



វេទិកាសេដ្ឋកិច្ចការងារសង្គមស្រុកកម្ពុជា ស្តីពីកម្ពុជា
The NGO Forum on Cambodia

ធ្វើការរួមគ្នាដើម្បីការវិវឌ្ឍសង្គមវិជ្ជមាន
Working Together for Positive Change

MINUTE OF QUARTERLY MEMBER MEETING



Thursday 7th February 2013 from 8:00 – 12:00AM

*Venue: Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center (CJCC)
IFL Building, Russian Federation Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia*

**MINUTES OF
THE NGO FORUM'S QUARTERLY MEMBERS MEETING**

Thursday 7th February 2013 from 8:00 – 12:00AM

***Venue: Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center (CJCC)
IFL Building, Russian Federation Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia***



The NGO Forum on Cambodia organized its first Quarterly Member Meeting in 2013 on Thursday 7th February 2013 at CJCC's meeting room from 8:00am-12:00pm. There are 154 (women 44) participants, who are NGOs member, NGOs Sector, and Networks of the NGO Forum have participated in this meeting.

1. Welcome Remarks

At the beginning of the meeting, **Mrs. Pok Panha Vichetr**, Chairperson of the Meeting; Chairperson of Management Committee of the NGO Forum on Cambodia, and Executive Director of Cambodia Women's Crisis Center (CWCC) welcomed all members of NGO Forum on Cambodia who participated in the first meeting in 2013. NGO Forum on Cambodia consists of 90 member organizations and over 300 network members with main mission to protect rights of vulnerable people who are abused on the issues related to environment, development, natural resources, livelihoods especially land issues. So far, NGO Forum on Cambodia accomplished main achievements such as the government postpones economic land concession, provided inputs for national policies and law, review Environmental Impact Assessment reports, organized National Farmer Forum, ASEAN People Forum and other forums. Although, there were some barriers such as lack of contribution from the government due to sensitive issues, lack of information for publishing for example National Budget Law had less attraction and less participation from members. Chairwoman of the meeting encouraged all members to participate and contribute further for effective achievements. Chairwoman suggested all participants to discuss on the issues related to climate change, participation in the preparation of National Strategic Development Plan and vote for new Management Committees (MC) for NGO Forum on Cambodia.

2. Cambodia's government climate change policy implement and resulted of COP18

Mr. Ouk Navann, Deputy General Director of Ministry of Environment presented on the governmental policies in response to climate change issues in Cambodia and the results from COP 18 of country members of UNFCCC in Doha, Quarta. For climate change issues, Cambodia signed up as member of UNFCCC in December 1995 and signed up as member of Kyoto protocol in April 2002. Later in January 2010, Cambodia supported the COP held in Copenhagen which delegations of Cambodia are invited to join every year. Although Cambodia does not contribute to climate change, we also consider about climate change. The government gains benefits and image through participation dealing with this issue at international level. As Cambodia a member of UNFCCC, we are required to prepare national reports for annual meeting

such as Greenhouse Gases Inventory, GHGs Mitigation Program and Climate Change Adaptation Measures, Technology Transfer, Scientific Cooperation, Research, Capacity Building, Education, Awareness and Finance. The first national report was submitted in COP8, 2002. Currently, we are finalizing second national report. National institutions were established with participation of 20 institutions that Ministry of Environment is a focal institution of UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. Climate Change Office (CCO) of Cambodia was established in June 2003 and promoted as Climate Change Department in October 2009. Climate Change Management Committee was established in April 2006 with the duties to organize, coordinate and monitor the implementation of policies, law, plan and programs of the government in response to climate change. Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen became the honor chair of this committee in October 2009. Climate Change Management Committee has Climate Change Department as the secretariat which exists of Inter-Ministry Working Group on Energy, Inter-Ministry Working Group on Forestry, etc. Cambodia developed Greenhouse Gases Inventory in 1994, Analysis of Greenhouse Gases Mitigation in Energy Sector, Transportation, Agriculture and Forestry, Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Change Adaptation, Policy Analysis Responding to the Impacts of Climate Change in Cambodia, Household Survey on Vulnerability and Climate Change Adaptation, Situation and Sustainable Energy Assessment in Cambodia for Clean Development Mechanism, Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, Guideline on Clean Development Mechanism for Cambodia, From Potential Greenhouse Gases Mitigation to Achievable Clean Development Mechanism project. So far, we have implemented project and resource mobilization including Clean Development Mechanism Project, GHGs Mitigation for Carbon Credit Project, National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA 2006), Promoting Water Resource Management and Agriculture Practice Project (NAPA Follow-Up project), Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal Areas, Climate Change Alliance Programme, Climate Change Trust Fund (8.9 million dollars), and pilot programme on Climate Change Resilient (World Bank). Ministry of Environment cooperates with 9 relevant ministries in order to integrate climate change issues in Nation Strategic Development Plan (NSDP Update 2009-2013). Cambodian Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) has been preparing National Communication Strategies on Climate Change. Mr. Ouk Navan presented the results from COP 18 in Doha, Quata. Result 1: Agreement on Bali action plan based on vision for long-term cooperation in GHGs mitigation through national/international action, climate change mitigation, promoting adaptation action, development and technology transfer, financial resource sharing and investment, capacity building for supporting action mitigation and adaptation as well as technology cooperation. Result 2: Identify further activities for 2014 in order to ensure the efforts in greenhouse gases mitigation effectively under the convention and decision made by special working group in Dohan which will consider on the inputs for negotiation through immediate work and legal measures of the convention before COP20 in 2014. Result 3: From 01 January 2013 until 31 December 2020, developed countries agreed to continue their commitment under the Kyoto protocol to set the economic goal with the limited greenhouse gases emission or the quantity of greenhouse gases emission must be reviewed. Germany and United Kingdom announced that 70 million Euros will be granted to developing countries and NAMA project. Result 4: Adapt on the Draft Response Measure to Damage and Loss related to the climate change impacts in developing countries especially countries vulnerable to climate change impact in order to build adaptation capacity. Result 5: Adapt the Draft National Adaptation Plan by initiating guiding principle for the development of national adaptation plan by parties including adopted least development countries (LDCs). The conference adopted to guide Global Environment Fund (GEF) and Executive Body of Financial Mechanism for LDCs Fund

Operation in order to encourage action for the progress of national adaptation plan development. Result 6: Adoption on the draft work of Adaptation Committee by sending representatives of countries by the end of 2012 and organize first-immediate meeting in 2015 for members who have worked for 2 years and first meeting in 2016 for members who have worked for 3 years. Result 7: Adoption on the preparation between members of the convention and Green Climate Fund adopted in COP16 and COP17 for executing financial mechanism and conventional council in upcoming COP19. Result 8: Doha adoption, article 6 of the convention, 8-year program implements to build capacity and knowledge for encouraging public participation in decision making on climate change. Adoption on implementing program will be reviewed in 2020 by monitoring on the implementing progress in 2016. Result 9: Developed countries promised to continue mobilizing 100 million US Dollars per year by 2020 for long term fund to developing countries. Each year, developed countries will provide fund at least 10 million US Dollars from 2013 to 2015, which includes Germany, United Kingdom, France, Denmark, Sweden, and European Commission will announce to finance 6 million US Dollars until 2015. Result 10: Adoption on the draft of COP19 which will be held in Vasavi, Poland from 11 to 22 December 2013 in accordance with Secretariat of United Nation Parliament.

3. Overviews of NGOs and civil society in Cambodia on the climate change and the result of COP 18.

Mr. Chhith Sam Ath, Executive Director of the NGO Forum on Cambodia presented on 4 key points including Pre-COP 18, key suggestion and agreed on COP 18, conclusion and suggestion. Mr. Chhith Sam Ath mentioned major reasons related to negotiation of civil society including limited awareness on climate change negotiation, few CSOs are not familiar with negotiation and need to bring community voice for international attention. NGO Forum on Cambodia, CCCN, DCA/CA, CCIM with support from NGO Networks of NGO Forum on Cambodia and CCCN organized a press conference on 14 November 2012 in order to release press statement. The press statement was published by The Cambodia Daily News on 29 November 2012. In this conference, there were participations from international NGOs such as CAN International, Southern Voice Program and ACT Alliance. Cambodian CSO Position Paper was distributed international NGO networks, country delegations, negotiators, NGO networks and national and international media. CSOs position paper raised in the conference focuses on adaptation, GHGs mitigation, REDD+ programme, technology and capacity building. For adaptation, CSOs suggested to have National Adaptation Plans, fair financing for adaptation and mitigation, support to establish Adhoc Durban Platform (ADP), include loss and damage as a part of a future climate change agreement, adaptation finance should be easy to access and delivered quickly. COP18 agreed on a set of technological guides to help countries develop their own National Adaptation Plans and enshrinement the concept of Loss and Damage into UNFCCC for the first time. CSO position on mitigation includes keep below temperature 1.5 degree Celsius, strongly support 2nd Kyoto Protocol (KP2) from January 2013 to December 2017, call for emission cut of developed countries by at least 40% by 2020 compared to 1990 level, support NAMAs and MRV for all countries but developing countries should be supported by finance, technology, resource, capacity building and free intellectual property rights of technologies from developed countries. CSO position on financing includes mobilized climate change finance up to 100 billion USD year by 2020 as commit in Copenhagen Accord, Denmark. New, additional, predicable, sustainable finance with a balance mitigation and adaptation, not loans but grants, Fast Start Finance of **30 billion USD** and civil society should be key actors in overseeing funding. CSO

position on REDD+ suggested having Clear Funding Mechanism for implementation, concrete additional short-term for REDD+ and REDD+ practice should respect FPIC principle. This conference did not have much progress. CSO position on technology, CSO support to establish Technology Executive Committee, support to establish Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), support Technology Need Assessment (TNA). The conference agreed to improved ways of coordinating technology transfer and also better coordination ways to verifying countries' mitigation commitments. CSO position on capacity building integrated in multiple sectors such agriculture, forestry, fishery, water, energy, health, planning, DRR etc, building capacity on climate science research for all countries and gender and climate change should be promoted. There was not much progress on the suggestion on capacity building. In conclusion, COP 18 in Doha unfortunately not much progress was made. LDC and Annex I countries have widely diverging opinion in terms of vision and responsibilities. There were a lack of political will, especially from the US who was obstructive throughout the COP Level of mitigation ambition is still not high. For example: EU refused to go beyond a 20% emission target which would barely decrease emission from today level. Some delegates were **very frustrated at the lack of inaction** Need greater cuts from biggest emitters, particularly US and China. CSO suggested to governments and CSOs should continue to strongly cooperate between government and CSOs to engage on and address climate change issues. Government should give a floor for CSOs to shares it views during negotiations. NAMAs is very important for Cambodia to obtain funding to so that the country can follow a low-emission development path. CSOs are ready to support the government's development of NAP at the national level. Capacity in negotiations need to be improved. CSOs willing to help build capacity. Climate change finance to Cambodia should not be loans but grants. Should think about "loss and damage" mechanism so that Cambodia can receive additional assistance.

4. Experiences of Climate Change Adaptation implement in Cambodia

Mr. Sok Sakhan, Coordinator of Caritas Cambodia mentioned that Caritas Cambodia was reestablished in June, 1990 and implementing its programme in 10 target provinces and cities with programmes including Community Empowerment, Promote food security and sustainable livelihood development, Community health development, Care for People Living with HIV/Aids and Care and Provide skills training and infrastructures development to prisoners, Centre for Child and Adolescent Mental health, Preventive Eye Care (Takeo Eye Hospital), Promote Right Based Approach, Gender and Anti-Human, Trafficking of women and Children, Vocational training for young people and Emergency response, DRR and CCA. Promote food security at the community through: Establish rice storage at the target community, Rice production (Dry and rainy season rice), home gardening, animal raising and income generation activities. Agriculture technical skills training on: Farm demonstration, organic manure making, Compost solid and liquid making animal raising, Fish rearing and saving. Rehabilitation and construction small scale infrastructure: Canal, Water pond (community and family) Tube wells, Water pump station, and Check dam and water gate. Water and sanitation: Water wells/hand pumps construction and health care and sanitation and hygiene education. Flood risk reduction and adaptation at community level: People construct their houses on the stilt and rise up the houses higher than water flood level, Family safety place, Crop variation, Protection, and Preparedness. Capacity building for staff, NGOs and Government partners staff on: Community based disaster preparedness, Community based disaster risk reduction and Sphere project. Capacity building for

community on: Disaster management and community based disaster preparedness and Awareness on climate change and climate change adaptation.

Open discussion

Questions:

1. **Mr. Chee Boreth**, Executive Director of Children Development Association (CDA) from Oddor Meanchey province mentioned about the analysis on greenhouse gases emission from agricultural land and forest. What do the economic land concessions impact on climate change mitigation? A Royal Decree on Banteay Chhmar to give land economic land concession in this area for clearing land and land titling. Are these issues integrated into the first national report?
2. **Mr. Panha** from Social and Economic Development Organization: What level of Cambodia GHGs emission in the Inventory?
3. **Mr. Veasna** from Action for Serving Kaun Khmer: What are the strategies for Caritas in dealing with migration due to climate change?
4. **Representative from AFSC**: What is the wiliness of government to protect forest?

Answers:

Mr. Ouk Navann: We already calculated and integrated the issues mentioned above into the first national report with the study on GHGs inventory on forestry and agriculture. In order to calculate GHGs inventory, we have to know the forest cover, type of forest through calculation as lots. When totally calculated, we will know how much emission and sunk for Cambodia and other sectors such as industry, transportation, living and waste by mixing together, and then we will know the inventory for 1994. Once we calculated in 1994, we can see the forest in Cambodia was able to absorb GHGs rather than emission which is called Net Sink. This means that Cambodia is less emit rather than absorb. Later on, we have prepared for the second national report based in 2010 and Cambodia no longer Net Sink. Cambodia became more emission than capacity to absorb due to the loss of forest. This report was sent to Directing Committee of UNFCCC for consideration on Cambodia. Although Cambodia emits less as in GHGs Inventory 2010, we are in low emission. We can calculate by the total GHGs emission divided by total population. We can see that Cambodian people emit 0.3 tons of Carbon Dioxide per year. For example, if we compare with 30 developing countries, United States and EU emits from 5 to 10 tons per person and each of American emits 20.5 tons per year. At present, global-medium temperature has increased up to 0.7 degree Celsius, but international negotiation identify medium global temperature not exceed 2 degree Celsius as principle because ecosystem will be degraded. For example, medium human temperature is 36 degree Celsius and medium global temperature is 16.5 degree Celsius. When human body increases 2 degree Celsius, it means that we face with problem and have to visit doctor. To prevent global temperature 2 degree Celsius increased, greenhouse gases is calculated and do whatever to prevent not to increase 2 degree Celsius. Therefore, it is required the global temperature not exceed 2 degree Celsius by 2020, 38 industrial countries have to mitigate 40% of greenhouse gases emission compared with the year 1990. However, according to past negotiation, no countries could mitigate GHGs emission so far. In the future, the world will face with disaster when medium global temperature increases

over 2 degree Celsius. Thus, quota of emission per capita in the world whether how much emission per person and it is calculated that quota of emission per capita should not exceed 5 tons. If emission per person exceeds 5 tons, therefore global temperature will exceed 2 degree Celsius. United State of America is jealous with China as this country is emitting more that USA, but China has opportunity to continue implementing because of Kyoto Protocol divides countries in the world into developed countries and developing countries which includes China as well as each Chinese emits 3 tons per capita per year. When considering quota about 5 tons for negotiation, USA quit the negotiation on Kyoto Protocol or not under this protocol. Currently, Cambodia is less emits and not causes climate change, but we are vulnerable based on the principle of the protocol. Thus, we always call for financing as compensation, technical support which we request grant not loan from developed countries.

REDD is a good concept for sustainable forest and for calculation of quantity of forest which can absorb Carbon Dioxide by the forest which is the credit that can change as money. REDD was established in 2007. Currently, Cambodia is implementing 2 projects in Choam Khant district, Preah Vihear province and Udor Mean Chey province with 500 Thousand US Dollars for 5 years through Voluntary Market Project. Another REDD project is implementing by Ministry of Environment in Oral Wildlife Sanctuary, Kampong Speu and Pursat province, with 6 million US Dollars. This money was already deposited into National Bank of Cambodia. REDD will process as Voluntary Market due to no market principle. These principles are based on the summit that we are disappointed with the conference in Doha due to REDD has no much influence that the forest in the world is hopefully protected as trade as 300 million US Dollars per year. However, no countries provide fund for Peru which is called “Market Failure” as conservation less value than development. Royal Government of Cambodia has prioritized on development due to population growth, electricity demand for better living. Cambodia has potential in hydropower development located in abandon forest in order to ensure power security for attracting investment. Thus, we have to abandon some forest in the natural protected areas. The government carefully considered before granting concession. For example, Titanium exploration, but the impacts from this investment is huge. Therefore, the government decided not to grant this mining concession. In the other hand, the government allows investment on agro-industry such as rubber plantation which we can get income from tax and provide work for Cambodian people.

REDD depends on international voluntary market. If there is no international voluntary market, the forest in the world will be lost due to no fund support for sustainable forest protection. REDD is called Market Failure in the recent negotiation.

Mr. Sok Sakhorn: Caritas has been implementing the strategies to reduce migration. There are activities such as restoration of illegal migration, restoration project that has 2 key activities including community development and youth development. We encourage crop plantation, income generation through animal raising, handicraft, promoting agricultural products, technical support for gaining high yield and promoting career for youth through Training Center. We will develop a Center for Rehabilitation for people vulnerable from migration in order to get technical skills.

5. Instruction on election of new Management Committee’s members (to replace Mrs. Pok Panha Vichetr, Ms. Pny Phally Phuong and Ms. Sen Jeun Safy)

Mr. Tek Vannara, Deputy Executive Director of the NGO Forum on Cambodia instructed all participants who are members of NGO Forum on Cambodia about voting for 3 Management Committees to replace with Ms. Pok Panha Vichetr, Ms. Pry Phally Phuong and Ms. Sen Jeun Safy who just finished. There are 7 candidates including 1) Mr. Son Song Hak, 2) Ms. Pry Phally Phuong, 3) Mr. Ngin Saorath, 4) Ms. Te Sok Vy, 5) Mr. Ek Chamroeun, 6) Mr. Koy Saran, 7) Mr. Sun Youra. **Mr. Tek Vannara** asked all members to carefully review background of the candidate before voting. Representative from NGO member can vote only one vote. In order to ensure fair and justice, we need 3 volunteers to count the ballots.

Announcement of the election results:

Mr. Tek Vannara announced the result of voting such as 1) Mr. Son Song Hak (27 votes), 2) Ms. Pry Phally Phuong (35 votes), 3) Mr. Ngin Saorath (23 votes), 4) Ms. Te Sok Vy (20 votes), 5) Mr. Ek Chamroeun (13 votes), 6) Mr. Koy Saran (14 votes) 7) Mr. Sun Youra (36 votes). As result, Mr. Sun Youra, Ms. Pry Phally Phuong and Mr. Son Song Hak become new Management Committees of the NGO Forum. The total votes are 57 ballots and 1 abstention. Therefore, the reliable votes are 56 ballots.

The word of thanks and welcome to the out going and new coming MC members:

Mr. Chhith Sam Ath, Executive Director of the NGO Forum on Cambodia welcomed NGO representatives who just become new Management Committee of the NGO Forum on Cambodia. In this opportunity, Mr. Chhith Sam Ath thanked to Ms. Pok Panha Vichetr who has spend 4 years of her contribution as Management Committee while she was working with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and she becomes Executive Director of CWCC and was voted as Chairwomen of Management Committee. Mr. Chhith Sam Ath handed a souvenir with certificate of appreciation for her efforts from the NGO Forum on Cambodia. Currently, we have 7 members of Management Committee. Among 7 members of Management Committee, a Chair of MC will be voted.

6. The development process of a National Strategic Development Plan year 2014-2018

Mr. POCH Sovandy, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Planning presented 2 main points related to hierarchy and roles of policies, plan and program of Royal Government of Cambodia and the preparation of National Strategic Development Plan 2014 – 2018. Before the preparation of National Strategic Development Plan, it is necessary to have governmental policies and the policies have to be presented in the first meeting of parliament when the RGC starts preparing to convert policies to policy agenda of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). When the National Strategic Development Plan developed which integrated prioritized policies. Policy agenda of RGC is Rectangular Strategy including Rectangular Strategy Phase I and Rectangular Strategy Phase II and next mandate will be Rectangular Strategy Phase III. To implement rectangular strategy, the government has to prepare National Strategic Development Plan and 3-Year Investment Program. 3-Years Investment Program will contribute to the preparation of National Strategic Budget Plan for implementation of 3-Year Investment Program. After preparation of NSDP, sectoral policies include main policies and continue elaborating policies by sectors.

The process of National Strategic Development Plan depends on rectangular strategy of the government due to previous plan is finished, therefore new plan has to be developed. Although Ministry of Planning (MoP) has its roles in preparing the national plan, MoP has to request for principle from the government that the principle is a reference for ministries in order to cooperate with Ministry of Planning. When Ministry of Planning receives the principle, instruction on preparation of inputs for sending to Ministry of Planning will be conducted. Once the draft inputs are prepared, it is the phase for consultation by sending draft NSDP to relevant institutions and development partners to review on the inputs for draft NSDP whether inputs are integrated or not, review and recommendations. Reviewing and providing recommendations from development partner and civil society organization is in this stage. The inputs from civil society organization have to be contributed to consult through Technical Working Groups (TWGs) mechanism. For example of inter sectors, climate change issue does not have working group, civil society organizations and development partners can directly consult and coordinate with Ministry of Environment on the inputs and recommendations. When the inputs integrated by individual ministry, Ministry of Planning will review before integrating into the national plan. After receiving the inputs and recommendations, consultative meeting will be organized through unofficial and official in the inter-ministerial meeting in order to review on the draft plan and phase II is the technical and political level. Then, there will be another meeting among Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Economic and Finance, Supreme National Economic Council and National Committee on Rehabilitation and Development of Cambodia which are the forth institutions responsible for finance and aid for development. Then, final draft of NSDP will be submitted to Council Minister. When the final draft of NSDP sent to Council Minister, the draft NSDP will not be the immediate agenda for the meeting of Council Minister. However, there will be another 3 meetings at Council Minister. The meeting with participation from Economic, Social and Cultural Council, Council of Lawyer and Council of Literature will take place in order to check on the literature, laws and social and economic terms. After getting recommendations from this meeting, the draft NSDP will be edited for the next inter-ministerial meeting that the meeting is chaired by General Secretariat of Royal Government of Cambodia. The next meeting will be chaired by Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Council Minister. When the draft NSDP edited with final comments, the latest edition of NSDP will be discussed in meeting of Council Ministers. As National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) is legal binding, this national plan will be passed by National Assembly, Senate through assembly meeting and adopted by the Senate and final sign by Royal Decree for official use. Thus, NSDP is officially adopted for implementation. After signing by the King, NSDP will be published and launched widely at sub-national level by chief of state. If the budget is available, NSDP will be launched at provincial level. If the budget for launching is not available, there will be regional level only.

7. Participation of NGOs and civil society in the development process of national strategic development plan.

Mrs. Chan Sokyeng, Development Issues Programme Manager of the NGO Forum on Cambodia presented on the contribution of civil society in preparing and monitoring National Strategic Development Plan mentioning the necessity of civil society participation to complement the government in the preparation of draft NSDP through collective ideas and information from grassroots level for helping governmental system in response to the needs of Cambodian people and widely spread out the national plan. During the implementation of national plan, civil society can contribute the ideas from grassroots for policy implementation,

monitoring the progress through observation of people satisfaction, participation in implementation in according to priority under the national plan and advocacy for policy implementation in poverty reduction. When Ministry of Planning sent the draft NSDP Update to civil society for comments, Policy Development Project of NGO Forum on Cambodia with 18 sectoral NGOs actively participated in providing comments. Among 18 sectors, comments on 14 sectors (77.77%) and 65 (17.33%) of 375 comments were integrated into NSDP Update. In the preparation process of NSDP Update, civil society's participation in consultation through technical working group (TWG) is limited. The draft NSDP Update sent to the chair of TWG of individual ministry in October 2011. Civil society organization from 21 sectors have monitored implementation of NSDP Update and joint monitoring indicators (JMIs) by developing NGO Position Paper in order to monitor the progress of JMIs, NSDP Update and other problem in 2010 to 2012 under the coordination of NGO Forum on Cambodia, CCC and MEDiCAM with consultation with NGO members and stakeholders. On 25 September 2012, 137 national and international CSOs conducted a national consultation in order to launch NGO Position Paper and joint statement on CSO's comments and recommendations. 200 NGO Position Paper and Joint Statement were distributed to government institutions and development partners participated in 19th GDCC. Media and development partners were very interested in land issues. Although NGO Position Paper on the monitoring implementation of NSDP was developed with participation from sectoral NGOs, the NGO Position Paper is not covered all sector such as anti-corruption, gender and non-educational system. Capacity of civil society in monitoring policies is limited. Monitoring document is required to update and edit regularly in order to ensure that issues and recommendations raised are still valid. Position paper by sector were developed based on the information through observation and references which is not reflected to information sources published publicly. For the preparation process of NSDP 2014 – 2018, civil society will contribute with the government and development partner through providing comments and inputs into NSDP 2014 – 2018 which commenced in January 2013. Civil society organizations strongly hope that Ministry of Planning will continue giving opportunity for reviewing and comment on NSDP 2014 – 2018 with sufficient time. Sectoral civil society organization and NGO networks participate in providing comments through meeting with individual ministry, technical working group (TWG), development of comments by sectors for the draft NSDP with coordination of NGO Forum on Cambodia, CCC and MEDiCAM.

Open discussion

Questions:

1. **Ms. Keo Navann** from AFSC: What are the reasons that government cannot accept inputs and recommendations from NGO Forum on Cambodia?
2. **Mr. Preab Kol** from Transparent International Cambodia: How are the legislative procedures and means in monitoring the progress of NSDP?

Answer:

Mr. Poch Sovandy: Comments and recommendations from NGOs were integrated through technical working group (TWG). For decision to integrate inputs, it depends on sectoral ministry. Some issues were not integrated due to the sensitive issues or less important. Ministry of Planning is responsible for integrating inputs and summary the inputs by keeping the meaning

same in order to balance. Related to monitoring and evaluation, there are mechanisms clarifying clear in chapter 6 that has stage 2 based. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by individual ministry and the evaluation on indicators including 63 sectors. Monitoring on the achievements of 63 JMIs is responsible by Ministry of Planning. The old strategic plan preparation was difficult, therefore, the government decided to transform the old strategic plan to National Strategic Development Plan Update 2009 – 2013. We did not evaluate the mid-term strategic plan. After the NSDP finalized, the government launched the in each region including 6 provinces per region.

8. Summary of the Meeting and Closing by Chairwoman of the Meeting

Mrs. Pok Panha Vichetr, Chairperson of the meeting make conclusion of the whole meeting that the meeting mentioned and discussed on the negotiation in COP18. The discussion on climate change was not sufficiently discussed. In the preparation process of NSDP, there are lacking of gender mainstreaming as gender is cross-cutting issues in all sectors and anti-corruption. The NGO Forum on Cambodia itself should have a tool for mainstreaming gender into the inputs for submitting to the government. **Mrs. Pok Panha Vichetr** thanked to all members of the NGO Forum on Cambodia who participated in the meeting. At the end, she announced to close the meeting.

- END -