



វេទិកានៃអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល ស្តីពីកម្ពុជា
The NGO Forum on Cambodia

ធ្វើការរួមគ្នាដើម្បីការប្រសើរឡើង
Working Together for Positive Change

MINUTE OF QUARTERLY MEMBER MEETING



Thursday 18th July 2013

Ecumenical Diakonia Centre (PPEDC)

MINUTES THE NGO FORUM'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2013

Thursday 18th July 2013 from 08:00 am to 17:00 pm

Venue: Ecumenical Diakonia Centre (PPEDC)



The NGO Forum on Cambodia organized its Annual General Meeting on Thursday 18th July 2013 at PPEDC's meeting room from 8:00am to 17:00pm. There are 192 (63 females) participants, which are NGO representative and members of the NGO Forum have participated in this meeting.

1. Welcome remark by chairperson of the meeting:

Mr. Latt Ky, Member of the Management Committee of the NGO Forum on Cambodia and Programme Coordinator of ADHOC has been chaired this meeting and started the meeting by introduce and inform the meeting about the input of all members, currently more than 300 members have been assisted for 5 years stratgic plan (2014-2018). Moreover, he briefed other output of NGOF such as conducted public dialogue on EIA, agriculture land and support to government policies consultation. For next year, NGOF together with members will conduct policies dialogue on national strategy plan and need support from all members. Today, there will be topics to be discussed as mainly on:

- a). current situation of key issues in Cambodia,
- b). Current Situation of Cambodia's Food Security and
- c). the NGO Forum's key achievements for one year (July 2012- June 2013).

Speakers of the meeting and panel discussion were invited to the meeting as resulted in the following:

1. **Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek**, President and Founder of LICADHO
2. **Mr. Vong Ton**, Human Rights Officer of OHCHR
3. **Dr. Sam Inn**, Executive Director of Life With Dignity
4. **Dr. Vong Sokha**, Deputy Director of Food Security Department, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), Council of Minister
5. **Mr. Soum Yuthya**, Legal Officer of COMFREL
6. **Mr. Uy Kamal**, Deputy Director of Department of Climate Change

2. Activities and results of meeting:

2.1 Updated and discussion on current situation and key issues of Cambodia:

2.1.1 Basic knowledge of Universal Periodic Report (UPR) by Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek, LICADHO

Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek, President and Founder of LICADHO, has shared her knowledge by describing some history of how Universal Periodic Report (UPR) establishment and how does this UPR work and what is the benefit of UPR. At the mean time she also explain the definition of UPR as mentioned that UPR is a mechanism of the UN showed by human right council which began in 2008 in order to improve the human right situation in all states and efficiency address human right violation. In particular, Cambodia has first been reviewed in December 2009 in which 91 recommendations on more than 30 issues were made to Cambodia in order to improve its human rights situation. The Cambodian government represented by H.E. Orm Yin Tieng, president of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, accepted all recommendations/ thus pledging to implement them all before the next review. However, as the Review approaches, it is clear that Cambodia has failed in

implementing most of the recommendations had promised. To clarify further more Dr. Chhiv Kek, shared with participants two main point of UPR:

- How does UPR work?

Around 14 States are examined by the Working Group² during each Review, and there are three reviews per year. Each Review ends with an outcome report which comprises recommendations made to the State under Review (SuR). These recommendations are suggestions made to the SuR to improve its human rights situation. The SuR can either accept, or not, the recommendations. When the SuR accept the recommendation, it has to implement them before the next review. The figure hereunder is explaining on what the UPR look like.



The Review will be based on: the SuR's national report; a compilation of information coming from treaty bodies, UN agencies and special procedures such as the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia prepared by the UNOHCHR; and a summary of the information submitted by civil society prepared by the UNOHCHR. The UPR Pre-sessions are held two months before the actual Review. They bring together civil society organizations and permanent delegations in order to discuss the human rights situation of the SuR. The participation of civil society and NGOs is important, as their findings reflect the concerns of the people on the ground, is independent from the government, and will accurately attest of the implementation (or lack thereof) of recommendations made in the previous Review. The Pre-sessions help the permanent delegation to prepare their recommendation for forth coming review.

- Key information for 2nd UPR cycle

The deadline for civil society to submit their solo and joint reports on Cambodia's implementation of the previous recommendations and its human rights situation was June 24th 2013. LICADHO has submitted one solo report giving an overview of challenges it faced in terms of promoting and defending human rights since the last Review (land grabbing, impunity and lack of rule of law, military abuses and prison conditions) and two joint reports: one on human rights defenders & restrictions on fundamental freedoms in collaboration with Amnesty International and one on labor migration and trafficking in collaboration with Community Legal Education Committee (CLEC), Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW) and Human Rights Watch. Cambodia's actual review will be held in early 2014 at the UPR working group's 18th session.

2.1.2 Updated of Universal Periodic Report (UPR) by Mr. Vong Ton, OHCHR

Mr. Vong Ton has added some of UPR and human right in Cambodia by explaining some of process of how to submit UPR report to the UN through OHCHR Cambodia. As progress, OHCHR of Cambodia has been working with government of Cambodia in July but until August 2013 there was no change. He has added that the UN received all report both government and CSO, which some organization joint together and some has done dependently. For instance, participant has asked whether the submission is late what will be happened? As the results, there is no punishment and any formula but report divided into 2 categories such as Duty based which mean focused on technical aspect and chapter based meaning more descriptive on politics. All in all, there were no country sent the report late but at round 2 only state was late.

2.1.3 Update on the process in coordinating inputs and recommendation from NGOs and civil society on National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018 by Ms. Chan Sokyeng, DIP program Manager.

Ms Chan Sokyeng, an issues program manager of NGO on Cambodia has shared her knowledge to the meeting on input of civil society to contribute input in the development of NSDP 2014-2018.

Before going to elaborate the process of NSDP, she explained key objective of the reasons of establishing this NSDP as the following:

- ❖ The RGC is committed to ensuring a better quality of life for its people and in a building democratic, rule-based society, with equitable rights and opportunities to the population in economic, political, cultural and other spheres.
- ❖ Key objectives will be based on broad development priorities: governance, macroeconomic balances, and growth and diversification

Besides, the objectives shared to the members of the meeting speaker has shared the important key reason, which engage CSO in NSDP process by mentioned 2 main points:

The Importance of CSOs/NGOs Engagement:

- ❖ CSO/NGOs see that country ownership of national policies goes beyond government ownership.
- ❖ NGOs have long experience of working with the poor to reduce poverty; therefore CSO/NGOs have an important role to play in priority-setting, policymaking, resource allocations and/or programme implementation, through effective consultations which improve the content of the national plan.

The CSO/NGOs can engage in formulation of the NSDP 2014-2018 by:

- ❖ Sharing insights from CSO/NGOs' work at the grassroots to inform policy development;
- ❖ Contributing to improving the inputs prepared by relevant LMs/LAs;
- ❖ Helping the RGC to design systems that are responsive to the needs of the Cambodian citizens; and
- ❖ Assisting the RGC in disseminating the NSDP 2014-2018.

In term of participation of CSO/NGOs in the formulation of NSDP 2014-2018, Ms Sokyeng has explained that all NGOs are able to conducted network meetings & consultation with dedication of discussion on NSDP 2014-2018, as well as meeting and consultation with respective LMs/LAs and development partners on any occasion and forum. Conducts Sector Technical Working Group mechanism and moreover, there could be a development issues Forum (DIF): through sector-based CSO/NGO perspective papers on the NSDP 2014-18. To effectively produce Perspective Papers on NSDP 2014-2018 of NGOs for being input to NSDP, a coordination mechanism of the process need to in place. However, the formulation of the NSDP 2014-2018 allows only consultation at TWG levels; although, the space for CSO/NGO engagement at this level is proved to be very limited. In this case, inclusive participation from CSOs is highly needed to influence the future design and prioritization of the development plan. Through DIF and based on the MoP's guideline and the NGO Position Papers (2010-2012), CSO/NGO members have started preparing their sector inputs and comments through information collection and consultation with network members.

To be more understandable to all participants in the meeting, speaker has shared some more detail of contents of CSO Perspective Papers on NSDP 2014-2018, which compose of Progress and challenges in the implementation of NSDP Update (2009-2013), Key aspects to be proposed in the NSDP 2014-2018 and Space for CSO/NGO engagement in the NSDP process.

To tackle some of issues and establishment of the work plan for next step forwards, speaker has suggested some main points as the following:

- ❖ The feedback and consolidation of sector CSO/NGO perspective papers on NSDP 2014-2018 will be completed by end of July.

- ❖ The consolidated CSO/NGO Perspective Papers on the NSDP 2014-2018 will be publicly launched and dialogues will be made on some selected issues in late August 2013.
- ❖ The coordination will also call for continued commitment of CSO/NGOs to commenting on the 1st draft of NSDP 2014-2018 to be ready in October 2013.

Comment from the floor:

Q: - **Mr. Pen Sokhon** from Stoeung Treng Province: How much CSO comments have been included/consider into NSDP? and whether new government follow and implement this NSDP or not?

- **Mr. Polin** from DCA/CA: Did CSO ever received feedback from government that our comments inserted into NSDP?

A: **Ms. Sokyeng** has explained her knowledge in term of comments insertion into NSDP by mentioned that there were more than 300 comments but about only 17% has been considered and included into NSDP due to some of comments was too specific. However, they were included in sectoral planning. Nevertheless, NSDP was not fit to national budget.

2.2 Current Situation of Cambodia's Food Security

2.2.1 Achievement and challenges of on implementation of Food security program by Dr. Sam Inn, Executive Director of LWF:

Dr. Sam Inn, director of LWF presented his paper on food security program of LWF by finding some key issues to make people in insecurity of food and key progression of LWF activities in the target provinces. Hereunder are some key challenges of food security of people in the rural area and make people fall in fear factors:

- ❖ Lack of LEADERSHIP
- ❖ Limited access to NR
- ❖ Low agriculture skill and knowledge
- ❖ Disaster in relation to climate change
- ❖ Limited access to market and its fluctuation as well as limited access to financial capital

All in all there would make people fallen into fear of poor and insecurity of food.

To help and solve all those issues in order to improve food security for people LWF has provided capacity build to community to phase out the poverty within community such as Empowering Local Leadership on Dream for a better future, Plan & Organize people's participation and Mobilize resources. Moreover, there was engagement of other stakeholders within community such as Village Development Committee, farmer field school, village bank, community village health.

Farmer Field School

- ❖ Facilitate organization of farmers
- ❖ Facilitate learning and sharing of traditional knowledge and skills
- ❖ Facilitate MVH to participate in FFS and improve IFM, compost making, SRI, animal raising, nutrition, etc.

Beside Farmer field school, LWF has support Village bank to villager in target areas in access to credit, promoted Ideas for IG and focused on women empowerment and capacity building to them. In addition, vocation training to target group was conducted to provide skill in order to generate income for their family and support their lives.

Collectives voice of people can be an effective way of improving their lives thus Agricultural Cooperatives establishment play an importance role for the village in order to Promoting local business, Access to micro credits, Access to agricultural market as well as Build community solidarity and social capital.

To have a glance at nutrition is also important to villager and poor family so LWF has provided training to staff, VHSG, awareness raising to communities members. Last but not least, LWF has also provided empowering local leadership and MVH (FFS, VB, RB, AC,VDMC). As the results all of those provision led in HOPE, CONFIDENCE, OPPORTUNITIES and conquer fear of people in village and “empowerment takes slum out of the people and changes them to help themselves”.

2.2.2 key achievements of Strategic Frame for Food Security and Nutrition (NFFSN) 2008-2012 and Process of Developing new National Strategic on Food Security and Nutrition 2014-2018 by Dr. Vong Sokha, Deputy director of food security Dept., CARD, council Minister office.

Dr. Vong Sokha, Deputy director of food security Dept., CARD, council Minister office has shared progress of NFFSN framework and strategies to improve food security in Cambodia by focusing on Strategic Framework on Food Security and Nutrition 2008 – 2012 (SFFSN). The strategic framework contains 130 priority actions and 5 overall key objectives “By 2012, poor and food-insecure Cambodians have substantially improved physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The specific Objective of the framework is to :

- ❖ Increase food availability from their own agriculture and livestock production and from common property forests and fisheries.
- ❖ Increase their food access by increasing household income.
- ❖ improve the use and utilization of their food resulting in reduce malnutrition, morbidity and mortality, particularly among women and children.
- ❖ Improved social safety nets and enhanced capacities of food-insecure households to cope with risks and shocks increase the stability of their food supply.
- ❖ The institutional and policy environment for achieving improved food security and nutrition in Cambodia is enhanced.

During Sep-Oct 2011, there was a review regarding NFFSN to highlight of key challenges: food price crisis, economic crisis, and changes of local policy/institutional context. This review was supported by WFP and FAO. In addition, the review aimed to a). Assess the actual use and usefulness of SFFSN; b) Update the progress made with regard to the SFFSN’s goals and objectives; c) Discuss way forward and road map for the next step to formulate FSN strategy. As the results the review has been highlighted the main feature as the following:

Food Availability: According NSDP was indicated that most of indicators of food availability were on track such as paddy yield per hectare, land reforms (land title to farmers), Fishing lots released to local communities, while 2 indicator showed off-track (forest cover and number of community based fisheries).

Food access: with regards to food access indicated that “people below poverty line” was slow progress together with “Rural road rehabilitated” while rate of inflation was off-track.

Use and utilization of food: many indicators were on track while net enrollment of lower secondary school especially girls was off-track and safe drinking water access in rural areas slow progress with sanitation access.

Food Stability: missing data has been fallen into this category of indicator (number of people affected flood requiring food assistance, number of people affected by drought requiring food assistance. Only indicator of irrigated are including supplemental irrigation was on-track.

Last but not least Dr Sokha has shared with participants on the next 5 years of “National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition (2014 – 2018)” by mentioned that there were several broad consultative meetings were already established, public consultative workshop was organized to agree on strategic option and priority areas as well as vision, goals and objectives of NSFSN. There was a Zero draft of NFSNS 2014 – 2018 distributed for seeking comments from involved stakeholders.

2.3 NGO Forum key achievement for one year ((July 2012- June 2013) by Programme Managers of the NGO Forum on Cambodia.

2.3.1 Development Issues Programme by Mrs. Chan Sokyeng:

Mrs. Chan Sokyeng, Development Issues Programme Manager has presented key achievement of DIP program as the following:

NGO concerns and recommendations on the key issues were raised to the attention of the public, the RGC and DPs through the publication and launch of the NGO Position Papers on the Cambodia’s Development in 2010-2012 and the 19th GDCC meeting. In addition, the program reviewed key content of the NSDP Update 2009-2013 in order to advocate for a clearer accountability mechanism and priority development policies of the NSDP 2014-2018. For instance, key CSO/NGO perspectives have been raised through the preparation of sector-based papers on key aspects of the NSDP 2014-2018 under the coordination of NGOF. While a number of NGO network members have increased their capacity in policy monitoring through a training workshop.

Concerns and demands for more information on extractive industry revenue management were reiterated at both national and international levels.

- CSO perspectives on EI revenue management for the formulation of the NSDP 2014-2018
- CSO comments on the draft Petroleum Policy
- National Political Debate in Phnom Penh
- The 6th EITI Global Conference

Sector NGOs’ knowledge on the national budget process and advocacy was strengthened through the NGOF’s training workshops while concerns and recommendations on budget transparency were raised to the attention of the RGC and DPs through the publication of the Budget Transparency Brief 2013 and its launch. Moreover, continued efforts in mobilization of interest from sector NGOs have resulted in the revitalization of the budget working group.

The budget website (www.cambodianbudget.org) has been updated with increased number of budget documents, and contributed to an improved access to publically available budget information in Cambodia.

An analytical framework for aid information transparency and aid efficiency is identified to advocate for the improvement of the ODA database and aid efficiency in Cambodia.

Though great achievement has been made the challenges have been faced by the program as mentioned hereunder:

- The timing of some research studies has been constrained (delayed) by the recruitment of qualified consultants and the assurance of quality through comprehensive comments and feedback.
- Information on EI remains closed despite some progress made in PFMRP and the release of draft petroleum policy on a narrow basis.

- The government openness and willingness to dialogue with CSOs on budget transparency issues is still limited despite minimal progress.
- NGO capacity & interest in technical (sensitive) issues remains limited.
- The new arrangement of the government's planned partnership with development partners, private sector and CSOs set out an uncertain avenue for development cooperation in 2014 onward.

2.3.2 Environment Program by Mrs. Im Phallay

Mrs. Im Phallay, Environment Programme Manager has shared key achievement of the program, which consist of 4 main project underneath climate Change Policy Monitoring, agriculture Policies Monitoring, hydropower Development and Community Rights and REDD+ Policy Monitoring. Due to time shortage, she presented only key achievement of the program as the following:

Achievements of Climate Change Policy Monitoring Project:

- Network members, general public and vulnerable communities have increased their knowledge of climate change impacts, causes, and adaptation strategies.
 - o Youth debates, political forum on environment
 - o Two training workshops
 - o Farmer's Forum
 - o World Environment Day in Phnom Penh and Kampong Thom province.
- Conducted advocacy at both national & international level so that climate change and environment policy benefit the poor and vulnerable.
 - o CSO delegation attended UNFCCC negotiations in Bangkok and attended COP-18 at Doha, Qatar
 - o CSO engaged and shared perspectives on the outcome of 18th conference of parties of UNFCCC with multi-stakeholders during dissemination workshop.
 - o Multi stakeholders and affected communities engaged to provide the inputs for qualities of draft law on environmental impact assessment (EIA draft law).

At the mean time there were also impacts of the program with regards to the increased capacity of EFN network regarding climate change knowledge and advocacy strategies. Government appreciates the role of CSOs are playing to address climate change in Cambodia, in particular the inputs CSOs have provided to the draft CCCSP and to the government position for UNFCCC negotiations. For example, during the allocation of the CCA trust fund and PPCR/SPCR phase II and other government policies.

Agriculture Policies Monitoring Project: Achievements

- Network members, farmer groups, and the general public have increased their knowledge of climate change adaptation and food security in the agricultural sector.
 - o Farmer's Forum
 - o Youth Debate
 - o Policy monitoring training
 - o Orientation workshop on "Plant Genetic Resource base Conservation, Development and Use and Understanding of GOM".
- Conducted advocacy on agricultural policies in Cambodia so that concerns of local farmers are addressed.
- Policy debate on environment and land in Sihanouk, Mundul Kiri and Phnom Penh.
- Advocacy of the draft law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land, food security and nutrition strategic plan, draft CCCSP, draft NSDP, draft EIA law.

Community Rights on Hydropower Development Project: Achievements

- RCC has influenced the government to demand that the Lao government halt the construction of Xayaburi dam. Many activities were conducted this year:
 - o Joint statements and letters to CNMC & Thai and Lao PMs
 - o Thumbprint collection
 - o Peace Walk campaign
- The construction of the Lower Seson 2 Dam was delayed largely due to many advocacy campaigns of RCC members and local communities.
- Increased knowledge of network members on hydropower issues:
 - o Training workshop on life cycle assessment (LCA) of hydropower and hydrology
 - o Launched baseline survey report of proposed Sambor dam, Published EIA booklet
 - o Joint statement LS2 dam on the resettlement and compensation guideline
 - o Regional Public Forum on Mekong and 3S

REDD+ Policy Project: Achievements

- CSOs, IPs, and forest communities have gained knowledge of REDD+ issues and mechanisms:
 - o Study and exchange visit to the Philippines and Thailand.
 - o Participate in the process of REDD+ program implementation.
 - o Participate in policy monitoring training
 - o 2nd ASEAN Social Forestry Network Civil Society (ASFN-CS) forum and ASFN Conference in Lao PDR.
 - o Radio talk show program
 - o Workshop on social and environmental safeguards
- Increased civil society participation in the UN-REDD program.
- NGO Forum was elected as civil society representative on UN-REDD Program Executive Board -> shares concerns of civil society during meetings.

2.3.3 Land and Livelihood programme by Mr. Phann Sithan

Mr. Phann Sithan, Land & Livelihood Programme Manager shared his progress report to participants with specific outcome during the year as the following:

- **TWG on land and TWG on forest reform:** in the 36th meeting of TWG on forest, the group has established CF management group and carbon credit.
- **Consultation on policies and legal instrument:**
 - NSDP 2014-2018 has been discussed
 - EIA law discussed during March 2013
 - Draft sub-decree on Prey Lang discussed during Jan 2013
- **Network meeting:**
 - Land right network and resettlement (LAHRiN)**
 - IP network and forestry network meeting conducted**

The approved of ToR of network, which has been select 9 management team members for LAHRiN and 7 members for IPFN. Contribution of input both material and budget have been discussed for implement of these network. Case study selection of land dispute and identification of strategy for next implementation.
 - Political debate conducted with political party on natural resources management:** by collectively involved with network and others organization partners conducted 4 events on political debate in Svay Rieng, Preah Sihanouk, Mondul Kiri and Phnom Penh municipality.

Network members, development partners especially impacted community who participated in event understood policies of each political party and commitment of the party in term of NRM and land management. Community has raised their concern to each political party to consider after the election. Unfortunately, the ruling party has not joint this important event/political debate.

- ❑ **Organized provincial talk:** Discussion has been conducted to talk about land dispute at provincial level of Koh Kong province participated by community representative general director of company, authority and NGO representative. As the results, private company has promised will go and work directly with community to compensate and other option in case government provided land to company as in the contract between company and government then company will compensate land to community accordingly.
- ❑ **Supported of IRAM and CPN:** Capacity build and empower to IRAM community members and also reflexed activities implemented so far to increased their participation, transparencies and accountability for IRAM members.
- ❑ **ASEAN forestry forum:** network members has increased their knowledge through participated in strategic meeting to indicate road map for CSO for ASEAN community as we planned. ASEAN government has accepted CSO recommendation during conference in Lao.
- ❑ **Media conference:** Network members and development partners has raised their concerns and provided 14 recommendation to public awareness on land right and resettlement and threat on land management.
- ❑ **Regional and international advocacy:** regional work group has been working on the establishment activities plan such as in-country awareness and regional on advocacy and network both national and international through UNPFII and NGO on ADB.
- ❑ **Community strengthening:** communities were empowered through exchange their experience on land conflict from one province to another.

- **Dissemination of research results:**

- ❑ **Access to land title:** participants understood the matter of land title registration especially grab of land. All stakeholders discussed accept issues and recommendation. Moreover, the government side established committee to measure land for community at railway station areas.

2.3.4 Research and Information Center by Mr. Chea Sarom

Mr. Chea Sarom, RIC Manager presented some background We, Research and Information Center (RIC), work with Environment Program (EP) and Land and Livelihood Program (LLP) on Research, Investigation and Land database management; and We service the whole NGO on Information Technology (IT) and Publication.

What RIC Achieved?

The **Website:** Well-functioning and effectively supports data sharing and provides accessibility to information related to land and natural resources. Thousands visitors visited the website and downloaded documents.

The Land Disputes and Economic Land Concession:

Database on land dispute maintained.

Research:

- “Lower Sesen 2 Hydropower Dam: Current Livelihoods of Local Community”, and
- “Access to Land Title in Cambodia: a study of three Cambodian provinces and the capital”

- “Economic Land Concession and Local community”
- New research_Kamchay hydropower dam: an assessment of impact on local community and environment.

Investigation:

- Land dispute case in Treng Troyeng, Kg. Speu province;
- Land dispute (sea port) in Sihanouk province;
- Forestry community vs. military base in Andong Ben and Andong Bar, Ordor Meanchey province;
- Land dispute case caused by irrigation project of Ministry of Water resource located in Chheu Tiel commune, Svay Chhrum district, Svay Rieng province;
- Land grabbing case by Land Concession of Hydropower Dam located in Chhay Areing, Thmar Bang district, Koh Kong province and;
- Land grabbing by Land Concession of Union Development Group in Koh Kong province_The case has brought to Senior Minister and Minister of the Ministry of Environment during a meeting hosted at the ministry.

Documentation, Publication and Dissemination:

- We managed to publish dozen publications about the issues related to land, natural resource and development which affects negatively to the livelihood of the poor and especially vulnerable male and female in the country.
- We photographed and videoed at different events organizing by NGOF in the form of workshop, report research launching, press conference, meetings, debates, forums and trainings.
- We produced video activities and uploaded on NGO Forum YouTube account;
- We also wrote news articles briefing about NGO Forum’s activities posted on NGOF website attaching some photos and videos and;
- We facilitated journalist to produce news at all NGOF activities and press conferences in Phnom Penh and at provinces.

Impacts Observed

- The NGOF Website is fully functioning and it provides wide accessibility to information and the number of visitors is increasing constantly.
- Smooth operation of all Programs within NGOF in term of IT and others services.
- Contributed to the all programs in term of publications, facilitations of all events in NGOF
- Government takes recommendations from research findings and take actions over those recommendations; eg: case in Sihanouk province.
- Investigation reports with legal-based analysis and research reports became supported documents for NGO to do advocacy and policy dialogue

2.3.5 Presentation on the budget and expenditures in 2013 by Ms. Sek Mala

Ms. Sek Mala, Finance Manager has presented to participants on budget expenses and balance in order to indicate transparencies to all members of NGOF. The presentation can be elaborated as followed:

- Comparison of annual membership fee from all members: In 2009 was \$9,020; In 2010 was \$7.480 In 2011 \$8,310 In 2012 \$6,820 In 2013 was \$7.500
- By 30 June 2013 NGOF has received 4,430\$ and expected to receive 7,500\$ and all of these fee is saved from year to year to reserve late of donors funding transfer.
- Income for 6 months and respect of next 6 months of 2013 indicated of receiving 49% of committed fund and expected to receive 51% next 6 months.
- Expenses within 6 months and next 6 months:
 - ❖ Total fund of 2013 is \$1,002,863, which divided into package fund as 42%, specific fund 57% and co-fund 1%.

- ❖ Specific fund is in total of \$534,142 and package fund \$392.197
 - ❖ For specific fund is to support 3 programs such as DIP (10%), EP (46%) and LLP (44%)
 - ❖ For package fund is to support all 5 program.
- General observation:
- ❖ This year there an decreased of membership fund
 - ❖ Fund to support environmental program was increasing
 - ❖ Land and Livelihood is stay the same as before.
 - ❖ Core program, DIP and research program need more fund since these program received fund only about 40% of the total fund.
 - ❖ Package fund was decreased from 50%-40% while specific fund increased.
- **Challenges within last 6 months:**
- ❖ Donor focused only on main activities
 - ❖ Package fund has been turned to specific fund about 10%
 - ❖ Donor has demand many report and factors.
 - ❖ A bit difficult to allocate fund since there was limited fund.
 - ❖ The first 6 month expenses need to wait for donor allocated fund for NGO.

2.3.6 Presentation on gender mainstreaming into organization and programmes by Ms. Chea Syna

Ms. Chea Syna, Gender Officer: Gender is a cross cutting issues within NGO, which need all sector consider about it. Although this project has been produced output as the following:

- Gender Mainstreaming into all NGO Activities: Increased numbers of women staff in policy formulation and decision making positions:

Staff list of NGO	Female	Male
Program Manager	3	2
Project Coordinator	5	4
Research and Information Center Staff	1	5

- The gender policy and Gender mainstreaming guideline is reviewed.
- NGO staff who understood and happy to mainstream gender in their activities:
- Gender concerns included in agenda of CC meeting and Staff monthly meeting.
- Staff Capacity Building of Gender awareness through In and out house training, International Women Day and other activities.
- Gender equality is highlighted in Project proposal, project concept note, monthly report and annual report, media release, Quarterly member meeting and Annual General meeting
- NGO, MAFF and IP Community conducted gender awareness to community level in the International Women Day 2013.
- Mostly staff have changed behaviors through daily activities of working (progress of staff performance).

NGOF had cooperated with major NGOs to conduct the national political debate viewpoints for 3 zones: Phnom Penh (365ps has 160 females), Kompong Som (122 ps has 30 females) and Mondulkiri (127 ps has 25 females) by integrating the gender issues into its concept note, pledge of the party representatives, and participation level

2.3.7 Update on current situation in Cambodia focus on election campaign by Mr. Soun Yuthyia

Mr. Soun Yuthyia, Legal Officer of COMFREL has shared his knowledge on the situation of election campaign within the country by mentioned that look like better than previous election, however there were about 200 complaint to NEC and mostly from CNRP and CPP was only few cases (about 3 cases). Together with question and answer, participant has asked speaker on how many vote centers in the country? Respond to that Mr. Yuthyia has mentioned that there are 2009 center managed by NEC and 1 center will be 6 people managed. Mr. Pen Sokhon has asked speaker that what will happen after election? Speaker respond gently that he is not sure and I could not say anything because in the future we do not know and see.

2.4 Cambodia climate change Strategic plan (CCCSP)

2.4.1 Presentation of the findings from the draft of “Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan” by Mr. Uy Kamal, Deputy Director of Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment:

Mr. Uy Kamal has presented CCCSP to participants by mentioned first some background of climate in country and its impact on the country as a whole. According to NSDP update 2009-2013 emphasizes that *‘to effectively deal with the implications of climate change, the capacity of RGC institutions needs to be strengthened to identify and develop a strategy to deal with the anticipated impact of the climate change, and strengthening disaster management capabilities.* In addition, the government established and join UN framework in climate responsive as in Dec 1995: Ratified United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), July 2002: Kyoto protocol member and Oct 2002: Cambodia’s Initial National Communication. In Oct 2006: Cambodia National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA), Mar 2013: Green Growth Policy and Strategy and Second National Communication on Climate Change established. For instance, the development of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) has been prioritized in National Strategic Development Plan (update 2009-2013), while in 2011, the Council of Ministers provided an outline for the CCCSP.

More emphasized has been made with regards to CCCSP process by explaining many steps of CCCSP include a). participation & consultation; b). review, and c). Implementation. The speaker also summarized content of the CCCSP for participants as in the annex of this report.

Last but not least he summed up with implementation time frame as the following:

- Immediate term (June 2013 – June 2014):

- ❖ Development of Climate Change Action Plans (2014-2018) by line ministries.
- ❖ Development of Climate Change Financial Framework
- ❖ Development of national M&E framework and indicators

- Medium term (June 2014 – December 2018):

- ❖ Continue to support the implementation of what was planned in Phase 1
- ❖ Accreditation of adaptation fund and green climate fund
- ❖ Research and knowledge management, capacity development
- ❖ Mainstreaming of climate change across sectors at different levels,
- ❖ Operation of M&E and data management system,
- ❖ Launching some high priority projects/programmes in key sectors identified in the Climate Change Action Plan
- ❖ Revise CCCSP for next phase

- **Long term (January 2019 – December 2023):**

- ❖ Focus on research and learning
- ❖ Scale up success cases
- ❖ Continue mainstreaming climate change into national and sub-national programmes

Finally speaker, also presented way forward to the participants:

- Mainstreaming CCCSP into Sub-National Plans (NCDD-S)
- Developing Action Plans
- Developing Financing Framework
- Developing M&E Framework
- Developing Legal Framework
- Collaborating with development partners, civil society organizations, private sectors, universities and research institutions, and government agencies for the implementation of the CCCSP

2.4.2 The Civil Society and NGO's comments on the draft of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, Mr. Tek Vannara, Deputy Executive Director in Charge of Program of the NGO Forum on Cambodia.

He has presented on input of CSO on CCCSP focused on 3 main points:

Public consultation process within CSO:

There were many time has been spent on public consultation on CCCSP as listed the following:

First consultation on 14 Aug 2012 participated by 17 CSO members to provide comments on content and priority sector to be included in CCCSP. Second consultation conducted on 31 Jan 2013 to seek comments from 25 CSO participants on first draft of CCCSP. Third consultation held on 15 Feb 2013 discussed on 2nd draft and input provision participated by 24 CSO participants and MoE and 4th meeting conducted on 26 June 2013 discussed 2nd draft with 21 participants.

Overall input and generalization of CSO comments on CCCSP and suggestion:

The overall comments of CSO for CCCSP has been elaborated in the attachment of this document, however there were some main point to be raised here in this report such commented on goal and objectives of the CCCSP, strategy implementation etc. Although conclusion and suggestion have been made as the following:

- CCCSP is good tools and improved a lot. However, it should consider participation of all involves stakeholders.
- Some main points government should improve:
 - ❖ Land use, land degradation and forest use
 - ❖ Coal fire plant
 - ❖ Economic land concession
 - ❖ Use of pesticide and fertilizer
 - ❖ Large dam issues
 - ❖ Budget allocation for climate change

Suggestion was commented for consideration such as:

- For Ministry of health: focus on poor and vulnerable at all aspect of health especially at health center and take appropriate measurement.
- Ministry of industry: Should consider on mining management and should show up the impact of pollution from factory plants.

- Ministry of public work: should reduce import second hand vehicle through increasing tax.
- Second draft of CCCSP should conduct wild consultation before submitted to council minister.

2.5 Presentation on NGOF strategic plan by NGOF

After presentation of NGOF ED, there was a group discussion to ensure that CSO can be efficiency on government policies and what are good thing for NGOF to do in its advocacy in effective manner. Hereunder is result of group discussion from the group:



A. What advocacy strategy should be used to response to the context change to ensure NGOs/CSOs influence the government policies?

- Strengthening media system through:
 - CSO (same ideas/voice) example NGO media/community media
 - UPR, CEDAW (send report)
 - Access to information right
 - National congress /public forum
 - Strengthening evident based in the manner of social and scientific based
- Strengthening collaboration with technical institution of the government, development partners and community
- Community empowerment and existing network
- Organized political party (facilitate)
- Capacity build on negotiation skill at policies level to NGOs, CBO and Network members
- Non-violence campaign (support and facilitation)
- Joint statement of CSO
- Policies brief or short message to share during festival (death festival)
- Networking with international NGOs and regional NGO

B. How to strengthen the land rights and the access to the (additional) Systematic Land Registration process of the previously excluded?

- Awareness raising on land law and regulation to the public
- Encourage government prioritize land registration (target areas, and group) and implement land registration regulation effectively and transparency.
- Mobilize participation and encourage to establish mechanism to solve land dispute effectively.
- Establish monitoring group to monitor ELC mining and participate to intervent to prevent human right defender (at community level)

C. How NGO Forum could be best serve to their member to ensure effective advocacy?

- Capacity build of the network on advocacy with equity and professionally.
- Help and support network member of NGOF to receive more fund through technical and link to donor partners.

- Strengthening and increase members of NGOF and also link up to international network example UPR etc.
- Establish accountability box at provincial level through NGOF network.
- NGOF should strengthen coordination mechanism to respond to the need of its member in network members target areas.
- NGOF should be clear on the level of decision make of their network in each of network body example NGOF, NECA, RCC, ect...

3. Meeting Summary and Closing Remark (Chairman)

At the end of meeting, chair of the meeting has summed up the brief conclusion of a morning meeting result. Thee main topics were presented and took into consideration of all participant. In the meeting, we came up with different speakers who put much effort to present on Update and discussion on current situation of key issues in Cambodia, Current Situation of Cambodia's Food Security, NGO Forum's key achievements for one year (July 2012- June 2013), draft of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and last but not least Mr. Chhith Sam Ath has presented on NGO Forum strategic plan. Finally the chair of the meeting expressed gratitude and wish to all participant with good luck and success for working performance.

---The end---