons with disabilities were documented.
 | * A training needs assessment was conducted with DPOs in Siem Reap province to identify needs and areas for improvement in the training curriculum. As a result, 47 members (16 women) of DPOs and CDPO increased their capacity to monitor human rights cases following their participation in a training on “Methodology for Monitoring Human Rights Cases of Persons with Disabilities in Siem Reap province.
* 39 cases of persons with disabilities related to sexual abuses, land grabbing, sexual harassment, domestic violence, labor rights’ abuse and money lending were documented by DPOs with supported from legal aid service providers.
 | * Minutes of periodic meetings between CDPO/DPOs and OHCHR;
* OHCHR’s monthly and annual internal reports, training report, agenda, attendance list, handouts and pictures from the training.
* Cases collected and documented
 |
| 2.5. The situation of persons with disabilities in detention in all prisons and in the Phnom Penh Social Affairs Drop-in Center (Prey Speu) mapped to identify needs for technical assistance. | There has never been a mapping of the situation of persons with disabilities in detention in Cambodia. The numbers provided by the prison authorities refer primarily to those persons with apparent disabilities, such as those who are deaf or mute. Those persons with psychosocial disabilities are often not considered persons with disabilities by the authorities, but rather people who only require medical attention. | * One study carried out.
* At least three meetings conducted with consultants, CDPO, prison officials and key stakeholders to discuss needs for technical assistance and support so that they study can be conducted at the detention centers.
 | * With funding from UNPRPD through OHCHR, CDPO carried out an assessment of the situation of persons with disabilities in detention centers in Phnom Penh, Batambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces but the report delivered did not meet standards for publication. The study was expected to provide data and recommendations for policy makers and other relevant stakeholders to understand the needs of persons with disabilities who are in prisons and to take concrete actions to fill these voids.
* Through the “Project Unchained”, TPO provided psychiatric treatment and follow-up treatment to persons with psychosocial disabilities in five provinces. It also raised awareness and conducted outreach to reduce stigma towards persons with psychosocial disabilities from their families and communities.
* OHCHR carried out visits on 20 November (Battambang) and 3 December 2019 (Kampong Speu) to Prey Veng province to monitor the “Project Unchained” implemented by TPO with funding support from UNPRPD through OHCHR. 30 new persons received treatment from the “Project Unchained”; 13 of them were unchained and integrated into the family and community in 2019 and treatment is ongoing for most of them.
 | * Grant proposal and grant agreement;
* Meeting minutes between grantee and OHCHR and minutes from the meetings with the GDP, CDPO and consultants.
* Reports submitted by TPO and CDPO to OHCHR grants committee.
* Field visit conducted on 3 December 2019 to Prey Veng province to monitor the “Project Unchained”
 |

# 3. Equality between men and women

A gender lens was applied to the programme document, which was monitored throughout its activities. The project encouraged partners to have gender equality in the activity implementation, for example, the participation of men, men with disabilities, women and women with disabilities as panellists, speakers and participants. Although the number of women members of the judiciary is limited, there was a large number of female participants in the trainings for DPOs, including some of their leaders. The feedback and input from women with disabilities were included in the training programme evaluation visits and the consultative workshop on the development of a Practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities. Legal assistance and legal aid were provided to 7 women by LAC. Reasonable accommodation was provided to at least one woman member of a DPO to ensure her participation in a training.

Three women with disabilities forums (WWDF) were engaged in the programme and worked closely with DPOs to ensure the voices and needs of women and children with disabilities were heard and addressed throughout the project’s implementation, including for example, on the guidance on legal aid and at the reflection workshop.

20% of women with disabilities played leadership roles within DPOs/WWDFs and 40% of DPOs’ governing board member is female. About 60% of women and girls with disabilities who are members DPOs received information on legal aid. For instance, Two women with disabilities were nominated to be members of the DPO governing board in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham and Svay Rieng provinces, with the main responsibilities to monitor and approve the work-plan and budget; review and endorse financial policy, human resources policy and programme management; ensure a good governance system; promote gender based equality; participate in all events related to disabilities hosted by DPOs; and carry out joint advocacy activities with CDPO.

# 4. Full and effective participation of persons with disabilities

* Cambodian Disabled People’s Organisation (CDPO) is a key strategic partner of the project. The project engaged CDPO and its members (OPDs) throughout the implementation of the project and in the governmental working – Disability Action Council and disability technical working group.
* The project created a space between government and PDOs to discuss and reach a mutual understanding and partnership on how to ensure that no decisions are taken without consulting with persons with disabilities. For example, OPDs were included in the consultations on the National Legal Aid Policy, the NDSP2 and the revision of the national disabilities law.
* The project built the capacity of the OPDs on how to document cases, the procedure to reach informal and formal justice mechanisms, and how to monitor the process of the cases from the investigation phase until trial.
* The project allowed for the entry of DPOs in the field of legal assistance and documenting cases of reported human rights violations.

## Table 3. Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities

| **Meaningful participation objective** |
| --- |
| * participation of persons with disabilities in the designing of National Disability Strategic Plan, National Legal Aid Policy and the events related to disability
* The participation of persons with disabilities in the Cambodian justice system training
* Number of women with disabilities received social services
* Number of women with disabilities access to legal aid information
* Number of women with disabilities access to legal aid
 |

**Indicators- Meaningful participation of persons with disabilities**

| **Indicator\*** | **Baseline\*** | **Target\*** | **End line\*** | **Means of verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Number of women with disabilities involved in the NDSP2 development] | 10 | 20 | 25 | Meeting and workshop attendance list |
| [Number of Women with disabilities attended the trainings/workshops] | 50 | 100 | 206 | Lists of participants |
| Number of women with disabilities received social services | 4,000 | 5,000 | 8,299 | MoSVY disability allowance data report  |
| Number of women with disabilities access to legal aid information  | n/a | 3,600 | 5,742 | DPOs report  |
| Number of women with disabilities access to legal aid | n/a | n/a | 15 | LAC and CDPO reports |
| Number of women with disabilities attended the International Day of Persons with Disabilities  | 30% of total participants  | 35% of total participants  | 45% of 5,000 participants  | Attendance list record  |

*\* Please provide sex disaggregation here as relevant or include indicators on meaningful participation of representative organizations of women and girls with disabilities as well as disaggregate by type of disability.*

# 5. Partnership-Building

# The programme is jointly implemented by OHCHR and UNDP. MoSVY, DAC, MoJ, MoI through the GDP, CDPO/DPOs and PUC were strategic partners in the implementation of activities. In addition, local, informal networks between prosecutors, judges, and court clerks and lawyers were established to share information and relevant resources to improve access to justice for persons with disabilities.

# This programme also brought together academic institutions, the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC) and legal aid service providers who shared practical working experience with students, who explored practical learning on disability rights with persons with disabilities and legal aid service providers.

# 6. Promoting ONE UN approach to disability Inclusion

# As stated earlier, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator as a co-chair of the Programme Steering Committee, UNDP and OHCHR included the rights of persons with disabilities in their Country Programme Documents and have been leading targeted efforts to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities into regular UNCT programming. In this regard, the principle of leaving no one behind is one of the overarching programme principles in the 2019-2023 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This means, for example, that specific actions were included to expand economic opportunities and to strengthen the participation of persons with disabilities as part of UNCT programming in these areas. Cambodia was also selected as a country to implement the next round of UNPRPD funding, based on an expression of interest submitted by several UN agencies.

# Other UN agencies have also expanded their inclusion activities into their policies and programme. For instance, UNICEF focuses on inclusive education and social protection, UN Women focuses on the needs of women with disabilities and gender-based violence, UNFPA focuses on the needs of GBV survivors including women with disabilities and ILO focuses on employment. UNDP in collaboration with CDPO provided a training on disabilities to ILO Better Factory programme staff to ensure that persons with disabilities can access the job market.

# 7. Linkages to national development agenda

Please reflect on the project’s influence on and linkage to the national development agenda and initiatives including SDGs implementation, monitoring, budgeting etc.

The project facilitated a critical space for OPD to engage in the implementation and monitoring of the national law, policies and strategic plans related to disability by including them as the core members in working groups of the national and sub national mechanism, where they could raise their views and concerns to influence the legal and policy development process.

As a result, access to justice, which is one of the key national development strategy was included into the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (Goal 6.1 aims to promote the provision of justice services to persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities), the revision of the national disability law, national legal aid policy and national legal reform.

Cambodia’s National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2019-2023 is inclusive of women and girls with all types of disabilities. Women and girls with disabilities have access to services such as psychosocial support, access to justice and shelter.

# 8. COVID-19

Please indicate if the project has contributed directly to disability inclusion in COVID 19 response and recovery plans. Please list specific products and activities.

A National situational analysis and assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the rights and wellbeing of persons with disabilities and their access to services and supports was conducted. This analysis and impact assessment of the situation of persons with disabilities, especially women and more marginalized groups of persons with disabilities, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in Cambodia is being carried out within the programmatic framework on the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) and forms part of the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) support to the RGC. The analysis and impact assessment is aimed at broadening the understanding of policy makers, UN agencies, and development partners of the specific situation of persons with disabilities through evidence-based advice and concrete policy and programmatic recommendations. The key findings recently identified the following key areas impacted by of the COVID-19 pandemic with regard to the wellbeing of persons with disabilities and their access to services:

* Impact on livelihoods and economic security
* Impact on access to health services and rehabilitation
* Impact on mental health
* Impact on access to education and training
* Impact on accessibility and availability of services and support
* Increase in violence against women, girls and the elderly with disabilities
* Limited access to information for people with different types of disabilities, the elderly and persons with disabilities living in remote areas.

Based on the results of the national situation analysis, the Disability Action Council has developed the National Covid-19 Crisis Recovery Plan for Persons with Disabilities (recovery plan), a three-year action plan focusing on the priority issues identified by persons with disabilities to support their recovery during and after the COVID-19 crisis. The three-year recovery plan is intended to complement and contribute to the achievement of the vision and purpose of National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (NDSP2) vision by defining strategies and strategic directions. This plan provides a guide to ministries, institutions, development partners, the private sector, civil society organizations, organizations of persons with disabilities, and NGOs operating in the field of disability, to highlight priorities to consider in the preparation and implementation of their own plans.

An Advocacy Toolkit and Checklist to help implementation of the Recovery Plan has been developed as a basic guide to support the advocacy efforts of Cambodian Disabled Persons Organization (CDPO) and other Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). By using this toolkit, the organization will be able to plan its own advocacy, to suit the purpose, context, and needs of persons with disabilities in your target area. CDPO and other OPDs, including associations, federations and forums, have an important advocacy role to play at the national and sub-national level to promote the effective implementation of the Recovery Plan through the identification of needs and gaps in access to services and supports for persons with disabilities in their target areas. The toolkit and checklist have primarily been designed for CDPO and other OPDs to support and guide their efforts to promote implementation of the three-year Recovery Plan for persons with disabilities at the national and sub-national levels.

OHCHR carried out a communications campaign on human rights related to COVID-19, with a focus on its impact on persons with disabilities among others, using communication materials (short videos) produced by UNDP with DFAT.

# 9. Creation of knowledge and communications materials

How has the project contributed to generating new knowledge on how best to promote the rights of persons with disabilities to support policy and system changes? Please also describe in this section any unique expertise and products developed by the project that could be used to support other countries within a south-south cooperation framework. Please list type of knowledge products.

| **Name of Product** | **Type of Product (Toolkit, Video, Poster, Report etc.)** | **Purpose and process** **Describe what was the purpose of the product who participated in the development of product (OPDs, NGOs, Academia etc) and if the product was tested/ validated.** | **Dissemination** | **Links/ Attachments** | **Accessible formats** | **Validation****Has the product been externally validated for CRPD compliance? If so, by whom?** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities] | [Toolkit] | [Guidance for DPOs, its affiliates, and persons with disabilities on the process of accessing legal aid (including the referral mechanism), the available legal service providers around the country, the basic legal rights of persons with disabilities under the Cambodian law, and an explanation of the basic legal process ]. The guideline was developed in closely consultation with DPOs and NGOs who work on legal aid service. | [beyond project lifespan] | [attachment] | [n/a] | [n/a] |
| [Video Production for Promoting Access to Legal Aid Assistance for Persons with Disability] | [video] | [to raise awareness on legal aid assistance and disability]. The scripts were developed with involved with DPOs including the actors are persons with disabilities. The videos were viewed around 1M views.  | [beyond project lifespan] | [video link]<https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/projects/access-to-justice-without-barriers-for-persons-with-disabilities.html> | [Yes] | [n/a] |
| [Legal aid booklet for persons with disabilities and local authority] | [booklet] | [to provide legal aid referral service to persons with disabilities where they can contact and request for legal aid support]. The booklet was developed by CDPO in closely consultation with government and NGOs work on legal aid service.  | [already shared and distributed to DPOs and local authority] | [Attachment] | [n/a] | [n/a] |

| **Name of Product** | **Type of Product (Toolkit, Video, Poster, Report etc.)** | **Purpose** | **Dissemination** | **Links/ Attachments** | **Language** | **Accessible formats** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities] | [Toolkit] | [Guidance for DPOs, its affiliates, and persons with disabilities on the process of accessing legal aid (including the referral mechanism), the available legal service providers around the country, the basic legal rights of persons with disabilities under the Cambodian law, and an explanation of the basic legal process ] | [beyond project lifespan] | [attachment] | [English and Khmer] | [n/a] |
| Study on the situation of persons with disabilities in prison | Research  | The study aims to determine gaps and deficiencies and potential areas for improvement for the situation of persons with disabilities with a view to, among other things, adapting training for prison staff | Note yet  | Not finalized yet. | English and Khmer  | n/a |
| CRPD General Comment No 2 (Article 9: Accessibility) (in Khmer language & easy-to-read version)  | Document  | The general comments provides guidance on the interpretation of the provisions of the CRPD, in this case, specifically on “accessibility”, which is critical to ensuring access to justice. The General Comment was translated into Khmer and an easy-to-read version is being developed | October 2020 | At the printing house. | Khmer  | n/a |
| Video on Access to Justice for Persons with disabilities | Video  | Highlights, through 4 sub-stories, which can be used independently, the challenges of PwD in accessing justice and public services, and the contribution which the Joint Project has made.  | Finalized, online launch from 1 October 2020 | <https://youtu.be/E153KbU_X7Q> | English and Khmer  | n/a |
| [Video Production for Promoting Access to Legal Aid Assistance for Persons with Disability] | [video] | [to raise awareness on legal aid assistance and disability] | [beyond project lifespan] | [video link]<https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/projects/access-to-justice-without-barriers-for-persons-with-disabilities.html>  | [English and Khmer subtitles] | [Yes] |
| [Legal aid booklet for persons with disabilities and local authority] | [booklet] | [to provide legal aid referral service to persons with disabilities where they can contact and request for legal aid support] | [already shared and distributed to DPOs and local authority] | [Attachment] | [Khmer] | [n/a] |
| The Challenge of data collection: How many invisible persons with disabilities are there in Cambodia? | Blog  | To share the challenge of data collection on persons with disabilities  | Social media – Facebook and Twitter  | <https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/ourperspective/the-challenge-of-data-collection--how-many-invisible-persons-wit.html>  | English  | [n/a] |

# 10. Challenges

Please describe any major challenges that arose during the project’s implementation. Please indicate specifically if due to the COVID 19 emergency the project implementation has been affected.

In relation to the project, the following challenges were encountered:

* Even though the provision of grants to non-governmental actors, including CDPO, PUC and legal aid NGOs had been discussed with the government, their engagement in the programme was a challenge at the beginning, as government actors initially perceived the provision of these grants as diverting resources from their institutions. The programme team organized regular informal meetings with the technical group members – DAC and Department of Welfare for Persons with Disabilities to engage them in the training, radio talk show and field trips so they developed a better understanding of how the grants would be used for DPOs and for persons with disabilities;
* One of the grantees, CDPO, was meant to carry out an assessment on the situation of persons with disabilities in detention centers but failed to deliver the expected deliverable despite ongoing interaction and repeated follow-up from OHCHR.
* The training of justice actors clearly showed an increase in knowledge, as evidence by post-training questionnaires, but there is limited evidence that this increased knowledge was translated into practice and has had a real impact on their professional practice. This raises larger issues of performance evaluation and accountability of these professions.
* The implementation of some of the training activities planned as part of the project was delayed due to COVID-19, and one eventually had to be cancelled, as it was difficult to carry out within the planned timeframe and expected number of participants. Some of the training activities were more costly as they has to be split into smaller sessions to comply with COVID-19 precautions.

On a more general level, the following challenges remain:

* Persons with disabilities, as is the case with many Cambodians, do not trust the justice system, including legal aid services.
* A lack of communication and limited cooperation between family members of persons with disabilities and relevant authorities, as well as a lack of willingness to seek justice through the formal system remained important challenges for persons with disabilities to access justice.
* The demand for legal aid is higher than the supply side. The reasons are many, including:
	+ Free legal aid is only compulsory by law for the defendant in cases involving a felony or juveniles. This means that, in practice, victims do not have an automatic right to legal aid under Cambodian law. As such, justice is out of reach for a majority of Cambodians who come into contact with the criminal justice system.
	+ In 2019, there are 1,407 registered and practicing lawyers in Cambodia, only 304 lawyers volunteer to provide legal aid to poor and felony accused person. A great majority of lawyers are based in Phnom Penh.
	+ There is no central system for the management and coordination of legal aid in Cambodia, and there are several providers, first and foremost the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
	+ The funding allocation from the Royal Government of Cambodia to the Bar for legal aid has been increasing every year, but the impact remains to be seen. The Bar Association has currently planned to have available at least 5 lawyers per province to provide legal aid and legal aid services provided at all court of first instance and appeal court.s However, the quality of legal aid services is uneven, as volunteer lawyers receive only 400,000 riel per case (approx. USD 100 per case) regardless of the complexity and duration of the proceedings and there is no real accountability or quality control.
* The number of legal aid lawyers specialized or sensitive to the needs of persons with disabilities is limited, so expanding their reach nationwide remains a challenge.
* Cambodia does not have mental health associations led by persons with psychosocial disabilities. There are few mental health NGOs, but they only focus on medication treatment.
* Discrimination against persons with disabilities remains an issue. The public service for women with disabilities is inaccessible – health care, education and vocational training.
* The human rights approach to disability, including the rights framework/CRPD is still new for the legal profession in Cambodia.
* There is no practical guideline on legal aid service for persons with disabilities
* Access to justice was not included in the national disability law which was difficult to advocate and lobby with the local authority and justice sector to support persons with disabilities throughout the process of investigation and trial.

**\*\*\*** Please note that this information will be provided further when the evaluation exercise was done and completed.

# 11. Project follow up and Sustainability

Please provide an overview of initiatives planned by various stakeholders in order to follow up on activities initiated by the project. Kindly make sure to cover at least the following stakeholders: relevant parts of Government, organizations of persons with disabilities, UN system, and other development partners operating in the country. Please outline how the medium-to-long term sustainability of the work initiated by the project will be ensured after the end of the Project.

The project played an important role in strengthening the DAC in its role as coordinating body both nationally and at the provincial level (including through the facilitation of the establishment of additional provincial DACs in provinces where they did not exist). The DAC is a crucial body for sustainable mainstreaming of the right of persons of disabilities across all areas of society. For example, the project has provided support to DAC in its lead role in the revision of the Law on Disability and the development of the initial report to the Committee of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the treaty body reviewing compliance with the CRPD.

The project has also strengthened the DPO’s role in ensuring access to the justice and services for persons with disabilities. They were increasingly engaged and empowered in providing basic legal assistance or referring cases to others and improved their capacity in documenting and facilitating the cases of persons with disabilities at their communities. They understood the level and category of the cases for which they could provide legal aid referral services to persons with disabilities.

With regard to the training of justice actors, the project will seek to ensure that modules on the CRPD are included in the regular training of judges and prosecutors, lawyers and mediators.

The two-year project implementation was too short to fully see the concrete outcomes of the capacity development of DPOs in the justice sector since, for example, the practical guideline on legal aid for persons with disabilities did not exist, and were only finalised towards the end of the project. The attitudes and behavior of justice service providers that were not involved in the project implementation remains discriminatory toward persons with disabilities.

**\*\*\*** Please note that this information will be provided further when the evaluation exercise was done and completed.

# 12. Detailed expenditure in relation to sections 5 and 6 above.

| **Category** | **Activity (please describe)** | **Budget Allocated** | **Total Expenditure** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Direct impact on empowerment of women and girls with disabilities  | * Grant to CDPO to support Women with Disabilities Forums (WWDFs)
* National Workshop to design the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023
* Celebrate the International Day of Persons with Disabilities
 | 20,803.50 | 20,803.50 |
| Direct Impact on DPOs’ capacity | Training for CDPO/DPOs on collecting, documenting, reporting on and responding to cases of alleged human rights violations of persons with disabilities in Battambang  | 5,605.00 | 5,605.00 |
| Grant to CDPO and PUC for capacity development to DPOs and WWDFs | 41,607.00 | 41,607.00 |
| Accessibility costs (these costs were included in each activity) | - | - | - |

# 13. Life stories and testimonies

Case 1:

The only child in the family, she is 8 years old and deaf. Although her family loves and cares for her, her parents did not allow her to go to school or even outside the home. They were afraid that somebody would hurt and bully her. The PDAC visited the family and encouraged them to send their daughter to Krousar Thmey special school, but they rejected the offer three times. The PDAC invited other deaf and blind students to show their skills and talents (playing music, singing, writing and reading) to the family. At that moment, the mother cried, as she was so impressed and could not believe this would be possible for children with disabilities. The grandmother raised her voice and said she would be happy to accompany her granddaughter to school if the parents were not convinced. Finally, she went to school and learned to write the Khmer alphabet and count numbers using sign language.

Case 2:

A woman with physical impairments was raped by her sister’s husband. The victim’s parents had passed away, and since then, she had been living with her sister and her husband. She reached out to the local Disabled Persons Organization (DPO) representative, and the case was taken to the local authorities. The case should have been brought to court and the husband should have been imprisoned. However, the sister begged the authorities not to bring the case to court because the husband was the main source of income for the family. Without him, the sister and the victim would not be able to sustain a living. The local authorities’ solution was to have the perpetrator live separately from the sister and the victim. The victim showed pain and frustration at the lack of justice served.

Case 3:

 Sokchan was born in Battambang province where there was a civil war happened for over decades. She was shot by the bullet when she was a very young age. Sokchan is now 42 years old and she had two children. Sokchan joined the project as a leader of women with disabilities forum. She had no idea of how to reach the legal aid when her members with disabilities were raped and abused by their families and society. It was difficult for her to provide advice and support to their women’s group as there was no information on legal aid – it was her first time joining a project and receiving training on the legal aid system in Cambodia and how to document the cases of persons with disabilities with support and practical guidance from CDPO, DPOs, PUC and LAC. The project helped her to understand the process of legal aid assistance and she has more confidence to provide advice and mentor her women group. For example, she has supported her women’s group in seeking legal aid and referred cases to the local authorities for informal interventions.

**Cases studies and blogs**

**Case study 1:**

Blog: Living with a Rapist

The Intersections of Poverty, Disability and Employment

Safety should not be a privilege; it is a right. Every human deserves to feel and be safe in their own home. Sadly, this is not the reality for many victims of domestic violence.

As a part of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights joint project, Access to Justice without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities (A2J), case studies on discrimination and crimes against persons with disabilities have been collected. A disturbing amount of the reported crimes involve rape or violence against persons with disabilities by their family members. In more than one case, a woman with disability was raped by one of their male relatives. Intervening and solving such a case may seem simple on the surface: report the crime, go to court, and hopefully the justice system sentences the perpetrator to prison.

Unfortunately, such cases are much more complex than that. Cases have shown that some perpetrators are the main income earners in the family. This means that the imprisonment of the perpetrator threatens the livelihood of the whole dependent family. A tough choice must be made, limited/no sentence for the perpetrator, or the whole family going hungry. What is worse is that such a choice is not up to the victim, but that of the stronger voices such as the family, the perpetrator, and the authorities.

Such a ‘solution’ is deeply disempowering for the victim. They must live in the same, unsafe space as the perpetrator, and what is to say that it will not happen again? Breaking such a cycle may start with becoming less financially dependent on one person. However, there are several barriers to this as well. First is the cultural expectations of gender roles, where the man is expected to earn the income and the woman to take care of the children and the home. Breaking such a norm can put people at risk of discrimination, bullying and rejection from family members and neighbors. Second is the prejudice that exists towards persons with disabilities in employment. Cases have shown employers rejecting persons with disabilities, not based on their qualification but based on prejudices about them.

The A2J project aims to tackle barriers to employment faced by persons with disabilities through training of Disabled People’s Organization (DPO) representatives to enable them to provide appropriate and effective legal support. In one case, a woman shared her story to the village DPO representative about how she was rejected from a job, where her friends with the same qualifications had been accepted. The DPO representative reported this case of discrimination; and brought it to the provincial department of Labor and Vocational Training. At the time where this case study was collected, they were still waiting for the response from the provincial department office.

The A2J project trains DPOs, Disability Action Council (DAC) and Provincial Primary Court on rights, legal access and legal processes concerning persons with disabilities. It is expected that these trainings will destigmatize disability and promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in society, especially in terms of employment, to empower these individuals.

**Case study 2:**

“Call me by my name, not my disability”

The lived experiences of social exclusion for persons with disability

The UN Joint Programme (UNDP and UNOHCHR) on Access to Justice without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities (A2J) is a UN Joint Programme that aims to improve the protection of rights of Persons with Disability (Persons with disabilities) in Cambodia and expand the disability rights network. As a part of the project, the team have been conducting field visits to gain a more in-depth understanding of the lived experiences of the Persons with disabilities at village level.

So Pheaktra: I lost my left eye when I was four years-old because of an accident with a knife. I do not consider myself as a person with disability because being blind in one eye does not restrict me from doing daily tasks. The main problem that I face is employment. My friends and I applied for jobs at the factory. The others were able to get jobs, but I wasn’t because of how I looked. I feel sad that I can’t work.

Neang Sokmean: I don’t have any friends. People think that I am weird and do not want to talk to me because of how I look. I want people to treat persons with disabilities as people, we are not monsters. I wish that I could have friends, and that people would call me by my name, not my disability.

Neither of these women are looking for special treatment. They simply want to be treated like any other person. These difficulties faced by persons with disabilities are not due to an inherent characteristic of the individuals but due to the stigma and attitudes towards them. This can be drawn back to the difference between the individual or medical model versus the social model. The individual model of disability states that a person is disabled when their physical impairments diminishes their quality of living. The social model states that a person is disabled because of the social environment in which they are in. A common example used is that a person in a wheelchair is not disabled in a building with lifts. They only become disabled when the building only has stairs. Thus, it is the environment that restricts one from participating fully in society.

The A2J project aims to improve this through different dimensions. One is through bringing justice to the individuals affected. So Pheaktra has been able to reach out and talk in confidence to the Disabled People’s Organization (DPO) representative in her village. This has given her options to take legal action, as well as access information about employment opportunities for her. Second is through destigmatizing persons with disabilities through advocacy at different levels, including working with commune councils, deputy governors and provincial sectoral departments. Change comes within. Thus, if every person, including myself, would take an active stance in changing ourselves, then there is hope for a larger movement.

**Case study 3:**

A UN Joint Programme on Access to Justice Impacted Life of Persons with Disabilities

TOR Chenda, a woman with disability was born on 06 September 1985 in Kon Tout Village, Kdol Daun Teav Commune, Battambang District, Battambang Province. Chenda was one of many Cambodian women who experience a domestic violence by her husband for many years.

Chenda has worked for a project run by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as a volleyball player and she is a member of Disabled People’s Organization (DPO). One day, Chenda had a chance to attend a “Training on Methodology for Monitoring Human Rights Cases of Persons with Disabilities” organized by the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia (OHCHR) with funding support from UNPRPD. After the training course, she indicated that she had learnt a lot from the training and increased her understanding on disabilities and domestic violence issues. She had also become aware of other related social support services. Moreover, she shared what she learned with her peers at home and at the workplace regarding the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), referral support services, including legal counselling, support and representation for persons with disabilities. Furthermore, Chenda has referred a few of her friends with disabilities who are victims of domestic violence to get counselling and receive support from Disabled Women Forum Organization (DWFO) and other social support services available in Battambang Province.

One day, her husband was drunk and cursed repeatedly at her. She did not respond to her husband, but she reported this issue to a Disable Women Forum Organization (DWFO) for counselling and support. Later, DWFO’s Executive Director and team members came to her house, met with her husband and provided information and counselling on domestic violence and the related law. She did not report any new incident following the intervention.

**Case study 4:**

How Training on Methodology for Monitoring Human Rights Case of Persons with Disabilities Impacts Disability People’s Organizations in Cambodia

Battambang Disabled People’s Organization (BDPO) is located at House # 81, Group 25, Chamcar Somraung 2 Village, Chamcar Somraung Commune, Battambang District, Battambang Province.

BDPO is a representative non-governmental organization for the voice of persons with disabilities in Battambang province and is a network for Cambodia Disability People’s Organization (CDPO). BDPO was set up with 224 voices of persons with disabilities and started its operation in 2007 and registered with Ministry of Interior (MoI) on 05 November 2018 in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

BDPO’s staff attended a Training on Methodology for Monitoring Human Rights Case of Persons with Disabilities on 28-30 May 2019 organized by Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia (OHCHR) with funding support from UNPRPD. Due to the training[[5]](#footnote-5), BDPO referred cases of persons with disabilities to receive legal support service and vocational alternative skills training to different organizations and Training Center of Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MoLVT), documented six (6) human rights cases of persons with disabilities related to sexual abuses, conducted outreach education on Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for 5 Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The reasons why BDPO is able to help persons with disabilities as BDPO has many years of professional working experience with persons with disabilities, have counselling skills and confidence built in BDPO from persons with disabilities and good communication with persons with disabilities. [[6]](#footnote-6)

**Case study 5:**

How Legal Support and Counselling Impact Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Cambodia

Ith Savin, a man with disability was born on 04 August, 1991 in Phteas Rung Commune, Phnom Krovanh District, Pursat Province. On April 19, 2019, Ith Savin was driving a white Sangyong taxi, carrying 22 workers to Sihanoukville province. Accidentally, a traffic accident occurred at 18:00 near ice factory Ou Bei, Village No. 5, Sangkat No. 4, Sihanoukville District, Sihanoukville Province due to the steep slope road condition and unadjusted break, making the vehicle run into the house fence and electricity pole, causing two (2) people dead and 20 injured. Ith Savin was arrested and charged with a “Negligent Driving and Causing Death and Injury to Other People”[[7]](#footnote-7) crime and detained in prison for more than six (6) months.

Through a UN joint programme on “Access to Justice without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities”, working in close partnership and collaboration with development partners in Cambodia, Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) provided legal support and counselling service to Ith Savin through a defense lawyer to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons with disabilities and to promote the respect for their inherent dignity. After meetings with the prison officials in charge of provincial prison management, provincial court of first instance to Sihanoukville officials, key stakeholders and the client who was detained, the criminal case of Ith Savin was processed forward and speeded up for a hearing process.

Through a defense lawyer provided by LAC, Ith Savin’s criminal case was sent by an investigation judge to provincial court of first instance to Sihanoukville for hearing. After the hearing on 18 September 2019, Ith Savin was sentenced to two (2) years imprisonment and was required to serve five (5) month imprisonment and the remaining sentence balance was suspended. Ith Savin was released[[8]](#footnote-8) on 20 September 2019 from provincial prison to Sihanoukville due to the family of the dead people and the victims in his village submitted an application to provincial court of first instance to Sihanoukville through defense lawyer to withdraw the complaint against the accused[[9]](#footnote-9); high commitment and many years of professional working experience of defense lawyer with non-governmental organizations and legal firms; defense lawyer lobbied plaintiffs to withdraw the complaint against the accused as a person with disability; prison management official in charge deployed more prison officers to take care of the accused as a person with disability; severe condition of the accused as a person with disability. [[10]](#footnote-10)

| **Name**  | **Sex** | **Designation and Organization** | **Is this a testimony from a person with a disability? If so, what kind of disability do they have?[[11]](#footnote-11)** | **Testimony** | **Photo Shared (Y/N)[[12]](#footnote-12)** | **Consent for Use of Photo obtained (Y/N)** | **Photo Caption** | **Photo Credit** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case 1  | F | Provincial Disability Action Council (PDAC) | Hearing impairment  | Case study collected form PDAC | N | Y | N/A | N/A |
| Case 2 | F | DPOs  | Physical impairment  | Case documented by DPOs | N | Confidentiality  | N/A | N/A |
| Seang Sokchan | F  | Women with Disabilities Forum in Battambang province | Physical impairment  | Case documented by CDPO | Y | Y | The activity of Sokchan participated in the training on methodologies and monitoring the human rights cases of persons with disabilities | CDPO |

# 14. Photos depicting Project related impact and outcomes[[13]](#footnote-13)

*Please share photos depicting project related impact and outcomes in high resolution image files with appropriate consents of subjects having been taken as well as with the associated credits and along with permission for use in UNPRPD publications and communications materials including website. For photos of children due protocols should be followed for ensuring safety and obtaining consent. Kindly list below the following for photos shared.*

| **Photo No.** | **Photo description for use in alternative text for images to enable persons with visual impairments using screen readers to understand and perceive the image.** | **Consent for Use of Photo obtained (Y/N)** | **Photo Caption** | **Photo Credit** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [IMG9624] | [N/A] | [Y] | [third from the left, a head of women with disabilities forum attended the provincial Disability Action Council Meeting ] | [UNDP Cambodia] |
| [IMG9664] | [N/A] | [Y] | [A group photo of Self Helf Group of Persons with Disabilities in Svay Rieng province ] | [UNDP Cambodia] |
| [IMG9937] | [N/A] | [Y] | [Sokchan attended the training on methodologies and monitoring the human rights cases of persons with disabilities in Siem Reap province ] | [UNDP Cambodia] |
| [IMG9964] | [N/A] | [Y] | [The activitiy of DPOs attended the training on on methodologies and monitoring the human rights cases of persons with disabilities in Siem Reap province] | [UNDP Cambodia] |
| [IMG9965] | [N/A] | [Y] | [So Pheaktra I lost my left eye when I was four years-old because of an accident with a knife. I do not consider myself as a person with disability because being blind in one eye does not restrict me from doing daily tasks. The main problem that I face is employment. My friends and I applied for jobs at the factory. The others were able to get jobs, but I wasn’t because of how I looked. I feel sad that I can’t work. ] | [UNDP Cambodia] |

# 15. Risk Reporting

Please describe any risks to the project’s implementation experienced during the project’s implementation and how these were managed. If other risks were identified during the project implementation period, please add them to the table.

| ***Type of risk\*******(contextual******programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Occurrence******(Y/N)*** | ***Impact on result***  | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Institutional | Substantial parts of the programme, including activities under each component, will be implemented by third parties receiving grants from UNDP & OHCHR. There is a risk that the UNDP and OHCHR will have limited ability to ensure effective implementation by third parties | No | The recipients of the grants do not utilize the resources effectively, resulting in a failure to achieve the desired outcomes and reputational damage for the agencies | The grant applicants were assessed their past performance and selection criteria as well as the merits of grant applications. Each UN agency works closely with the organizations in the receipt of grants to ensure accountability and take action to address poor performance.Technical assistance provided to grantees.A key strategy for all programme components applied the output-based approaches. | UNDP & OHCHR |
| Contextual | The establishment of the provincial DAC offices and increase in the DAC’s budget provides an opportunity to assist the RGC to develop a more effective and comprehensive government responses to disabilities to fulfill Cambodia’s obligations, including the new NDSP (2019-2023).  | Yes | The lack of appropriate funding allocation from the national budget seriously affects DAC performance at the provincial and national levels. | The programme advocated to the RGC for transparent funding allocations for disability programming, including disability inclusive programming so progress can be monitored.The programme mobilized more resources to support DAC in the development/update of NDSP2 (2019-2023). | UNDP & OHCHR |
| Programmatic | Capacity building activities implemented under the programme do not result in improved quality or effectiveness of the implementing partner’s work | No | Quality or effectiveness of implementing partners’ work does not improve the situation of persons with disabilities. | UNDP&OHCHR met regularly with implementing partners to analyze the steps that can be taken to address the situation, including alterations to the implementation plan. UNDP&OHCHR initiated the M&E system such as field monitoring and follow up individual cases directly with DPOs, CDPO, judges, prosecutors and lawyers. | UNDP & OHCHR |

\* Please specify here the type of risk and refer to the following definitions:

Contextual: risk of state failure, return to conflict, development failure, humanitarian crisis; factors over which external actors have limited control.

Programmatic: risk of failure to achieve the aims and objectives; risk of causing harm through engagements.

Institutional: risk to the donor agency, security, fiduciary failure, reputational loss, domestic political damage etc.

**Annex 1.**

**The UNPRPD MPTF approved in June 2020 it’s New Strategic and Operational Framework 2020-2025. As the Fund has now the obligation to report against the new results framework, we are requesting projects that were approved before June 2020 to reflect on which Fund’s outcome/outputs/indicators their project is contributing.**

| **REPORTING AGAINST UNPRPD MPTF RESULTS FRAMEWORK** |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1: National Stakeholders are equipped with the knowledge and practical tools for disability inclusive policies and systems** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Outcome indicators**  |  |  |
| 1.1 # of stakeholders in UNPRPD supported countries[[14]](#footnote-14) with increased knowledge and capacities to design/reform and deliver inclusive policies and systems (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs/other) | **Yes** | * 227 (60 females) government officials and 83 (13 female) judges, prosecutors, court clerks and lawyers, from the three initial target provinces as well as from Phnom Penh, was strengthened to better implement the UNCRPD in the areas of access to justice for persons with disabilities.
* 12,869 persons with disabilities (6,185 men, 5,742 women, 470 boys and 472 girls) received awareness on legal aid assistance from the project via community meetings and radio spots/talk show programmes
* 8OPDs including 2 Women with Disabilities Organisations improved their capacity to advocate for public services and monitor the rights of persons with disabilities.
 |
| 1.2 # of stakeholders in UNPRPD supported countries with strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess and respond to gaps in relation to preconditions to CRPD implementation and inclusive SDGS achievement | **Yes** | * 26 line ministries and 25 provincial disability action councils have actively engaged in the consultation process of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023
* 63 OPDs including 9 Women with Disabilities Organisations actively involved in the consultation process of National Disabilities Strategic Plan
* Two OPDs (Cambodian Disabled People’s Organization and Phnom Penh Center of Independent Living) were invited to be a core working group of national policy development
 |
| 1.3 # and % of UNPRPD supported countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines, protocols, and/or standards to design and implement policies and systems | **Yes** | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 was developed
* National Policy on Legal Aid was drafted
* National Disability Law is being revised
* Practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities was developed
 |
| 1.4 # of stakeholders in UNPRPD supported countries used UNPRPD’s situational analysis to inform their future actions around disability inclusion. (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs) |  | N/A |
| 1.5 # and % of UNPRPD supported countries that undertook multi stakeholder capacity building initiatives on disability inclusive policies and systems |  | OPDs, line ministries, CSOs and private sector were invited for the intensive consultation on the national policies, legislations, strategic plan and guideline.  |
| **Output 1.1 - Capacity of the national stakeholders is enhanced to develop and implement gender responsive and disability inclusive policies and systems for the CRPD and SDGs implementation** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 1.1.1. # of trainings developed and delivered to support national CRPD /inclusive SDG implementation disaggregated by geography (country, regional and global), topic(thematic area, specifics modules on women with disabilities and underrepresented groups needs and rights, and specific modules on instruments for planning and implementation of UN development activities both in development and humanitarian settings). |  | N/A |
| 1.1.2. # of participants (disaggregated Gov (type of ministry)/ UN/OPDs/other) (disaggregated by sex/type of disability/rural urban) participating in capacity building activities funded or provided by UNPRPD programmes | Yes  | * 227 (60 females) government officials and 83 (13 female) judges, prosecutors, court clerks and lawyers was strengthened to better implement the UNCRPD in the areas of access to justice for persons with disabilities.
* 12,869 persons with disabilities (6,185 men, 5,742 women, 470 boys and 472 girls) received awareness on legal aid assistance from the project via community meetings and radio spots/talk show programmes
 |
| 1.1.3. # of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women-other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities. | **Yes** | * 8OPDs including 2 Women with Disabilities Organisations improved their capacity to advocate for public services and monitor the rights of persons with disabilities.
 |
| 1.1.4. # of OPDs that have been trained to participate in planning and monitoring of national development plans related to UN/government /other | **Yes** | * 47 persons with disabilities including 16 women with disabilities received trainings related to the monitoring the rights of persons with disabilities and how to document the cases
* 63 OPDs including 9 women with disabilities organisations joined the consultations of national disability strategic plan and revision of disability law
 |
| 1.1.5. # of capacity building activities (disaggregated by type of capacity building) funded by UNPRPD programmes, directed at women and girls with disabilities on their rights and requirements and/or directed at underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities on their rights and requirements. (Number of participants, disaggregated by age, disability and geographical location.  | **Yes** | * 10 trainings and workshops were provided to OPDs on the UNCRPD, basic human rights and how to monitor it.
* 8 DPOs including 2 Women with Disabilities received coaching from CDPO, PUC and LAC on how to provide better support to persons with disabilities regarding the legal aid assistance.
 |
| **Output 1.2- Knowledge products are developed and piloted, particularly to address gaps on the preconditions to implement CRPD and disability inclusive SDGs** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 1.2.1. #of knowledge products (disaggregated by product: tools, guidelines, protocols, reports) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices | **Yes** | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023
* One practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities was developed
* 9 Videos produced on how to access the legal aid assistance
* 2 radio spots produced to broadcast via the Voice of Persons with Disabilities and social media – facebook
* 10,000 leaflet/ booklet (referral service, legal aid)
 |
| 1.2.2 # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities |  | **N/A** |
| 1.2.3. # of actors involved in developing and testing of knowledge products (disaggregated by product tools, guidelines, protocols, reports) disaggregated by actor (GOV/ OPDs (disaggregated by type of representation)/ NGOs/Other) | **Yes** | * 102 including 38 men with disabilities and 19 women with disabilities and government ministries involved in the testing of practical guideline
 |
| **Output 1.3 - Evidence generation, learning and exchange mechanisms are developed and functional, based on country level experiences, to increase understanding and inform innovative practices.** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 1.3.1. # of learning and evidence generated to inform inclusive policies and systems disaggregated by type e.g. situational analysis, thematic reports, peer reviewed evidence evaluations and assessments, learning reports, case studies etc. | **Yes** | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023
* One practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities was developed
* Revision of the national disability law
 |
| 1.3.2. # actors involved in learning and evidence generated to inform inclusive policies and systems disaggregated by actor (GOV/OPDs, NGOs, etc) | **Yes** | * 26 line ministries and 25 provincial disability action councils have actively engaged in the consultation process of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023
* 63 OPDs including 9 Women with Disabilities Organisations actively involved in the consultation process of National Disabilities Strategic Plan
* 20 NGOs
* Two OPDs (Cambodian Disabled People’s Organization and Phnom Penh Center of Independent Living) were invited to be a core working group of national policy development
 |
| 1.3.3. # of established mechanisms/ instances promoting learning and exchange across countries (disaggregation by region/ group of countries/ theme and participants (disaggregation by sex, disability, representation of OPDs, UN ,GOV/other) |  | **N/A** |
| 1.3.4. # of reports, case studies and/or other sources of evidence addressing the situation of women with disabilities and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities disaggregated by disability specific or mainstream and women or underrepresented) | **Yes** | * One blog – data collection on persons with disabilities
 |
| **Outcome 2: Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD Implementation in development and humanitarian (gender equality, data accessibility, support services, etc.) are addressed** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Outcome indicators**  |  |  |
| * 1. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries with inclusive and non-discriminatory laws, national policy/plan for persons with disabilities.
 |  | **N/A** |
| * 1. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries with inclusive service delivery systems and processes across the sectors.
 |  | **N/A** |
| * 1. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries with enhanced or newly established mechanisms supporting formal participation of OPDs to support CRPD implementation.
 | **YES** | * 3 OPDs were invited to the core working group of national policy development
* 50 OPDs were invited to be a member of provincial DAC
 |
| * 1. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries with enhanced and or newly established multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination and monitoring mechanisms established to monitor CRPD and include multi-sectoral representation and representation of OPDs
 |  | **N/A** |
| * 1. # and % of UNPRPD supported countries that have mechanisms in place to support quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on disability in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes
 | **Yes**  | * National Institute of Statistic **–** Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey, Cambodian Demographic Health Survey and National Census – using the short questionnaires of Washington Group questions
 |
| **Output 2.1 - Legislative and policy frameworks are newly developed, reviewed, or reformed to promote equality and non-discrimination, based on CRPD standards, and are translated into plans as relevant.** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 2.1.1. # of newly produced, reviewed, or reformed laws and policies disaggregated by type (disability specific /mainstream) disaggregate by review reformed and developed | **Yes**  | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023
* One practical Guideline on Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities was developed
* Revision of the national disability law
* Draft National Policy on Legal Aid
 |
| 2.1.2. # of developed and or adopted national action plan/strategy to ensure that persons with disabilities, have access to quality and affordable services,(disaggregation by service) | **Yes**  | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 adopted
 |
| 2.1.3. # of national strategies and plans with measures in place to ensure disability sensitive budgeting and financial management | **Yes**  | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 adopted
 |
| 2.1.4. # laws and policies (mainstream and targeted) changes addressing rights and inclusion of most marginalized groups (disaggregation women and underrepresented by different groups)  | **Yes** | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 adopted
 |
| 2.1.5. # of laws and policies and plans on VAWG and or SRHR that adequately respond to the rights of women and girls with disabilities (disaggregation by plan-laws-policies and VAWG-SRHR) | **Yes**  | * National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 adopted
* Revision of the national disability law
 |
| 2.1.6. # of developed/strengthened multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms supporting legal, policy and plans changes (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs/other).  | **Yes**  | * Disability Action Council
* Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY)
* Line Ministries – national disability working group
* Development Partners informal working group
* CDPO net work
 |
| 2.1.7. # of organizations of persons with disabilities taking part in consultation processes related to legislative and policy changes, disaggregated by kind of organization of persons with disability, constituency represented among persons with disabilities and geographical location. |  | **N/A** |
| **Output 2.2 –Service delivery systems implementation and processes across the sectors are reviewed/reformed/developed to ensure disability inclusion** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 2.2.1. # of reviewed, newly developed or strengthened service delivery systems and processes disaggregated by precondition (add as footnote) type of change (reviewed developed or strengthened) and sector. |  | **N/A** |
| 2.2.2. # of reviewed, newly developed or strengthened national implementation systems and processes addressing the rights for women with disabilities in particular around Sexual and Gender Based Violence and SRH services.  |  | **N/A** |
| 2.2.3. # of reviewed, newly developed or strengthened national implementation systems and processes addressing the rights the most marginalized groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregation by group (women, underrepresented, etc) |  | **N/A** |
| 2.2.4. # of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms supporting targeted services delivery systems and processes changes (disaggregation by stakeholder Gov/ UN/OPDs/other).  |  | **N/A** |
| 2.2.5. #and of organizations of persons with disabilities taking part in consultation processes, disaggregated by kind of organization of persons with disability, constituency represented among persons with disabilities (including Women and underrepresented groups) and geographical representation e.g. national/local. |  | * 63 OPDs including 9 Women with Disabilities Organisations actively involved in the consultation process of National Disabilities Strategic Plan
 |
| **Output 2.3 National data collection systems, accountability and monitoring mechanisms, and inter-ministerial coordination systems are reviewed/reformed/developed to ensure disability inclusion** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 2.3.1. # of strengthen /developed national and/or sub-national coordination and monitoring mechanisms for CRPD implementation in line with article 33 |  | **N/A** |
| 2.3.2. # of OPDs involved in government monitoring and accountability mainstream mechanisms (disaggregation by type of OPDs and type of government mechanism) | **Yes** | * 2 OPDs involved in the government monitoring and accountability mainstreaming mechanism.
 |
| 2.3.3. # of national mechanisms, institutions, services, programmes, collecting disaggregated data on persons with disabilities (disaggregated by mechanism institution service) according to international standards | **Yes** | National Institute of Statistic, Ministry of Planning  |
| 2.3.4. # of national coordination, accountability and monitoring mechanisms related to GBV and SRH mainstreaming disability. | **Yes**  | Sub National Working Group on GBV, Ministry of Women’s Affairs |
| **Outcome 3: National development and humanitarian plans and monitoring processes include disability mainstreaming** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Outcome 3 Indicators** |  |  |
| * 1. % # of UNPRPD supported countries with instruments for planning, implementation and monitoring of UN development and humanitarian activities inclusive of disability (disaggregation by process planning-implementation and monitoring)
 |  | **N/A** |
| * 1. % # of UNPRPD supported countries with adopted national SDGs plans and budgets that are inclusive to persons with disabilities including women with disabilities and underrepresented groups
 |  | **N/A** |
| * 1. % # of UNPRPD supported countries with formal participation of persons including women and underrepresented groups with disabilities in mechanisms for planning implementing and monitoring the SDGs and/or UN development and humanitarian Instruments (disaggregation UN instruments and SDGs national plans)
 |  | **N/A** |
| * 1. % # of UNPRPD supported countries with inclusive national implementation and monitoring of COVID 19 response and recovery plans
 |  |  |
| **Output 3.1 - Disability inclusion is strengthened in instruments for planning and implementation of UN development activities at the country level including in humanitarian settings** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 3.1.1. # of Common Country Analysis (CCA) including disaggregated data and analysis of the situation of persons with disabilities. Disaggregated by type of analysis e.g. thematic focus versus cross cutting comprehensive inclusive analysis |  | **N/A** |
| 3.1.2. #UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted |  | **N/A** |
| 3.1.3. # of UNSDCF with at least 3 indicators related to disability  |  | **N/A** |
| 3.1.4. # of UNSDCF related financial tools with explicit allocations for disability inclusion |  | **N/A** |
| 3.1.5. # of joint programmes funded through MPTFs funds where the rights of persons with disabilities have been addressed (disaggregation by disability group) through collaboration with UNPRPD programmes | **Yes**  | 1 UN Joint programme – Project to Promote Disability Inclusion and Improve Quality Service of GBV Survivors – UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNFPA  |
| **Output 3.2 - 'Disability Inclusion in National Development and Humanitarian Planning, Implementation and Monitoring mechanisms is strengthened.** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 3.2.1. # of national and subnational SDGs implementation plans integrating targeted and mainstream actions towards persons with disabilities. |  | **N/A** |
| 3.2.2 # of adopted/ implemented COVID 19 inclusive response and recovery plans and frameworks containing systematic mainstreaming of persons with disabilities including the most marginalized.  | **Yes**  | * A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 in Cambodia
* Three Years National Recovery Plan
 |
| 3.2.3. % and # Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) addressing persons with disability needs and rights; |  | **N/A** |
| 3.2.4. # of SDGs implementation data collection, monitoring and accountability processes assessing progress against specific disability-inclusion targets |  | **N/A** |
| **Output 3.3 - Systematic engagement of OPDs is strengthened/enhanced in the national development coordination mechanisms and accountability frameworks (government/UN/Independent) around SDGs** | **Yes/No** | **Brief Description**  |
| **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| 3.3.1. # of UN led national and/or regional coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the design, implementation and monitoring of instruments for planning and implementation of UN development activities at the country level | **Yes**  | UNDP, UNOHCHR, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, UNWOMEN  |
| 3.3.2. # of governmental coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs  | **Yes**  | * Disability Action Council
* Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY)
* Line Ministries – national disability working group
 |
| 3.3.3. # of OPDs formally participating in UN supported development processes and national SDGs coordination, planning and implementation processes. (disaggregation by type of OPD and process) | **Yes** | * CDPO
 |
| 3.3.4. # of identified persons with disabilities including through their representative organizations participating in the State’s formulation/implementation of COVID-19 policy responses affecting them |  | **N/A** |

**Annex 2. Report on UNPRPD funding for supporting an inclusive COVID-19 recovery efforts**

**The UNPRPD MPTF approved additional funding to your joint program in 2020 to address disability inclusive COVID-19 recovery efforts.**

1. *Please use the table below to report progress against these outcomes and outputs. Please also provide narrative to support the results in the table focusing on achievements in influencing systems, processes, services and other reform processes.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Brief Description of Progress  | Budget allocated | Budget Spent |
| Outcome 1: National agreement on the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on persons with disabilities wellbeing and access to services with concrete recommendations on key policy and programmatic priorities is developed amongst all relevant actors including OPDs.  | In terms of Covid-19 response, in overall, the UN took the opportunity for medium and longer terms building of social protection and insurance in Cambodia. The UN is working on improving the identification process and at the same time helping Government to move to a more universal and rights-based system. The UN is also working closely with Government to measure the social and economic impact of the cash transfers so far to help build a solid business case for further inclusive social protection investments.UNCT has been involved in the consultation of the situational analysis on the impact of covid-19 on persons with disabilities as well as the recovery plan. The situational analysis will be used as a road map to guide the UN’s strategies to build back better for all as Cambodia emerges from this pandemic.UN Cambodia’s framework to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic notes that 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. | 60,000 | 50,504 |
| Outputs 1.1 Conduct situational analysis assessing the Impact of COVID19 on persons with disabilities | * The analysis and impact assessment of the situation of persons with disabilities, especially women and more marginalized groups of persons with disabilities, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in Cambodia forms part of the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) support to the RGC. The key findings has shown that Cambodia has an extensive legal, policy and programmatic framework, together with a broad range of experienced stakeholders that have the potential to enhance the wellbeing of persons with disabilities and their access to services during and after post-COVID recovery. The adoption of a new disability law that reflects the rights-based approach of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) will lay a solid foundation for future action. The National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (NDSP2) also provides a strong framework for action across all ministries and agencies at the national and sub-national level. There are already Disability Action Working Groups in line Ministries, and provincial Disability Action Councils to support national and sub-national responses. But there is still much work to be done to ensure disability-inclusion in all responses to the pandemic, and importantly the implementation of laws, policies and plans. The analysis is being finalized with providing the preliminary recommendations below:
	+ **Recommendation 1** – Train OPD representatives in all provinces/districts to monitor and report on the situation of persons with all types of disabilities in their target areas, and the services available, on an ongoing basis. By further empowering OPDs at the sub-national level, through appropriate training and the provision of financial resources, to have the capacity to monitor and report on issues of importance to them and other persons with disabilities in their communities, would facilitate more meaningful participate of persons with disabilities.
	+ **Recommendation 2** – Develop a central mechanism to collect, store and analyze information collected at the provincial/districts level by OPDs and other stakeholders. In order to take full advantage of the information collected at the provincial/district level under Recommendation 1, it will be essential to have a central depository to collate, analyze and store the information. Ideally, this mechanism would be situated within the Disability Action Council-Secretariat General (DAC-SG) as it has the mandate to report on disability issues, including the implementation of the NDSP and the CRPD.
	+ **Recommendation 3** – Support implementation of a comprehensive Recovery Plan to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the rights and wellbeing of persons with disabilities and their access to services. The Recovery Plan should be closely linked to the NDSP2 to avoid duplication of efforts. The Recovery Plan should seek to respond to the seven main impacts identified.
	+ **Recommendation 4** – Undertake a comprehensive situation analysis and needs assessment that covers all provinces of Cambodia, with the support of a network of trained OPDs at the sub-national level. This recommendation is intended to address the gap in knowledge regarding the situation of persons with all types of disabilities in all provinces/districts and what services and supports are needed and/or available to them. By utilizing the network of trained OPDs at the sub-national level (as per recommendation 1), it would not only facilitate the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in issues that affect them, it would also provide a means for a range of stakeholders – government, international agencies, NGOs and the donor community – to know what is happening in all parts of the country, and to target limited resources where the needs are greatest.
	+ **Recommendation 5** – Support the creation of a Cambodia-wide network to bring together OPDs and NGOs to facilitate capacity building and the sharing of information and experiences. This recommendation responds to an identified gap; the absence of a forum where OPDs and NGOs can come together on a regular basis to share experiences and challenges and learn from each other. The facilitator of the network should have the capacity to coordinate large numbers of people and should not be perceived as competitor in processes to secure grants or other project funding.
	+ **Recommendation 6** – Explore options for a grants program to fund the delivery of services and supports by OPDs and national NGOs in all provinces of Cambodia. This recommendation responds to an identified gap that impacts on access to services for persons with disabilities; the absence of a Cambodia-wide disability funding mechanism with multi-year grants to support OPDs and national NGOs to deliver needed services and supports within their target areas. The mechanism should be administered by an entity with the capacity to support multiple small to medium sized projects, with administrative requirements that are not too burdensome on recipients.
	+ **Recommendation 7 –** Strengthen the capacity of all agencies within the UN Country Team (UNCT) to implement the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and influence disability inclusion into wider UN programs and policies at the country level. This recommendation is intended to take advantage of UN agencies’ unique position to lead by example and support Member States to ensure disability inclusion in efforts to achieve the SDGs.
 | 40,000 | 35,107 |
| Output 1.2 Support the inclusion of disability in planned national socioeconomic recovery plans through capacity building and awareness raising on the findings of the assessment and support to DPO engagement in the processes | The 3 years recovery plan is being finalized. This recovery plan is intended to contribute to progress in implementing the broader National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (NDSP2) and achieving the NDSP’s vision by identifying relevant strategic objectives and strategies to facilitate post-COVID-19 recovery for persons with disabilities and their families. The recovery plan was finalized by DAC working group late February 2021. | 20,000 | 15,397 |
| Outcome 2: OPDs are actively engaged in the rapid scaling-up of the ID Poor mechanism to ensure persons with disabilities have better access to social protection scheme | The rapid implementation of the national cash transfer program has also been a remarkable success for showing Government capacity at central and subnational levels. It has given rise to a fundamental shift in many parts of Government to a deeper and more positive appreciation of social protection. UNDP has been working very closely with the Department of ID poor, the Ministry of Planning for the inclusion of vulnerable groups in social protection schemes by making sure OPDs are well consulted and engaged in the On-Demand ID poor household registration. As a result, 104,932 persons with disabilities (52,674 of women with disabilities) have access to National Cash Transfer while there was 12,039 persons with disabilities access to OD-ID poor registration in August 2020. | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Outputs 2.1 DPOs join the ID poor selection process  | OPDs are actively engaged in the social protection platform in particularly the national cash transfer programme. Their voices were heard at both national and sub national level by ensuring persons with disabilities are fully access the national social protection scheme. | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Output 2.2 Provide data of persons with disabilities to local authority for the ID poor registration process | The capacity of DPOs to advocate for disability rights with local authorities was also improved. 2,554 persons with disabilities (1,185 women) received ID poor cards in 2020 to access Government social protection support programmes, including the emergency cash transfer for those affected by COVID-19. As a result, 12 communes changed their mindset and perceptions towards persons with disabilities which has also been visible through their facilitation and provision of access and accommodation facilities for persons with disabilities to join access the public services such as free health care and livelihood development services. | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Output 2.3 Create a platform for OPDs to be engaged in the social protection platform/forum within the government and UN platforms. | * CDPO was invited to be a member of the UNDP and government project named Graduation Based Social Protection – it was the first time for CDPO and OPD to be part of social protection sector where their role was to ensure the policy and programme are inclusive.
* Reflection meeting on the inclusive social protection during the Covid-19 was conducted which involved 50 OPDs and 12 communes came, shared and reflected on how the social protection scheme is inclusive for persons with disabilities.
 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Outcome 3OPDs are equipped with resources and information needed to support their advocacy efforts | The advocacy tool was developed in consultation with OPDs. The tool will help OPDs to work with the local government to implement the recovery plan as well as to the recommendations of the national situational analysis.  | 28,500 | 24,902 |
| Output 3.1 Develop advocacy tool and checklist based on the findings of the recommendations emerging from the impact assessment  | The advocacy tool was developed in a friendly format that would be easy for the end users to use and apply to their works.  | 10,000 | 10,882 |
| Output 3.2 Providing training to OPDs on how to use the tool  | The training will be providing to OPDs to test the tool in April 2021 | 4,000 |  |
| Output 3.3 Engage with local authority to promote awareness on inclusive COVID19 including GBV risks for women and girls with disabilities | 12 communes actively involved in supporting persons with disabilities during the Covid-19 responses by having persons with disabilities access to national cash transfer programme. |  |  |
| Output 3.4 Support OPD engagement in decision making policy consultation processes around COVID socio-economic response | 1 policy dialogue was organised which focused on the inclusive social protection system that involved 75 OPDs including 13 women with disabilities organisation and the government ministries who involved in the social protection scheme. |  |  |
| Output 3.5 Management Costs |  | **14,500** | **14,020** |
| Indirect Costs 7% |  | **7,950** | **6,671** |
| Total |  | **116,095** | **102,076** |

Note: The total expenditures up to date is US$ 102,076 which was88% delivery compare to approved budget plan, the remain fund balance US$14,109 (12%) will be spent before 30 April 2021 as the followings:

* Consultant to conduct an exercise entailing a lesson learn exercise/case study assessing both UNPRPD Programme and the additional Covid-19 funding, budget of US$8,000
* To provide training how to test the advocacy tool, budget of US$2,115
* The ISS/cost recovery charge (under Project Management) of quarter 1-2021 which to be charged in April with budget of US$2,980.
* And Indirect cost, budget of US$924

*Explain how this supported a joint UN system response to COVID-19 recovery planning and response? What were the results achieved?*

The UN in Cambodia is committed to working with the Royal Government of Cambodia to achieve inclusive and equitable development, with a special focus on the most marginalized and vulnerable, to leave no one behind. The key findings and recommendations of the analysis and impact assessment of the situation of persons with disabilities, especially women and more marginalized groups of persons with disabilities, as a result of the COVID-19 and the three years recovery plan have been a critical tool that would guide the UN Cambodia to prioritize the key responses for persons with disabilities, for instance, the build social protection system to be more inclusive and ensure every poor households could access to it. The analysis also contributed to the amendment of national disability law that social protection and social assistance would be one of the most important to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

*Highlight linkages and collaboration with other initiatives including COVID-19 Fund*

The Cash Transfer Program for Poor and Vulnerable Households during COVID-19, was designed to provide a monthly allowance to poor households at their current residence according to the level of their IDPoor card, vulnerability and region. The On-Demand Identification of Poor Households was designed to evaluate suspected poor households to access the Identification of Poor Households (ID-Poor card) whenever they have the demands.

The UN Cambodia framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 includes action to address the rights and needs of persons with disabilities.

ACCESS program: The ACCESS program, officially launched in March 2019, is a three-year (2018-2021) Australian Government-funded initiative overseen by DFAT. Australia has committed AUD 15 million (approx. USD 11.4 million) over the three years to improve the sustainability, quality and inclusiveness of services for persons with disabilities and for women affected by GBV, including women and girls with disabilities. For more information, see <https://accesscambodia.org/> (accessed 24 December 2020)

*Specify any knowledge generation including tools guidelines, checklists, evidence-based analysis etc generated. Please include description and links.*

* The National Situational Analysis and Assessment of the Impact of the Covid-19 Crisis on the Rights and Wellbeing of Persons with Disabilities and their Access to Services and Supports
* National Covid-19 Crisis Recovery Plan for Persons with Disabilities
* Advocacy Toolkit and Checklist for the Recovery Plan

*Expand on any capacity building activities including for government, UN and OPDs undertaken.*

* The pre-test training on how to use the advocacy and checklist on the recovery plan was provided to OPDs and the government authority.
* Workshop on how to design the recovery plan for government ministries and OPDs for instance, how to design the goal, objectives, strategies, indicators and target etc.

*What did UNPRPD do to ensure OPDs participation in COVID 19 response? (For e.g. support consultations, promote engagement in formal decision-making bodies etc?)*

The project facilitated a policy dialogue which focused on the inclusive social protection system that involved 75 OPDs including 13 women with disabilities organisation and the government ministries who involved in the social protection scheme. The dialogue provided an opportunity for OPDs to raise their voices on how to ensure inclusive process of social protection in particularly the national cash transfer that could be access for all including persons with disabilities.

The Cambodian Disabled People’s Organisation (CDPO) is a core member of national technical working group to revise the Disability Law, review implementation of the CRPD, the situational analysis and national recovery plan. CDPO is also a strategic partner to UN agencies to contribute to responses to emerging issues and to map out priorities for action to ensure persons with disabilities benefit from programs.

CDPO and all its members actively engaged in a planning workshop to develop a common goal, advocacy plan and key messages to ensure a strong united voice to advocate for the rights of needs of persons with disabilities with decision makers at all levels – national, provincial, district and commune.

75 OPDs including 11 women with disabilities organizations joined the consultations of the revision of disability law that highlighted the key social protection and social assistance to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

*How were rights of underrepresented groups and women addressed?*

11 women with disabilities organizations joined the consultations of the revision of disability law that highlighted the key social protection and social assistance to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

11 women with disabilities have been consulted in the development and finalization process of revision the national disability law, situational analysis, recovery plan and the advocacy and checklist.

1. *Share lessons learned that can be used for the future and how what we learned from COVID can impact SDGs acceleration. Please provide practical examples.*

Reaching to the national sub national is one of the best approach to ensure the public services are accessible for persons with disabilities as the pandemic is the most impact to the life of persons with disabilities and their families.

As evidenced by the work of agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, ILO and others, the UNCT is in a unique position to promote disability inclusion with the RGC and other stakeholders. To take advantage of this opportunity, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of all agencies within the UNCT to implement the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and influence disability inclusion into wider UN programs and policies. With enhanced capacity, all UN agencies can lead by example to raise awareness and provide advice on effective disability inclusion.

Advocacy to promote implementation of the COVID-19 Recovery Plan will be most effective if CDPO and its member organizations, associations, federations and forums, present a strong and united voice with a shared goal and key messages at the national and sub-national level. In order to fully utilize this toolkit and checklist, and to facilitate effective advocacy to promote implementation of the COVID-19 Recovery Plan for Persons with Disabilities.

Financial resources from development partners are earmarked to support the advocacy efforts of CDPO and other OPDs.

1. https://www.pactics.com/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Disability card: The card serves as proof of disability. It can be used whenever proof is needed to access certain services, programs, or activities for example, the card can be used for employment purpose, access to health, education, public transport etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As relevant and appropriate, kindly please also disaggregate by type of disability, age, ethnicity, rural/urban location. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. As relevant and appropriate, kindly please also disaggregate by type of disability, ethnicity, age, rural/urban location. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. (PECH, ROEUNG, EUM, & KHORN, 2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. PECH, S., ROEUNG, R., EUM, H., & KHORN, C. (2019, September 24). President; Program Manager; Administrator; Community Staff. (N. YA, Interviewer) Battambang, Cambodia. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Investigation judge of provincial court of first instance to Sihanoukville, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. (Chanthol, 2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. (Touch, et al., 2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Chanthol, U. (2019, October 7). Attorney-at-law. (N. YA, Interviewer) Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Investigation judge of provincial court of first instance to Sihanoukville, Criminal case number 434 (Provincial Court of First Instance to Sihanoukville April 21, 2019).

Touch, C., Srey, Y., Savath, S., Noeun, S., Sambath, S., Thy, D., . . . Sopheak, S. (2019, June 05). Victims to traffick accident . An application to withdraw the complaint against the accused-ITH Savin. Pursat , Cambodia: UN Chanthol, Attorney in law, Legal Aid of Cambodia. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Efforts should be made to capture the voices of persons with different types of disabilities including a balance between men and women with disabilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. If yes, please share the photo in a high resolution image file given they have shared consent to their photograph being used in UNPRPD publications and communications materials including website. For photos of children due protocols should be followed for ensuring safety and obtaining consent. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Please see Annex 5 UNPRPD Quality Assurance Framework photography notes. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Throughout all the Logframe countries will always have to be disaggregated by *(disaggregation lower- and middle-income countries, fragile and humanitarian contexts, least-developed countries and countries within the bottom 50 of the Human Development Index* [↑](#footnote-ref-14)