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1. INTRODUCTION

The work of NGOs and civil society organizations in Cambodia spans a broad range of development issues and involves close engagement with Cambodians of all walks of life and socio-economic status. The common ground of our organizations is the shared objective of advancing the position of poor and vulnerable groups in Cambodian society. Through our combined knowledge of the grassroots, civil society is well placed to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in its policymaking by sharing and providing valuable feedback and suggestions regarding development policy and implementation.

The *NGO Statement to the 2008 Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum* (CDCF) identifies three priority areas – land, agriculture and natural resources management; human development; and good governance – for which implementation of appropriate policies and reform programs has the potential to improve the lives of millions of poor and vulnerable Cambodians. Most of these policies and reform programs are described or referred to in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010.

In addition to this NGO Statement, NGOs have prepared 25 position papers on Cambodia's development in 2007-08 with the aim to provide constructive feedback on the progress made on the implementation of the NSDP and Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) in 2007-08. The publication containing these position papers, entitled *NGO Position Papers on Cambodia's Development in 2007-08*, served as the background document to this NGO Statement and has been separately submitted to the CDCF meeting.

2. PRIORITY ISSUES

- The ***Land, agriculture and natural resource management*** section summarizes NGOs concerns relating to an increasingly inequitable development model for agriculture, land and natural resource management which benefits only a few whilst undermining livelihood security of the poorest and most vulnerable.
- The ***Human Development*** section presents key issues and recommendations that are crucial to improving education and health sectors.
- The ***Good Governance*** section describes NGO concerns about the draft Anti-Corruption Law, freedom of information, legal and judicial reform and public financial management.

2.1 Land, Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

The Government's approach to economic development appears to promote concentration of land holdings, natural resource exploitation and economic growth of a select few whilst alienating the poorest and most vulnerable from their livelihoods. This undermines

the goals of the Rectangular Strategy and the National Strategic Development Plan and brings into focus key obstacles to good governance, accountability and poverty reduction in Cambodia.

Inflation and rising food prices in Cambodia create both opportunities and threats. As a net exporter of agricultural products, soaring food prices provide a golden opportunity for Cambodia to improve rural livelihoods (where 91% of the poor live and depend on agriculture, forestry and fisheries) through agricultural expansion and food security. Despite this, challenges remain. Farmers have limited access to low-cost agricultural inputs, technical support and market information – a serious constraint to agricultural diversification, increased productivity and the development of market-oriented family production. Cambodia's agriculture sector is largely dependent on rainfall for production and is vulnerable to disasters like floods, droughts, and pest affectation. Access to water supplies for small- and medium-sized farms continues to be a critical obstacle, resulting primarily from lack of investment in irrigation systems and insufficient capacity building of user-level maintenance and operation. Increasing agriculture production costs, especially for chemical inputs are a significant constraint. Agricultural product markets and prices continue to be unstable due to their dependence on foreign traders and lack of domestic processing and packaging facilities.

These high production costs, however, provide an incentive for adoption of low-technological methods such as organic farming and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) which have proven to be low cost, more profitable and effective in terms of maintaining soil fertility and environmental sustainability. Additionally, there is growing local demand for community self-help groups such as farmer associations and cooperatives, saving groups, rice banks and water user groups. These groups need further support to enable them to work collectively, especially on marketing and credit.

Equitable distribution of land and secure tenure are a precondition for efficient agricultural productivity. While Cambodia is a net exporter of rice, only 35% of rural households produce rice surplus; the majority have to buy more food for their consumption. As such, **soaring food prices have negatively affected net food consumers** such as fixed salary workers, the landless and land-poor (46% of rural households are considered landless or land-poor). **Fishery communities** were observed to be particularly vulnerable to food price increases; fish-catches are declining whilst fish prices have increased very slowly in relative terms to other foodstuffs. Poor households across Cambodia are therefore being forced to adopt coping strategies such as reducing daily food-intake, consuming less nutritious food, reducing spending on education and health, migration, sale of assets, or taking loans. These strategies further push the poor into poverty traps.

Addressing these negative effects and realizing the opportunities provided by rising food prices requires direction from public policy and proactive interventions by all stakeholders. Priority must be given to: scaling up spending on social protection programs; accelerating land titling in rural areas and land conflict resolution; allocation of land to landless and land-poor households through Social Land Concessions; crop diversification, and increasing investments in agricultural research and extension, sustainable techniques for production, processing and marketing; rural development (rural roads and small- and medium-scale irrigations which are manageable by farmers); and water management.

Although systematic land titling steadily progresses, there is increasing evidence that the land reform programme is failing to achieve its objective. A number of fundamental areas of **land administration, management and distribution** are not functioning effectively: state land identification and demarcation; a lack of titling of urban areas; the low level of subsequent registration of land titles; the backlog of undistributed titles; the number of outstanding disputes before the Cadastral Commission; the unclear role of the

National Authority for Resolution of Land Disputes (NARLD), lack of recognition of possession rights; and the limited participation of civil society in the policy-making process. In addition, policy ambiguity and limited understanding of local officials is leading to the discrimination of divorced, separated and abandoned women in some areas who are not being given equal opportunities to register titles under single ownership, using their own names. **Indigenous minorities** continue to be alienated from land and natural resources; they are particularly affected by the escalation of Economic Land Concessions (ELCs) and mining concessions in the north and north-east. Not one indigenous community has yet received a communal land title and the lack of enforcement of interim protective measures by the Government is indicative of the lack of political will to protect their traditional agricultural lands. The Government must prioritize **securing tenure of urban poor households** through concrete measures which ensure that significant proportions of titles are issued to possessors satisfying legal requirements residing in urban settlements and improve the speed and regulate the costs involved in issuing sporadic titles. Sufficient resources must be provided to the Cadastral Commissions to effectively adjudicate on land cases at the Provincial / Municipality levels, and clarify the National Authority on Land Dispute Resolution's jurisdiction in a manner consistent with the rule of law. Procedures must be established to ensure that **gender is mainstreamed** effectively within land reform policies and implementation, for example, to ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of female headed-households.

Large scale agro-industrial plantations in Cambodia have proven to negatively impact local livelihoods and be less efficient in terms of production per hectare than small-holders. Nevertheless, the RGC continues to handover large portions of Cambodia's land to investors for **ELCs, Mineral Exploration and Tourism Concessions**. This is notable in comparison to the lack of progress made allocating land to landless farmers via Social Land Concessions and forest to Community Forestry (CF) groups. In a significant number of ELCs, legal procedures intended to protect affected communities and the environment are bypassed, resulting in numerous human rights violations.

One third of the area of six **biodiversity conservation areas** in Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri has been allocated, or is proposed to be allocated, for mineral exploration, ELCs and Hydropower Dam development. Many concessions in the country are not yet using the land productively, and appear to be either speculative or a mechanism to facilitate illegal logging.

A moratorium must be placed on the granting and utilization of concessions and mining licenses until all state land has been demarcated and registered, zoning of protected areas and forests has been approved and titling of indigenous communal land is complete. Concurrently, Social Land Concession projects must be expanded nationwide to ensure that their allocation is given equivalent priority to allocation for ELCs. The Government and Development Partners must prepare a national policy for social and environmental responsibility in the extractive industries sector which is enforced by a single government ministry. A CF framework (in its broadest definition) must be developed which rapidly approves remaining CF sites, identifies CFs for all remaining villages and empowers communities to engage in sustainable and productive community-commercial forest management based on their rights according to the Forestry Law. Likewise, Government and Development Partners need to coordinate their initiatives more effectively in order to support fisheries communities.

Hydropower development is rapidly being planned for and built throughout Cambodia, as the Government seeks to meet its growing energy needs. In the coastal area and south-western Cambodia, five hydropower projects are being implemented, while an additional 13 are being considered nation-wide. As project design remains behind closed doors, civil society fears that these dams will be planned for and built without adequate consideration and mitigation of the environmental, social and economic impacts which

will result in the costs of these projects outweighing the benefits. Without meaningful transparency, accountability and public participation in Cambodia's energy planning, the poor and vulnerable who depend on natural resources for their livelihoods will continue to pay the price of economic growth. In order to avoid the development of high-cost hydropower dams, the Government must prepare a **national energy strategy** based on multi-level stakeholder participation, transparency, equity and sustainability. Once implemented, the energy strategy should comply with national laws and international 'best practice' standards outlined by the World Commission on Dams.

NGOs are concerned that the livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable will continue to be threatened until the underlying issue of lack of coordination or **harmonized development planning across the land and natural resources sectors** is improved. Of specific concern is inadequate information disclosure and lack of understanding of the cumulative impacts. Additionally, NGOs are concerned by the lack of adequate opportunities for broad stakeholder consultation during the development of policies, such as the Cambodian Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the National Forest Programme. To develop a Cambodia which is sensitive to the needs of all its citizens, the model used must ensure equitable distribution of benefits and costs. As the NSDP suggests, this is dependent on strengthening the enforcement of the legal framework; increasing the decentralization of resource management through community-based models; and ensuring commercial investors adequately consult with and respond to local populations affected by their operations. NGOs working in the sectors addressed in this section therefore call on the Government and Development Partners to support and engage with proposals to "cluster" TWGs into working groups to facilitate harmonization of approaches and interventions across the land and natural resource management sectors.

The discovery of oil, gas and hard mineral resources has raised issues about how to best develop the **extractive industry** (EI) sector in Cambodia, particularly in relation to the future management of the revenues likely to be generated. The hope is that Cambodia will become independent of development assistance and that its economy will be boosted in a way that stimulates high levels of growth for overall sustainable development. However, as with any country experiencing a sudden resource windfall, careful planning is needed to ensure that a sudden increase in revenues and expenditures does not adversely affect the macro-economic climate, social development or political stability. Because transparency provides governments better deals in their negotiations with foreign investors, NGOs recommend that the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) endorses the EITI in 2009. In addition, NGOs recommend that the RGC take steps to demonstrate its commitment to EI revenue transparency as soon as possible including specifying revenues from EI in its monthly publication of revenues and expenditures; publishing a list of companies with granted and pending licenses and current and future contracts; engaging in a genuine public consultation process with the public and civil society regarding the draft Petroleum Law and the Law on Management and Exploitation of Mineral Resources; and including mining in future studies on the management of resources from EI.

2.2 Good Governance

Cambodian and international civil society organizations are deeply concerned by the Royal Government of Cambodia's announced intention to enact a **Local Associations and Non-governmental Organizations Law**. Whilst Cambodia is on its long path to legal and judicial reform, having NGO Law now makes us gravely worried that the RGC will use the NGO law to restrain the independence roles of NGOs and Cambodian CSOs, which have so far significantly contributed to sustainable and equitable growth and development of this country.

Although NGOs are non-governmental sector, they are not outside the country's laws. NGOs respect the country's laws and national policies. NGOs, however, may require good practice principle framework so that they can meaningfully and harmoniously participate in the promotion of harmonization and alignment of new aid architecture to impact on social growth and development.

Therefore, NGO Law may not necessarily be urgent at this point of time. However, if there will be such a law in the future, we would like to strongly call for wider and meaningful NGOs/CSOs consultation of the draft law prior to submitting to the National Assembly for passing. This is to ensure that NGOs/CSOs will continue to be independent, active, and productive catalysts and actors for social change and development.

NGOs have observed less action taken by the Government to address corruption compared with the previous year. In the meantime, the absence of a deadline in the JMI table of the 2007 CDCF for the **Anti-Corruption Law (ACL)** to be finalized and approved is even more worrisome to NGOs. For over one year now after the last CDCF, there is still no apparent progress in the legislation process except a number of statements made recently by the Government that the draft Penal Code, which is taken as a necessary tie by the Government to the ACL, is ready to be reviewed and passed by the National Assembly and to be followed by the ACL. Despite a degree of scepticism with those statements, NGOs would like to applaud it and would like to strongly encourage that the Government and the National Assembly move ahead with Penal Code just like they did with the Criminal Procedures Code to enable the ACL to follow suit immediately.

In the meantime, NGOs acknowledge that the current draft of ACL includes some improvements compared with the 2003 version. However, it is still below international standard as agreed upon between the RGC and the donors at the Consultative Group (CG) meeting in 2004. Therefore, NGOs strongly suggest that the current draft be reviewed and improved to be brought up to international standard, taking into consideration the recommendations and comments by the NGO Coalition on the following outstanding issues:

- The definition of Corruption in the previous version of the draft ACL (version 7 August 2006) shall be restored so that the Law can be comprehensive enough to cover all aspects of corruption acts.
- For operational independence of the Anti-Corruption Body (ACB), the Supreme National Council against Corruption should play just the advisory role and the Secretariat General shall be completely independent in terms of day-to-day operation particularly in its investigative function. The autonomous budget of the ACB shall be stated clearly that disbursement shall be made available at every first month of the year.
- Asset Declaration by officials should include spouses and dependent children. The Secretary General of the ACB shall be entitled to open the declared asset any time deemed necessary in the course of investigation.
- Confidentiality is not enough to ensure public participation which is extremely important for a successful fight against corruption in any country. Not only does Article 80 of the current draft ACL fail to provide protection to whistle blowers/witnesses but also it criminalizes them. Therefore, NGOs would like to see this Article be reviewed and revised to ensure that whistle blowers/witnesses are protected.
- In the present context of Cambodia, it is not fair to prosecute some bribe-givers who absolutely do not want to do so but are solicited by public officials and have no choice. However, there are definitely people who intend to blackmail officials

for personal and illegal interest. Only the latter should be subject to prosecution under the Law.

Another concern is the development of a clear **policy framework on access to information**. With few tangible actions taken by the Ministry of National Assembly Senate Relations and Inspection (MoNASRI) during the period under review, little commitment has been made to move this process forward. The NGOs urge the RGC to finalize the policy framework on access to information within the current calendar year.

The NGO sector recognizes the development and publication of the **Legal and Judicial Reform** Strategy published by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in 2003 and wishes to reiterate its great interest in seeing effective and efficient implementation of these reforms within the sector. Since respect for the rule of law is critical to equitable and sustainable development in Cambodia, the NGO sector calls upon the RGC and the National Assembly to reform and strengthen the institutions that serve to uphold the rule of law and protect human rights in Cambodia and to encourage respect for the Cambodian Constitution.

For instance, various key existing institutions should be subject to fundamental reform, including the National Election Commission (NEC), the Supreme Council of Magistracy (SCM) and the Constitutional Council (CC). To this end, we reiterate that the SCM and the CC, which are established under the Constitution to guarantee the independence of the judiciary and the compatibility of laws with the Constitution, need to be strengthened in order to safeguard against any executive interference. Therefore, it is fundamentally important that these three existing institutions be independent and non-partisan in nature and membership. That is to say, they should be independent, non-partisan, competent and credible.

There are many laws used currently in Cambodian courts which were enacted before Cambodia's accession to the various international human rights treaties and the adoption of the current Constitution. As a result, many of these laws are inconsistent with Cambodia's international treaty obligations and legal principles recognized in Cambodia. Thus, there is a need for the RGC, as soon as possible, to address these inconsistencies and create new laws to ensure that the legal system is able to deal with ongoing, critical problems. This was agreed upon in 2004 at the Consultative Group meeting (CG) where it was decided that the eight fundamental laws would be adopted by the Council of Ministers and submitted to the National Assembly by the end of 2005. All of these laws must be reviewed and debated by legislators, the government and civil society to ensure that their passage is in compliance with the Constitution, international standards and human rights treaties to which Cambodia is bound and to genuinely serve to strengthen the rule of law and democratization. At this occasion, NGO sector urges the new government to speed up the plans to get all remaining fundamental drafts passed and the expertise court of law established such as Chambers of Commerce, Administration, Labour and the Juvenile Chamber as well.

Therefore, NGOs strongly suggest that the Ministry of Justice and stakeholders make progress on completion and approval of the fundamental laws noted in this statement and the *Law on Court Organization and Functioning* and the *Law on the Statute of Judges* should be adopted as a priority. Moreover, for ensuring independence of judiciary, NGOs see that the *Law on the Statute of Judges* should have a provision stating that "judges must not be a member of any political party or have any political affiliation".

Since disability is crosscutting issue, the NGO sector asks the government to focus on this issue by accelerating the adoption of the final draft Law on *the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities ('the PPRPD')*. In view of the impending domestic and international disability laws that are to become part of the

Cambodian legal system, the RGC is encouraged to: undertake a review of the compatibility of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) with the PRRPD and all other domestic laws removing any discriminatory practices identified and facilitate the dissemination of information to people on their rights under CRPD and PRRPD. With the government's signing of *UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol* ('the CRPD & OP') in 2007, NGO sector wishes also to urge the RGC to work towards ratification of the CRPD & OP in the next two years. Furthermore, as part of Legal and Judicial reform, the government and the national assembly should speed up the adoption of draft law on the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of People with disabilities and draft law on Juvenile justice. Attention should also be given to setting a clear plan for the establishment of those mentioned expertise courts.

The promulgation of the "Law on Administrative Management of Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans" in May 2008 marks a significant milestone of progress in Cambodia's **decentralization and deconcentration reform**. This "Organic Law" further defines the legal framework for sub-national governance, and complementing the existing "Law on Commune/Sangkat Administration and Management" (2001), by defining the legal mandates of governance structures at Provincial and District levels. A variety of subsidiary laws and regulations must be developed and adopted prior to the election of provincial and district Councils in mid-2009. Preparatory work on these is under way within the newly-established Policy Unit of the National Committee for the Management of Decentralization and Deconcentration Reform (NCDD). NGOs hope that this process will be a consultative one and will result in a clear delineation of authorities between the councils and board of governors, and working procedures that underscore the accountability of Boards of Governors to elected sub-national councils.

While the election of sub-national councils will be an important step in strengthening sub-national governance, the assignment of functions, authority and resources to sub-national councils is essential and will entail difficult analytical judgments and political decisions over the coming years. The adoption of the Organic Law provides a starting point for a process of reviewing governance and sectoral service delivery functions, and their allocation between levels of national and sub-national authority. It is therefore critical that the process of National Programme Design, and the implementation of the National Programme itself, be transparent and inclusive of a broad range of stakeholders if it is to achieve the desired consensus.

During the first three years of NSDP implementation, no progress has been made with respect to synchronizing NSDP, Public Investment Programme (PIP), annual budget, and the CDC database. Annual **national budget allocations** are not yet aligned to priorities in the NSDP and the annual national budget law does not provide a good prediction of actual expenditures by line ministries. Moreover, there has been limited participation from civil society and the public in the budget process which is partly due to lack of publicly available budget information. Therefore, changes that the NGOs would like to see in 2009 is the RGC takes the leadership with coordinated efforts from its development partners to better align the 2009 Budget Law to the priorities of the NSDP and ensure that public investments and real expenditure in agriculture and rural development increase significantly for the benefit of small scale farmers. Furthermore, to promote the level of transparency and accountability as well as to encourage involvement from civil society and the public in the budget process, NGOs urge the Royal Government to make the following information timely available to the public: i) publication of the detailed monthly table on financial and economic operations (TOFE) by ministries; ii) Add information on capital expenditure by the line ministries to the monthly TOFE; and iii) publish and make the National Audit Authority Report accessible to its citizens on the implementation of the 2007 Budget Law.

2.3 Human Development

Based on our work and experiences in providing education services to Cambodian children, we view the following issues as priorities in Cambodia's **education sector**:

1. Improving teacher motivation
2. Promoting increased net enrolment and survival rates for all children
3. Promote education for children with disabilities

To ensure that all Cambodian children and youths have equal opportunity to quality education, teacher qualifications and professionalism must be improved, with special attention paid to paying teachers a fair living salary and disbursing salaries on time. According to the *Valuing Teachers* research study¹, the low salary is the greatest demotivating factor for teachers. Action on this issue is crucial to reducing the practice of informal schools fees.

NGOs are concerned that the RGC's goal of 'Education for All' and NSDP target of 100% completion for grade 9 students will not be met by 2010. The goal and target will not be reached without an explicit priority focus on disabled children in the NSDP and the Education Strategic Plan and an increase in the net enrolment and survival rates. In 2006/2007, only 52.50% of students entering grade 1 had enrolled grade 6 of primary school.

When children do not enrol or leave school before completing a basic education, their future opportunities are limited. Children who do not enrol or who drop out early are more likely to be from disadvantaged groups, e.g. children with disabilities, those living in remote areas, and the very poor. The burden of these children is worsened when they are asked for informal payments by teachers whose salaries are low and/or who receive full paid or partial payments infrequently.

Action is needed immediately in the areas of teacher recruitment, training and compensation, and school accessibility. The delivery of quality education requires well-trained, properly-resourced and motivated teachers in all provinces, particularly rural and remote areas.

To promote education for disabled children in all schools, action is needed on disseminating and most importantly enforcing the Policy for Education of Disabled Children, by all education stakeholders. Specific Indicators and targets for 2009/10 should be agreed on in order to measure the progress of disabled children in: A) Enhancing enrolment, B) Improved teacher training to meet the needs of disabled children in education, and C) improved quality of education for disabled children.

NGOs highly congratulate the great achievements of the Ministry of Health and the RGC in **health sector** on the reduction of Infant and Child Mortality, decline in prevalence of infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria), good coverage of immunization, and more. Despite these progresses, Cambodia's health indicators still lag behind many countries in the region: Maternal Mortality Ratio remains stagnant (472 per 100,000 live births); Child and Infant Mortality Rates are still very high; the chronic diseases are on the rise (Diabetes prevalence: 5% rural, 10% urban, Hypertension prevalence: 12% rural, 25% urban)²; the anarchic use of antibiotics and other un-prescribed medicines in the private sector; unsafe birth deliveries and induced abortions at homes and in informal private sector; the unregulated private sector; the high out-of-pocket health expenditures; the continued under-funded public system, etc.; are among the significant concerns in achieving MDGs 4, 5, and 6.

¹ NEP, November 2008.

² MoH-WHO Report

Other remained challenges which are crucial to improving health care services in Cambodia include: insufficient skilled health staff, especially for primary health care, which is mainly due to low wages and incentives; poor quality of health care services that can be explained by shortages of essential drugs and health equipments, limited technical capacity, and unethical, unfriendly, and uncaring behaviour of health personnel; late and incomplete disbursement of national health budget. The issues of low salaries further lead to informal fee charges at the health facilities and growing dual practices that almost all public health service providers are observed to supply the private health care services to the public.

Both the RGC and its development partners recognize the significant role of civil society organisations and community participation to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the public resource spending that further lead to good governance and significant impacts on health outcomes. However, there is almost a complete disconnection between consumers and providers of health care services. There are no functioning community structures or mechanisms which enable communities to exercise their rights to claim for better health services or a mechanism which makes users more powerful and actively participate in the service provision for their communities. Also, despite their recognition, it is a paradox that both government's and donors' resources remain insufficient for community system strengthening.

NGOs, therefore, call for more challenges in (1) getting more resources for community system strengthening, (2) addressing the lack of human resources, (3) improving quality of health care services by also looking at the upstream fixing—improving quality of pre-services training, (4) addressing equitable access of health care services by considering either promoting social safety net or free health care services at the point of delivery, (5) on time and complete disbursement, (6) effective logistic system, (7) addressing the issue of dual practice, (8) improving Maternal Newborn and Child Health, (9) strengthening public private partnership, and (10) developing best practice framework for scaling up.

3. MOVING FORWARD

The NGO community welcomes the opportunity to engage with the RGC and its development partners in discussing Cambodia's development priorities, policies, and approaches to their implementation, in a range of fora including the Technical Working Groups (TWGs), the Government-Donor Coordinating Committee (GDCC), and the CDCF.

In doing so, NGOs hope that these fora will stay focused on the issues most affecting the poor and vulnerable in Cambodia. Whilst NGOs understand and appreciate that the high-level discussions at the CDCF meeting shall in future be focused on a limited number of prioritized JMIs, the TWGs need to monitor all aspects of work in their respective sectors, including especially the resolution of previous JMIs that have not yet been achieved and any emerging issues that have not previously received attention. Where TWGs feel that important issues cannot be resolved at a technical level, these issues still need to be brought to the attention of the higher level discussions, including especially the quarterly GDCC meetings, and where necessary the annual CDCF meetings.



គណៈគម្រោងការ
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នៃមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល
Cooperation Committee
for Cambodia
Comité de Coopération
pour le Cambodge



<p><i>MEDICAM</i> is a membership organization of over 100 NGOs active in the health sector in Cambodia. MEDICAM acts as a bridge between NGOs in the health sector and the Royal Government of Cambodia. Its mandates are to exchange information, to facilitate advocacy, to build capacity for local NGOs, and to represent NGOs voice.</p> <p>MEDICAM: House #4, Street 522, Boeung Kak I, Tuol Kok, P.O. Box 1164, Phnom Penh, Cambodia</p> <p>Tel: (855-23) 880 291 Fax: (855-23) 880 292 E-mail: info@medicam-cambodia.org Website: www.medicam-cambodia.org</p>	<p><i>The NGO Forum on Cambodia</i> is a membership organization of over 80 NGOs that seeks to discuss, debate and advocate the concerns of NGOs regarding Cambodia's development.</p> <p>NGO Forum on Cambodia: House #9-11, Street 476, Sangkat Toul Tom Poug I, P.O. Box 2295, Phnom Penh 3, Cambodia</p> <p>Tel: (855-23) 214 429 Fax: (855-23) 994 063 E-mail: ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh Website: www.ngoforum.org.kh</p>	<p><i>The Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)</i> is a membership organization of around 100 NGOs established in 1990 for NGOs working in Cambodia. CCC facilitates information exchange between NGOs and provides a forum for NGO coordination on issues of common concern.</p> <p>Cooperation Committee for Cambodia: House #9-11, Street 476, Sangkat Toul Tom Poug I, P.O. Box 885, Phnom Penh, Cambodia</p> <p>Tel: (855-23) 214 152/216 009 Fax: (855-23) 216 009 E-mail: info@ccc-cambodia.org Website: www.ccc-cambodia.org</p>
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