

**DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FORUM (DIF)**

# **CSO/NGO Comments on the Draft National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018**

**For the submission to the Line Ministries and  
Agencies of the Royal Government of Cambodia and  
Development Partners**

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**Coordinated and compiled by  
Development Policy Project, Development Issues Program,  
The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGO Forum)**

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## Table of Content

1. Legal and Judicial Reform .....	3
2. Good Governance and Access to Information.....	6
3. Public Financial Reform Program.....	7
4. Management of Revenues from Extractive Industry (Oil, Gas and Mining).....	10
5. Education.....	13
6. Improving Education, Science and Technology and Technical Training.....	18
7. Rural Development.....	22
8. Disability.....	24
9. Agriculture .....	26
10. Land Reform .....	30
11. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources .....	36
12. Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change .....	43
13. Partnership in Development .....	45
14. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	49
15. General Comments (on Key Policy Priorities & Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies).....	51

## 1. Legal and Judicial Reform

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
4.15	by focusing on the development of a sound legal framework and modernization of laws, as well as by laying out the necessary strategies and measures to enhance the competence, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, crucial for strengthening the rule of law	While CSO acknowledges the effort of RGC to develop the necessary framework to the implementation and enforcement of the framework is severely lacking .CSO would recommend the RGC to acknowledge and set concrete measure to address the implementation and enforcement of the abovementioned strategies and measures
4.16	(1)Further promoting the adoption of key legislations concerning judiciary, including the Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors, the Law on Organization and Function of Courts and Prosecution, Amendment to the Law on the Organization and Function of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, as well as the development of new laws required for state governance and Cambodia's membership in the ASEAN Economic Community to be established by2015 and the World Trade Organization; (2) Further strengthening the professional capacity and responsibility of judges and prosecutors;	(1)RGC should set specific timeline commitment to adopt in first or second year of fifth legislature and implement the 3 laws to the judiciary  (2) RGC should specify what is meant by 'professional capacity' and 'responsibility'. CHRAC suggest specific capacity and responsibility indicator should be included, such as independence, professional accountability and other measures.

	<p>(3) Further promoting the establishment of court administration attached to tribunals at all levels;</p> <p>(4) Further equipping the tribunals with means to perform their functions;</p> <p>(5) Further implementing law dissemination and training programs;</p> <p>(6) Further extending cooperation and support to the Bar Association of Cambodia to provide legal assistance to the poor in the legal system; and</p> <p>(7) Further promoting the</p>	<p>(3) RGC should set court administration to specifically include court documentation, publication of judgments, case management, anti-corruption measures</p> <p>(4) RGC should have appropriate resources to assist the courts such as appropriate level of funding, infrastructure (internet, computers etc) and human resources.</p> <p>(5) CHRAC recognizes the importance of dissemination of law to the general public, but CHRAC would also encourage the RGC to include program that raises awareness of the ideals relating to anti-corruption, transparency, and independences within the judiciary.</p> <p>(6) BAKC report increase in (legal aid) funding from 200 million riels to 300 riels, this is a welcomed increase, but CHRAC encourages the BAKC to be more transparent and accountable about how the funding is spent. CHRAC also contents that more funding needs to be directed to NGOs offering legal aid services around Cambodia.</p> <p>(6) RGC should provide the good facilitation of budget to BAKC.</p> <p>(7) Appropriate ADR measures talking into account political and economic power inequality</p>
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	out-of-court settlement mechanisms.	between litigant parties.
B-4.17	Planned Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies	These are not specific actions to achieve the above goal but rather a series of goals and objectives. CHRAC believe the RGC needs to provide specific action plans in the NSDP to achieve the legal and judicial reform goals as set out in [4.16]. these can then be effectively monitored and evaluated later on.

\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

**Contact Information**

Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC)  
 Mr. Sok Sam Oeun, President of CDP  
 Mr. Suon Bunsak, Executive Secretary  
 Tel:(855) 23301415/23 305 609/092 344 357  
 Fax: (855)23 218 759  
 Email: [chracsecretariat@yahoo.com](mailto:chracsecretariat@yahoo.com); website: [www.chrac.org](http://www.chrac.org)

## 2. Good Governance and Access to Information

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
Page 4 on 4.14 point 1	Finalizing the draft law on inspection and policy of access to information and drafting new legal documents as needed	Finalizing the Draft Law on Access to Information responsible by Ministry of Information
Page 9 on B 4.27	To implement RGC's priority policies, MOI will focus on strengthening the institutional capacities at the national and sub-national levels, to deal with emerging situations and improve public services delivery falling within its civil and policing jurisdictions. MOI will to ensure that the civil and police staff, perform their duties with neutrality, code of ethics, and obedience.	Highlight the roles of sub-national in developing the guideline of information disclosure at sub-national level and promote sub-national governance implement their role to disclose information especially provide all information/documents related to need and livelihood of people and strengthen information management system. Moreover, Sub-national governance should quickly prepare the spokesman as government announce and build their capacity.
Page 6 on B 4.17 Enhancing Capacity of Institution Management	Increasing Justice Services by enlargement municipal and provincial court infrastructures including regional appeal court, Special court for commercial, Labor, Juvenile, Administration and Kep provincial court.	Administration court should highlight responsible for all filing the complaints or appeals on access to information or disclosure information issues.

\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information

Advocacy and Policy institute (API)  
 Mr. Neb Sinthay, Director  
 Address: 2nd Floor, Phnom Penh Villa, House # 124, Street 388, Sangkat Toul Svay Prey I, Khan ChamkarMorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Tel: (+855) 23 213 486; Fax: (+855) 23 213 487  
 Email: [sinthayneb@apiinstitute.org](mailto:sinthayneb@apiinstitute.org); website: [www.apiinstitute.org](http://www.apiinstitute.org)

### 3. Public Financial Reform Program

Paragraph/Section* (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018	CSO/NGO Comments
3.36	RGC has been successfully implementing the Public Financial Management Reform Program, Phase I. It has also speeded up the implementation of Phase II, 'Increasing Financial Accountability' and now aims to carryout Phase III, 'Increasing the Linkage of Budget with Policies' and Phase IV 'Increasing Deliverable Accountability', of this reform program.	<p>- Transparency in public finance management should be clearly highlighted as an end goal along with budget-policy linkages and accountability for performance and public service delivery in the NSDP 2014-2018. It should also be seen as a means to help achieve the targeted revenue increase of 0.5% of GDP per year and improve efficiency in the budget process.</p> <p>- The focus on the PFMRP phase IV should be on the accountability and transparency. The NSDP should define the need for the RGC institutions and agencies to publish their financial plan and implementation in their public domain regularly. MEF should also be required to produce and publish simplified budget related documents to allow the public to understand national budget matters.</p>
4.39		The NSDP 2014-2018 should add transparency in continuing to implement the PFMRP which aims at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Cambodia's public financial management system. Thus in this point, 'Enhancing

		<p>transparency of national budget by producing and publishing all budget related documents in the public domain,' should be added.</p>
<p>4.41</p>		<p>- NSDP 2014-2018 should specify the requirement to ensure the transparency in order to support the achievement of objective 25 of PFMRP by publishing all national budget related documents such as draft annual budget laws. Those documents must be comprehensive and up-to-date with the details of revenues and expenditures in all sectors.</p> <p>-Transparency is observed to be well legislated in relevant legal provisions for sub-national administration. Sub-objective 25.4 on improving transparency stated only number of documents to be published, mostly at national level. Transparency at the ministerial level needs to be improved as well. To improve transparency practice at national and ministerial level, Article 84 on disclosing financial and accounting reports in the Law on Public Finance System should be operationalized in provision of relevant legislation, circular and guidelines on budget formulation and implementation.</p>

\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information



The NGO Forum on Cambodia  
Mr. TEK Vannara  
Tel: (855) 23 214 429  
Fax: (855) 23 994 063  
Email: [vannara@ngoforum.org.kh](mailto:vannara@ngoforum.org.kh)  
Website: [www.ngoforum.org.kh](http://www.ngoforum.org.kh)

#### 4. Management of Revenues from Extractive Industry (Oil, Gas and Mining)

Paragraph/Section* (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018	CSO/NGO Comments
4.41	To achieve the said goals, RGC will carry out the following activities:	<p><b>Request to add</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue formulating law on petroleum taxation and mining taxation.</li> <li>• Engage the public and CSOs in the development of policies, laws, regulations and regulatory frameworks in oil, gas, and mining sector.</li> <li>• Increase the disclosure of information to the public on oil gas and mining revenue collection through TOFE in a timely, regular, disaggregate and comprehensive manner.</li> <li>• Study the establishment of a Petroleum Fund in anticipation of oil revenue from 2016 onwards.</li> <li>• Consider membership to Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) at the most appropriate time.</li> </ul>
4.127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximizing revenue-inflows through multi-layered revenues such as royalties, production sharing and income tax, to increase the financial capacity of the government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring a fair share of state revenue-inflows through multi-layered revenues such as royalties, production sharing and income tax, to increase the financial capacity of the government, and to deliver public services and invest in key infrastructures, social</li> </ul>

		services, and human resources development.
4.127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing laws, regulations and regulatory framework for the petroleum sector to ensure an efficient management of oil and gas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing policy, laws, regulations and regulatory framework for the petroleum sector to ensure an efficient, transparent, sustainable and participatory management of oil and gas.</li> </ul>
4.127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<p><b>Request to add</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing policy for the mining sector to ensure an efficient, transparent, accountable and participatory management of mineral resources.</li> </ul>
4.127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amending and updating the law on mineral resource management and exploration to reflect current situation and changes in the mining sector.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaging the public and CSOs in the development of policies, laws, regulations and regulatory frameworks in the oil, gas and mining sector and in monitoring their implementation.</li> </ul>
4.127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosing information to the public in a timely, regular and comprehensive manner concerning oil gas and mining development, including but not limited to contracts and licenses with extractive industries companies in full or part, areas, location and size of operations, social impact and spending, and environmental risk</li> </ul>

		mitigation plan.
4.127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting research and development focused on oil and gas issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting research and development focused on oil gas and mining issues.</li> </ul>

\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information

<p>Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT)          Mrs. Kim Natacha, Executive Director          Tel: (855) 12 513 802          Address: #88, Street 468, Tuol Tompong 1, Phnom Penh          Tel: (855)23 217607          Email: <a href="mailto:crrtdirector@crdt-cambodia.org">crrtdirector@crdt-cambodia.org</a>; website: <a href="http://www.crdt-cambodia.org">www.crdt-cambodia.org</a></p>
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## 5. Education

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
I. Strengthening the quality of education (A1)	Further improving education policies and strategies, especially, Master Plan on ITC in Education, and Policy on Research &Development in Education.	Further improving education policies and strategies, especially by ensuring effective implementation of the Education Strategic Plan (2014 – 2018) and monitored through an updated and accurate Education Management Information System EMIS), Master Plan on ITC in Education, and Policy on Research &Development in Education to inform policy,
<b>Policy 1</b>	<p>Ensuring equitable access for all to education services All children have access to preschool, primary school and lower secondary school and opportunities to continue learning. For children who do not access formal education alternatives will be provided. To achieve all these, MOEYS needs to build more schools and provision of teachers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of children and youth that have access to all education levels with a focused attention on equity and access for the most disadvantaged areas and groups of children.</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for children to complete education with a good</li> </ul>	<p>Ensuring equitable access for all to education services All children have access to child friendly and inclusive preschool, primary school and lower secondary school facilities and opportunities to continue learning. For children who do not access formal education alternatives will be provided. To achieve all these, MOEYS needs to build more schools and provision of qualified and trained teachers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all children enrolling in grade 1 have at least one year of pre-primary education.</li> <li>• Increase the number of children and youth that have access to all education levels with a focused attention on equity and access for the</li> </ul>

	<p>knowledge and reasoning and logic skills, who can further build on these skills (and knowledge) through technical training, higher education and other means.</p>	<p>most disadvantaged areas and groups of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase opportunities for children to complete lower and upper-secondary education with a good knowledge and reasoning and logic skills, who can further build on these skills (and knowledge) through technical training, higher education and other means.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy 2</b></p>	<p>Enhancing the quality and relevance of learning All children have a relevant and quality learning experience, enabling them to contribute effectively to the growth of the nation. Children and youth will learn to think analytically and critically, and will have a good grounding in mathematics, sciences, foreign languages.</p>	<p><b>Policy 2:</b> Enhancing the quality and relevance of learning All children and youth have a relevant and quality learning experience, enabling them to contribute effectively to the growth of the nation. Children and youth will learn to think analytically and critically, and will have a good grounding in mathematics, sciences, foreign languages and social and life-skills.</p> <p>To achieve this policy objective, MOEYS will carry-out the policy objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake a curriculum reform of the general and technical education in line with the international best practices</li> <li>• Revise the teacher training curriculum in line with the revised curriculum and</li> </ul>

		<p>undertake in-service teachers training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure effective implementation of instructional-hours with adequate provision of qualified and trained teachers at all levels as well as textbooks and learning materials</li> <li>• Systematically monitor the student learning achievements by conducting national assessments at grades 3, 6 and 8 and prepare for participation in the regional and international assessment programs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy 3</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiate developing a national framework to put in place mechanisms to assess student achievement, strengthen regular classroom testing, finalize and assessment in Grade 3, with a view to expanding to Grades 6 and 8. Improve the quality and relevance of the curriculum content by reviewing curricula and textbooks.</li> </ul>	<p>Initiate developing a national framework to put in place mechanisms to assess student achievement.</p> <p>Improving learning outcomes of children in primary school which will require many more primary teachers with greater qualifications.</p> <p>☐ Aim for a national primary pupil teacher ratio of 40:1 on the current 2012/13 figures. Cambodia would need an extra 9500 primary teachers. To attract and retain qualified, motivated primary teachers, government should increase the basic wage of primary</p>

		<p>teachers to equal lower secondary teachers and creating enabling environment for female teachers to teach in rural areas. Higher basic wages must be accompanied by a large reduction in lost teaching hours.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The government should prioritize education as being in greater need of extra investment by the government ahead of other issues such as health, infrastructure, national defense and the environment.</p> <p>Define and ensure effective monitoring of the implementation of instructional hours, strengthen regular classroom testing, finalize and publish the results of the learning assessment in Grade 3, with a view to expanding to Grades 6 and 8 and to prepare for regional and international assessments. Improve the quality and relevance of the curriculum content by reviewing curricula and textbooks.</p> <p>There should be a focus on getting boys and girls to enroll in grade 1 at age 6. In 2011/12, 31.5% of children beginning grade 1 were older than 6. For every year over the age</p>
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		<p>of 6 that a child begins primary school, they are 1.5 times more likely to have dropped out by grade 5 than a comparable child who began school aged 6. Starting primary school late also causes children, especially female to drop out of lower secondary school because they are already 15 or 16.</p> <p>□ Greater effort is required to promote enrolment and retention of girls in educational institutions at all levels and areas of education including secondary school. One such measure would be to offer a greater amount of scholarships to women. Access to education need also be improved by, for instance, building dormitories to accommodate female students attending from far-flung areas.</p>
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\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

**Contact Information**

<p>NGOs Education Partnership (NEP)          Mr. Chin Chanveasna          Tel: (855) 12 92 32 54          Address: #41, St. 464, Sangkat Tuol Tompon II, Khan Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh          Tel: (855) 23-224 774          Email: <a href="mailto:dir@nepcambodia.org">dir@nepcambodia.org</a>; website: <a href="http://www.nepcambodia.org">www.nepcambodia.org</a></p>
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## 6. Improving Education, Science and Technology and Technical Training

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
Page 64 Point 5	Increasing quality and effectiveness of educational services at all academic levels in particular, technical and skill training for both public and private institutions in accordance with international standards; meeting domestic development needs through: training and re-training of teachers, improvement in curriculums, strengthened inspection and management capacity, improved teacher motivation to increase their teaching capacity, better quality of examinations at all academic levels, encouraging study of needed foreign languages, improved learning environment, expanding libraries and science laboratories, increased supply of learning materials, as well as participation of parents, guardians and communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Planned actions to implement the prioritized policies should include: Improving teacher professionalism through Awareness raising on the sub-degree on teacher code of ethics, Conducting regular reflection meetings on teacher code of ethics with teachers, community people, local authorities and education officials of DOE and POE, Trainings on children's rights and human rights for teachers, head of teachers and School Support Committees, Strengthening teacher's skills on teaching methodologies – Child Friendly Program, and Conducting study visits for teachers to model schools having strong management and leadership skills.</li> <li>2. Improving accountability and transparency of budget and expenditure through Strengthening the capacity of School</li> </ol>

		<p>Management Committees and School Support Committees on financial management and auditing, Strengthening the implementation of the guideline on the Establishment and Functioning of Primary and Lower Secondary School Support Committees, Conducting regular reflection meetings with SMC, SSC, education officials of DOE and POE to present school Program-Based Budget (PB) – income and expenditure, Developing school improvement plan through engaging all relevant stakeholders in the school catchment areas especially SSCs and community and teacher unions, Integrating activities in the school improvement plans into the Commune Investment Plan (CIP) to get budget allocation and quality monitoring from Commune Education for All Commissions (CEFAC), Establishing an audit system engaging teachers representatives from teacher unions, SSCs, SMCs and CSOs to track school budget and expenditure.</p>
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		<p>3. Improving participation in oversight of schools and education system through Strengthening the role and responsibilities of SSC as stated in the guideline on the Establishment and Functioning of SSC, Conducting regular reflection meetings/dialogues on quality education in local levels among community people, children and youths, SSC, local authorities and education officials of DOE and POE, Conducting bi-annual debates where parents, SSCs, teachers, children and youths, local authorities and education official at local levels ask each other questions on the role they play, and Encouraging discussions on the quality of education in the media (radio, TV talk-show).</p> <p>4. Addressing the shortage of qualified teachers through Encouraging the engagements from all relevant stakeholders in the education congress at provincial and national levels to ensure issues</p>
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		<p>relating to quality of teachers and equitable distribution of teachers are raised, Conducting national dialogues on teacher salary and their standard of living which affecting quality teaching with community people, SSCs, local authorities, teacher unions, NGOs, INGOs, and development partners, and Following the UNESCO's Recommendation Concerning on the Status of Teacher.</p>
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\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information

<p>ActionAid Cambodia          Mr. Han Bintheng, Programme Officer-Education Theme          Tel: (+855) 23 994 987, Fax: (+855) 23 994 986          #69, St.242, Sangkat Chaktomuk, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh          Email: <a href="mailto:bintheng.han@actionaid.org">bintheng.han@actionaid.org</a>          Website: <a href="http://www.actionaid.org/cambodia">http://www.actionaid.org/cambodia</a></p>
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## 7. Rural Development

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
4.96	Continue to cooperate with NGOs and development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specification on the areas of cooperation could be listed. For instance, the cooperation of NGOs in their engagement on M&amp;E and technical support.</li> <li>• NGOs should closely cooperate with MRD to learn and share best practices of water and Sanitation projects.</li> </ul>
4.96	Continue to improve and put into operation, follow up, monitor and evaluate systems for the ministry 's projects and programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring results should be shared with local authorities through facilitated interface/feedback meetings</li> <li>• Monitoring results and action plans should be publicized, integrated in work plans of schools, health centers, Commune Investment Plans and shared at District Integration Workshops.</li> </ul>
4.96	Continue implementing the public administration program reform program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The important way is to strengthens understanding, trust, constructive engagement between state and non-state actors</li> </ul>
4.96	Continue to educate [people] about health care and sanitation as well as construct latrines in rural communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSDP 2014-2018 have to continue strengthen and monitoring in promoting community hygiene sensitization and WASH in School curriculum</li> </ul>

		including public awareness.
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\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### **Contact Information**

Life With Dignity  
Dr. Sam Inn, Executive Director  
Address: #37, ST. 592, TuolKork, Phnom Penh  
Phone/Fax: +855-23 881100/ +855-23 881616  
Email/Website: [info@lwd.org.kh](mailto:info@lwd.org.kh); [www.lwd.org.kh](http://www.lwd.org.kh)

## 8. Disability

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
Introduction 4.5	Among the key cross-cutting issues that this plan will attempt to bring within its fold are, gender...	Disability is not included in this Section of the document as cross-cutting issue. If disability could be included as cross-cutting issue in the introduction, the needs and rights of persons with disabilities would be covered in all Policy Priorities for the Fifth Legislature.
I. Fighting corruption, B. Planned Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies, 4.14	1. Strengthening National Assembly-Senate Relations: MoNASRI has selected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nine priority laws....</li> </ul>	Law on protection and promotion the rights of persons with disabilities is not mentioned. As disability is a cross-cutting issue, this law could be included as priority law as persons with disabilities are among the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society.
III. Development of Social Protection System B. Planned Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies	3. Enhance welfare for people with disability:.....	Implement the <i>Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities</i> and <i>Incheon Strategy</i> . Persons with disabilities engaged fully in society have the capacity to contribute significantly to national economy.
Gender equity	4.195 For the Fifth legislature, RGC will continue to implement the gender equality policy through mainstreaming gender in all development programmes and sectors	Disability is also cross-cutting issue of equal importance to gender and a Section on disability equity could be included in the document.
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing to mainstream disaster risk reduction into policies, plans, and</li> </ul>	'With specific attention on women and children' and persons with disabilities



	sustainable development programs at all levels..... with specific attention on women and children	
I.Strengthening and Enhancing Education, Science and Technology and Technical training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School establishment and development program, assuring all children access....</li> <li>• School quality system and quality assurance program for.....</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility to education for students with disabilities through the provision of suitable physical infrastructure, assistive devices and personal assistant. Teacher aids trained in disability.</li> <li>• Teacher training in addressing the needs of student with special need in mainstream classroom. Development of integrated and or inclusive curriculum</li> </ul>
4.153To implement RGC's priority policies ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance and expand the service of technical and vocational education and training with equity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In particular for persons with disabilities</li> </ul>

\* Paragraph/Section refers to paragraph/Section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information

<p>Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation (CDPO)                  Mr. Ngin Saorath, Executive Director                  Address: Wat Than, Norodom Blvd, TonleBasac, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh                  Phone/Fax: (+855) 23 22 18 23/ 12 851 841, 16 851 841                  Email: <a href="mailto:director@cdpo.org">director@cdpo.org</a>; website: <a href="http://www.cdpo.org">www.cdpo.org</a></p>
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## 9. Agriculture

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
4.50/promotion of agricultural sector	RGC’s vision is to modernize Cambodia’s agriculture based on a new approach and with changed scope and pace, to transform this sector from primarily depending on expanded use of available resources (such as land and other natural resources) and traditional agricultural inputs, into one which primarily depends on the application of techniques, new technologies, mechanization and irrigation to improve the yield rate, and diversify activities into high value crops, livestock, and aquaculture in an environmentally sustainable manner. At the same time, the effort will be further promote commercialization in agriculture.	.....is to promote sustainable agriculture approaches drawn from traditional and scientific knowledge to improve the yield rate, and diversify activities into high value crops, livestock, and aquaculture which mostly benefit local food security and export. Meanwhile, the effort will be further promoted agriculture commercialization by ensuring smallholder farmers are fairly benefited for their smallholder products.
4.52	1. ....promoting production and use of quality seeds; further investing in irrigation and rationalizing water use; improving collection and storage facilities; and preparing and improving the regulatory framework for seed production, import of agricultural inputs, contract farming, agricultural land-use, water-user associations, as well as human resource development in this sector.	.....further investing in irrigation which favor smallholder farmers and rationalizing of water use; improving collection and storage facilities at local and national levels; and preparing and improving.....contract farming which benefit smallholder farmers...  .....production expansion, exports, farmer preference

	<p>2.... production expansion and exports; strengthening the environment to attract private investment, especially in research, production and distribution of seeds, and agro-processing; intensifying cooperation with all stakeholders, aimed at transfer of "knowledge and know-how"; and promoting the use of agricultural machinery.</p> <p>3....Enhanced processing capacity.....</p>	<p>and resilience to climate change; strengthening the environment to..... promoting the use of agricultural machinery which more benefits smallholder farmers, particularly women.</p> <p>....Enhanced local and national processes capacity.....</p>
4.52		<p>1. RGC should develop and promote vegetable security strategy to diversify source of food dietary, stable income and reduced vegetable import.</p> <p>2. RGC should develop and promote smallholder agriculture support framework to ensure that smallholder farmers are included and fairly benefit from food value chain.</p>
4.53/Planned actions to implement the prioritized policies	Enhancing infrastructure for research, development and technology transfer at all levels	.....technology transfer at all levels, particularly community level
		RGC should further develop and promote small scale irrigation infrastructure which favor smallholder farmers, especially women headed household.
	Enhancing introduction of good quality seeds	Enhancing introduction of good quality seeds and

		support participatory seed production and community seed bank
	Improving soil fertility, assessing and classifying land for crop zoning....	Improving soil fertility through integrated nutrient management, assessing and classifying land for crop zoning....
	Promoting Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) to ensure quality of the products and safety standards	RGC should develop Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) guide book and promote it nationwide to ensure.....
	Strengthening interventions to get rid of pests and secure the crop from natural disasters	Strengthening integrated pest management program (IPM) and promote climate resilient sustainable agriculture (CRSA)
4.53/Strengthening agricultural system and services	Creating Agricultural Centers at the commune level	Creating Agricultural Centers at the commune level and ensure that enough and skilled extension workers, women extension workers are in place.
4.53/Strengthening agricultural system and services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local agriculture structure should work closely with NGOs/CSOs and other actors in the area and provide technical support</li> <li>- RCG should allocate enough budget for local state extension services</li> </ul>
4.53/Establishing and strengthening farmer cooperative		<p>RGC should organize regular agriculture value chain platform at various level</p> <p>RGU should establish and support smallholder farmers and ensure they receive benefit from cooperative.</p>
4.53/Agricultural Research and Development		RGC should prioritize decentralize research

		through promoting participatory agriculture research and development
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\* Paragraph/Section refers to paragraph/Section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

**Contact Information**

ActionAid Cambodia Mr. Chea Sinath, Programme Officer-Agriculture and Livelihood Tel: (+855) 23 994 987, Fax: (+855) 23 994 986 Address: #69, St.242, Sangkat Chaktomuk, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh Email: <a href="mailto:sinath.chea@actionaid.org">sinath.chea@actionaid.org</a> ; website: <a href="http://www.actionaid.org/cambodia">http://www.actionaid.org/cambodia</a>
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**10. Land Reform**

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
Distribution of land	<p>Preparing the national policy on the distribution of land in Cambodia.</p> <p>Provide opportunity to get a small loan social concessionaire and given government programs such as the implementation of Directive 01 bb of 2012 in order to use land as real property for improving their livelihoods.</p>	<p>This Section does not specify how Cambodia's land distribution policy will be decided. The Draft NSDP fails to mention NGOF's suggestion that clear land mapping is the action that needs to be taken, to ensure the RGC plans do not have an adversarial effect on people's tenure and rights.</p> <p>While this point indirectly acknowledges the necessity of supporting smallholders, CSOs highlighted the current inadequacies of, and dangers of relying on, Directive 01. For example, it legalizes the occupation of land as "unclear status", and does not avoid land grabbing. The existing Directive 01 must be strengthened and improved before it can be relied upon.</p>
<p>4.70</p> <p>4.71 B Land Administration, bullet point 3</p>	<p>Further ensuring transparent and efficient management, conservation and use of land and natural resources.</p> <p>Speeding up all types of land registration (to reach at least 6 to 7 million</p>	<p>This text is not clear on how land registration and dispute resolution can be accelerated. While CSOs agrees that the SLR process should be accelerated, RGC must first ensure land is transparently demarcated, including the land of indigenous people. RGC has not accounted for whether or not it has the capacity to do this. It is also important</p>

<p>Bullet point 9</p>	<p>parcels throughout the country) and accelerating land dispute resolution to achieve 52% by 2014, 57% by 2015 and 70%by 2018.</p> <p>RGC will focus on accelerating land registration and issuance of land titles including for state lands, private lands, and indigenous community lands through regular land registration process and further implementing the "Old Policy- New Action" policy giving priority to land titling in dispute-free areas.</p> <p>Continue registering land titles for indigenous communities.</p>	<p>that the RGC allow land registration and recognition of informal settlements.</p> <p>Instead of focusing on "dispute free" areas, individual and communal land titling should be prioritized in areas prone to disputes. The Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction recently committed to providing communal land titles to 10 indigenous communities per year. This should be included in the NSDP.</p> <p>This text does not specify whether the land titles registered for Indigenous Communities will be communal land titles. Sub-decree 083 on procedures of registration of land of indigenous communities should be amended and the procedure should be simplified to allow an accelerated CLT process. Indigenous communities whose lands are most threatened by Economic Land- or Mining Concessions and other development activities should be prioritized for CLT.</p> <p>A legal mechanism should also be developed to allow for Indigenous People to cancel or return their private land titles that were granted under No 01 BorBor Directive on Measures to</p>
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		<p>Strengthen and Foster Effectiveness of ELC Management. These people should then be able to receive a communal land title, without the imposition of financial penalty.</p> <p>Interim protection should also be granted to Indigenous communities seeking communal land titles.</p>
<p>4.71 B Land Administration Bullet point 12</p>	<p>Strengthening the effectiveness of the data compiled on land through better dissemination of statistics</p> <p>Strengthen collection, collation, dissemination and use of data on the territorial urbanization.</p> <p>Strengthen the database on the construction sector, and promote better use of these data.</p>	<p>This is not clear on who the statistics and data will be shared with. The RCG has not mentioned CSO's suggestion that all relevant documents should be shared with stakeholders in advance, and allowing more time for consultations.</p>
<p>B. 4.71. Land Administration</p> <p>4.70, 4.</p>	<p>Drafting and finalizing a new land law and other related legislations such as Pre-emption law, Secularization Law, Law on Land Tax, land measurement and land sub-division.</p> <p>Resolving land disputes in an effective, transparent and just manner in accordance with existing law and regulations through either court or out-of-court</p>	<p>CSO is satisfied to know its recommendation that the RGC continue developing additional laws and policies has been taken into account. However, CSO continues to recommend laws related to housing issues, strengthening land management and land distribution be developed as well as a law on the re-classification of land, as these were not apparent in the Draft NSDP.</p>



	land dispute settlement mechanisms.	
3. Promotion of Agricultural Sector 4.50	Cambodia's agriculture continues to play an important role in supporting economic growth, ensuring equity, securing food security, and developing the rural economy. RGC's vision is to modernize Cambodia's agriculture based on a new approach and with changed scope and pace, to transform this sector from primarily depending on expanded use of available resources.	CSO recommended that more awareness be raised about good practices in organic cultivation of agricultural products, as well as ensuring marketing opportunities for these products and fair market prices. CSO also recommended that more support should be given to smallholders in increasing the productivity of their land, in order to sustain national food security. In this regard, the focus should be on smallholder support instead of focusing on large scale land acquisition.
Section 4.71, Land Management and Urban Planning	Prepare and adopt the law on land management and urban planning and the relevant legal regulations	<p>Taking inspiration from the Philippines, RGC could create an act which mandates local governments to integrate disaster and climate change risks in local land use plans and development plans.</p> <p>Additionally, RGC should continue to carry out the Circular N<sup>o</sup>. 3 Resolution on temporary settlements relating to land illegally occupied in the capital, as well as urban areas throughout Cambodia. Circular 03 was not mentioned in the draft NSDP and should be implemented country-wide across Cambodia to promote good cooperation with local authorities</p>

		RGC should also implement a National Urban Forum in Cambodia.
		CSO also recommended that future exclusions be avoided. The NSDP made no reference to this. A provision on future exclusions should be included in the NSDP because overlaps with land disputes during the adjudication process should be addressed according to the current legal framework, rather than resulting in withheld land titles.
<p>Environmental Sustainability 4.43, 2.</p> <p>Disaster Management 4.93</p>	<p>Intensifying efforts to reduce the impact of climate change by strengthening the adaptation capacity and resiliency to climate change, particularly by implementing the "Cambodia Climate Strategic Plan 2014-2023", "National Policy on Green Development" and the "National Strategic Plan on Green Development 2013-2030".</p> <p>RGC will strengthen the role of the National Committee for Disaster Management in coordinating and implementing "National</p>	<p>The Royal Government of Cambodia should implement more climate change and disaster management measures. At the local level, governments could incorporate climate change and disaster risks into local plans for land use, via a Climate Change Act and a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act should also state that for instance not less than 5% of regular (local) sources shall be set aside to support disaster risk management activities.</p> <p>It would also be beneficial to establish a national greenhouse gas inventory.</p> <p>These measures would prove useful for both the RGC and the public by</p>

<p>Section 4.85 Management of natural resources and climate change</p>	<p>Action Plan and Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction 2014-2018”</p> <p>Establish a national registration system for greenhouse gases reduction mechanisms, and foster implementation of appropriate mitigation activities (AMA) and greenhouse gas-reduction activities under different mechanisms within various priority sectors that provide multiple benefits</p>	<p>facilitating monitoring and reporting about the adverse impacts of climate change on land, social and economic development in Cambodia.</p> <p>RGC should develop a NAMA (National AMA), in addition to conducting a National greenhouse gas inventory and Greenhouse gas inventory for Phnom Penh and other major municipalities including Battambang , Siem Reap and Sihanoukville.</p>
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\* Paragraph/Section refers to paragraph/Section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information

The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)  
 Mr. Phann Sithan, Land & Livelihood Program Manager  
 Tel: (855) 23 214 429, H/P: (855) 77 717 797  
 Fax: (855) 23 994 063  
 Address: #9-11, St 476, ToulTompoung 1, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Email: [sithan@ngoforum.org.kh](mailto:sithan@ngoforum.org.kh); website: [www.ngoforum.org.kh](http://www.ngoforum.org.kh)

## 11. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
4.77	by ensuring:(1) green cover, forest and wildlife conservation;	by ensuring:(1) green cover, <u>natural forest protection</u> and wildlife conservation;
4.79	Continue formalizing titles to the indigenous peoples and permit them access to NTFP	Continue formalizing titles to the indigenous peoples and permit them access to NTFP and <u>support NTFP value chain development</u>
4.79	Ensure environmental protection and conservation of forest resources	Ensure environmental protection and conservation of <u>natural</u> forest resources
4.79		Add point: [Review on the National Forest Program]
4.79		Add Point: [Review on the definition of "Forest" by consultation with relevant stakeholders.
4.79		Add point: [Demarcation and classification of forest land based on updated forest cover map, forest functions and its potential use]
4.79		Add point: [Promote the implementation of Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) by ensuring that rights of Indigenous

		community and forest dependent community are respected]
4.79		Add point: [Ensure that the development of National REDD+ strategy involves with all relevant stakeholders at all levels]
4.79	Develop sustainable financing systems	Develop sustainable financing systems <u>in coordination with others lines Ministries</u>
4.79		Add point: [Develop national REDD+ strategy, national social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ and climate change by considering the existing policies and international standard on safeguards and UNFCCC guidelines on safeguards]
4.82		Add point: [Ensure that the EIA process is transparency and involved all stakeholders in all the processes]
4.87		<b>Add point: [Improve knowledge and information of natural stocks and flows of ecosystem services.</b> The returns on investment in natural capital are considerable, but not always counted. Mapping, valuation and measurement of Natural Capital – and

		<p>understanding the value it represents to different Sections of society – are crucial contributions for better decision-making for development and social equity that can be supported by all stakeholders.]</p>
<p>4.87</p>		<p><b>Add point: [Include Natural Capital management in measuring progress towards green growth.</b>          Natural Capital concepts need recognition within the National Green Growth Strategy and integration into Cambodia’s Rectangular Strategy. Indicators for measuring investments in Natural Capital and the state of its quality are needed. Producing ‘environmental-economic accounts’ alongside the national accounts, allows natural resources and ecosystems to be considered capital, and the ecosystem services contribution to the economy and people’s human wellbeing measured, in the same way as we account for economic and financial resources]</p>
<p>4.87</p>		<p><b>Add point: [Create innovative financing and policy mechanisms to</b></p>

		<p><b>reward maintaining Natural Capital and support sustainable production and consumption.</b> Policy reform to institute increased incentives for natural capital conservation and sustainable use, including environmental tax reform and removal of perverse incentives that encourage unsustainable use of natural resources.]</p>
4.88		<p>Add point: [Mapping areas of key natural capital, and valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services through a consultative process will help improve measurement and valuation of natural capital in the protected area to make decision with balance of “conservation” and “development”]</p>
4.88		<p>Add point: [Adopt and implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Protected Area]</p>
4.88		<p>Add point: [Promote and strengthen the capacity of local community living in/surround the protected to protect, and manage and improve their livelihoods from the natural resources]</p>





<p>IV B. 4.85</p>	<p>dissemination of environmental information</p> <p>Create a knowledge management system for collection, analysis and dissemination of data/knowledge, including knowledge of local communities on climate change</p>	<p>information-sharing will be practically implemented.</p>
<p>IV A. 4.78, 4.</p> <p>IV B. 4.79</p> <p>IV B. 4.80</p>	<p>Strengthening the capability, preparation and implementation of climate change adaptation measures</p> <p>Adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects on forest-based livelihoods</p> <p>Implement the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023</p>	<p>National social and environmental safeguards for climate change should be developed by considering the existing policies and international standards and agreements on safeguards. NGOF's idea of adding climate change issues to the school curriculum was not included in the Draft NSDP. The RGC report fails to mention REDD+.</p>
		<p>A rigid monitoring system for existing ELCs be enforced, that the information such as numbers, names and locations of all granted ELCs be made publicly available, and that the granting of ELCs should be permanently banned.</p> <p>The RGC does not mention Economic Land Concessions at all within the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Section in the Draft NSDP.</p>
<p>IV A. 4.78 (1)</p> <p>IV B. 4.79</p>	<p>Clearly determining the ownership of natural resources</p> <p>Develop land use planning that allows for holistic</p>	<p>The RGC should establish a transparent land-use planning system from the local to national level under cooperation with local communities. It was</p>

<p>IV B. 4.85</p>	<p>planning across sectors, jurisdictions and local government borders</p> <p>MoE will produce maps, install boundary poles, demarcate the boundary of controlled areas, and carry out data management in Protected Areas; Demarcate potential areas for enhancing livelihood of the communities living in PAs</p>	<p>envisioned this could be done through a community based forest management strategic action plan. This was not included in the draft NSDP. Zoning demarcation process should be accelerated.</p>
<p>IV. B. 4.80.</p>	<p>Strengthen the management of protected areas to eliminate illegal exploitation of natural resources, and curb illegal land and forest clearings</p>	<p>The government should strengthen forest law enforcement and develop an effective mechanism to sustainably and effectively protect natural forest. RGC does not appear to have taken this suggestion on board. The draft sub-decree on Prey Long should be adopted and enforced as soon as possible. The Draft NSDP does not mention this.</p>

\* Paragraph/Section refers to paragraph/Section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

**Contact Information**

<p>The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)          Mr. Phann Sithan, Land &amp; Livelihood Program Manager          Tel: (855) 23 214 429, H/P: (855) 77 717 797          Fax: (855) 23 994 063          Address: #9-11, St 476, Toul Tompoung 1, Phnom Penh, Cambodia          Email: <a href="mailto:sithan@ngoforum.org.kh">sithan@ngoforum.org.kh</a>; website: <a href="http://www.ngoforum.org.kh">www.ngoforum.org.kh</a></p>
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## 12. Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change

Paragraph/section* (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018	CSO/NGO Comments
4.43/1	Sustainable management of natural resources.	Government and relevant ministries/ agencies stop acquiring land in protected areas for land concession. The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries should effectively preserve the forest remaining from economic land concession; especially encourage all companies to grow trees in degraded areas or in areas where reforestation is needed to maintain environmental equilibrium and ecology. The government should continue and expedite adoption and recognition of community natural protected areas.
4.43/2	Intensifying efforts to reduce the impact of climate change by strengthening the adaptation capacity and resiliency to climate change, particularly by implementing the "Cambodia Climate change Strategic Plan 2014-2023", "National Policy on Green Development" and the "National Strategic Plan on	CSOs request to Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) shown <b>highly commitment with political wills to fully implement</b> of Cambodia Climate Change Strategy Plan (CCCSP) 2014-2023, National Policy on Green Growth and National Strategic Plan on Green Development 2013-2030.  CSOs request to RGC prepare the climate change

	Green Development 2013-2030".	legal frameworks with include updating institutional arrangement, financing management and mainstreaming climate change across sectors.
4.43/4	Continuing to introduce measures to control environment and ecosystems.	RGC should continuing a strengthen effective, accountable, and transparent enforcement of laws, Royal Decrees, sub-decrees, Prakas, and guidelines related to environment, natural resources, forest, land, and mines.

\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information

The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)  
 Mr. Tek Vannara, Deputy Executive Director in Charge of Programme  
 Address: #9-11, St 476, ToulTompoung 1, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Tel: (855) 23 214 429, H/P: (855) 12 928 585, Fax: (855) 23 994 063  
 Email: [ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh](mailto:ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh), Website: [www.ngoforum.org.kh](http://www.ngoforum.org.kh)

### 13. Partnership in Development

<b>Paragraph/Section*</b> (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	<b>Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018</b>	<b>CSO/NGO Comments</b>
4.46	The increasing presence of non-traditional development partners, particularly from the Asia region, and new modalities of cooperation - such as South-South initiatives from former aid recipients and innovative forms of finance directed to meet regional and global challenges such as climate change, human trafficking and migration - usefully enriches the development landscape of Cambodia with new thinking, .... by traditional aid donors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regarding the mutual solutions between traditional and non-traditional development partners, the tied aid from non-traditional development partners and the conditions imposed by the traditional development partners should be in careful consideration among development actors where beneficiary group could mostly benefit the real aid out of the gross aid.</li> <li>▪ Not limited to climate change, human trafficking and migration, the global challenges could be listed more so that we could cope with its negative impacts on time in Cambodia.</li> </ul>
4.47	Under the proven .... common ground can be established for setting and monitoring results in the context of the development effectiveness approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A statement should be added about Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs). Smart indicators at national and sub-national levels should be established to monitor the development results and the JMIs report should be widely disclosed to the public.</li> <li>▪ The development effectiveness approach should be elaborated more specifically that development actors apply</li> </ul>

		accordingly to respective sectors.
4.48	A review of achievements, ..... while ODA-supported efforts need to become more closely integrated with the Government's reform programmes to build effective institutions. A results-based approach must also be associated with national and sector monitoring frameworks that promote and guide effective development partnerships in addition to being linked to the attainment of national development goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A statement should be added about the ODA database because it is the one of the helpful system used to support planning and budgeting functions as well as to promote coordinated activities implemented by development partners at national and sub-national level.</li> <li>▪ The most accurate and consistent data should be enhanced or initiated with transparent release of information to the public with ease and without bureaucratic barriers, especially the breakdown information between <b>operational budget</b> and <b>for-result budget</b> while we are working on priority policies according to the result framework.</li> </ul>
4.49		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A paragraph is suggested for consulting with CSOs to develop civil society Enabling Environment Policy in accordance with recommendations from CSO Enabling Environment Report 2013, to allow CSOs to fully participate in supporting the government in all aspects of the NSDP 2014-2018 and its monitoring process.</li> <li>▪ A paragraph is suggested for the TWG mechanism. TWG mechanism will continue to provide the technical dialogue among the Royal Government, development partners, and</li> </ul>

		<p>CSOs. The TWGs' performance and structure will be monitored and reviewed to ensure that the inclusive partnership among the stakeholders is based on the strengthened country ownership and accountability for development results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The 'Guideline on the Role and Functioning of the TWGs' should be re-visited for its relevance to the update arrangement where an enabling environment guideline on roles of each development actors could be included to encourage effective and efficient participation.</li> </ul>
4.49/3	<p>Continuing to promote and enhance the effectiveness of the Government-Private Sector Forum in order to strengthen the role of this mechanism in providing alternative policy options and recommendations that contribute to enhanced participation of private sector in development, as well as to strengthen its role in addressing business related bottlenecks and concerns it faces in Cambodia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partnership between the private sector and CSOs should be strengthened to rightly enforce the corporate social responsibilities for the benefits of the private sector and local communities prevented from the negative impacts of socio-economic aspects and environmental aspects.</li> <li>▪ The partnership will develop and support the initiatives of social enterprise projects.</li> </ul>
4.49/4	<p>..... while at the same time promoting the enactment of the law on associations and NGOs through broader consultation with all concerned stakeholders to ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability of their operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ???</li> </ul>

4.49/5	Continuing to strengthen Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum, Government-Private Sector Forum, Consultative Meeting between Government and NGOs, and Bilateral Consultation mechanisms, with the aim to transform all these for a into a "Cambodia Development Forum" which will serve as a unified platform for dialogue between the Royal Government and all its stakeholders, including development partners, private sector and NGOs as well as other relevant stakeholders, to discuss development issues in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As per its missing, Government-Development Partner Coordination Committee (GDCC) should be inserted back along with other forum.</li> </ul>
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\* Paragraph/Section refers to paragraph/Section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information

The NGO Forum on Cambodia and Cooperation Committee for Cambodia  
 Mr. Tek Vannara, Deputy Executive Director  
 Mr. Soeung Saroeun, Executive Director  
 Tel: 855-23-214-429 ; 855-23-241-152  
 Fax: 855-23-994-063 ; 855-23-216-009  
 Address: #9-11, St 476, ToulTompoung 1, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Email: [vannara@ngoforum.org.kh](mailto:vannara@ngoforum.org.kh) ; [saroeun.soeung@ccc-cambodia.org](mailto:saroeun.soeung@ccc-cambodia.org)  
 Website: [www.ngoforum.org.kh](http://www.ngoforum.org.kh) ; [www.ccc-cambodia.org](http://www.ccc-cambodia.org)



## 14. Monitoring and Evaluation

Paragraph/section*	Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018	CSO/NGO Comments
Chapter V: Monitoring and Evaluation		Balancing the input, output, outcome and impact indicators should be further improved in the NSDP 2014-2018. This would allow concerned stakeholders, especially the National Assembly, be able to better track the short-term and medium-term changes in the development efforts of the RGC against the targets stated in the plan.
Chapter V: Monitoring and Evaluation (Point 5.19)	Table 5.1: Hierarchy of M&E Indicators	The NSDP 2014-2018 should include additional measurable and timely assessable monitoring indicators set on a yearly basis in order to enable concerned stakeholders to be able to monitor the progress against the implementation.
Chapter V: Monitoring and Evaluation		In addition, NGOs believe that it would be more useful for the Ministry of Planning to consider including a policy matrix in the NSDP 2014-2018 to explicitly present, in a concentrated format, the progress of the policy implementation at the national level giving a clear framework in poverty reduction. This is because the current NSDP Update contains a significant number of policy commitments in several.

\* Paragraph/section refers to paragraph/section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### **Contact Information**

The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)  
Mr. Tek Vannara, Deputy Executive Director in Charge of Programme  
Address: #9-11, St 476, ToulTompoung 1, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: (855) 23 214 429, H/P: (855) 12 928 585, Fax: (855) 23 994 063  
Email: [ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh](mailto:ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh), Website: [www.ngoforum.org.kh](http://www.ngoforum.org.kh)

## 15. General Comments (on Key Policy Priorities & Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies)

Paragraph/Section* (Chapter IV: Key Policy Priorities and Actions 2014-2018)	Original Text from the Draft NSDP 2014-2018	CSO/NGO Comments
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> Point 4.5	The plan also recognizes that there is greater need for different implementing ministries and agencies to work together and work more closely with the sub-national levels.	Agencies (included parliamentary, NGO/CSO, private sector) to implement its potential role and work, cooperate and collaborate in a more closely manner at both national and sub-national levels.
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM</b> <b>B. Planned Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies: Making Public Service More Transparent, Responsive, and Efficient:</b>	Develop and establish user feedback and recourse mechanisms	Develop, establish and disseminate user feedback and recourse mechanisms. Encourage and foster the concerned authorities at national, sub-national and local level to practice the obligation in a prompt, quality, and effective manner after receiving feedback/report.
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM :DECENTRALIZATION AND DE-CONCENTRATION REFORM</b>	4.22 RGC will further promote the implementation of decentralization and de-concentration reforms through the 'National Program for Democratic Development at the Sub-national Level 2010-2019', by focusing on:	Add 1 more point 5. Develop mechanism for the arrangement of link among national, sub-national and local level to deal with any issues raised by local-sub-national in a prompt, quality, and effective manner.
<b>B. Planned Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies</b> <b>SUSTAINABLE GROWTH</b>	A lot of attention will be paid on building the local transportation system to facilitate logistics and investment in power, to ensure a reasonable availability of electricity at price of the electrical power for family, business and	A lot of attention will be paid on building irrigation system as priority to support farmers, the local transportation system to facilitate logistics and investment in power, to ensure a reasonable availability of electricity at price of the electrical power

	industry consumption.	for family, business and industry consumption.
<b>B. Planned Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies SUSTAINABLE GROWTH</b>	4.41	Add 3 more points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate national budget for CSOs to work more on social protection and local economic development</li> <li>• Develop minimum pricing policy on farmer products, small scale farmer protection and development</li> <li>• Development projects designed with consideration for the rights of and potential benefits for the most vulnerable members of the community including the oldest and youngest, indigenous people and other ethnic minorities, those who are disabled and the LGBT community.</li> </ul>
<b>II. PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK FARMING AND AQUACULTURE: Agro-Industry Sector</b>	Enforce laws for economic land concession companies	Enforce laws for economic land concession companies and cooperate social response
<b>5.PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT I STRENGTHENING PRIVATE SECTOR AND PROMOTING INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS</b>	4.145 During the Fifth Legislature, MoC will carry out the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attract foreign investments</li> </ul>	Attract foreign investments in all chain that bring value added to the existed value chain of farmers.

\* Paragraph/Section refers to paragraph/Section in draft NSDP 2014-2018.

### Contact Information

Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)  
Mr. Soeung Saroeun, Executive Director  
Address: 9-11, 476, Phnom Penh Cambodia  
Phone/Fax: 023 216 009  
Email: [info@ccc-cambodia.org](mailto:info@ccc-cambodia.org)  
Website: [www.ccc-cambodia.org](http://www.ccc-cambodia.org)



វេទិកាសម្រាប់អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល ស្តីពីកម្ពុជា  
*The NGO Forum on Cambodia*

**The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)**

Address: #9-11, St 476, ToulTompoung 1, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: (855) 23 214 429, H/P: (855) 12 928 585, Fax: (855) 23 994 063  
Email: [ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh](mailto:ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh), Website: [www.ngoforum.org.kh](http://www.ngoforum.org.kh)