

**Access to Justice without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities
UN JOINT PROGRAMME**

Country: Cambodia

Programme Title: Access to Justice without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities

Joint Programme Outcome(s): Access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities are advanced in Cambodia
(where different from the UNDAF)

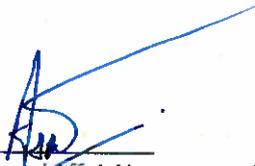
<p>Programme Duration: 24 months</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates: 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2020</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Pass-through</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP</p>	<p>Total estimated budget*: USD 396,474</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget: USD 396,474</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget: 0</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs</p>
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Sources of funded budget:	
• Government	
• UNPRPD	USD 386,474
• UNDP	USD 10,000
• Donor	

Signatures

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

Name of Representative:

Signature: 

Name of Ministry: Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

Date: 29/06/2018

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Date: 28 Feb 2018

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Date: 28.2.18

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Name of Organization: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Date: 01/03/2018

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1. Executive Summary

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has a strong commitment to disability rights evidenced by ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), signature of the Marrakesh Treaty, a legislative framework for rights protection, and a 700% increase in the 2017 national budget for disabilities. Still, persons with disabilities face multiple challenges, particularly in accessing justice through the formal system and a lack of effective informal grievance mechanisms.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has created institutional mechanisms for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities such as the Disability Action Council (DAC) and the Disability Rights Administration (DRA) in the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth (MoSVY), but they operate with limited human and financial resources.

The United Nations (UN) have been supporting to promote the rights of persons with disabilities through the joint Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia (DRIC) programme since 2014. This new Joint Programme focuses on one of the major gaps of the DRIC programme: access to justice and accessible mechanisms to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including in detention.

The Programme will enhance the capacity of duty bearers to implement the UNCRPD on access to justice and services. This includes training judges, prosecutors, court clerks, lawyers, prison officials, DAC/MoSVY officials on their obligations vis à vis the UNCRPD; ensuring that specific actions on access to justice are included in the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023; ensuring persons with disabilities have access to legal aid; and piloting grievance mechanisms in three provinces. The programme also seeks to enhance the disability movement's capacity to advance the rights of persons with disabilities and assist them in seeking justice, including through strengthened engagement with local authorities.

2. Situation Analysis

RGC has a strong commitment to disability rights evidenced by the ratification of UNCRPD, signature of the Marrakesh Treaty and recently increased national budget for disability in 2017. The legal framework also includes the adoption of Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities and the National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018 (NDSP).

In response, the RGC put in place institutional mechanisms for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including the Disability Action Council Secretariat (DAC-S) and the DRA under the Department of Social Welfare for Persons with Disabilities of MoSVY and the Persons with Disabilities Foundation (PWDF). UNDP commissioned a study¹ with the objective of analyzing the functional capacities of key disability-focused governmental structures. One of the key findings highlighted that there is a wide array of legislation and policies and several governmental structures focused on protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in Cambodia. Nevertheless, the functional and capacity analysis has identified key issues that should be addressed to facilitate the enjoyment of rights, enhance the inclusion, and improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities in Cambodia: legislative framework and compliance with the CRPD; implementation and enforcement of legislative and policy framework; awareness on rights and needs of persons with disabilities; duplication of roles and responsibilities; and capacities to address the rights and needs of persons with disabilities. In addition to the limited implementation of the key legislations and policies related to the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, access to justice is the most challenging area. Even though Article 8 of the Disability Law established the DRA, a clear focus on the issue of access to justice is missing. Article 13 of the CRPD obliges the RGC to "ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others..."

¹ Functional and Capacity Analysis of key Governmental Structures Responsible for Disability Issues in Cambodia, 2014

However, the DRA does not have the necessary human, technical and financial resources, or status, to effectively ensure access to justice.

The Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO), an umbrella civil society organization with 73-member Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs), including Women with Disabilities Forums (WWDFs), lacks adequate legal knowledge and capacity to address issues related to access to justice for persons with disabilities.

The 2014 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey established that "9.5% of the Cambodian population experience at least some degree of difficulty in performing basic functions and 2.1% experience at least a lot of difficulty and cannot do at all in performing basic functions." Persons with disabilities in Cambodia face multiple challenges such as inequality and discrimination in access to education, healthcare, employment, services and they are particularly vulnerable to violence and other rights violations. There are 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 (or have hearing impairment), 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. According to a 2013 study², Cambodian women with disabilities experience higher rates of emotional, physical and sexual violence; are considered less valuable and more burdensome within the household; experience higher rates of psychological distress and are less able to seek appropriate support.

UNDP, WHO and UNICEF partnered with the Australian Government in the implementation of DRIC, to improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities. DRIC aims to ensure that persons with disabilities have increased opportunities for participating in social, economic, cultural and political life through the effective implementation of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018 (NDSP) and UNCRPD. The key lessons learnt from the DRIC have highlighted the important role of government and DPOs to work together to achieve the realization the rights of persons with disabilities. The key achievements include: the increased national budget for disability, participation of around 30,000 persons with disabilities participate in elections, and the capacity of DPOs to engage and advocate with local government inclusion of disability in key policies and regulations.³

This programme focuses on one of the major gaps in the DRIC—access to justice and accessible mechanisms for persons with disabilities. It will leverage OHCHR's long-term engagement with the justice sector, including its role as lead Development Partner in the RGC-DP Technical Working Group on Legal and Judicial Reform as well as with CSOs such as Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO). Access to justice is an area where funding from development partners has dramatically decreased, with only a few projects currently being supported. The programme will benefit from a strong partnership with the government (especially DAC) and civil society (especially CDPO), strengthened during the implementation of the DRIC. The initiative will also capitalize on the RGC's commitment to the SDGs, mainly through SDG 16 on access to justice and inclusive institutions for persons with disabilities. During the last Universal Periodic Review, Cambodia accepted several recommendations regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, including implementing and strengthening laws and policies, as well as strengthening efforts to guarantee their social rights, health and education.

In 2016, the DAC opened provincial offices in 20 (out of 25) provinces to support the implementation of the NSDP and CRPD at the local level. Although a UNDP-commissioned study⁴ noted some good practices of effective cooperation with local DPOs and activists, it also revealed an uneven capacity to assist persons with disabilities, to implement the UNCRPD and raise awareness among local authorities to assist persons

² Triple Jeopardy: Gender-based violence and human rights violations experienced by women with disabilities in Cambodia, January 2013

³ DRIC Annual Progress Report 2016

⁴ Study report on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Cambodia in 2016

with disabilities in exercising their rights, and limited interaction with local DPOs. The programme will strengthen these local resources and institutionalize the informal practices/mechanisms. It will further strengthen the partnership between DAC, civil society, service providers, judicial and prison authorities.

The programme will capitalize on the development of the new NDSP or National Policy on Disability by ensuring that access to justice and services for persons with disabilities is included. The Ministry of Justice's criminal case database will be functioning in 16 provinces by the end of 2018, with OHCHR support. The database will reflect the number of criminal cases involving persons with disabilities, as both victims and offenders.

3. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme

During the development phase of this programme, in 2016 and 2017, UNDP and OHCHR Cambodia organized field visits to five provinces jointly with representatives of the DAC, CDPO, and local DPOs to assess the state of affairs with regard to access to justice and services of persons with disabilities. These included focus group discussions with communities of persons with disabilities (with a special focus on women with disabilities), meetings with local authorities (provincial vice governors, DAC offices, provincial MoSVY departments, provincial courts and prosecutors), prison authorities and prisoners with disabilities. In addition, UNDP, in partnership with Panassastra University's legal clinic, commissioned a study to identify the barriers and causes that limit the capacities of persons with disabilities to access justice and legal services, document specific cases, map the weaknesses and strengths of existing legal aid mechanisms and services for persons with disabilities and identify and document current good practices in providing legal services to persons with disabilities.

Findings from these exercises highlighted the lack of knowledge of authorities within the judiciary on their obligations to ensure access to justice for persons with disabilities, and the types of measures that could be implemented, other than adjustments to facilities for access to wheelchairs, or looking for sign language interpreters. For Provincial Departments of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (DoSVY), although there was a general knowledge of criminal law, there was no expertise on the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as a lack of means to implement specific actions. In the prisons, there was no assessment of the specific needs of persons with disabilities, and therefore no measures in place, leading to a lack of protection of prisoners' rights and few, if any, possibilities for rehabilitation. The capacity of DPOs to provide legal aid referral support to persons with disabilities is still a concern – they are not aware of how many legal aid organizations actually existed in their community. Mapping the available options for legal aid is one of the key strategies to ensure persons with disabilities are able to access legal aid.

The programme aims at providing significant contributions to the development of the new NDSP (2019-2023), focusing on its formulation and practical implementation at the subnational level.

In keeping with the UNCRPD, especially article 13 on access to justice, and in line with articles 6 and 7, the capacity of both duty bearers and right holders will be increased; the disability movement will be strengthened through constituency-building and partnerships with relevant stakeholders; and valuable contributions will be provided to the new NSDP and UNDAF. The programme will focus on three pilot provinces –Banteay Meanchey, Battambang and Siem Reap, but some actions will include nationwide stakeholders.

Theory of Change

When the Royal Government of Cambodia ratified the UNCRPD, it agreed to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind based on disability. In order to do this, in accordance with article 4 of the UNCRPD, the State has an obligation to:

- Adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the CRPD;
- Take all appropriate measures, including legislative, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities;
- Promote the training of professionals and staff working with persons with disabilities in the rights recognized in this Convention so as to better provide the assistance and services guaranteed by those rights.

Therefore, through this Joint Programme on Access to Justice without Barriers for Persons with Disabilities, UNDP and OHCHR will engage with duty bearers (DAC and DRA within MoSVY, the Ministry of Justice and the General Directorate of Prisons of the Ministry of Interior) as well as with right holders (NGOs, including the Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation (CDPO) and its 73 DPO members); and with legal aid organizations and the wider disability movement together with academia and the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC), in order to achieve changes that will advance access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities in Cambodia:

- The capacity of the RGC is strengthened to better implement the UNCRPD in the areas of access to justice and services for persons with disabilities
- The disability movement's capacity to better advance persons with disabilities' rights and assist them in seeking justice is enhanced

The above changes should lead to structurally focused action by duty bearers and rights holders, aimed at advancing access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities, in keeping with the CRPD, especially its article 13 on Access to justice and in line with articles 6 and 7. These actions are in line with several of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) recommendations accepted by Cambodia⁵, which call for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

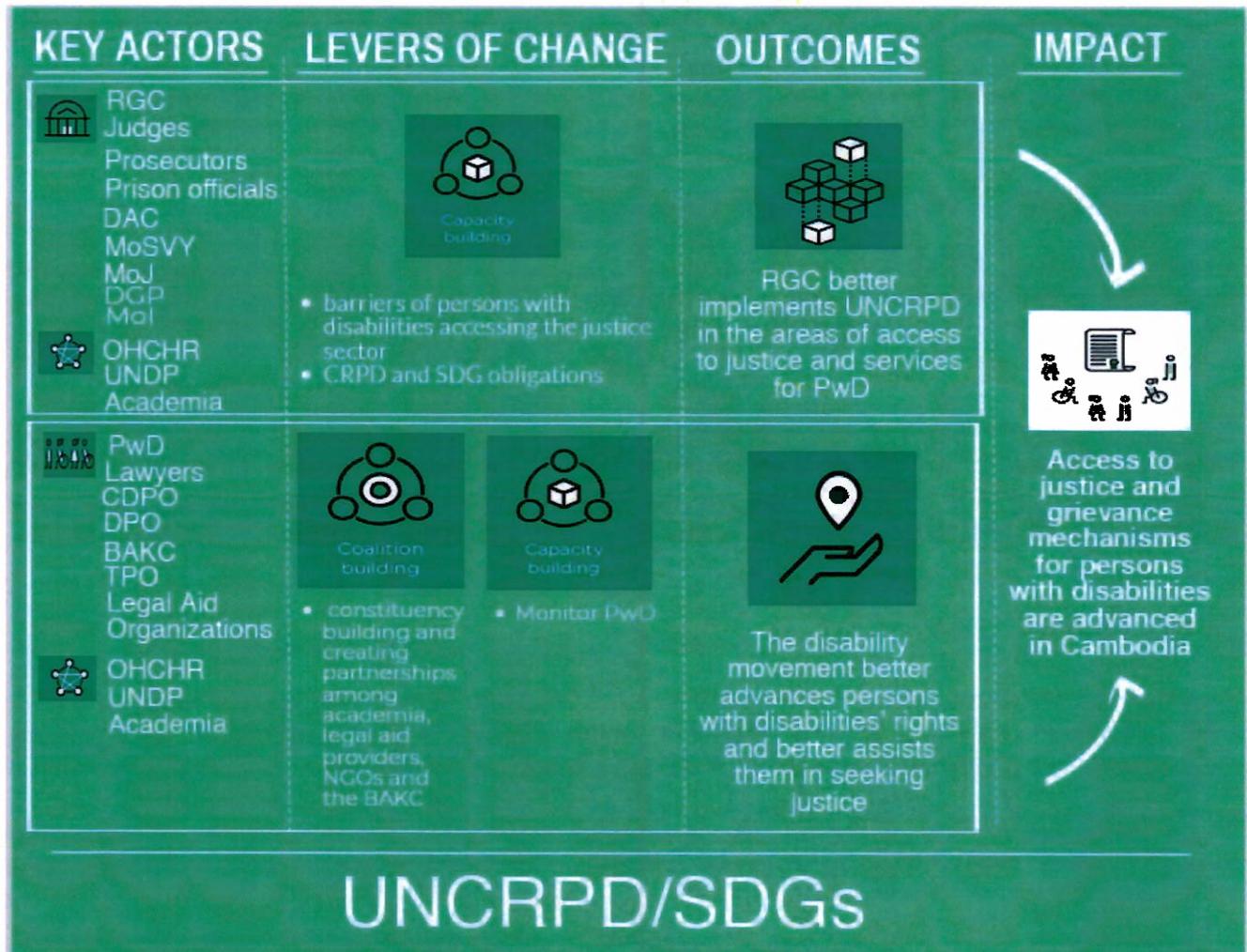
To advance access to justice and grievance mechanisms, this Programme will utilize two levers of change: capacity building on the supply and demand side, and coalition building on the demand side. During the last UPR, Cambodia accepted recommendations to implement and strengthen policies and laws to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, in consultation with civil society. **The capacity of key actors** will also be strengthened. The capacity of duty-bearers, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, prison officials and DAC/DRA provincial officers will be enhanced to better understand the specific barriers of persons with disabilities accessing the justice sector as well as duty bearers' obligations deriving from the CRPD and the SDG principle of leaving no one behind. Support will also be provided to CDPO/DPOs to enhance their capacity to monitor persons with disabilities' access to justice. **Coalition building** will be ensured by the strengthening of the disability movement through constituency building and creating partnerships among academia, legal aid providers, NGOs and the BAKC. This will enhance their ability to advocate for changes in the normative environment, including legislation and policies beyond the scope of this programme, ensuring a multiplier effect. This immaterial resource of an enhanced normative environment will better the fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

Through this twin track approach programme, in-focus groups will benefit directly and indirectly in terms of accessing to education, health, employment and legal aid referral services. The enhanced access to justice and other grievance mechanisms will potentially benefit 100,000 persons with disabilities, including 45,000 women with disabilities accounted for by CDPO in Cambodia, and particularly those who face the

⁵ See A/HRC/26/16, Recommendations 118.25 Implement and strengthen policies and laws to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure that these mechanisms enjoy a human rights based approach consistent with the CRPD and in consultation with civil society, 118.137 Continue taking measures to protect social rights, including the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities, 118.169 Continue to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities; 118.170 Intensify its endeavours to implement effectively the Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and 118.171 Continue its efforts on health, the social service system and education in order to help the vulnerable and disabled, particularly women and children.

justice system, either as victims or perpetrators, including women who are deaf, blind or have intellectual disabilities.

Diagram Theory of Change



Elements of programme design

1. Women with disabilities

Cambodian women with disabilities experience multiple disadvantages compared to men. They are considered less valuable members of the society, hence often denied access to education and health services by their families. In addition, they are much more likely to experience psychological, physical and sexual abuse.⁶

In order to address these specific challenges, the programme will work with organizations of women with disabilities (Women with Disabilities Forums, or WWDF) in at least three pilot provinces –Banteay Meanchey, Battambang and Siem Reap. In a conservative society such as Cambodia, such organizations provide safer forums for women to speak out about their problems. The programme will enhance the capacity of women with disabilities to access services (e.g. health, education, employment, vocational training) and seek justice/remedies in case of a violation of their rights. Synergies will be established with stakeholders working on reducing violence against women (e.g. relevant NGOs and the Ministry of Women's Affairs).

⁶ Triple Jeopardy: Gender-based violence and human rights violations experienced by women with disabilities in Cambodia

2. Deaf people and persons with intellectual disabilities

The above-mentioned study on Access to Justice for persons with disabilities has documented numerous cases where people who are deaf or have intellectual disabilities have not been able to exercise their rights (e.g. right to fair trial, legal representation and translation) or access to services (health, education, employment etc.). Some of these gaps will be addressed in the programme through sensitization and capacity building of judicial authorities, local authorities, service providers and CDPO/DPOs in the three selected provinces.

3. Participation of persons with disabilities and their organizations

The programme will secure empowerment and strong participation of people with disabilities and their organizations. This will be done through concentrated efforts to build their capacity, expand partnerships (constituency building), document good practices and engage in advocacy to identify and achieve sustainable solutions.

The initiative will try to secure the effectiveness of partnership by working with CDPO and DPOs and creating functional and sustainable ties with universities and law students, NGOs and the RGC (particularly with MoSVY-DRA and the DAC). The programme will also seek to strengthen the role of local DPOs in provincial DAC offices (members of DPOs are the deputy chairs of provincial DACs).

Partnership-building potential

Together with UNDP and OHCHR, CDPO was an integral part of the team throughout the design phase. The DAC, Panassastra University, Ministry of Justice, including judges and prosecutors, and other relevant stakeholders have also played an active role in the development of the initiative.

This programme will build on the accrued expertise of stakeholders involved and expand partnerships through engagement with actors who are currently outside the scope of the ongoing initiatives. Implementation will focus primarily on the subnational level: recently opened DAC provincial offices and other subnational authorities, as well as with subnational service providers, legal aid providers, the BAKC and NGOs who have experience in access to justice but lack the capacity to work on the specific challenges facing persons with disabilities. Partnership with Panassastra University's legal clinic, which introduces students to access to justice and recently introduced a master course on disability rights, will also be strengthened by providing internships for the students and placement in CDPO/DPOs.

Cooperation between OHCHR, the MOJ and the BAKC will be further strengthened through an increased contribution to the ongoing judicial reform process, particularly the development of a legal aid policy. OHCHR's partnership with the General Department of Prisons, started in 2008, will also be strengthened by identifying the needs of persons with disabilities in detention, including at the Phnom Penh Social Affair Drop-in Center (Prey Speu), increasing the prison and other relevant authorities' capacity to protect their rights.

4. Results Framework

1. *Mix of targeting and mainstreaming:*

This twin track approach programme will improve access to justice for persons with disabilities through direct and indirect interventions. The direct interventions include the training of CDPO/DPOs in monitoring persons with disabilities' access to justice, improving the capacity of member DPOs in the area of access to justice, as well as working with the provincial authorities to set up permanent grievance and assistance mechanisms. To complement these targeted interventions, the programme will provide training for duty bearers, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, prison officials and DAC/DRA provincial

officers to better understand the specific barriers of persons with disabilities accessing the justice sector, as well as duty bearers' obligations deriving from the CRPD and the SDG principle of leaving no one behind.

These actions will feed into the ongoing legal and judicial reform, aimed at improving judicial service and access to justice, particularly the development of a legal aid policy. In addition to this, a map of the situation of persons with disabilities in detention will help identify the needs for technical assistance to the relevant authorities. The programme will also strengthen the disability movement through constituency-building and creating partnerships with academia, legal aid providers, NGOs and the BAKC.

2. Scalability:

The programme will focus on setting up of grievance mechanisms in three pilot provinces with the goal of scaling up nationwide. However, capacity development actions will target national and provincial actors nationwide - e.g. national and provincial level DAC, MoSVY, CDPO/DPOs, judges, prosecutors, prison officials, lawyers, etc. Every effort will be made to secure the inclusion of all relevant provincial authorities and DPOs in training activities.

In addition, the programme aims at securing that results are included in national strategic documents (e.g. NDSP, judicial reform, etc.), to provide the basis for increased RGC budget for persons with disabilities, and that the UNCT continues to address the rights of persons with disabilities, including access to justice, in the next UNDAF.

3. Sustainability

In order to ensure sustainability of programme results, UNDP and OHCHR will work with partners (both CDPO/DPOs and Government) to develop prioritised and feasible plans of action, and provide appropriate capacity development to support effective implementation. In doing so, UN agencies will need to ensure capacity support, not capacity supplementation. Capacity development is envisaged as a capacity investment by enabling organisations to seek out information, analyse it, develop partnerships and make informed decisions about priorities. In addition to this, the engagement with academic institution will provide evidence based of programme results through research and study to inform policy makers, development partners and relevant stakeholders the important role of CDPO/DPOs to be part of formal mechanism of legal aid support for instance the effectiveness of providing legal aid referral service to persons with disabilities at their community. This will help to ensure the continuation of outcomes beyond the end of this programme.

With the national budget increasing at a rate of 10-14% in the last couple of years, fueled by strong economic growth, the programme will continue advocating with the relevant authorities so that the budgetary allocation from the RGC to the sector increases, particularly in the areas relevant to the programme. The programme's results will provide a stronger basis for responsible line ministries/agencies to submit substantiated requests for funding to the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MoEF). This will be further strengthened by incorporating some of the lessons learned into relevant national policies (e.g. new NDSP and Legal and Judicial reform). With regards to CDPO/DPOs, even in developed countries, most disability organizations still rely heavily, if not solely, on government/donor funding. However, the Programme will further strengthen CDPO's growing ability to develop quality and evidence-based projects.

The Programme will also assist national stakeholders to try to secure other donor resourcing for this area in the future. UN agencies will continue their work on enhancing and advocating disability rights through their work on SDG implementation and policy reform processes in Cambodia (e.g. judicial reform, including development of a legal aid policy and social protection) in the framework of the new UNDAF.

4.1 Result chain of the intervention

The programme will simultaneously work with duty bearers and rights holders in improving the status of persons with disabilities in relation to access to justice and services.

4.1.1 Right Holders

This programme aims to support an increased protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in Cambodia and strengthen and expand the disability rights network. This will be done through securing strong participation of persons with disabilities and their organizations, through concentrated efforts to build their capacity, expanded partnerships (constituency building), documenting good practices and engaging in advocacy to identify and achieve sustainable solutions.

Capacity building actions will be aimed at enhancing CDPO/DPOs' capacity to monitor persons with disabilities' trends related to access to justice (including persons with disabilities in detention), participate in the review of relevant national legislation and policies and provide assistance in cases of rights violations (e.g. access to legal aid; training of trainers so CDPO can provide further training to their member DPOs nationwide). Particular attention will be given to women-specific DPOs and their capacity to assist women with disabilities with a focus on gender-based violence.

In three pilot provinces, the initiative will strengthen local DPOs' capacity to work with the provincial authorities and set up permanent grievance and assistance mechanisms in cooperation with Panassastra University's legal clinic. This will be an addition to capacity development of DPOs, and internship opportunities for law students taking the disability rights course as part of Panassastra University's master's degree. The programme will also enhance the capacity of legal aid organizations to provide appropriate legal aid services to persons with disabilities.

4.1.2 Duty bearers

Based on gaps identified throughout DRIC implementation, recent UNDP research⁷ and OHCHR monitoring, the programme will work on raising awareness on disability rights among subnational authorities and service providers, mainly focusing in the three pilot provinces. However, the programme will involve participants from other provinces, including judges and prosecutors, as well as DPOs. In addition, specific capacity development actions, including training of trainers (e.g national DAC and MoSVY) and other training programs will be provided for DAC/DRA provincial offices.

In the three pilot provinces, the programme will work on institutionalizing informal grievance mechanisms by sensitizing local authorities (including public service providers) on disability rights, creating permanent channels of communication between local authorities (including public service providers) and DPOs and monitoring and documenting cases and trends. This will be done with a view to progressively scale up nationwide through the inclusion of sustainable solutions and good practices in the new NDSP (2019-2023) and its implementation plan. Mapping the situation of prisoners with disabilities will help identify the needs for technical assistance to prison authorities, as well as to other relevant institutions with regard to persons with disabilities held in detention in other facilities, including the Phnom Penh Social Affair Drop-in Center (Prey Speu).

4.1.3 Academia

⁷ Study Report on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities in Cambodia, 2016.

Partnership with Panassastra University and its legal clinic will further strengthen the existing coalitions around disability rights. The programme will support the newly established master's course on disability rights (the course will be a full credit course offered to law students from 2018 and will provide for paid internships with placements in CDPO/DPOs. The interns will provide awareness raising and training for persons with disabilities on basic legal and administrative issues, and on ways they can effectively exercise their rights. The programme will also strengthen the relationship between CDPO and Panassastra University's legal clinic, so that it may provide legal advice to persons with disabilities.

Table 1: Results and Resources Framework

UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2018, national and sub-national institutions are more transparent and accountable for key public-sector reforms and rule of law; are more responsive to the inequalities in the enjoyment of human rights of all people living in Cambodia; and increase civic participation in democratic decision-making.

Joint Programme Outcome: Access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities are advanced in Cambodia

JP Outputs	Participating UN Organization-specific Outputs	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*			
				Y1 (2018)	Y2 (2019)	Y2 (Jan-Feb 2020)	Total
Joint output1:							
Capacity of RGC is strengthened to better implement UNCRC in the areas of access to justice and services for persons with disabilities	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)	UNDP	Official launch of A2J programme				
			Joint training with OHCHR to provincial DAC, MOSVY officials and DPOs on practical ways to help Persons with disabilities access to basic services/justice	\$58,060	\$70,317	\$13,931	\$142,308
	1.4 Formal channel of communications between Persons with disabilities and their organisations (DPOs) and local authorities established	UNDP	Joint field trip with OHCHR and Panhasastra University, DAC, DRA, MoJ, PMol and CDPO to establish and strengthen legal services mechanism				
			Establishment of MoU between DPOs and PDOSVY and				

		DACS	Technical support to consultative process of the development of NDSP/National Policy on Disability to ensure inclusion of A2J.				
OHCHR							
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	OHCHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two trainings for judges, prosecutors and court clerks. One training for lawyers. Two trainings for prison officials. 		\$49,040	\$48,915	-	\$97,955
1.2 Training to provincial DACs/MosVY officials in at least three provinces have been delivered on knowledge on CPRD and on practical ways to help persons with disabilities access basic services/justice.	OHCHR	Two trainings for provincial DACs/MosVY officials.		\$8,539	\$8,539	-	\$17,078
1.5 Improved access to legal aid for persons with disabilities with access to legal aid	OHCHR	Grant provided to legal aid NGO to provide legal aid and assistance for		\$20,000		-	\$20,000

Joint output2:							
UNDP							
<p>The disability network capacity to better advances persons with disabilities' rights and assist them in seeking justice is enhanced in three pilot provinces</p>	<p>2.1 monthly coordination meeting between CDPO/DPO [BDPO, OBDPO (Obetchoan DPO), Ensure Khmer Disabled Assistance organization (EKDAO)] and local authorities</p>	UNDP	<p>Organizing monthly coordination meeting with provincial DAC and local authorities; and conduct awareness raising of legal aid services among Persons with disabilities.</p>				
	<p>2.2 CDPO/DPOs' capacity to provide assistance to deaf (in collaboration with KT and DDP) or persons with intellectual disabilities (in collaboration with CIDAN network) in three pilot provinces enhanced</p>	UNDP	<p>Grant provided to CDPO to provide referral assistance to deaf and persons with intellectual disability</p>	\$31,000	\$34,000	-	\$65,000
<p>2.3 Capacity of CDPO/DPOs to provide a better referral service related to legal aid improved.</p>	UNDP	<p>Grants provided to CDPO to develop the guideline/booklet on legal aid referral services for Persons with disabilities and partnership with Panhassastra University of Cambodia (PUC) to</p>					

			provide legal advisory through placement of Law students at CDPO/DPO offices.					
	OHCHR							
	2.4 CDPO/DPOs' capacity to collect and document, cases of alleged human rights violation of persons with disabilities enhanced in three pilot provinces	OHCHR	Two trainings for CDPO/DPOs on collecting and documenting cases.	\$4,379	\$4,379			\$8,758
	2.5 The situation of persons with disabilities in detention in all prisons and in the Phnom Penh Social Affair Drop-in Center (Prey Speu) mapped, to identify needs for technical assistance	OHCHR	Grants provided to CSOs to develop a study on the situation of persons with disabilities and to provide assistance on individual cases, as necessary.	\$33,000	0			\$33,000
UNDP	Programme Cost **			\$83,888	\$97,492	\$13,020		\$194,400
	Indirect Support Cost**			\$5,172	\$6,824	\$911		\$12,908
	Programme Cost			\$114,958	\$61,833			\$176,791
OHCHR	Indirect Support Cost			\$8,047,06	\$4,328,31			\$12,375,37
	Programme Cost			\$198,846	\$159,325			\$358,171
Total	Indirect Support Cost			\$13,219,06	\$11,152,31			\$24,371,37

*Resource allocation may be agreed at either output or indicative activity level.

** Please read the [Explanatory Note on Harmonized Financial Reporting to Donors](#) and its Annexes for guidance on how these terms should be interpreted

Table 2: Risk Management Strategy

Type of risk* (contextual programmatic, institutional)	Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Impact on result	Mitigation strategies	Risk treatment owners
Programmatic	Programme counterparts may not have sufficient gender awareness and expertise to inform relevant intervention strategies, as part of the programme's focus on women and girls with disabilities.	L	Women may be excluded from the benefits of the Programme	Gender equality has been incorporated into the Programme's design and will be reflected in funding. UN agencies have a strong commitment to the promotion of gender equality and considerable experience in this area. Gender equality will be a standing agenda item for dialogue with implementing partners.	UNDP OHCHR
Programmatic	While the Programme is specifically focused on persons with disabilities there is a risk that the Programme does not sufficiently address the diversity of disabilities, particularly the most marginalised, vulnerable and under-served groups, especially people with intellectual and psychosocial disability and people who are hearing impaired or deaf.	M	Persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities and those who are hearing impaired or deaf are excluded from the benefits of the programme.	The Programme will engage in advocacy with the Government and DPOs on the diverse needs of persons with disabilities.	UNDP OHCHR
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 a limited ability to ensure effective implementation by third	M	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	For the grants, criteria used for their approval will include past performance, capacity of the applicant and the merits of grant applications. Each UN agency will work closely with the organisations in receipt of grants to ensure accountability and will take action to	UNDP OHCHR



Type of risk* (contextual programmatic, institutional)	Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Impact on result	Mitigation strategies	Risk treatment owners
	parties.		agencies.	address poor performance. Technical assistance will also be provided to grantees. A key strategy for all Programme components will be to use output based approaches.	
Institutional	There will need to be a significant level of coordination between the two UN agencies (UNDP, OHCHR) for efficiency and to maximise outcomes. These UN agencies have different approaches to programme management and different implementing partners which could impact negatively on Programme implementation.	L	Lack of coordination hampers achievement of desired outcomes and causes reputational damage.	A coordination plan will be agreed upon and the programme managers will support the coordination between the agencies.	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 response to disabilities, to fulfill Cambodia's obligations, including the new NDSP (2018-2023). For the programme to be successful the political commitment of the RGC to disability will need to be matched by an increase in RGC capacity	M	The lack of appropriate funding allocation from the national budget seriously affects DAC performance at the provincial and national levels.	The Programme will advocate to the RGC for transparent funding allocations for disability programming, including disability inclusive programming so progress can be monitored.	UNDP OHCHR

Type of risk* (contextual programmatic, institutional)	Risk	Likelihood (L, M, H)	Impact on result	Mitigation strategies	Risk treatment owners
	and funding. There is the risk that this will not occur.				
Programmatic	Capacity-building activities implemented under the programme do not result in improved quality or effectiveness of implementing partners' work.	M	Quality or effectiveness of implementing partners' work does not improve the situation of persons with disabilities.	UNDP/OHCHR will meet regularly with implementing partners to analyse the steps that can be taken to address the situation, including alterations to the implementation plan.	UNDP OHCHR
Contextual	CDPO and DPOs' dialogue with the RGC faces difficulties, preventing the inclusive development of the NDSP.	L	Lack of cooperation between the RGC and DPOs results in an inadequate NSDP, negatively affecting the lives of persons with disabilities.	UNDP and OHCHR, in partnership with other UN agencies, will use their leverage and convening capacity to bring both parties to the table and ensure that constructive inputs from all stakeholders are incorporated into NDSP.	UNDP OHCHR

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The programme will be governed by a Programme Steering Committee (PSC). Membership of the PSC will be two RGC representatives (one to be nominated by MoSVY and one by the MoJ); the heads of the two participating UN agencies (UNDP and OHCHR) or their designated nominees; and one female representative of persons with disabilities. It is proposed that the Programme Steering Committee will be jointly chaired by the Secretary of State of MoSVY and UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC).

The Programme Steering Committee will:

- Provide strategic guidance for coherent and coordinated programme implementation.
- Approve the annual work plan and budget and approve allocation of funds.
- Review progress mid-year reports and approve annual progress reports, including progress against set targets. The PSC will review annual consolidated narrative progress reports and annual consolidated financial reports based on narrative and financial submissions from the participating UN agencies.
- Ensure the highest level of fiduciary accountability and closely monitor the risks and issues during programme implementation.
- Review evaluations of the Programme, if any.

The Programme Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year. Detailed terms of reference for the PSC will be developed in consultation with all relevant actors and approved by the PSC at its first session.

Structure of the PSC

Secretary of State of MoSVY	Co-chairs
UNRC	
Under Secretary of State of the MoJ	Members
UNDP Country Representative (or their designated nominee)	
OHCHR Country Representative (or their designated nominee)	
One female representative of persons with disabilities	

6. Implementation arrangements

The programme will be directly implemented by and UNDP and OHCHR (Direct Implementation Modality) in close collaboration with Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Disability Action Council (DAC), Cambodian Disabled People Organisation (CDPO), academia, and legal aid NGOs.

Table 1: implementing agencies and partners

Joint Output	UNPRPD Focal Point	Implementing agencies	Other partners
UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2018, national and sub-national institutions are more transparent and accountable for key public-sector reforms and rule of law; are more responsive to the inequalities in the enjoyment of human rights of all people living in Cambodia; and increase civic participation in democratic decision-making			
Joint Programme Outcome: Access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities are advanced in Cambodia			
Joint Output 1: Capacity of RGC to implement UNCRPD in the areas of access to justice and services enhanced	OHCHR	OHCHR UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice • General Department of Prisons of the Ministry of Interior • MoSVY • DAC (national and provincial levels) • Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia • Legal Aid NGOs
Joint Output 2: The disability network capacity to better advances persons with disabilities' rights and assist them in seeking justice is enhanced in three pilot provinces	UNDP	UNDP OHCHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC, MoSVY/DRA • CDPO • DPOs • TPO

Table 2: programme staff arrangement

UN organization	Title	Number	Level
UNDP	National Management Specialist	1	SB5
OHCHR	Human Rights Officer	1	P3

7. Fund Management Arrangements

The UN Joint Programme will use the pass-through fund management modality according to the United Nations Development Group Guidelines on UN Joint Programme. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), serving as the Administrative Agent for the Joint Programme as set out in the Standard MoU for Joint Programme using Pass-Through Fund Management, will perform the following functions:

- Administer such funds received, in accordance with the MoU, including the provisions relating to winding up the Joint Programme Account and related matters.
- Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) in accordance with instructions from the Programme Steering Committee, taking into account the budget set out in the Joint Programme Document, as amended in writing from time to time by the Programme Steering Committee.
- Consolidate financial reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each PUNO, and provide these to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Programme Account and to the Programme Steering Committee and PUNOs.
- Provide final reporting, including notification that the Joint Programme has been operationally completed, in accordance with Section IV of the MoU.
- Disburse funds to any PUNO for any additional costs of the tasks that the Programme Steering Committee may decide to allocate (as referred to in Section I, Paragraph 3 of the MoU) in accordance with Joint Programme Document.
- Receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Joint Programme.

Prior to the Joint Programme launch, a MoU will be signed between PUNOs and the Administrative Agent. The Administrative Agent then concludes the agreement with the contributor.

Transfer of funds to joint programme partners:

The implementation modality will be taking into consideration in terms of fund transfer to partners of the joint programme to support with the implementation of programme activities. Grants will be provided to CDPO, PUC and other NGO partners as identified during the programme implementation.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Knowledge Management: The programme aims to contribute to policy development and implementation through the identification and documentation of sustainable solutions, drawing from lessons learned and



promoting the scaling up of good practices aimed at enhancing the rights of persons with disabilities in accessing justice in Cambodia. Particular attention will be given to CDPOs' capacity to map, document and monitor cases of human rights violations. Support will also be provided to the recently established anonymous complaint mechanism on CDPO's web site.

Monitoring: Throughout the implementation of the programme, UNDP and OHCHR will monitor its progress by collecting data and information from the monitoring report, progress report (mid-year report) and annual report. The collected data, documented lessons learned and case studies will be shared at the national, regional and global level through communities of practice, web sites and social media.

A guiding programme principle is to use data and evidence for the purposes of learning and programme adaptation. Structured opportunities for reflection on what is working and what is not have been identified. Information on successes and challenges will be used to inform the on-going improvement of programme delivery.

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2018, national and sub-national institutions are more transparent and accountable for key public-sector reforms and rule of law; are more responsive to the inequalities in the enjoyment of human rights of all people living in Cambodia; and increase civic participation in democratic decision-making.					
Joint Programme Outcome: Access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities are advanced in Cambodia					
Joint output1: Capacity of RGC is strengthened to better implement UNCPRD in the areas of access to justice and services for persons with disabilities					
UNDP's components					
1.3 Specific access to justice actions are included in the NDSP (2019-2023) or National Policy on Disability and other relevant strategic documents plans (support the process of development NDSP)	<u>Baseline:</u> NDSP 2014-2018 included access to justice in Strategic Objective 3 <u>Indicator:</u> Access to Justice included in NDSP 2019-2023 or National Policy on Disability Target: Access to Justice for persons with	NDSP 2019-2023 or National Policy on Disability	Quarterly progress report	UNDP	<u>Risk:</u> Because the DRIC Programme ended in 2018, there was no budget specifically allocated to DPOs. This could lead to the lack of cooperation between the RGC and DPOs, resulting in an

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	disabilities included into the new NDSP or National Policy on Disability				<p>inadequate NSDP, negatively affecting the lives of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Assumption: UNDP and OHCHR, in partnership with other UN agencies, will use their leverage and convening capacity to bring both parties to the table and ensure that constructive inputs from all stakeholders are incorporated into NDSP.</p>
1.4 Formal channel of communications between Persons with disabilities and their organisations (DPOs) and local authorities established	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicators: Number of MoU between DPOs and PoSVY/Provincial DACs established</p> <p>Target: at least 3</p>	Signed MoU between DPOs and PoSVY/Provincial DACs	Quarterly report monitoring report	CDPO/DRA/UNDP	<p>Risk: lack of commitment of local authority (eg. Provincial DACs) due to too many roles/responsibilities</p> <p>Assumption: regular formal meeting between provincial DACs and DPOs will lead to increased awareness of disability, and support from the UN agencies to provide capacity development and ensure the</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibil ities	Risks & assumptions
					proactive of role and responsibilities of provincial DACs and DPOs
OHCHR's component					
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	Baseline: no training on CRPD was provided to judges, prosecutors, court clerks, lawyers or prison officials Indicator: • # of trainings Target: • at least 4 trainings carried out.	OHCHR internal monthly reports.	Monthly	OHCHR	Risk: election campaign may force the postponement of the trainings. Assumption: there is interest by the participants and the institutions have the political will to carry out the trainings. The results of the mapping carried out under outcome 2.5, as well as other relevant information obtained during the implementation of the programme, will be incorporated into the training, particularly for prison officials.
1.2 Training to provincial DACs/MoSUY officials in at least three provinces have been delivered on knowledge on CPRD and on practical ways to help persons with disabilities access basic services/justice.	Baseline: a limited number of provincial DACs have been established, and not all of them have been trained on CRPD.	OHCHR internal monthly reports.	Monthly	OHCHR	Risk: election campaign may force the postponement of the trainings. Provincial DACs may not be

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<p>Indicator: # of trainings provided to provincial DACs/MoSVY on CRPD</p> <p>Target: at least two trainings are provided.</p>				<p>effectively functioning in the selected provinces.</p> <p>Assumption: there is an interest by the provincial DACs/MoSVY officials to receive specialized trainings. The results obtained under outcomes 2.4 and 2.5, as well as other relevant information obtained during the implementation of the programme, will be incorporated into the training.</p>
<p>1.5 Improved access to legal aid for persons with disabilities with access to legal aid</p>	<p>Baseline: There is currently no legal aid being provided specifically for persons with disabilities. The number of legal aid organizations working in Cambodia is decreasing.</p> <p>Indicator: # of cases where legal aid or legal assistance is provided to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Target: at least 30 persons with disabilities receive legal aid or legal assistance.</p>	<p>Periodic meetings between Grantee and OHCHR</p> <p>Reports submitted by Grantee</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Initial report six months after signature of grant agreement and final report at completion of grant.</p>	<p>Grantee</p>	<p>Risks: few persons with disabilities are aware of the availability of free legal aid through grantee.</p> <p>Few persons with disabilities avail themselves of free legal aid through grantee.</p> <p>Assumptions: Grantee reaches out to CDPO/DPOs, courts and provincial authorities to inform them of the</p>



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
					availability of free legal aid.
Joint output2: The disability movement capacity to better advances persons with disabilities' rights and assist them in seeking justice is enhanced in three pilot provinces					
UNDP's component					
2.1 monthly coordination meeting between CDPO/DPO [BDPO, OBDPO (Obeichoan DPO), Ensure Khmer Disabled Assistance organization (EKDAO)] and local authorities	Baseline: monthly meeting with commune councils Indicators: # of meetings occurred between DPOs and local authority Target: 24 meetings occurred	Minutes of meetings Joint statement papers Individual case studies	Quarterly progress report	CDPOs/DPOs/DRA/provincial DACs	Risk: election campaign could impact the monthly coordination meetings Assumption: proper action plan between DPOs and local authorities
2.2 CDPO/DPOs' capacity to provide assistance to deaf (in collaboration with KT and DDP) or persons with intellectual disabilities (in collaboration with CIDAN network) in three pilot provinces enhanced	Indicators: # of deaf people and persons with intellectual disabilities access to legal aid support Baseline: 0 Target: at least 50 Indicators: guideline/booklet to provide referral support related to legal aid developed Baseline: No guideline/booklet Target: guideline and booklet of legal aid referral service	Guideline/booklet available Training manual/guideline available	Quarterly progress report	CDPO/PUC/DRA/UNDP	Risk: Lack of collaboration from Krousar Thmey in terms of sign interpretation or documents in braille, and time constraint of working with deaf people and intellectual disabilities Assumption: Krousar Thmey provides advice and assistance to ensure communication materials are accessible for deaf and blind people and offer assistance to provide sign interpreter to support deaf

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
					people.
2.3 Capacity of CDPO/DPOs to provide a better referral service related to legal aid improved.	<p>Indicator: # of referral cases supported by CDPO/DPOs</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: at least 50 referral cases referred.</p> <p>Indicator: # of persons with disabilities aware about legal aid service for Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 5,000</p>	referral cases documented by CDPOs/DPOs	quarterly report	UNDP and PUC	<p>Risk: persons with disabilities do not trust the legal aid service</p> <p>Assumption: CDPO/DPO and PUC provide awareness to persons with disabilities</p>
OHCHR's component					
2.4 CDPO/DPOs' capacity to collect and document, cases of alleged human rights violation of persons with disabilities enhanced in three pilot provinces	<p>Baseline: no specialized training has been provided to CDPO/DPOs to collect and document cases.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of trainings provided to CDPO/DPOs # of cases of alleged human rights violations documented by CDPO/DPOs following the trainings <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at least 2 trainings are provided. at least 12 cases are documented. 	<p>OHCHR internal monthly reports.</p> <p>Periodic meetings between CDPO/DPOs and OHCHR.</p>	<p>Monthly</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>OHCHR</p> <p>CDPO/DPOs</p>	<p>Risks: the political situation may impede the proper collection and documentation of cases.</p> <p>Assumptions: CDPO/DPOs regularly receive information relating to alleged human rights violations of persons with disabilities.</p>
2.5 The situation of persons with disabilities in	Baseline: There has never been an assessment of	Study	Grantees submit	Grantees	Risk: authorization by the authorities

At the end of the programme, a consultant led programme-end workshop will be held to reflect on the outcomes, lessons learnt and recommendations to programme counterparts and stakeholders to inform and the ways forward to ensure persons with disabilities continue accessing to social service and justice.

9. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

This Joint Programme document shall be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Cambodia and UNDP, signed on 19th December 1994. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

The presence and mandate of OHCHR Cambodia is governed by a bi-annual resolution of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) (latest resolution adopted at the 36th session in September 2017), as well as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Royal Government that currently expires on 31 December 2018. The Office is mandated to work closely with the Government, civil society organizations (CSOs) and interested Member States to support the Government's duty to meet its obligations under international human rights law. The country office continues to support the Special Procedures Cambodia country mandate, which was also renewed for two years through the same resolution adopted at the 36th HRC session.

The Implementing Partners agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all subcontracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

10. Work plans and budgets

Work Plan for: Access to justice without barriers for persons with disabilities

Period (Covered by the WP) ⁸ 01 March 2018 to 28 February 2020

Workplan and budget

JP Outcome: Access to justice and grievance mechanisms for persons with disabilities are advanced in Cambodia												
JP Output	UN organization-specific Annual targets	Activities	2018				2019				2020	PLANNED BUDGET Amount
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 (Jan-Feb)	
UNDP												
Joint output1: Capacity of RGC is strengthened to better implement UNCRPD in the areas of access to justice and services for persons with disabilities	Output1.3: Specific actions are included in the NDSP (2019-2023) or National Disability on Policy and other relevant strategic documents plans (support the process of development	Activity 1: Staff and Personnel Costs: National Management Specialist Activity 2: Joint field trip with OHCHR and Panhasastra, DAC, DRA,	-	1,814	5,643	5,643	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	6,600	59,300
			-	1,486	4,257	4,257	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
			-	1,196	1,196	1,196	1,196	1,196	1,196	-	-	7,176

⁸ Annual Work plans cover not more than a 12-month period. However, usually at the start-up of the programme, these may cover less than one year. In both cases, the corresponding period should be specified.

persons with intellectual disabilities (in collaboration with CIDAN network) in three pilot provinces enhanced	Activity 7: General Operating expenses (DPC)	1,387	5,808	4,280	3,788	5,788	3,788	4,280	3,688	500	UN DP	33,304
	Activity 8: GMS	476	1,581	1,478	1,637	1,812	1,865	1,706	1,441	911		12,908
Output 2.3: Capacity of CDPO/DPOs to provide a better referral service related to legal aid improved.												
Total planned budget UNDP		7,277	25,647	26,854	29,283	27,695	28,511	26,082	22,029	13,931		207,308
UNOHCHR												
Output 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	Activity 1: Staff and Personnel Costs	19,020	-	-	-	19,020	-	-	-	-	OH CHR	38,040
	Activity 2: Supplies, commodities and materials	6,732	-	5,774	3,408	7,893	6,893	6,400	-	-	OH CHR	37,100
	Activity 3: Equipment vehicles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OH CHR

Output 1.2: Training to provincial DACs/MoSVY officials in at least three provinces have been delivered on knowledge on CPRD and on practical ways to help persons with disabilities access basic services/justice.	furniture depreciation																				
	Activity 4: Contractual Services	4,010	-	930	500	3,230	3,230	3,230	2,790	-	-	3,230	3,230	2,790	-	OH CHR	14,690				
	Activity 5: Travel	8,590	-	1,920	1,500	8,378	7,343	6,230	6,230	-	-	7,343	7,343	6,230	-	OH CHR	33,961				
	Activity 6: Transfers and grants	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OH CHR	53,000				
	Activity 7: General Operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OH CHR	-				

	<p>Output 1.5: Improved access to legal aid for persons with disabilities with access to legal aid</p> <p>Output 2.4: CDPO/DPOs' capacity to collect and document, cases of alleged human rights violation of persons with disabilities enhanced in three pilot provinces</p> <p>Output 2.5: The situation of persons with disabilities in detention in all prisons and in Prey Speu mapped, to identify needs for technical assistance</p> <p>Output 2.2: The situation of persons with disabilities in</p>	Activity 8: GMS	6,394.64	-	603.68	378.56	2,696.47	1,222.62	1,079.40	-	OH CHR	12,375.37
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