



Assessment of gaps, needs and priorities for gender-related data on climate change and disasters in Cambodia



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Summary of findings and recommendations

The enabling environment is supportive of work in this area but a new decision would clarify gender, climate change and disasters is a priority area. There are policy documents related to gender, climate change or disaster risk reduction, but there are none clarifying how they intersect.

There is national commitment and demand for gender, climate change and disaster-related information. Currently, each sector (e.g. climate change, disasters, gender equality) has its own measures and monitoring mechanisms, but the intersection is not defined. A national decision or protocol on gender, climate change and disasters will strengthen existing mechanisms, clarify how the sectors interrelate and why gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting is needed.

Recommendation 1: Adopt a national set of indicators that support gender-responsive monitoring and reporting on climate change and disasters

Recommendation 2: Agree on responsibilities and raise awareness of gender and climate change and disaster-related concerns among stakeholder agencies through ongoing training and knowledge products to motivate efforts to address gaps and improve data quality

Data are being collected, captured and reported but minimal sex-disaggregated or gender-related information are currently produced. Gender statistics on natural disasters and climate change are lacking. There is a need to develop a set of tools for collecting gender statistics in climate change and disaster mitigation in a uniform, effective and easy-to-use way. This will ensure gender data on climate change and disaster mitigation are harmonised and comparable.

Recommendation 3: Discuss and validate the findings of this assessment with stakeholder agencies and agree on national indicators to be incorporated into existing monitoring mechanisms.

Recommendation 4: Develop and implement a set of guidelines and/or tools for collecting gender statistics on climate change and disasters in a uniform, effective and easy-to-use way

There are opportunities to improve data accessibility and use. Existing platforms for dissemination and reporting have not been explored in detail in this assessment, but findings show that the availability of gender-related data and information can be improved. Opportunities exist such as the rollout and maintenance of CamStat and the plan for use of data exchange technologies between ministries.

Recommendation 5: Facilitate discussion between the main stakeholder agencies about the extent to which gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics can be included on Camstat.

Recommendation 6: Include clear links and pages with gender-related information and analysis in existing dissemination platforms and reports on climate change and disasters.

Recommendation 7: Produce a regular thematic report (e.g. annually) on gender, climate change and disasters that brings together the nationally agreed measures and provides a snapshot of gender gaps and priorities.

About this report

This report provides a detailed assessment of the data flows, including the data sources, storage and use of data that is relevant to understanding links between gender equality and climate change and disaster risk reduction. It is based on information available online and analysed through desk research, as well as consultation meetings conducted in-country between 16-20 September 2019. The mission schedule and list of persons met with is provided at Annex A.

Limitations

This assessment is limited to the information gathered from the key agencies consulted: National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Environment (MOE), National Committee on Disaster Management, Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and several civil society organizations.

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1. Enabling Environment: the mandate for gender sensitive statistics on climate change and disasters

There is much demand for disaggregated data on climate change and disasters. It is needed to understand the similarities and differences between the experiences of women, men, girls, boys, youth, older persons and persons with a disability, and between geographical locations.

1.1 National Strategic Development Plans

The **Rectangular Strategy** for growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase IV provides the overarching development strategy and recognizes strengthening of gender equality and social protection as a key factor in national development.¹ The **National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-2023** launched in November 2019 includes gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue and focuses on empowerment of women in education, economy, legal protection and health.

Climate change is one of the four priorities in the rectangular strategy and considered one of the 'megatrends' impacting on Cambodia's development. Gender is an important component of climate change mitigation and management. Women and men, boys and girls, interact with natural resources differently and play different roles in times of disasters.

Since 1999, the Cambodian government has promoted gender equality through five-year strategic plans for gender equality and the empowerment of women called **Neary Rattanak**. Implemented through the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), each plan is informed by a comprehensive gender assessment that looks at gender concerns in all sectors and identifies priorities for the next five years. The latest strategy – **Neary Rattanak V** – is currently under development for release during 2019.

National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2019-2023

The newly adopted vision and strategy for statistics in Cambodia includes the objective to: "To develop, implement, and maintain a core data set of high quality² by all institutions of the National Statistical System (NSS) under the leadership of the NIS to adequately respond to the statistical requirements of development processes arising from NSDP, SDG, and ASEAN sectoral strategic plans commitments and the needs of other users."

Under this is the plan that NIS "Lead the exploration of all possibilities for expanding the use of administrative records, management information systems, and elements of Big Data as sources of data for statistical purposes to fill gaps and especially as source for the SDGs including disaggregated data (by gender, age groups, disability, and subnational level)."

This strategic objective and activity provide a strong mandate for NIS to take leadership on integrating gender into climate change and disaster-related statistics.

Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) envisages that "Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society". Reducing gender-related vulnerability is the second of eight strategic objectives in the plan. Guiding principles include that climate

¹ Royal Government of Cambodia. 2018. Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity, and Efficiency: Building the Foundation Toward Realizing the Cambodia Vision 2050: Phase IV. <http://cnv.org.kh/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Rectangular-Strategy-Phase-IV-of-the-Royal-Government-of-Cambodia-of-the-Sixth-Legislature-of-the-National-Assembly-2018-2023.pdf>

² Quality is defined as relevant, timely, reliable and accessible.

change response is equitable and gender sensitive, emphasising the need for sex, age and disability disaggregated data.

Strategies to reduce vulnerability relate to the rural poor and improving agricultural production and healthcare to cope with vector and water-borne diseases. The plan also aims to integrate gender into climate change response planning. A number of agencies are given responsibilities for this. For example, the Ministry of Women's Affairs is responsible for the following activities:

1. Increase women's participation in climate change policy making.
2. Establish funding rules for gender and climate change initiatives and make operational through gender-responsive budget in the current and upcoming projects/programmes/policies (both external and national sources).
3. Identify effective mechanisms for scaling up the proven experiences on gender and climate change.
4. Elicit and analyze lessons and best practices of gender and climate change for sharing and learning in national, regional and global forums.

It will not be possible to do this effectively without baseline and updated data on gender, climate change and disasters, emphasising the importance of the Empower Project initiative.

National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (NAP-DRR) 2014-2018

This plan provides the national framework for managing disaster risk and responding effectively when disasters happen.³ It emphasises the importance of gender-sensitive planning and response to disasters and calls for 'gender-disaggregated' data.

Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals

Cambodia started a process of SDG localization in late 2015 by reviewing and mapping the global goals and targets to national priorities. All 17 SDGs were selected and one additional goal, related to clearance of land mines and of Explosive Remnants of War (reflecting the national priority of de-mining Cambodia's territory), was added. This results in 18 *Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals*, and 91 nationally relevant targets. The targets were then populated with 240 (global and local) indicators, along with supporting data.⁴

The Global Goals were adopted by United Nations member States in 2015 providing a global framework for working towards sustainable and inclusive development. The SDG framework includes 17 goals, each with a number of targets and indicators needed for monitoring progress.⁵

Gender is a strong feature of the framework with one specific goal (SDG 5) and more than 80 indicators across the 17 goals directly related to gender equality and women's empowerment. Leaving no one behind is an overriding emphasis of the SDGs.

The global SDG indicators most relevant to the intersection of gender, climate change and disasters were selected for this national set:

SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere

³ Royal Government of Cambodia. 2014. National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2014-2018. https://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/2014_national_action_plan_for_disaster_risk_reduction_nap-drr_2014-2018_english.pdf

⁴ Royal Government of Cambodia. 2018. Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals Framework 2016-2030.

⁵ United Nations. 2019. Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators (26 September 2019).

1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex

1.5.4 (adjusted for relevance to gender): Number/percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies that require sex, age and disability disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluation purposes

SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.c.1 (adjusted for relevance to climate change): Whether a gender mechanism has been established at national and local levels for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery

SDG 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex

SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.5.1: (duplicate of 1.5.1)

SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1.1: (duplicate of 1.5.1)

1.2 Regional and Global Commitments

CEDAW General Recommendation 37 on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change

Adopted in 2018, this general recommendation calls for signatories to the Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to act on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction and climate change.⁶ It recognizes that “...women, girls, men and boys are affected differently by climate change and disasters, with many women and girls experiencing greater risks, burdens and impacts”. To respond to varying needs with effective policies and programs, and to progress rapidly towards mitigating and adapting to climate change, the recommendation asks State parties to:

- a) Establish or identify existing national and local **mechanisms to collect, analyze, manage and apply sex, age, disability, ethnicity and regionally disaggregated data**. Such data should be made **publicly available** and **used to inform** gender responsive national and regional disaster risk and climate resilience legislation, policies, programmes and budgets;
- b) Develop **disaggregated and gender-responsive indicators** and monitoring mechanisms to enable State parties to establish baselines and measure progress in areas such as women’s participation in

⁶ United Nations. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2018. General Recommendation No. 37 on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change (CEDAW/C/GC/37).

disaster risk and climate change initiatives as well as in political, economic and social institutions. Integration and coordination with other existing frameworks such as the UNFCCC, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework are essential to ensure a consistent and effective approach;

- c) **Empower, capacitate and provide resources**, if necessary through donor support, to the national institutions responsible for collecting, consolidating and analysing disaggregated data across all relevant sectors, such as economic planning, disaster risk management, SDG planning and monitoring, including at the local level; and
- d) Incorporate climate information into disaster planning and decision making at sub-national and national levels by ensuring that diverse groups of women are consulted as valuable sources of community knowledge on climate change.

These guidelines provide the basis for implementing the four CEDAW recommendations highlighted above.

2019 CEDAW Concluding Observations have highlighted requirements for future reporting on gender, climate change and disaster risk reduction:⁷

Climate change and disaster risk reduction

42. The Committee expresses concern that women, in particular women living in rural areas, are excluded from participation in the elaboration and implementation of policies and action plans on climate change and disaster risk reduction, despite the fact that they are disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change and disasters, as women in the State party are more likely to depend on agriculture than men.

43. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 37 (2018) on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change, the Committee recommends that the State party:**

(a) **Ensure the effective participation of women, not only as those disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change and disasters but as agents of change, in the formulation and implementation of policies and action plans on climate change and disaster response and risk reduction;**

(b) **Ensure that policies and plans on disaster risk reduction and climate change explicitly include a gender perspective and take into account the particular needs of women, in particular rural women.**

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Adopted by UN member States in 2015, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) is a voluntary, non-binding agreement.⁸ It includes seven targets and four priorities for action with an overall aim to:

Substantially reduce disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

⁷ United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2019. Concluding Observations on the sixth periodic report of Cambodia. CEDAW/C/KHM/CO/6. https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolNo=CEDAW/C/KHM/CO/6&Lang=En

⁸ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2015. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291>

Based on experiences from other countries in the region and advice from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sendai indicators most relevant and feasible for production by sex and age are:

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

A-1 Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

A-2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

A-3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

B-1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

B-2 Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.

B-3 Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters.

B-4 Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters.

B-5 Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters.

Indicators A-1 and B-1 are combined into one measure of 'Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex', which is SDG indicator 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1.

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is tasked with supporting the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework. Part is to provide technical guidance to measure the statistical indicators associated with the targets and to facilitate the flow of data from national to regional and global levels.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

In 2017, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recommended a Gender Action Plan which was endorsed by member States at the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP-23).⁹ The Gender Action Plan seeks to "...advance women's full, equal and meaningful participation and promote gender-responsive climate policy...". It is focused on integrating gender into the United Nations work on Climate Change.

UNFCCC calls on member States to demonstrate the integration of gender in climate change-related activities, including:

- Developing gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes on adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, technology and finance
- Reporting on methods for gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information

⁹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Subsidiary Body for Implementation. 2017. Gender and climate change: Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair and Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.29). <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/workstreams/the-gender-action-plan>; and UNFCCC. Conference of the Parties. 2018. Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-third session, held in Bonn from 6 to 18 November 2017: Addendum. <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/11a01.pdf#page=13>.

- Facilitating the equal participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions and develop leadership skills so that women have an equal voice in national, regional and global fora on climate change
- Attract and direct resources towards capacity building of gender mechanisms, civil society organizations, ministries, and parliamentarians for gender-responsive implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities
- Make submissions that include sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, how gender has been integrated into national policies and plans and achieving gender balance in national climate delegations.

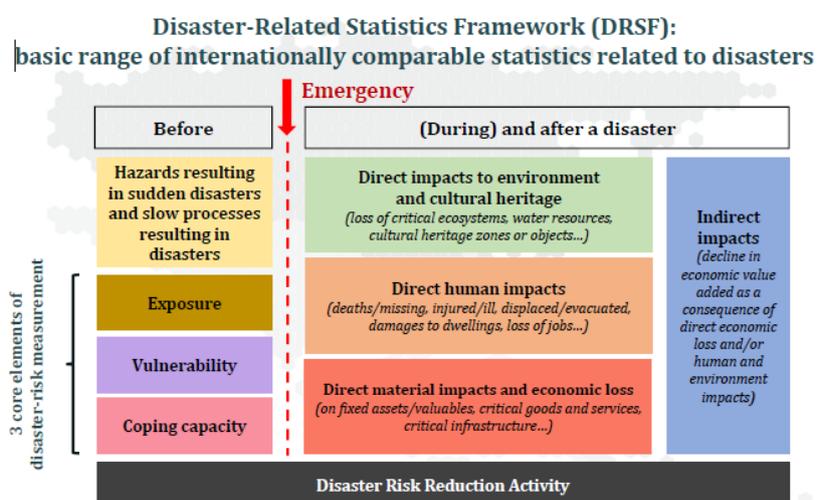
There are no statistical indicators specified but the UNFCCC makes a strong and clear demand for disaggregated data. A national set of indicators will support Cambodia in responding to these demands.

Disaster Related Statistics Framework

The Disaster Related Statistics Framework (DRSF) was adopted as the regional framework for monitoring and reporting on disasters at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Committee on Statistics in 2018.¹⁰ The DRSF is a guideline for statistics, including descriptions for a basic range of disaster-related statistics, methodological guidance and tools for implementation.

Designed for use by national agencies, it comprises seven areas each with their own measures, many of which have explicit gender elements (Figure 1). The Cambodia national indicators are grouped according to the DRSF elements (exposure, vulnerability, etc.).

Figure 1 The seven areas for measurement in the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework



1.3 Conclusions and recommendations

The enabling environment is supportive of work in this area, but a new decision would clarify gender, climate change and disasters are a priority area. There are policy documents related to gender, climate change or disaster risk reduction, but there are none clarifying how they intersect.

There is national commitment and demand for gender, climate change and disaster-related information. Now, each sector (e.g. climate change, disasters, gender equality) has its own measures and monitoring

¹⁰ ESCAP. 2018. Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF).

<http://communities.unescap.org/asia-pacific-expert-group-disaster-related-statistics/content/drsf>

mechanisms, but the intersection is not defined. A national decision or protocol on gender, climate change and disasters will strengthen existing mechanisms, clarify how the sectors interrelate and why gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting is needed.

Recommendation 1: Adopt a national set of indicators that support gender-responsive monitoring and reporting on climate change and disasters

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2. Production of data related to climate change and disasters: opportunities for mainstreaming gender

As the national, regional and global mandates show, there are many issues relevant to monitoring the integration of gender in climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives. The main issues where statistics are needed include:

- a) Exposure – where the population and key services are located
- b) Vulnerability – sectors of employment, land ownership, access to safe water and electricity, time use
- c) Direct human impacts – deaths, missing persons, injuries and illnesses, damaged or destroyed dwellings, and livelihoods disrupted or destroyed that were attributed to disaster
- d) Environmental decision-making – gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction strategies and information made available and used by the population
- e) Means of implementation – gender-sensitive reporting to UNFCCC mechanisms and gender-responsive budgeting for climate-related initiatives.

A **set of national indicators** has been developed based on regional standards (also under development) and consultation processes. The 20 indicators, their likely data source and responsible agencies are listed at Annex 2.

Relevant data are being collected and statistics produced through administrative processes (e.g. local authorities involved in managing disaster response counting families that receive support), household surveys (e.g. Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey measures vulnerability to food insecurity), and censuses (e.g. population data are based on census every ten years).

This section provides an overview of the key stakeholders in government, development partner agencies, and civil society, that are involved in the production and use of statistics on gender, climate change and disasters. It then outlines the existing data sources and provides recommendations how they can be used and/or enhanced to support the improved production of gender statistics on this topic.

2.1 Data producers

Government Ministries and Agencies

National Institute for Statistics The National Institute of Statistics under the Ministry of Planning is the lead agency for the production of official statistics. It collects some information relevant to exposure and vulnerability to climate change and disasters through the Cambodia Socio Economic Survey (CSES). However, data is collected at household level providing limited opportunities for sex, age and disability disaggregated statistics to be generated from this source.

The NIS first formed an ad hoc Gender Statistics Working Group in 2007. This working group is a natural entry point to engage on mainstreaming gender in climate change and disaster-related statistics, given its existing capacity, its remit to examine data from a range of sectoral areas and being part of the NIS, which is responsible for SDG monitoring.

National Committee for Disaster Management The National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) is the lead, national level agency for planning for and responding to disasters in Cambodia. There are similar structures at Provincial, District and Commune levels. The NCDM consists of 22 members from various governmental ministries, representatives of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, Cambodian

Red Cross and Civil Aviation Authority; and it is headed by the Prime Minister. It is supported by a dedicated secretariat to lead and coordinate disaster management affairs in the country.

NCDM is the agency responsible for reporting on the Sendai Framework (discussed below) on behalf of Cambodia. They manage collection, analysis and use of data through the CamDi system (described further below).

Ministry of Environment

One of the major producers and users of statistics on climate change, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) plays the central role in planning and monitoring progress towards the government's commitments. MOE leads reporting on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and shaping Cambodia's participation in regional and global fora. Achieving equal representation of women and men in these mechanisms and reporting that is both gender sensitive and socially inclusive, relies on the active participation and commitment of MOE in this work.

Ministry of Women's Affairs

The Cambodia Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) acts as a catalyst and advocate to public institutions, civil society and the private sector, encouraging them to integrate gender equality into their policies and programs. It coordinates and facilitates gender mainstreaming across government. It is responsible for monitoring and evaluating policies and programs to assess their contribution to achieving the Government's goals in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.

A Technical Working Group-Gender (TWG-G) was established in 2005. Led by MOWA, the group develops and monitors action plans for implementing the *Neary Rattanak* and coordinates the work of ministries, CSOs and development partners related to its implementation.

Ministry of Rural Development

MRD is the lead agency for managing the rural development sector of Cambodia. This includes managing statistical information on socioeconomic and cultural conditions in rural areas of the Kingdom of Cambodia, including mountains, highlands, and plateaus.

The National Rural Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 was released in 2019 and is only available in Khmer.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture is the main sector of employment for women and men in Cambodia and secure food production is an essential component in mitigating against climate change and reducing the risk of disasters. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) are a key stakeholder in the work to integrate gender in data collection, production and use in this area.

A direct assessment of their data production processes has not been done at this stage.

Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), with the support of UNDP, is responsible for Cambodia's Early Warning System (EWS). As two of the indicators (17 and 18) in the national set relate to the availability of information and whether it is reaching the entire population,

this ministry will need to be engaged to see if their systems can provide the data needed or can be efficiently improved to do so.

National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSO)

According to the NCSO website¹¹, the Council is a policy-making body established in May 2015 to promote sustainable development and to ensure economic, environmental, social and cultural balance within the Kingdom of Cambodia. The NCSO was consolidated from four bodies, namely, the National Council of Green Growth and its Secretariat, the National Climate Change Committee and its Secretariat, the National Biosafety Secretariat and the National Biodiversity Steering Committee.

The NCSO comprises 36 ministries and agencies and 25 capital/provincial governors. It is chaired by the Minister of Environment with the Prime Minister as its Honorary Chair. The General Secretariat supports the operation of the NCSO under the direct oversight of the Council's Executive Committee which consists of 12 members from key Ministries, members of the Council. The Minister of Environment chairs the Executive Committee.

NCSO has made efforts to improve the coordination of climate change activities in Cambodia and to promote a stronger, comprehensive and effective climate change response, including the preparation of the Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, the Sectoral Climate Change Action Plans and the Climate Change Financing Framework.

Development Partners

UN Women

UN Women has been supporting the enhancement of gender statistics in Cambodia in line with their global Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count) initiative. Relevant outputs in current and future programming include:

1. National Statistical System is supported by UN Women to produce and analyse gender statistics to inform select gender-related SDG indicators
2. This assessment of gender and environment statistics and identify opportunities to increase the production of statistics on gender and climate change in support of the UN Women regional project on this topic
3. Organize user-producer dialogues on the four priority areas identified (women's participation in decision-making positions, gender-based violence, gender and the environment, and women's economic empowerment) to explore the available data, needed disaggregations and interpretations and to enhance statistical literacy

¹¹ National Council for Sustainable Development: About NCSO. <https://ncsd.moe.gov.kh/ncsd/about-ncsd>.

UNDRR	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is the United Nations body that leads work related to disasters. It is tasked with supporting the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework, which countries adhere to and report on annually. Part of UNDRR's work is to provide technical guidance to measure the statistical indicators associated with the targets and to facilitate the flow of data from national to regional and global levels.
UNDP	One of the lead agencies in the Cambodia Data for Development group. ¹² UNDP is supporting development of Cam.Stat. This will be Cambodia's central database for development data and is a potential dissemination platform for gender, climate change and disaster-related indicators.
ESCAP	The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) leads work at the regional level to develop common methods for producing disaster statistics. The recently published Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF) provides a guideline for statistics related to disasters. It emphasizes that gender is an important example of vulnerability to disasters and climate change and recommends national systems work on being able to collect and use sex-disaggregated data. ¹³

Civil Society

The main civil society actor in this space is **ActionAid Cambodia**. They undertook quantitative and qualitative research to produce the **Cambodia Women's Resilience Index**. A value between zero (low) and one (high) shows the relative differences between women and men when it comes to economic, infrastructure, social, institutional and overall resilience to disasters. Combining 36 measures across the four domains, the index is 0.59 for men and 0.56 for women.

This is part of work supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the 'Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning System' Project and UN Women under the 'Women for Climate-Resilient Societies' (EmPower) Project. The Index is based on information gathered from 696 households (women and men) and through literature review, focus group discussions (15), key informant interviews (23), and in-depth interviews (12) (Figure 2).

The results indicate areas where issues exist and where there are gaps between women and men. They can be used to guide selection and use of the indicators listed in Annex 2. They are:

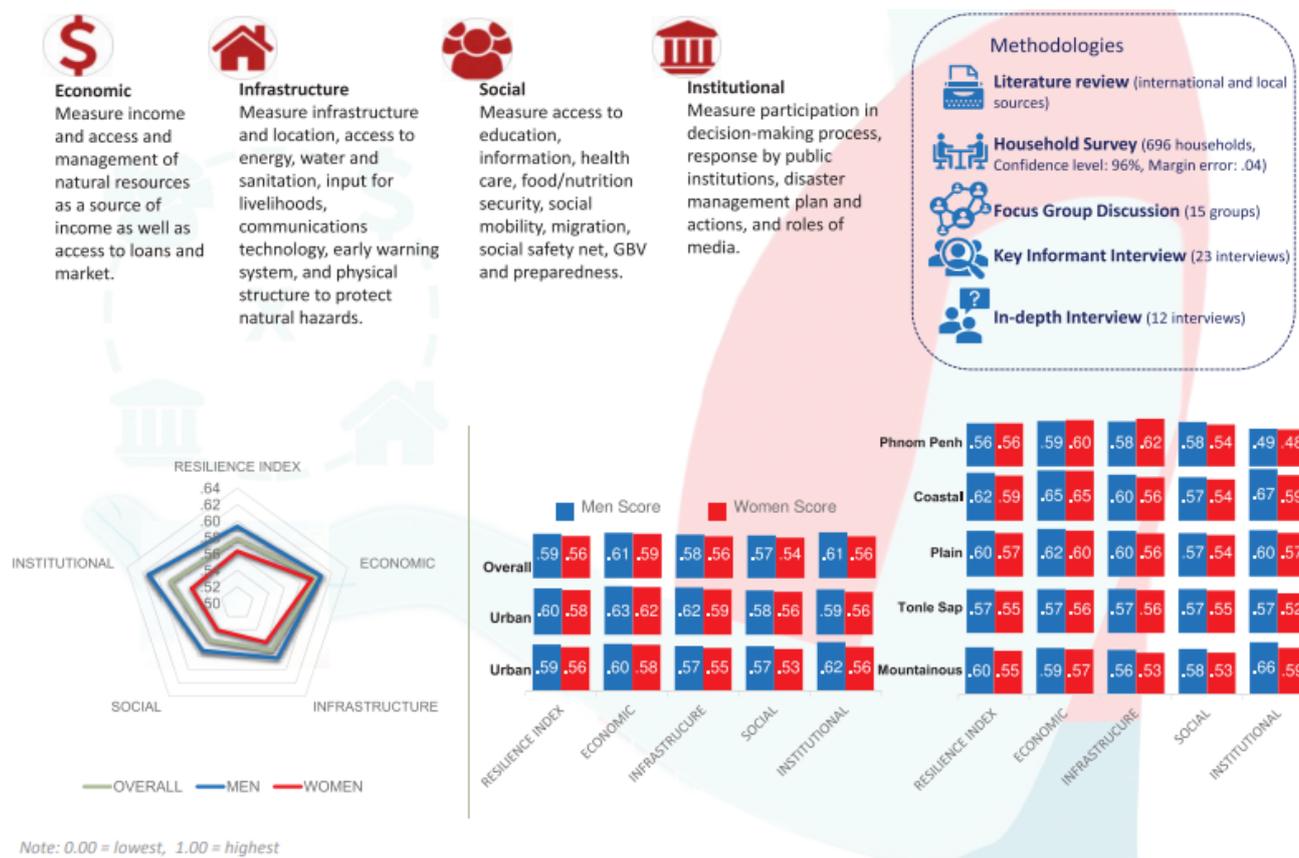
- a) Low access to stable income for both women (0.36) and men (0.37)
- b) Lack of structural protection from natural hazards
- c) Poor access to social safety nets for both women (0.30) and men (0.27)

More information is available from ActionAid Cambodia (<https://cambodia.actionaid.org/>).

¹² The data for development group comprises both government and development partner representatives.

¹³ ESCAP. 2018. Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF). Bangkok. <http://communities.unescap.org/asia-pacific-expert-group-disaster-related-statistics/content/drsf>

Figure 2 Cambodia Women’s Resilience Index, 2019



Source: GEF, UNDP, UN Women and ActionAid. 2019. Cambodia Women’s Resilience Index.

<https://cambodia.actionaid.org/publications/2019/cambodia-womens-resilience-index-2019>

Other CSOs active in climate change and disaster-related work are **Save the Children** and **Development Cambodia**.

2.2 Data sources and flows

Several data sources exist that provide the basis for producing gender statistics on climate change and disasters. No source is exhaustive in its coverage of key issues. The national set of indicators will largely depend on administrative and qualitative data sources (indicators 2 and 9-20) and indicators 1 and 3 through 8 will rely on censuses or household surveys conducted by the NIS or others.

This section looks at the main sources of data relevant to this topic and identifies how they might contribute to improving data quality and accessibility.

Cambodia Socio Economic Survey (CSES)

The CSES was previously funded by Swedish Aid (SIDA) but is now entirely funded by the Cambodian government. Changes in budget availability mean the that survey is changing from annual to every two years. NIS advised it would be possible to introduce new questions relevant to climate change, disasters and gender in order to fill existing data gaps, but this would require funding to cover the direct costs.

The survey is currently focused on gathering information from household level, limiting its value for individual measures that can be disaggregated by sex, age and disability status. A short module would need

to be separate to the main questionnaire but demographic information from the main questionnaire and module questions could be linked.

The NSDS 2019-2023 includes an activity for NIS to “Develop and implement specific plans to improve economic, environmental and financial statistics ...to make them timelier, of better quality, and more relevant.” The Annual Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) and the Cambodia Inter-censal Agriculture Survey are listed among the sources relevant to this activity.

The 2019 CSES gathers the following information at the individual and household levels:

Individual level data (can be sex-disaggregated)	Household level data (mostly cannot be sex-disaggregated)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic characteristics (e.g. age, sex, relationship to household head, marital status, ethnicity) • Education and literacy levels (aged 3+) • Individual illness and healthcare expenditure • Individual level disability • Current economic activity (aged 5+) • Child health (breastfeeding, vaccination) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall consumption of food, beverages and tobacco, expenditure on non-food items (e.g. clothing, travel, healthcare) • Overall consumption of foods relevant to food security • Housing quality, including water and sanitation • Land owned or operated by household, including a question on name of registered owner(s)/renter(s) where official documents exist and sex of parcel manager • Household crop production and costs, livestock and poultry, fish cultivation and fishing/trapping • Household debt, income and assets • Household health care seeking and expenditure

In summary, the CSES results are extremely relevant to measuring exposure and vulnerability to climate change and disasters. Particularly the questions on consumption of foods that increase vulnerability to shortages, and the economic activity of all household members. However, as much of the questionnaire involves gathering data from only the household head (or one household member) on overall household activities, there is limited possibility to use this source for gender analysis.

Conclusions and recommendations:

- It would be possible to add questions to gather new data relevant to gender, climate change and disasters, but this would need a dedicated budget, careful design, testing and planning. Efforts should be made to draw from regional and national experiences in this regard, where standards and guidance are in a nascent stage.
- Moving quickly to introduce questions before regional and global standards are developed risks the exercise being ad hoc and unsustainable.
- The Empower project provides an opportunity for Cambodia to test new methods of producing gender statistics related to climate change and show leadership among the countries of Asia and the Pacific.
- The expertise and guidance of UN Women colleagues in regional and global headquarters (who are leading or involved in developing new methodologies in this area) should be sought when developing any national question modules.

Indicators in the national set that can be produced from the **CSES**:

3. Employment by sector (International Standard Industry Classification), by sex
4. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, by sex and type of tenure
5. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex
8. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Population and Housing Census

The Population and Housing Census is a vital collection for measuring any population-based phenomenon. It provides the point in time estimates of total population by sex, age, location and disability status. It also provides data on living conditions of each household, including cooking fuels and drinking water.

The census is only conducted every ten years and in-between, NIS uses demographic techniques to produce population estimates by sex, age and location. This provides the denominator for many measures of development, including school enrolments and SDG indicators such as the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water.

Based on consultations with UNFPA Cambodia, preliminary results have been released and the final report expected by mid-next year (2020). Further analysis will be done after the main report release with topics of interest being: WASH; situational analysis of children (UNICEF); urban development and classification, economic activity and employment (ADB); women and gender, household composition and disability (DFAT); migration; disability and migration (EU); literacy and education attainment (UNESCO); ageing and living conditions (WHO); youth employment; population projections and mortality (UNFPA); booklet of population dynamics indicators for policymakers (UNFPA).

Conclusions and recommendations:

- The population census provides vital population statistics that form the denominator of many indicators of development and gender equality
- The thematic reports to follow release of the main report should integrate gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics as is practical and possible
- Inter-censal estimates are produced using a combination of sources and maintained by NIS. They are not published but the data are provided to key users (e.g. Ministry of Education) and available on request.

Indicators in the national set that can be produced from the **Population and Housing Census**:

1. Population disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, income etc.
3. Employment by sector (International Standard Industry Classification), by sex
5. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex
8. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Household Surveys

Further to the CSES, there are a number of household surveys that provide information relevant to monitoring climate change and disasters in a gender sensitive way:

Social Impact Monitoring and Vulnerability Assessment

The Mekong River Commission (MRC) conducts this study “...to survey and monitor social conditions and vulnerability related to changes in the natural and social environment and the availability of aquatic resources in the Lower Mekong Basin across Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam.

SIMVA provides data on:

- vulnerability context, comprising eight socio-economic variables (dependency ratio, fertility rates, household size, poverty rate, child malnutrition, and infant mortality);
- level of people’s dependence on water resources for their livelihoods;
- people’s resilience, i.e., their capacity to cope or recover from stresses;
- shocks, and trends over the longer term; and
- climate change associated vulnerability.

Reviewing the 2018 questionnaire (provided during consultations by NIS), demographic and occupation-related data are gathered at the individual level. However, measures of vulnerability and impact are measured at the household level, **limiting the possibilities for gender analysis**. This is confirmed in the [report on the 2011 SIMVA](#), which appears to be the most recent published in 2014. The report states: “The main unit of analysis was the household while only a few indicators and data variables were at the level of individuals. Thus, few indicators could be disaggregated by gender and age.”¹⁴

The 2011 survey publication has no real gender analysis. They survey found that 82% of households in the Lower Mekong Basin are male-headed and 18% female-headed. The rate of female-headed household varied between 3% in Lao PDR and 29% in Thailand. Rates for Cambodia were not given. Women make up 51% of the population across the Lower Mekong. The sex ratio in Cambodia is 92 men for every 100 women, the result of higher out-migration of men at that time.

Demographic and Health Survey

An international standard household survey usually conducted every 3-5 years in developing countries. It provides data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health among other gender-related statistics. Surveys are the only way to get reliable data in countries where registers do not have sufficient coverage or quality to produce reliable statistics.

The DHS was last conducted in 2014 and will be done again in 2020 with results likely available by early 2021.

The Ageing Population Survey, National Disability Survey and Rural Urban Migration Survey, which are listed in the NSDS as priority collections for producing disaggregated data in the future, are also potential sources of data relevant to gender, climate change and disasters.

¹⁴ Mekong River Commission. 2014. SIMVA 2011: Social Impact and Monitoring Assessment 2011. Report on Baseline Survey 2011 of the Lower Mekong Mainstream and Flood Plain Areas. <http://www.mrcmekong.org/assets/Publications/technical/tech-No42-SIMVA-baseline2011.pdf>

Conclusions and recommendations:

- Other household surveys have value but they mainly provide indicators that are already available from other sources, or are complementary to understanding exposure, vulnerability and resilience;
- Gender analysis would be possible based on female-headed households, although this is not the best approach as the concept of household headship is gender biased.
- It is unknown how frequently the Social Impact Monitoring and Vulnerability Assessment is being conducted by MRC. It may be possible to use this to collect information on direct human impacts that would help to produce estimates of indicators 9-15 in the national set.

Indicators in the national set that can be produced from the **Other Household Surveys**:

3. Employment by sector (International Standard Industry Classification), by sex
4. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
5. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex
8. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Administrative data sources

Much of the data and statistics related to gender, climate change and disasters will come from administrative sources. For example, indicator 2 on the number of health and education facilities with appropriate facilities for women, adolescent girls and people with a disability, will rely on the ministries of health and education to report that based on their monitoring and data collection activities from schools. Indicators 9-20 (inclusive) rely on data gathered by local authorities and government organizations in their work to (a) respond to disasters; (b) establish and monitor disaster risk reduction strategies; (c) provide information to citizens; and (d) report to UNFCCC processes.

National Committee for Disaster Management Disaster Loss Database (CamDi)

Launched in 2013, CamDi is the central online tool to collect, store, analyse disaster loss and damage data. It is used to measure direct human impacts and other loss attributed to disasters. It is based on technology provided by UNDRR and facilitates data flows into their global reporting system DesInventar.¹⁵

The database certainly has the capacity to store disaggregated information but gender statistics are not readily accessible, if they are at all included. Consultation with NCDM confirmed there are significant barriers to improving data collection and flows so disaggregated statistics can be produced, the most significant being a lack of will and resources to make the production of disaggregated data a reality.

¹⁵ NCDM and UNDP. N.d. CamDi: Cambodia Disaster Loss and Damage Information System Analysis Report 1996-2013. http://camdi.ncdm.gov.kh/DesInventar/Attached/Eng_CamDi_Analysis_Report_Final_LowRes.pdf



Profile Query View data View map Charts Statistics Reports Thematic Crosstab English Data

Region [CAMBODIA] District [Cambodia] - [0:055] Data: Query Results

Serial	Event	Province	District	Commune	Date	Location	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Houses Destroyed	Houses Damaged	Victims	Affected	Relocated	Evacuated
FI2019	Flood	Stung Treng			2019/10/10					3	8121	48890			18548
FL2014	Flood	Prey Veng	Svay Antor		2014/08/08							4062			
FL2014	Flood	Prey Veng	Pea Reang		2014/08/08							8754			
FL2014	Flood	Prey Veng	Peam Ro		2014/08/08							8515			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Lumphat	Chey Odam	2014/08/04							497			
FL2014	Flood	Prey Veng	Ba Phnum		2014/08/08							1566		79	
FL2014	Flood	Prey Veng	Kanhohiech		2014/08/08							10493			
FL2014	Flood	Prey Veng	Peam Chhor		2014/08/08										
FL2014	Flood	Prey Veng	Ponang		2014/08/08							4040			
FL2014	Flood	Prey Veng	Krong Prey Veng		2014/08/08							1066		310	
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Lumphat	Seda	2014/08/04							58			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Koum Morn	Srae Angklong	2014/08/04							338			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Koum Morn	Sere Mongkol	2014/08/04							818			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Koum Morn	Trapeang Chres	2014/08/04							504			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Koum Morn	Trapeang Vratam	2014/08/04							156			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Ban Pong	2014/08/04							158			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	2014/08/04							220			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Kan Lakh	2014/08/04							82			
FI2014	Flood	Ratanak Kiri	Veun Sai	Phnum Kak	2014/08/04							218			
FI2011	Flood	Chor Meanchey	Antong Vekang	Trapeang Phei	2011/09/19										
FI2009	Flood	Chor Meanchey	Krong Samreang		2009/08/19										
FI2006	Flood	Kampot	Chang Tong		2006/08/19							25413			
FI2006	Flood	Kampot	Banteay Meas		2006/08/19							11356			
FI2006	Flood	Kampot	Kampongrye		2006/08/19				2			32606			
FI2011	Flood	Siem Reap	Puok	Puok	2011/10/28							2625			
FI2011	Flood	Siem Reap	Puok	Samrang Yea	2011/10/28							2020			
FI2010	Flood	Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Russe Lok	2010/09/20										
FI2010	Flood	Siem Reap	Puok	Thal Nhoay	2010/10/20										
FI2009	Flood	Siem Reap	Puok	Doun Khev	2009/09/20										
FI2011	Flood	Siem Reap	Puok	Yeang	2011/09/28							2260			
FI2011	Flood	Siem Reap	Puok	Kaev Pcor	2011/09/28										

PRISM

PRISM is the Platform Real Time Information System used by local authorities to track direct human impacts from disasters. Its relevance and reliability for producing statistics on gender, climate change and disasters would require further investigation.

Commune Database

This database and associated data collection, sharing and storage arrangements are controlled by the Ministry of Planning. It is a closed resourced that is largely used for internal public administration. Its relevance and reliability for producing statistics on gender, climate change and disasters would require further investigation.

Indicators in the national set that can be produced from the **administrative data sources**:

2. Number of health and education facilities having appropriate facilities for women, adolescent girls and persons with disability (PWD)
9. Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
10. Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
11. Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability
12. Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex
13. Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters
14. Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters
15. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex
16. Number/percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies that require sex, age and disability disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluation purposes
17. Number/percentage of local governments that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant (gender-related) disaster risk information and assessment available to the people
18. Proportion of people that reported being able to access, understand and use relevant disaster risk information, by sex
19. Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reporting to the UNFCCC on climate change
20. Whether a gender mechanism has been established at national and local levels for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery

2.3 Conclusions and recommendations

Data are being collected, captured and reported but minimal sex-disaggregated or gender-related information are currently produced. Gender statistics on natural disasters and climate change are lacking. There is a need to develop a set of tools for collecting gender statistics in climate change and disaster mitigation in a uniform, effective and easy-to-use way. This will ensure gender data on climate change and disaster mitigation are harmonised and comparable.

Recommendation 3: Discuss and validate the findings of this assessment with stakeholder agencies and agree on national indicators to be incorporated into existing monitoring mechanisms.

Recommendation 4: Develop and implement a set of guidelines and/or tools for collecting gender statistics on climate change and disasters in a uniform, effective and easy-to-use way.

3. Data accessibility and use

Currently, data on gender, climate change and disasters are not centrally managed and are difficult to find (at least in English). It will be a challenge to collect and collate data given the range of stakeholders involved and their varying commitment to supporting the achievement of gender-related goals and to producing and using disaggregated statistics. It will be important to identify a lead agency, the natural option being NIS, to collate, analyse and disseminate the statistics that will result from this work.

A potential platform for disseminating the national indicators is CAMSTAT (Cam.Stat), a database under development in 2019-2020 which integrates information from the existing CamInfo with other SDG-related data sources. It is based on the .Stat technology provided by OECD and supported by PARIS21, UNSD, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP.

Work to date has mainly focused on integrating data produced by NIS, such as from the 2019 Population and Housing Census. The planned Demographic and Health Survey will provide new opportunities for gender analysis and increased data dissemination.

UNDP reported during consultation that a survey of the situation in line ministries found ambiguity in how they are collecting and managing data. Communication between key agencies such as the NIS and the Ministry of Planning is poor. The Cambodia SDG indicators have been selected based on a combination of relevance and data availability. Political will is also a significant factor.

The development of Cam.Stat has involved agreeing on data sharing protocols and how to implement the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) protocol to share data electronically. An assessment of technical capacity of ministries was conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP).¹⁶ It found significant gaps in ICT capacity for electronic data management and exchange.

3.1 Conclusions and recommendations:

There are opportunities to improve data accessibility and use. Existing platforms for dissemination and reporting have not been explored in detail in this assessment, but findings show that the availability of gender-related data and information can be improved. Opportunities exist such as the rollout and maintenance of Cam.Stat and the plan for use of data exchange technologies between ministries.

Cam.Stat is a potential platform for facilitating data reporting and dissemination on gender, climate change and disasters. It is probably too early in its development to expect this to be a solution for data collation and dissemination in the short term, but discussions should begin on feasibility in the mid-term and planning.

Recommendation 5: Facilitate discussion between the main stakeholder agencies about the extent to which gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics can be included on Cam.Stat.

Recommendation 6: Include clear links and pages with gender-related information and analysis in existing dissemination platforms and reports on climate change and disasters.

Recommendation 7: Produce a regular thematic report (e.g. annually) on gender, climate change and disasters that brings together the nationally agreed measures and provides a snapshot of gender gaps and priorities.

¹⁶ Consultation has not been possible with WFP and should be done as part of finalising this assessment and the national framework and guidelines (deliverable 4). The contact name given by UNDP colleagues was Krishna.

Annex 1: Work schedule for in-country mission on 10-17 September 2019

Jessica Gardner

Date	Time	Activity	Stakeholder/Participants	Lead Prog. Officer	Note
Day 1: 10 September 2019					
10 Sep19 (Morning)	8:30-9:45 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Programme team, Sereyroth and Sophea 	Sophea and Sereyroth		
	10:00-12:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Lim Tith, SAFE&FAIR 	Lim Tith		
10 Sep 19 (Afternoon)	12:00- 1:30 pm	RCO: Nimol Soth and Lang			
	2:00-3:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting NIS-CSES progress update and integration gender aspect in vulnerability section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HE Hang Lina and head of CSES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead: Sophea Alternate: Sereyroth 	
	4:00 - 5:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with GMAP at MOE and NCSD on data flow and organization 	HE Mom Thany, (Mr. Sum Thy, Ms. Vichet Ratha and Ms. Baroda Neth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead: Sereyroth 	9:30-10:30 am
Day 2: 11 September 2019					
11 Sep 19 (Morning)	9:00-10:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with RC & UNFPA-Data Specialist to understand about progress of development of united data framework that UNFPA and RCO lead. 	Mr. Soktha Yi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead: Sophea 	
11 Sep 19 (Afternoon)	2:00-5:30 pm	Travel to training venue (Venue TBC)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead: Lim Tith 	
Day 3 & Day 4: 12-13 Sep 19					

12 Sep 19	Full day	Gender statistics in migration and trafficking	CSO working in area of migration and trafficking. 32 participants identified so far.	Lim Tith	Do you need Sarah to do remark? If yes, please book her time in advance.
13 Sep 19	Full day	Gender statistics in migration and trafficking	CSO working in area of migration and trafficking	Lim Tith	
Day 5: 16 Sep 2019					
16 Sep 19 (Morning)	9:00-10:00 am	Meeting with MRD	H.E. Chair of GMAG Mr. Sophat Mr. Chhay Heang	Sereyroth	Confirmed
	11:30-1:00 pm	Consultation with CSO working on gender, CC and DRR	Action Aid, Save Children, WVI, DPA		4 confirmed
16 Sep 19 (Afternoon)	2:30- 3:30	Meeting with MoWA	GCCC	Sereyroth	Confirmed
	4:00 - 5:00 pm	Meeting with MAFF		Sereyroth	Confirmed
Day 6: 17 Sep 2019					
17 Sep 19 (Morning)	9:00-10:00 am	National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM)	H.E Khov Sang & Data person	Sereyroth	Confirmed
	10:30-12:00 am	Brief discussion to develop plan for next mission.		Sereyroth	Confirmed

Annex 2: Sex, age and disability disaggregated indicators for Cambodia

Version 0.4 of 10 December 2019

Issue	Indicator	Links to existing frameworks	Data source (database, form, survey, etc.)	Lead Agency (the national organization responsible for producing the indicator)	Partner Agencies (other key organization(s) producing the needed data)
Exposure	1. Population disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, income etc.	Standard population statistics that should be available from the NSO	Population and Housing Census results and projections	National Institute of Statistics	-
	2. Number of health and education facilities having appropriate facilities for women, adolescent girls and persons with disability (PWD)	Related to Sendai D-2 and Sendai D-3		National Institute of Statistics	Ministry of Health Ministry of Education
Vulnerability	3. Employment by sector (International Standard Industry Classification), by sex	ILO indicator		National Institute of Statistics	
	4. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	SDG 1.4.2		National Institute of Statistics	
	5. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex	SDG 7.1.2		National Institute of Statistics	
	6. Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex	UNEP/IUCN recommended indicator B.7		National Institute of Statistics	
	7. Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex	UNEP/IUCN recommended indicator B.9		National Institute of Statistics	
	8. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services CSDG 6.1.1 Proportion of Cambodian population in urban areas with access to safely managed and clean water supply services CSDG 6.1.2 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services –rural	SDG 6.1.1, CSDG 6.1.1 and 6.1.2		National Institute of Statistics	
Direct human impacts	9. Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population.	Sendia A-2		National Committee for Disaster	

			Management (NCDM) NCDM
	10. Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Sendai A-3	
	11. Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability	Sendai B-2	NCDM
	12. Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex	Sendai B-3	NCDM
	13. Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters	Sendai B-4	NCDM
	14. Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters	Sendai B-5	NCDM
	15. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex	SDG 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1	NCDM
Environmental decision-making	16. Number/percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies that require sex, age and disability disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluation purposes	Similar to Sendai E-2, SDG 1.5.4	NCDM
	17. Number/percentage of local governments that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant (gender-related) disaster risk information and assessment available to the people	Similar to Sendai G-5	NCDM
	18. Proportion of people that reported being able to access, understand and use relevant disaster risk information, by sex	Related to Sendai G-5	NCDM
Means of implementation	19. Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reporting to the UNFCCC on climate change	UNFCCC Gender Action Plan priority area E	Ministry of Environment
	20. Whether a gender mechanism has been established at national and local levels for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery	UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (all areas/Priority area D), similar to SDG 5.c.1 and	Ministry of Women's Affairs

Note: Cambodia SDG indicators are shown in bold. Other relevant Cambodia SDGs not currently included in the framework:

1.4.1 Percentage of total members of registered community fisheries and forestry with tenure rights to fisheries and forestry resources management through effective community registration and development