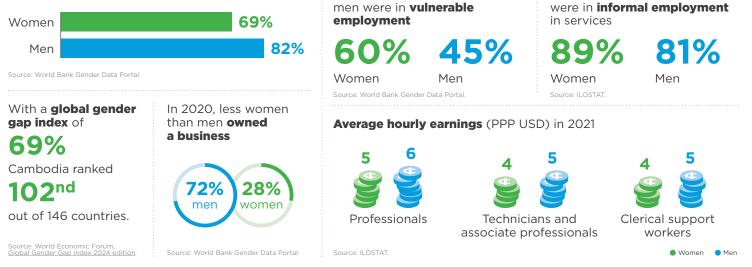
Women and the World of Work in Cambodia



GENDERED LABOUR MARKETS ARE STILL AT PLAY:

In 2023, less women than men were in labour force



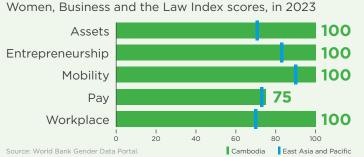
In 2022, more women than

TO SUPPORT WOMEN TO **THRIVE** AND **SAFEGUARD THEIR ECONOMIC RIGHTS**, **GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE ACTIONS** NEED TO ADDRESS:

Women's decision-making power

of senior and 29% of managerial positions middle management In 2021, positions women had Ownership of productive resources owned an made or account at a received 34% 29% 33% financial institution 24% a digital or with a mobile women men men women payment money service in 2021 provider in 2021 19% 1% Source: World Bank Gender Data Portal Source: World Bank Gender Data Portal Women Men owned a debit card 25% 17% 15% 18% borrowed saved in 2021 women men women men to start, operate, or expand a farm or business in 2017 Source: World Bank Gender Data Portal Source: World Bank Gender Data Portal

Gender-blind systems



Ŷ

As of 2018, there were **NO fully established systems** to monitor and allocate resources for **gender equality** and **women's empowerment**.

Source: SDG Global Database.

Q**°**⊜

As of 2023, **NO** law mandated **equal remuneration** for women and men for work of equal value

Source: World Bank Gender Data Portal



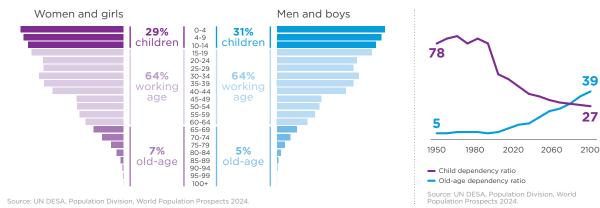
WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FACTSHEET





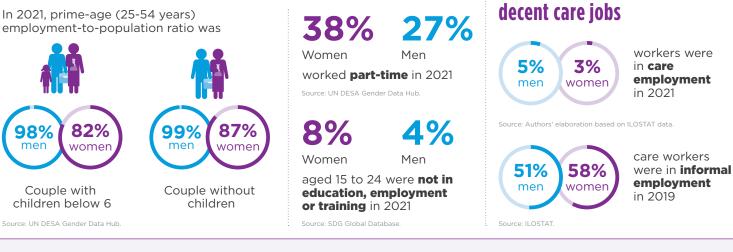
Transforming Care Systems in Cambodia

POPULATION STRUCTURE SHAPES THE DEMAND FOR CARE SERVICES

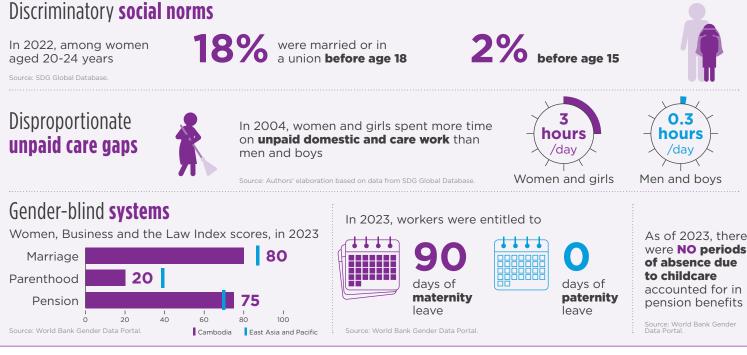


TO UNLEASH THE POWER OF **GENDER-RESPONSIVE ECONOMIES**, INVESTMENTS NEED TO:

Tackle **inequality of opportunities** in the labour market



CARE-ENABLING AND **GENDER-EQUALIZING** ACTIONS NEED TO ADDRESS:



GENDER ACTION LAB

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FACTSHEET



WOMEN

Demographic shifts

present challenges and opportunities.

demands for unpaid care may hinder

women's economic

empowerment, they

create potential for

While rising

iob creation.

Expand care services and create