

**សេចក្តីសង្ខេបលទ្ធផលនៃការពិគ្រោះយោបល់
របស់អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលក្នុងការប្រមូលធាតុចូល**
Summary Results of Inputs from NGOs/CSOs Consultations

ស្តីពី

On

**មាតិកា និងអាទិភាពយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ តាមវិស័យសម្រាប់
ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិ
២០១៩-២០២៣**

**Sectoral Contents and Strategic Priorities for
the New Successor of National Strategic Development
Plan
2019 – 2023**

ផ្ញើជូន

Submission to:

**ក្រសួងផែនការ និងក្រសួង/ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធដើម្បីចូលរួមចំណែក
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២០១៩-២០២៣**

**The Ministry of Planning and Line Ministries/Agencies in Contributing to the
Development of the New Successor of
National Strategic Development Plan 2019 – 2023**

រាជធានី ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ សីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៨ (កំណែជាភាសាអង់គ្លេស)
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1. Introduction

In line with the Guidelines for the National Strategic Development Plan formulation 2019-2023, released by the Ministry of Planning in May 2018, and in contributing to the development of National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023, CSOs have consulted with management members of CSOs, local and international NGOs, and representatives from youth groups, communities, indigenous minority, academic and researchers, and the private sector both at the national and sub-national levels, with a total of 290 participants from 22 provinces / cities of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The consultations were designed to understand the progress and challenges of implementing the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 and to collect input on "Content and Strategic Priorities for Sector" for contributing to the development of the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023.

Gathering CSOs' inputs for this first phase began from the beginning of July 2018 to the end of August 2018 following a specific roadmap and implemented a number of activities, including: (1). A study of the policy framework and the overall context of the development; oriented towards the development of the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023; (2). Two Sub-National Consultative Workshops to understand progress and challenges of implementing National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 and collecting inputs from CSOs on "Content and Strategic Priorities for Sector" for contributing to National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023; (3). Meetings with the private sector, researchers, and university professors to review the study and the outcome of consultations from civil society consultations; (4). Four civil society leaders' meetings to update progress on the proposed action and priorities proposed by CSOs; and (5). Prepare the outcomes of the consultations on "Content and Strategic Priorities for Sector" for contributing to the National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023.

The following summarized results are CSO's submissions to the Ministry of Planning and other concerned ministries, departments and agencies as part of the consideration of inputs into the 2019-2023 National Strategic Development Plan. In addition, CSOs will hold a meeting to show the results of the first phase consultation at Raffles Hotel Le Royal on September 4, 2018 to allow civil society organizations and relevant ministries to discuss and understand more clearly about the content of the submitted inputs.

CSOs hope for continued consultations and ongoing dialogue meetings with sectoral technical working groups, ministries / institutions to review the draft National Strategic Development Plan

2019-2023, to be issued in October. November and December 2018, in line with the Guideline and plan set by the Ministry of Planning.

2. Outputs of the Study and Consultation

2.1. Democracy and Election

2.1.1. Program and Progress Made

The main goal of the Royal Government of Cambodia is to build a strong and stable Cambodian society that enjoys peace, political stability, security, social order and sustainable development, and strictly adhere to the principles of plural political party democracy, and respect for human rights and dignity.

Based on this goal, Cambodia has taken a substantial step towards reform of decentralization and deconcentration. Achievements through the implementation of this sub-national democratic program include the following: (1) Strengthening accountability of sub-national level through the implementation of programs on social accountability for sub-national democratic development and collection and resolution of complaints. (2). Management and development of human resource at sub-national administrations (SNA) to deliver key achievements in increasing the number of women in SNA management positions. (3). Functional assignments and resources transfer to sub-national administrations, up until the end of 2017, there are 14 ministries and institutions that have organized and transferred functions and resources to sub-national administrations and implemented pilots of 20 functionalities at the SNA. (4). Financial decentralization, capacity and resources at the local level, including city/district funds and commune/sangkat funds, are transferred for administration and development support. (5). The Royal Government has decided to open one window service to provide 235 administrative kind of services covering 14 main sectors to city/district and Khan levels. (6). The Election Process has been conducted regularly in Cambodia for the last four mandates of the Commune/Sangkat Councils and the 5 mandates of the National Assembly Election.

2.1.2. Challenges

- Increased political tension, arrests and detention of many human right activists for the past few years including the killing of prominent independent political commentator Dr Kem Lei.
- Multi-party liberal democracy in Cambodia is still young and shaky, and many analysts and critics claim that democratic space in Cambodia is shrinking.

- Amendments to the electoral laws, regulations and procedures for elections are seen to be more negative than positive and further shrinking democratic space especially, voter registration is a right, and this registration should not be a burden.

2.1.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Promote and encourage participation and space for individual or collective participation (legal entity) so that to strengthen exercise of their political and democratic rights by addressing issues and concern publicly related to the electoral process and democracy in Cambodia.
2. To reform or establish new mechanisms for voter registration for migrant workers working abroad and overseas residents, especially in the neighboring countries, so that they may have the opportunity to participate to promote democratic process in the Kingdom of Cambodia.
3. The Government should encourage and provide more space for citizens and civil society to have better and free access to information about administration and management and utilization of resource at local level.

2.2. Tax Policy and Public Finance

2.2.1. Program and Progress Made

Cambodia has achieved high economic growth annually around 7% and current revenue has doubled compared to 2013 and 2018. The data in the Strategic Plan for budget reform 2018-2025 shows that the tax revenue has increased 17.5% annually and non-tax revenue has increased 16.9% annually. The national public expenditure has increase to almost double in the same period in which the public expenditure of MOEYS has tripled, that of MOH has increased more than two and half time, that of MAFF has increased to almost tripled, and the direct investment expenditure with national financing has increase to almost two and half time. In addition, public debt has been managed and implemented properly at 22% rate in according to the debt management strategic document for 2015-2018 that rate could be implemented below 40%.

Aligning with the implementation of the Public Finance Reform, Budget Strategic Plan (BSP) has been introduced and implemented, and budget programming has been piloted with 10 ministries/institutions in 2015, 25 in 2016 and 36 in 2017 and 39 in 2018 following the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018.

2.2.2. Challenges

- Capacity of the civil servants in the ministries/institutions and subnational administrations is limited for the implementation of the Public Finance Management reform.
- Tax collection is not in the full potential—not yet fulfill the tax duty. There are many gaps in tax collection such as import tax avoidance, income tax avoidance, for example tax on the casino revenue.
- Awareness on paying tax is not well-known among the populations; local people don't understand the tax payment and public revenue management; and there is a lack of incentive to people who pay the tax regularly.
- The non-tax revenue has not clear figure that public can access the information.

2.2.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Continue to build capacity of the government staff at the ministries/institutions and subnational administration for the implementation of the public finance management reform.
2. Make amendment to the Law on Public Finance System 2008 to follow the new budget system and create enabling environment for wider public participation.
3. Improve and enhance the implementation of the Finance Management Information System (FMIS)
4. Prepare the monitoring and evaluation system that is important for the understanding and responding to the implementations that do not reach the targets.
5. Publish the easy-to-understanding leaflets to the local communities about the tax collection and public revenue management
6. Enhance the tax collection and improve the enabling environment to the tax payers through employing technology/information system, private services; and establish the punishment measures to the tax collectors who create difficulties or disrupt the tax payment of the public.
7. Establish the monitoring and evaluation mechanism on the public revenue management covering both tax and non-tax revenues that public can access
8. Improve the capacity of the parliament to monitor the public finance
9. Improve the public knowledge on the public finance management reform.
10. Create the enabling environment for public to access the budge information through the websites of the ministries/institutions

2.3. Public Administration

2.3.1. Program and Progress Made

Implementation of policies on public service delivery and implementation of Public Service Standards Guidelines to respond to consumer confidence and efficiency and effectiveness as the Public Service Standards define: (1). Information quality (2); Easy access to services; (3). Compliance Policy and Good Governance; and (4). Information feedback mechanism for and Complaints Mechanism of Service Users. At the same time, there are mechanisms for monitoring, and evaluating the performance of public service standards and issuing certificates of public service accreditation that meet the main indicators of ministries / institutions.

Implementation of human resource policies in public administration to promote performance of civil servants and promote adherence to the culture of civil service, willingness, honesty, and professionalism, and focus on strategy (1). Improve the system of staffing and staff management (2). Strengthen the effectiveness of human resource management practices (3). Apply the Result-based Management System (4). Maximize existing capacity and work performance and develop new work capacity, and (5). Provide training and improve the quality of training.

Implementation of salary system and other allowances based on principles: (1). The salary increase according to the situation of economic growth and the ability to support the national budget (2). Ensuring equity, increasing productivity and efficiency, and (3). Ensure consistency between Civil Service Officials and the Armed Forces. The Royal Government has set up and is forming a team to work on reforming remuneration and bankrolling schemes.

2.3.2. Challenges

- Some civil servants are still new to their new roles and responsibilities as they have just been transferred from their previous institutions following re-established of civil functions and reshuffle.
- The use of information in public administration is limited, erratic and lack of systematic.
- Public service quality monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and systems have not yet been put into effect. Management and career development of civil servants are not systematically organized.
- The capacity of human resources and institutions is limited in responding to the needs of the people, especially at the sub-national administrations
- Unreliable salary system lacking principles of equity, efficiency and consistency.

2.3.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Delegate power, functions and allocate resources more appropriately to the sub-national tiers of government.
2. Increase public service delivery and strengthen the effectiveness at local level
3. Ensure independent mechanisms, accountability and effectiveness of the Public Service Performance Monitoring System (Procurement, Finance, and Administrative Standard for Project Implementation).
4. Promote full access to information to promote citizen participation in the implementation and utilization of public services.

2.4. Land Sector Reform

2.4.1. Program and Progress Made

In 2017, the Royal Government of Cambodia has issued 4,881,582 titles of land which have distributed to 4,647,886 titles to the Cambodian (60,4% of total land titles). These titles have been registered under the systematic land title registration (3,626,158 titles), through directive 01 (641,623 titles), sporadic registration (613,283 titles) and collective land title for 19 communities (519 titles) in total of 16.271 hectare for 1,784 households. In addition, the land conflict resolution mechanism through cadastral committee in 2017 solved 731 case and ending 85 cases. Technical working group of the ministry have received 511 cases which 123 cases solved (25 case closed and return to relevant competence authorities for 98 cases).

Based on 2017 annual report of the government, the government has reviewed social land concession in 13 provinces, designated the reserve land for 14,101.75 hectare which already converting 8.526,19 hectare and not yet converting 5,575.64 hectare. The land distribution of social land concession for veterans and their families by the ministry of land management, urban planning and construction for veterans and their families have issued 3,304 families equal to 1,545.88 hectares which include 406.88 hectares of residential area, and 4,139 hectares of agricultural land. There are 75,678.74 hectares of social land concession for the poor, 17,042 hectares of land distributed to 5,141 families.

2.4.2. Challenges

- Lack of national policies and law on compensation principles and mechanism from development projects (both public projects and private company projects).

- The weakness of Land Law and could not provide solution on good governance on land conflict which response to the social and development. E.g.: conflict resolution mechanism on land, land management and economic land concession etc.,
- The size of land distribution for collective land title for indigenous peoples is limited which affect the custom rights for example the right to access the Non-Timber Forest Products,
- Process of collective land title for Indigenous People is complicated and time consuming,
- The demarcation and pole marking at field and mapping of state land, private land, community land, and private companies is still not clear,
- The urban planning and road and residential demarcation at village, commune, national level for infrastructure (road, creeks, ...etc.) is still not clear as there is a lack local knowledge both the local people and local authority,
- Procedure for transferring the land title and fee for transferring still complicate and lack of transparence,
- Process of issue the economic land concession is complicated, and time consuming which is not response to the key of issue such as size selection, beneficiary person and land development,
- The participation of affected communities and other stakeholders in project development cycle and resolution for compensation mechanism are not transparence, accountable, and good governance to make sure there are proper compensation, good infrastructure, and sustainable livelihood program supporting the people who live in the new resettlement,
- Lack of proper study and set new potential area for developing agricultural and agro-industrial crops which could increase agricultural productivities.

2.4.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

5. Review and amendment the land law and other legal instruments relevant to the land development, and indigenous people rights which fully participation from communities, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders, and in response to the land policy (white paper) which help speeding up and simplify the process of collective land title registration that make sure the communities get more bigger than land and forest recognized the government for both private and collective title,
6. Establish the national policy or law on compensation mechanism from development project that could compliance by both government and private projects. The

implementation of standard compensation scheme is effectively fair and accepted by affected peoples,

7. Monitor and implement the principles and conditions of social land concessions better to respond to the key points of social land concessions as stated in the 2015 Land Policy,
8. Review the master plan of urban planning and disseminate widely,
9. Review the procedures and practices of the land transfer process to ensure good services to the people with accountability and eliminate the corruption,
10. Develop the urbanization and infrastructure as well as sustainable livelihoods before moving people to the new settlements, and
11. Studying and determining potential soil classification and master land use planning response to crop types.

2.5. Anti-Corruption

2.5.1. Program and Progress Made

Over the past 5 years, Anti-Corruption Unit has achieved many outputs based on work plan such as laws disseminations, Laws enforcements, and prevention works. The Unit has disseminated laws to the departments/institutions under each ministry, commune/Sangkat, high-schools, universities and other institutions. To support the disseminations, the Unit has developed awareness raising materials such as video sports, video karaoke, posters and flip-charts, laws books, and calendar and cooperated with radios to broadcast. In addition, the Unit has prepared and launched the national anti-corruption campaign, cooperated with MOEYS to integrate the lessons on anti-corruption into curricular of primary and secondary school, and enhanced the mechanism on complaints and prepare/build court case.

The Anti-Corruption Unit has participated in providing services to the public on bidding and examination of government officers in various ministries/institutions and accepted the evaluation on implementation on UNCAC from the UN and the Parties to the UNCAC. In addition, the ACU is preparing the draft of law on witness defense and law on protection of individual reporting (three consultation workshops have been organized), has prepared sub-decree on organization and functions of AUC at the Capital/provincial level and signed the memorandum of understandings with private national/international firms and higher academic institutions to anti-corruption.

2.5.2. Challenges

- The ACU has not received the trust from the people.

- The ACU is in the composition of the political party that leads the government
- The ACU has not implemented the laws equally to people

2.5.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Ensure the independency of the ACU through establishing the mechanisms that can be evaluated and monitored by the public.
2. Create mechanism to protect the witnesses and informants about the corruptions
3. Enhance the effectiveness of actions implementations of the ACU such as increase capacity and independency of the ACU in the provinces.

2.6. Court and Justice System

2.6.1. Program and Progress Made

Under the program on promotion, adoption of key legislation pertaining to the judiciary and the law on juvenile justice, as well as the building of new laws based on the governance program, the Royal Government of Cambodia has been issuing number of laws and regulations, including law on the statute of judges and prosecutors, law on the organization and function of the supreme council of magistracy, law on the adoption and law on temporary detention period. The Royal Government of Cambodia are continuing to strengthen the human capacity and responsibility of judges and prosecutors professionalism through establishment of the administrative court from lower level to upper level as well as the dissemination and training in legal.

The ministry of justice has continued the cooperation with the bar association of Cambodia to support the legal service for the poor as they must have access to lawyer to assist their rights and benefit in the legal process. All these mechanisms have been continuing to promote the mechanism to solve problem through promote alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism or settlement outside the court system.

2.6.2. Challenges

- Lack of fund and human capacity that could work to support the judicial process (both the quality and quantity)
- The knowledge and implementation program on judicial reform and justice
- The judicial system of civil servants and the public is limited
- Limited awareness and participation of public and civil servant in the public legal reform programs;

- Case Proceedings have been slow to enforce the law, two standards (impunity) and the impunity of the sentence (there is no justice yet for some victims);
- The poor and vulnerable persons are still not accessed to the legal service due to the limited number of lawyer working in supporting the poor; and
- The political influence has impacted the decision of judges and prosecutors.

2.6.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Ensure the clear function and role of technical staff and political (all judicial officials, including judges/prosecutors, should not be members of any political party and some senior officials or cadres in the executive branch must not a member of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy),
2. Eliminate the double standard in law enforcement,
3. Increase the dissemination of any important law and national policy to the people and vulnerable persons especially in the remote areas,
4. Extending the lawyer service and legal advice (informal legal aid services) to local and increase the lawyer service to support the poor,
5. The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall enforce the law effectively,
6. Ensure respect, protection and completeness of fundamental rights such as: (1) freedom of assembly, (2) freedom of association, and (3) freedom of expression,
7. Review and fulfill the obligations as a signatory state party on universal declaration on human right and other international human rights such as conventions/treaties on the rights of civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights in order to responsible for promoting respect, protection, and complementing to the previous mistake.

2.7. Access to Information

2.7.1. Program and Progress Made

Until 2016, the implementation and using of information technology and telecommunication has increased through new technology and infrastructure in information technology and telecommunication sector to the rural areas and the locations with economic and tourism potential. The rate of mobile internet users is 51.2% while stationary internet user is only at 0.63%. Total number of mobile phone subscribers is 20,142,764 (stationary is only 227,261). In 2016, about 88% of overall population has access to information, education and entertainment programs through broadcast of radios, televisions and social networks, while 53% of population

can access information on education programs and entertainment programs from magazines, bulletins and newsletter.

National and private broadcasters have increased the capacity and coverage of the broadcasting to cover wider area. Build radio station and television at subnational level in provinces and implementation of Law on access to information, information management and radio to under the national legal framework to ensure freedom of expression, free journalism, and democracy.

2.7.2. Challenges

- The Laws on access to information has not been adopted although it has been prepared since 2003.
- News in sign languages of ethnic minority is limited due to low production and low distribution of the news in sign language of ethnic minority.
- The publication of information on websites of ministries/institutions of the government is not comprehensive and not update regularly.
- There are discriminations on group of journalists working on social and political issues.
- Some news media have tendency to support the government, not independent and there are restrictions on access to information
- Public officers are hesitated to disclose the important information to the public to know.

2.7.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

8. Adopt the Law on access to information as soon as possible
9. Build capacity of public officer, news journalists, and inform the people about the rights to access information, laws and relevant policies.
10. Promote the independency of news institutions
11. Increase the broadcast and distribution of news to the public to be wider in both Khmer and sign language of ethnic minority on social and political issues.
12. Increase the dissemination of information on websites ministries/institutions of government and update the information regularly.

2.8. Education

2.8.1. Program and Progress Made

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has implemented its Action Plans which include teacher policy, improving study curriculum, textbooks and academic environment, and

conducting inspection work, strengthening study's assessment, and higher education reform. Children aged from 0 to 6 years receive education service up to 20.17%. Five-year-old children receive educational services, making up to 64.1 per cent of the number of five-year-olds. The actual rate of primary education reached 98.4 per cent in 2016. Gender inequality in primary education has been improved. The actual rate of female student learning is higher than male students. The aggregated enrolment rate for upper secondary school reached 45.8 per cent in 2005, reaching 58.1 per cent in 2010 and falling to 53.8 per cent in 2016, below the 73.8 per cent target.

Access to clean water for primary schools increases, although the achievement in some provinces is less than 60% while at the secondary school achievement exceeded 60%. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has good cooperation with development partners and civil society, and is committed to the implementation of the Joint Education Strategic Plan, which clearly outlines the goals and priorities in the education sector. The Education Strategic Plan is supported by the Education Management Information System, which enables all development partners to jointly monitor the progress of all indicators.

2.8.2. Challenges

- There was a shortage of the number of teachers at the local village, and commune levels.
- Corruption in the Inspection Team and Education sectors that cause weaknesses in improving quality of teaching and education
- Lack of technical secondary school and vocational training and scholarships.
- Lack of teaching and study materials workshops, skilled teachers for experiment/practice at all levels of study.
- Imbalance of capital expenditures and current expenses
- Quality of Inspection from primary to secondary and monitoring and evaluation systems have not yet been effective in the field of education, staffing, and lack of effective information system related to monitoring and evaluation of teachers and students.
- Quality of education at the higher education has not been implemented based on existing standard in order to response to need of job markets.
- Students dropping classes at primary and secondary level is still high.
- The quality of teaching is limited in terms of pedagogy, techniques, and the use of modern technology in the education system.
- Increasing funding for capital expenditure on infrastructure, teaching and teaching materials, and training to enhance capacity of teachers every two years.

2.8.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Encourage teachers and parents to follow up on their students' learning at all levels and provide incentives to help support and encourage students having academic performance problem to continue and improve their academic performance.
2. Strict and more effective management of teachers' attendance and their teaching hours and strengthen the governance of education system including using modern ICT, increased capacity for teachers at all level through training to complete at least bachelor degree.
3. Strengthen the Independent Inspection Committee and Civil Society in monitoring and evaluation of the quality of education.
4. Promote learning foreign languages, especially English and other languages from elementary to high school by collaborating with and investing with the private sectors.
5. Strengthening policies and guidelines for dispatching teachers by selecting teachers at district level, and provision of incentives for teachers at higher education such as housing, allowance and healthcare.
6. Strengthen and expand the vocational secondary schools and the long-term life skills and allocation of the national budget for implementing the above activities.
7. Create workshops to provide life skills training, and mechanisms to promote effective learning for all subjects.
8. Increase investment in education and integrating modern ICT in primary and secondary school, including strengthening libraries or e-library practices as well as increase research and teaching skills to both teachers and students at all level.
9. Increase capital expenditure, infrastructure, materials, training to make it balanced with current expenditure (salary at the beginning of the year).
10. Increase study hours to 1200 hours per year and increase and strengthen the monitoring & evaluating system using modern ICT.
11. Continue to expand the academic quality of students by tightening examination, grading, and scoring and student research.
12. Promote and upgrade academic curriculum to meet need of job market.

2.9. Youth development and Labour Market

2.9.1. Program and Progress Made

Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training provided employment services and livelihoods to 99,708 persons and provide technical and vocational training on industrial skills, agriculture techniques services, tourism and agriculture and preparing the national policy on training and education in vocational and technique skills. Ministry has continued its attention in conflict resolutions as well as facilitation of arbitration council. Ministry has increased inspection in order to promote rights and benefits of employees and prevention of child labour. Presently workers and employees who are under the Labour Law will receive work accident scheme that provides the health insurance to workers and employees who have accident and sickness during the working.

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport that is charge of implementation of national policy on youth development and policy on physical education and sports has promoted youths to participate in social work movement and sport activity to alter youths to become resource persons with quality, capability and dignity for social and economic development and next generation.

2.9.2. Challenges

- Limited education quality causes school dropout since they think that once they complete the school, they could not find jobs based on their skill qualification.
- Absence of law on alcoholic management and the promotion of alcoholic consumption encourage youths happily accept and have chance to win rewards through wide media coverage. This encourages more youths to commit alcohol and consequently causes accidents, health problems, violence, household economic loses and insecure social
- More drug trafficking through different aspects such as some nationalities who come to do business in our country, but turn to trafficking drug.
- Drug uses in remote areas, cities and limited law enforcement.
- Once the drug users are arrested, they are sent to correction center where lacks of material and drug for treatment.
- Lack of youth employment and youth migration prevention that has no security and certain skills and lack of dissemination and consultation on secured migration.
- Vocational training centers have not spread over the country and some are not function.
- No telephone conservation program that promotes youth education through online base
- Migration has not been advised for safety, no specific skills for migration and there are no enough municipal and provincial youth education centers.

- Limitation of youth participation in decision making process at both national and sub-national levels.
- Most youths who finish their study/degree have received jobs which are not as same as their degree and receive below market salary scale.
- National policy on Cambodia's youth development was adopted in 2011 but the implementation and dissemination is considerably low that make this policy not responding to the needs of youths. This creates the gap of participation of youths and other stakeholders in seeking solutions.
- Youth participation in social work has some difficulties concerning the administration that is time consuming and has not any clear standard for the numbers of day in receiving responses from authority and there is age discrimination between youths and elders in decision making process.

2.9.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Strengthen enforcement of law on migration labour protection in accordance with labour law and disseminate and consultation on safe migration to youths and in effective human right protection and international treaties in protection of right, health and safety
2. Establish policy for domestic SMEs by creating enabling for tax registration investment capital and support and provide loan with low interest rate or low paid taxes.
3. Increase skill and vocational training from the basic to immediate level for provinces/cities and expand the scope of domestic labour market widely
4. Expansion of social safety net for all people who are under the provision of law on employment and informal employment
5. Update national policy on Cambodia's youth development (2011)
6. Increase productivity and produces made by domestic youths by stopping oversea import of labour for economic growth
7. Initiate national budget policy to provide aid scheme or loan with low interest rate to schools or youths who can utilize their capacity or skills to make business and income generation.
8. Enhance education and specific skills for responding to the job market demand and living condition
9. Development of vocational and technique training institutes to respond to the current market demand.

2.10. Social Protection

2.10.1. Program and Progress Made

The government had shown a very positive progress in strengthening social protection system. The system consists of integration, consistency and effectiveness in both public and private sector. This achievement came from dividing a clear role between organizing policy, law/regulation and implementation.

Below are the important achievements in social protection:

- The ministry of economy and finance with the input from stakeholders and the council for rural and agriculture development had organized the national social protection policy 2015 - 2025. Which consist of social assistance and social insurance. Development Partners collaborated with the council for rural and agriculture development and administration at sub-national level in piloting the project of income support that will become lesson learnt for organizing components for income support of social assistance within the framework of the national policy on social protection.
- Promoting social welfare and family affairs: produced and implemented family development program, built good attitudes in family to prevent violent, raised awareness on unsafe migration to the citizen, developed and implemented emergency response program for the needs of citizen living under wages and preparing for emergency reaction in natural disasters.
- Promoting child welfares and youth rehabilitation: strengthen and expended mechanism for monitoring and implementation of child rights, strengthen the participation from children through broadcasting and child rights training, and collaborating with national and international NGOs to gather orphans and vulnerable children in 639 orphanages.
- Promoting welfares for people with disabilities: implemented a policy of the poor citizen with disability based in the community of four provinces: Pailin, Tbong Khmum, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. Hand delivered 590 wheelchairs to disabled people, produced and broadcasted 38 discussion topics on disability issues through national television stations.
- Promoting elderly welfares: By designing and revising national policies for the elderly.
- Promote and support veterans by organizing and continuing social safety net scheme for civil servants.
- Created social safety net scheme for general population and has been conducting studies on social safety net related document in order to create a more comprehensive social security system for the general population.

2.10.2. Challenges

- Limited policy and implementation of immigration laws on foreign labor force and the guidelines for specialist training to the company investing on Khmer labors.
- Limited mechanism and budget for sub-national level to implement the law.
- System and network for reporting oversea labors force is limited.

2.10.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Strengthen the efficiency of labors force management law implementation on both foreign labors immigrant and Cambodian labors force.
2. Create a medium-sized business policy and makes it easier to register tax on capital investment, provide support and provide loans at low interest rates or low taxes.
3. Each province must have enough resource to manage immigration and migration.
4. Provide free public services to people with disability from war and former army officials.
5. Provide free health insurance to former army officials and civil officials.
6. Continue to strengthen the implementation of existing projects.
7. Strengthen the enforcement of traffic laws by integrating urgent intervention.
8. Provide a diverse information's Centre at village level.
9. According to the data of the recent NSDP, at least provide toilet for the poor, people with disability and former army officials from 60 % to 80%.
10. Create a national budget investment in social protection center and create a village / center for the elderly.
11. Promote mother and newborn baby health by monitoring from infancy to delivery and after childbirth.

2.11. Health

2.11.1. Program and Progress Made

Good progress has been made in reducing maternal and child mortality, reducing the spread of communicable diseases and expanding health equity funds for the poor. The proportion of pregnant women receiving two or more pregnancy tests by a skilled health worker, which helps to reduce the mortality rate rapidly.

Children were breastfed by about 60 per cent in 2005 and 74 per cent in 2010. In 2014, the prevalence of breastfeeding in children 0-5 months increased up to 93%. Infant mortality rate decreased from 95 per 1000 live births in 2000 to 28 in 1000 births in 2014 and child mortality

rate below 5 years, decreased from 124 in 1000 live births in 2000 to 35 people in 1000 live births in 2014. HIV / AIDS rates declined to 0.6 per cent of the population; prevalence of malaria and dengue fever cases decreased by 0.8 per cent and tuberculosis prevalence at 653 per 100,000 inhabitants People. Health service coverage through direct monitoring at local level for tuberculosis has achieved 100% for all health centers throughout the country.

Infectious diseases and chronic diseases and other health problems: Health and demographic change in Cambodia has risen with an increase of infectious diseases, especially diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer. Mortality rates for non-communicable disease are rising and a prevalence of risk factors is also increasing.

Currently, infectious diseases account for about half of all diseases. The key risk factors for non-communicable diseases are poor diet, physical activity, tobacco use, and alcohol use. The Royal Government of Cambodia has demonstrated its commitment to address the solutions for non-communicable diseases in the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (2014-2020).

2.11.2. Challenges

- Maternal, and Infant Mortality rate remains high in remote areas
- The number of health care professionals in the Ministry of Health is not sufficient
- Awareness of drug use is limited to the behaviour of people - when they get sick, they will mostly go to buy medicines from drug vendors without consulting with health specialists
- Drug traffic on the market lacks standard controls
- Conflict interests between physicians and baby formula and dairy companies - doctor's outpatient business
- The professional ethics of some medical conditions are not good
- Malnutrition and food safety, and the quality of education, health and scholarships to the poor are still limited.
- Social safety net and protection cards and ID Poor Card are not effectively utilized.

2.11.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Eliminate the sale of pharmacies other than the appropriate pharmacy / health facility, especially in remote areas by strengthening the management and quality of public and private health services.
2. Promote public health awareness and change people's behavior about the access to health services.
3. Develop health policies and continue to implement reproductive health, nutrition and hygiene policies, including legislation on food safety to strengthen the importation of counterfeit and invalid medicinal foods, which may affect the health of the population, especially in rural and urban areas.
4. Involve civil society participation in national health budget planning
5. Prioritize the construction of health posts or health centres in remote areas, especially the implementation of social accountability projects at commune level to implement nutrition education programs for children and inform parents of the importance of nutrition.
6. Provide specialist doctors in all levels of referral hospitals and number of health officials in communes as required by the social accountability program.
7. Strengthen the implementation of health policies effectively.
8. Increase the national budget to respond to health problems, especially non-communicable diseases
9. Reduce the cost of health care and treatment
10. Strengthen information management and disseminate information from the health sector and consider funding from the Royal Government to civil society organizations implementing health services.

2.12. Fisheries and Conservation

2.12.1. Program and Progress Made

2015, there are 516 fishing communities which have been established nationwide, of which 477 are in inland and 39 in the marine. Since the fisheries reform especially the elimination of all fishing lots throughout the country to become the fisheries conservation areas, there are 58 fisheries conservation areas and 561 conservation areas located in the 467 community fisheries. There are 46 concrete poles demarcated and 4 floating patrolling posts including 3 concrete offices that could carry out the daily patrolling since 2015.

2.12.2. Challenges

- Breaching of community fisheries domain, both fresh water and marine domain,

- Using illegal gears in 3 main areas: Tonle Sap, Mekong and Marine domain,
- The development of the hydropower on the upstream of Mekong river body,
- There is mis-understanding the jurisdiction of relevant stakeholders in managing the conservation area, and protected area between the Fisheries Administration and management of the Ministry of Environment,
- There are too many competent authorities enforcing the fisheries law,
- The community fisheries have not sustained in term of financial management,
- Pumping the water from conservation areas for agricultural production,
- The process and procedure for community fisheries registration are still complicated that could cause more time (longer than 5 years) as its own mandate (5 years),
- The incentive to family scale fishing gears is limited,
- The import of fisheries and fish products (freshwater and seafood) from neighboring countries without proper quality certified,
- The government's hatchery stations have yet been provided enough resources and helping the community,
- The government are continuing to allow the private to raise blackhead fish which very dangerous to the fisheries sector,
- The implementation of policy on aquaculture development is still limited,
- The technical support on aquaculture to local communities is limited,
- The post-harvest technology and skill are still limited,
- There is no update the policy on fisheries especially the marine fisheries, aquaculture, and food safety from fisheries production,
- The capacity of community fisheries in management and organizational development is still limited.

2.12.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Continue the fisheries policy and law reform, strengthen strict enforcement of the law, especially enforcing the Sub-decree on Fisheries Community Management implementation, and expanding the scope of inland and marine fisheries management in Cambodia.
2. Community development through mobilizing the financial support from national budget and other development partners in capacity building for community committee.
3. Promote fisheries production (both freshwater and marine) such as handicraft and industrial aquaculture.

4. Enhancing research and development in fresh water and marine water in term of management, controlling and preventing the trafficking of endangered species.
5. Reduce the development of dams on the main upstream rivers by using renewable energy.
6. Enhance community fisheries capacity in livelihood and institutional skills, provide funding for investment initiatives, and operational costs to implement livelihoods, and biodiversity conservation activities.

2.13. Forestry and Conservation

2.13.1. Program and Progress Made

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has evaluated national forest cover changes since 1993 to 2014 with an average of four years of evaluation. As a result of this monitoring, forest cover has gradually declined, especially during the last period (2010-2014). In 2005 and 2010, forest cover was 59.07% and 57.07% respectively. In 2014, the forest cover was reduced to 49.48% based on MAFF annual report in 2017.

The Forest Sector Reform Program has enhanced technical capacity to effectively promote conservation, research and development, including community forestry, protection and development, to ensure the effectiveness of preventing and combating forest crime. The National Committee has been established to prevent and eliminate the illegal logging, stop the illegal export the timber and other offenses in the northeastern part of the country. By 2015, the number of community forestry has increased to 499 compared with 485 in 2014.

2.13.2. Challenges

- Forest Governance remains a concern, especially the right to access information and transparency,
- Delegate the sub-national power in managing the forest and fisheries have not widely implemented and transparent, as well as budget,
- The overlap of the forestry law, and Natural Protected Areas Law jurisdiction,
- Mechanism on managing the Community Forestry, Community Fisheries and Community Protected Areas have not been clearly defined and yet there is no agreement between relevant institutions/ministries,

- The roles and responsibilities of Community Forestry, Community Fisheries and Community Protected Areas into sub-national and national level management structures have not been defined and not yet tailored to meet specific needs,
- The communities do not have sufficient funding to continue patrolling, preventing and implementing a specific management plan, and not yet clear on the national budget allocation to help strengthen local (community) communities as well as resources for supporting the forestry and fisheries sectors which affect the community livelihood,
- There are 610 community forestry recognized by the Prakas of the Ministry of Agriculture and 153 Community Protected Areas which are under the Ministry of Environment management where some communities remain inactive, while forest land-grabbing still active,
- Forest land management procedures of community forestry (Community Forest Management Plans) have been very complicated and spend a lot of time and money,
- The community does not have enough right to manage the forest especially action against the forest violation,
- There is no demarcation within the four zones of protected areas and national parks (core zone, conservation area, multipurpose use area, and community area), and
- Commune Land Use Planning (CLUP) has not been widely implemented, especially after CLUP has been approved, but funding support remains a challenge.

2.13.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Promote the preparation, review and amend the necessary legal documents and strengthen the framework for governance of forests and natural resources through capacity building of Sub-National officials on improving the functioning, roles and responsibilities between the ministries and institutions systems as well as provide an appropriate budget for the implementation of the policy on decentralization and deconcentration,
2. Promote community organizing (forestry and protected areas) to participate in coordination mechanisms to continue implementing policies, reforms, management and protection of natural resources through functional and sub-budget transfers to sub-nationalities, in particular improving the community participation, especially Free, Prior, Inform, and Consent (FPIC) which is a fundamental right of the community,

3. Design and develop forest certification system to promote the legitimate timber business in line with international standards such as FSC, FLEGT (The Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade), or VPA (Voluntary Partner Agreements),
4. Implement the zone management of protected areas (four zones) as a benchmark for facilitating natural resource management and planning,
5. Develop the national forest management plans using landscape management mechanism,
6. Evaluate the forest system services and improve the national forest service data system to provide information for management and investment planning,
7. Promote the implementation of budget mechanism for managing forest and natural resources such as REDD+ mechanism, ecosystem payment services in ecotourism, which are the sustainable financing mechanisms in forest resource management that could improve livelihoods and tourism services,
8. Strengthen the law enforcement by adding a competent police officers, supplying equipment, increasing the number of forest justice officers, increasing the efficiency of management, processing the court case, and effectively punishing perpetrators in accordance with the law,
9. Enhance the community forestry and community protected areas livelihood by strengthening and expanding NTFP enterprises and establishing policies to provide opportunities for business in NTFPs, including the collecting, transporting and exporting, the implementation of sustainable forestry financing mechanisms such as REDD + Eco-tourism services, etc.

2.14. Climate Change

2.14.1. Program and Progress Made

Under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment, the National council for Sustainable Development was created in 2015 and has provided the instrument of acceptance on the Paris Agreement, National REDD+ Strategy, and begun the preparation of the Third National Communication and the first Biennial Update Report (BUR). National Adaptation Plan to climate change was prepared and implemented through mainstreaming climate change into the environment and natural resource code and national and sub-national planning.

Twelve CDM projects and four JCM projects are being implemented. The government has prepared and implemented the Cambodia's National Determined Contribution (NDC). Financing framework for national climate change adaptation plan was developed and the Climate Public Expenditure Review (CPER) was published.

Developed the readiness project for Green Climate Fund (GCF) and coordinated 5 proposal to the GCF. Localization of the SDG 13 on Climate Change. Update the climate change national M&E framework. Calculated the GHG emission baseline for REDD+ projects. Established and proceed on the climate change Technical Working Group. Climate Change Lexicon. In addition, developed the climate change lessons for integration in to the general education at grade 10, 11 and 12.

2.14.2. Challenges

- The understanding of climate change among the ordinary people is still limited.
- The cooperation between government, civil society, private sector and science institution is still limited particularly with the research academic
- Drought is the major challenge for farmers
- Capacity of the government officer has limitation particularly for local officer on climate change issue.
- Information distribution is not enough particularly on the science of climate change. for example, the climate change projection is not clear enough that causes difficulty in planning.
- Budget allocation from the national level to sub-national level to address climate change is limited.

2.14.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Build capacity to the commune/Sangkat council and disseminate climate change issue to an easy-to-understand way for the ordinary people by using language and pictures suitable for each location and broadcast the information on climate change to local people through mobile app.
2. Enhance the cooperation between the government, civil society, private sector and scientific institutions to create tools for capacity building on vulnerability assessment and implementation resilient actions for local authority and community particularly on early warning system
3. Enhance and broaden the irrigation system to address drought and water reservoir
4. Continue to promote the low carbon development in all the institutions and sectors
5. Increase the budget package to address climate change at the subnational level
6. Align the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) to the Paris Agreement.

2.15. Water resources management and Irrigation

2.15.1. Program and Progress Made

The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology has rehabilitated and constructed irrigation, maintained irrigation system both small and large-scale size achieved with 423 projects, and enhanced irrigation capability to supply water to over 257,926ha of cropland. The ministry already achieved the constructions of 94 water gates, 185 canals, 34 levees, and 13 water passing-by.

Drought often occurs because of climate change and it causes server impacts on agriculture production resulted in drop of rice yield production and drop of income of farmers. In this regard, intervention by providing pumping machines plays important role in rescuing, reducing of impact and improving the affected crops from drought. In addition, the ministries have reached many achievements in preparing new sub-decree to implement Law on Water Management such as:

- Sub-decree on the procedure on establishment, abolishment, and identification of roles and function of the Farmer Water User Association was officially adopted in the full body meeting of the Council of Ministers on 12 June 2015.
- Sub-decree on the Basin Management was approved in the full body meeting of the Council of Ministers on 24 July 2015.

Prevention and reduction of the natural disasters require the installation of meteorological and hydrological stations along the rivers and main tributaries to obtain real time climate data and water level data to project the meteorology and hydrology at a regular basis with accuracy and disseminate to the public to have a preparedness for the foreseeable occurrences of the natural disasters such as droughts, storms, lightning, and floods. The major achievements that the ministries reached as below:

- Installed 24 hydrological stations and repaired one station in each province
- Installed water level measurement in 24 locations and repaired 6 locations at the monitoring points along the rivers and tributaries.
- Installed 24 meteorological stations and repaired the meteorological stations at 4 locations and installed 30 rainwater-gauges and repaired rainwater gauges in 13 places and equipped the automatic system at stations in 2 locations.

Achievements on clean water supply in rural area:

- The overall clean water in the country for 2011 to 2017 was produced at 997,413,304 cubic meters.

- The Proclamation on the procedure on determination of water price and related Proclamations on corporations on water were approved on the 04 June 2016.
- Installation of a clean water factory in Kampot expected to operate at the end of 2018
- Prepared a draft Law on Clean Water Supply
- Issued the Proclamation on the Standard of Water Quality to be efficient and established a monitoring system on the operation of the private and public clean water work in Cambodia through data integration
- Issued the proclamation to allow enterprise to the private clean water suppliers at 119 locations. Among them, 11 locations has received concessions from the government. Public clean water corporations were established in 13 locations, in which 2 locations are autonomous.
- Utilization of the government resources, resources of agencies and finance from development partners to develop the clean water supply system
- Established “Association of Water Supply Cambodia”
- Have been training and implementing project to improve clean water infrastructures towards profit oriented autonomous
- Transferred 6 functions to the sub-national level.

2.15.2. Challenges

- The need to integrate the climate resilient technology into the rural irrigation and infrastructures projects
- Integrated water resources management including river basin management has to be improved due to the pressures on the water resources causing from development of agriculture sector, urbanization and industrialization and energy sector.
- Budget for repair and maintenance of irrigation system is at low level. The budget allocation to repair, rehabilitate and construct the irrigation system is slow and doesn't arrive on the right time to construct coupled with the scale of budget does not meet the real need.
- Lack of legal regulations to management clean water supply
- Budget allocation from government is at small scale for development in clean water sector
- Human resources is limited both at national and subnational level; the need to increase training centers on clean water major in the future

- The data for clean water suppliers are not reliable
- The capacity of the some clean water autonomy is limited
- There is no environmental impact assessment on the clean water development projects of private sectors.

2.15.3. The Proposed priority strategies for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Inter-ministries have to work consistency in the water management for agriculture sector
2. Improve the policy on water management to ensure the enough water availability for utilization and in all seasons (irrigations and sources of water)
3. Improve the private partnership to ensure transparency and accountability, and establish clear mandates on the contract on water resource management.
4. Improve water management and water governance through transfer of functions and resources to district and commune/sangkat level
5. Improve the responsibility of the procurement committee at subnational level for higher quality of irrigation infrastructure development
6. Increase the assessment research on the irrigation system development.

2.16. Agriculture Productivity and Diversification

2.16.1. Program and Progress Made

Agriculture land for rice was at 2.96 million hectare in 2011 and has increased to 3.05 million hectares in 2015 and the harvestable land has increased from 2.76 million hectare in 2011 to 3.025 million hectare in 2015, and average annual yield has reached 3.085tone/hectare, an increase of 0.11% compared to yield in 2014 (average annual rice yield was 3.079 tone/hectare). Rice production was affected by natural disaster, especially severe drought in 2014 and 2015. However, in 2015 Cambodia has harvested a total of 9.33 million tons of rice, which is an 0.12% increase compared with 2014 (in 2014, Cambodia achieved harvesting of rice of 9.32 million tons) and resulted in food of polished rice of more than 2.97 million tons or equivalent to 4.64 million tons of rice.

In 2016, rice harvesting land has reached 3.11 million hectares, average rice yield both irrigated and rain-fed rice has increased to 3.211ton/hectare, and total rice harvested has increased to 9.95 million tons. The export of polished rice was at 105259tons in 2010 and 504214ton in 2016. Target countries for rice export are: China, France, Poland, Malaysia, Belgium, Chez republic, Italy, England, and Germany. The employment of agriculture machinery and tractors is on the noticeable increasing trending, which is a contributor showcasing the progression of

mechanization in agriculture in Cambodia. In 2015, 91% of agriculture land equals to 2,74 million hectares was plowed by agriculture machines.

The establishments and registrations of agriculture community since 2013 to 2015 in over the country is 750 communities and in 2016 the numbers of communities have increased to 857 communities.

2.16.2. Challenges

- Lack of agriculture techniques especially on packaging of agriculture products, marketing, and exporting to the higher value markets
- Inputs for agriculture sector are still at high cost and not stable in supply
- Quality of imported agriculture products cause public health concerns that require the quality checking.

2.16.3. The Proposed Priority Strategies for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Disseminate the agriculture techniques and trainings to the communities on post-harvest technology and packaging to transform the agriculture products and establish the center for agriculture products quality control and packaging.
2. Increase the cooperation and forum between all private sectors including tourism and community to identify markets to sell the products of community in different provinces and disseminate the identify of agriculture product of each specific location
3. Enhance the agriculture community in production of agriculture raw materials, seeds and organic fertilizers to supply to own community
4. Reduce the quantity of imports of agriculture products for increasing the domestic agriculture production
5. Increase research and laboratory on agriculture to all locations
6. Improve the agriculture hygiene particularly the capacity of laboratory and checking-points to control quality
7. Continue to manage and utilization of agricultural pests and chemical fertilizers
8. The government should pay more attention on the infrastructure supporting the agriculture such as irrigation, capital and marketing for agriculture products.
9. Promote the selections of crops and livestock that are resilient to climate change.

2.17. Economic Land Concessions

2.17.1. Program and Progress Made

The review of the Economic Land Concession (ELC) development projects, there are 27 development projects which have been cancelled, and some reduced the contract period from 99 years to 70 or 50 years. The transferring of 73 ELC companies investing in planting agro-industrial crops from the Ministry of Environment to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and 18 Protected Forests transferred to the Ministry of Environment in order to establish the protected areas, and conservation areas in particular for conservation purpose.

2.17.2. Challenges

- The investment or development projects in protected areas causes difficulties in separating core zone, conservation zone, sustainable use zones and community zone
- Land Management and natural resource management as State public land and private land plots, including local administration are not clearly define in terms of boundary or demarcation in the ground.
- The participation of local people and other stakeholders in the ELC process since EIA consultation, implementation, and monitoring of economic land concessions is lacking in order to ensure accountability, compliance with social responsibility principles and the Corporate Responsibility and Business and human rights, and sustainable development of the Human Rights and Business.
- Procedures for establishing compensation policy and addressing the impacts of ELCs are not yet standardized to be widely recognized by the people and in accordance with market prices.
- Lack of infrastructure, public service and sustainable livelihoods in the new settlement areas.

2.17.3. The Proposed Priority Strategies for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Effectively identify and manage land boundaries with the participation and approval from the local people, especially on strengthening of data and processes in the management of economic land concessions, with the participation of relevant ministries and institutions, and local communities.
2. Strengthen the law enforcement and regulations on EIA companies and concessionaires who commit offenses and incentives for companies that have abided by law and CSR

principles and sustainable development. Encourage the local people and other stakeholders to actively contribute to the inputs and monitoring of the implementation of the ELC development project.

3. Cancel all the development projects in forest and protected areas and removing economic land concessions from non-compliance and transferring those projects to social land concession and reforestation projects.
4. Review and update to identify the master maps of land and natural resources as well as cooperation between relevant ministries in land use planning.
5. Strengthen the infrastructure, public service and sustainable livelihood systems in the new resettlement areas before relocating the people from the old location.

2.18. Mine resources, Petroleum and Extractive Industry

2.18.1. Program and Progress Made

Policy-National Policy on Mineral Resources 2018-2028 was developed to additionally with sub-decree on exploration license management and industrial mining licenses and made amendment on Article 33, 34, 35, 38, 39 and 40 of the Law on Mineral Management and Mining of Cambodia promulgated in 2001 include: Export management of mineral products, Rehabilitation of judicial police officials and Facilitation of fining procedure; Draft law on management of petroleum and petroleum products was discussed in the inter-ministerial meeting to review and discuss, delegation of functions, administrative affair provision relevant to mineral resource license provision for operation of small hand-made mining to sub-national level, eliminating the completely anarchy mining and withdrawal of 183 mining related licenses.

Through the implementation of the Mineral Inspection Work Program and Complaint receiving Mechanism, the ministry has significantly reduced the number of anarchy activities of mining especially related to elimination of sand operations along Mekong River and other elsewhere. Inspection team also cooperates with local authorities and relevant institutions to get aware and promote responsibilities in mitigation of environmental impacts from transporting of mineral products especially, soil and sand. The Ministry organized nine public forums with a total of 4,500 participants. The ministry has also organized a program to disseminate the activities of the ministry to students to understand the efforts of the ministry as well as the government to avoid confusing information, misleading and obstructing development in mining and energy sectors. In the field of petroleum, the Royal Government strengthened the duty performance of the oil agreement and as a result, resulting in the closure of three oil and gas blocks in the sea. Negotiated to finalize the package of Block A's development plan for production. Allowed Hi

Rex of Malaysia to negotiate the oil exploration agreement in C block. Provided the license agreement and supporting the construction project of petroleum refinery plant of Petrochemicals (Cambodia) Refinery Ltd. to conduct study on the feasibility of the oil and gas pipeline construction project from oil projects in the Cambodia sea to the inland of Preah Sihanouk province and oil and gas pipeline construction project from Preah Sihanouk to Phnom Penh and other main provinces. Have allowed PV Oil (Cambodia) conduct feasibility study on oil mixing plant by using condensate. For Downstream, the Ministry has issued 106 additional certificates and technical safety certificates for gas stations

2.18.2. Challenges

Environment:

- The EIA studies in searching and extraction of mine projects have a limitation as a result of the knowledge and skills in mining extraction
- The study and approval of EIA report to searching and extraction of mine projects in protected areas and wildlife sanctuary lead to destruction of forest, wildlife and climate change
- Lack of monitoring the implementation of environmental management plan especially land structure change, wildlife impacts, water and soil quality, pollution and waste from searching and extraction of mine
- Legal framework and documents related to environmental impact assessment on industrial extraction is limited.

Social:

- Culture, traditional, conservation zone, norm, identification and indigenous people rights have not been fully respected in the process of license provision of searching and extraction (as well as the public participation in the process of EIA study is not fully considered)
- The environment, health and social impacts have not been regularly monitored and absence of information exchange mechanism on impacts between community, sub-national and national levels
- Strengthen law enforcement, monitoring and evaluating and implement the inspection
- Social impacts assessment (especially community) in such income losses from forest products, migration, and land and farm loses are not fully and obviously presented

- The impacts on land and farms of community have not been addressed distantly, timely and completely before licensing to mine study and extraction that lead to livelihood losses and migration of e
- Information on mine research and extraction projects, impacts on community and solutions have not been widely addressed.

Governance and Income of Resources:

- Lack of data and potential mine and petroleum resources to ensure the economic analysis and management of industrial extraction effectively
- Law and regulations on management of industrial extraction are limited and the erection of these related laws and regulation has been delayed (e.g. law on Petroleum)
- The delegation of power on governance of mine has not been clear and widely disseminated to ensure the good governance in industrial extraction
- Lack of transparent information on the study license, business in industrial mine extraction, and agreement on mine and petroleum
- Lack of transparent information on revenue from industrial extraction and improvement of local community in mining areas
- Lack of mechanism and cooperation between ministries, agencies, communities and civil society in the effective industrial extraction management (procedures in license provision and monitoring mining activities and businesses such as management of mining residual and environmental pollution) and in the mitigation of minimal environmental impacts
- Enhancement of the mining business operation with responsibility has limitation especially environmental and social impacts that should consider on women, children, indigenous people and vulnerable groups

2.18.3. The Proposed Strategic Priorities for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Speed up the erection of laws and regulations in industrial extraction and management of environment and natural resources by having harmonization in decision making in license provision
2. Strengthening the enforcement and respect of existing laws, regulations and legal documents related to protected areas, pollution control, environmental impact assessment, and monitoring and inspection of license and operation of mine and petroleum
3. Enhance cooperation/participation of relevant institutions, civil society and private sector particularly in accumulative impacts from responsible industrial extraction management and environmental protection through providing opportunities and enhance the local community

and civil society in EIA and EMP and CDP processes to have participatory monitoring and informing (filing a complaint), increasing responses/solution/suggestions (complain) of community

4. Strengthening regular and needed monitoring and evaluation on environmental and social impacts and the implementation of environmental management plan (in EIA process and implementation of environmental agreement) including environmental and social repair and restoration in mining areas, especially along the main stream of water source such as Prek Tei for instance
5. Continue dissemination, training (especially on sub-national level), prepare information leaflet presenting mining business and petroleum operation and store original data and regular and necessary public inspection in order to ensure transparent information and promote participation of affected people in the effective and responsive management of industrial extraction
6. Formulate policy that aims to promote uses and strengthen domestic skills for relevant companies (promote domestic job) by creating occupational alternatives/career and address livelihood effects, job opportunities for community members and income of community to prevent migration
7. Develop policy to strengthen mining extraction with responsibility and ensure the local community development (e.g. legalization of CSR implementation) through development of fair and suitable compensation principles from mineral impacts and mechanism to increase effectiveness and suitable compensation
8. Strengthen the monitoring system for revenue collection and establish capital income management committee at national and sub-national level in order to contribute to promotion and encouragement to Royal Government of Cambodia to become member of EITI and set up a social fund for next generation.

2.19. Investment and Private Sector

2.19.1. Program and Progress Made

Deep reform of business and investment especially speeds up the trade service provision and negotiation of new additional market for Cambodia's products. The deep reform has achieved:

- Reform in business: Established an automated system for Certificate of Country of Origin (COO), business registration service, trademark registration service (Automation service). Ministry of Commerce has focused in strengthen human resource and financial management structure, and export-import decentralization and de-concentration and

business promotion related services in order to ensure the effective and fast work to public and necessary suitable to the regional and global context.

- Cooperation, integration and business promotion: market development by establishing five Cambodia business centers in China (Beijing, Shanghai, Haiphong, Kangzhou and Xi'an)
- Signed MoU between Cambodia's Ministry of Commerce and Vietnam's Ministry of Industry and Commerce along Cambodia-Vietnam border in Memoth district of Tbong Khmum province
- Strengthened business partnership and seeking oversea markets to attract foreign investment and business in Cambodia
- Strengthened business and investment partnership and promote Cambodia product in foreign market through cooperation with ASEAN-Japan center, ASEAN-China, ASEAN-Russia and ASEAN-Hong Kong
- Promoted agricultural products and agro-industry for enabling Cambodia's products to substitute exported products and towards the exporting to foreign market
- Conducted Khmer product campaign in the country-wide framework by organizing events in provinces of Cambodia and international exhibition
- Since 2015 ASEAN has become the ASEAN Economic Community and has advanced the progress of ASEAN Customs Liberalization Trade facilitation
- Strengthened Cambodia's market product to Europe, Middle East, Africa, Timor-Leste and countries in the North America.
- Implemented the trade development program that contributes to trade development policy and deep trade reform by focusing on trade facilitation reform, increases direct investment and maximise revenue from tax collection
- Implemented integration framework strengthening program phase 1 and Cambodia export diversification and expansion project phase 1 that enable enough capacity in managing and implementing trade aid programs
- Implemented the import-export product control at all border gates and domestic market control respiratory to prevent import-export and product trafficking that are not complied technical regulation
- Cooperated in bilateral and multilateral framework on quality improvement and safety of product and Commercial Policy in to serve consumers and protect product brand name of Cambodia in the international market
- Adopted the Sub-Decree on Organization and Functions of Product Control Committee and developed policy on final product development, policy on Cambodia Agro-Business

and participated in Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025 and improved business and investment climate.

- Facilitated Cambodia's agricultural product business to have smooth, quick export with low cost of exporting
- Number of tourists have rose up to 3.6 million in 2012 to 4.8 million in 2015, but this figure is lower the planned target (5.19 million)
- Promote eco-tourism and implement the policy on China Ready for attracting 2 million of Chinese tourists by 2020.

2.19.2. Challenges

- No penalty and fine has been made for companies, businesses and producers who import, produce and distribute defected quality and harmful health products
- Capacity and skills in industry have not been met the market demands
- Basic infrastructure for boosting investment is limited
- No fairness market competition
- The implementation of intellectual property rights has not been effective
- There has no guideline on CSR.

2.19.3. The Proposed Strategic Priorities for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Promote and encourage domestic investors by domestic investors and partnership with foreign investors in increasing agro-industrial investment, agro-product processing and food processing
2. Enhance human resource development and industry skills that respond to the job market requirement
3. Strengthening the tax collection effectively from private sectors, investment and tax preferences for investment and private sector that implement environmental management measure and CSR appropriately
4. Engage CSOs in the existing government-private sector forum and completely eradicate informal service charge for investment
5. Suggest all investment companies bear CSR responsively as required for all investment projects (environment and human rights) and submit their reports to the government
6. There should be management in fair competition (balance) and implement the intellectual property and alleviate fake, and health harmful products
7. Further strengthen basic infrastructure provision in urban areas for promoting investment.

2.20. Energy Development and hydropower

2.20.1. Program and Progress Made

In 2016, the total energy sources for the whole country are 7,194.54 million KWH compare to 5,989.56 million KWH in 2015, showing the increase of 20.12%. The maximum demand nationwide is 1,100 MW which the demand is lower than 1,000 MW in rainy season (Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham 720 MW, southern provinces 110 MW and western provinces 140 MW. There is huge reduction in fuel power production and is replaced by hydropower; moreover, the import through high voltage from neighboring countries is extremely reduced (zero from Thailand and only 50 MW from Vietnam).

Cambodian electricity sources data

Sources	2014			2015			2016		
	MW	Million kWh	%	MW	Million kWh	%	MW	Million kWh	%
1. Local sources									
Coal-fired power	110.00	840.33	17.83	368.00	2,210.14	36.90	368.00	2,589.89	36.00
Hydropower	682.10	1,829.78	38.82	927.00	1,988.38	33.20	927.00	2,620.67	36.43
Fuel	176.98	159.90	3.39	218.00	117.69	1.96	218.00	207.17	2.88
Biomass	16.57	2.90	0.06	16.57	38.04	0.64	28.00	29.15	0.41
Own industry	23.16	56.46	1.20	23.16	78.80	1.32	23.16	75.29	1.05
Licensees	16.38	29.46	0.63	16.38	15.20	0.25	12.00	12.00	0.17
Total local sources	1,025.19	2,918.83	61.93	1,569.11	4,448.25	74.27	1,576.16	5,534.17	76.92
2. Imports									
Thailand	135.50	524.20	11.12	135.50	243.88	4.07	135.50	343.05	4.77
Vietnam	196.25	1,256.23	26.65	277.00	1,280.06	21.37	277.00	1,281.39	17.81
Laos	2.00	13.77	0.29	4.00	17.37	0.29	4.00	35.95	0.50
Total import	333.75	1,794.20	38.07	416.50	1,541.31	25.73	416.50	1,660.39	23.08
3. Total electricity sources	1,358.94	4,713.03	100	1,985.61	5,989.56	100	1,992.66	7,194.56	100

The ministry has also focused on development of green energy sources. Some projects are in progress:

- Sugarcane-fired power plant 8MW in Koh Kong
- Biomass project of 15 MW leverage
- Efficient-stove or luxury-stove plan of 3,093,167 stoves including Neang-Kong-Rei stove and new stove, which reduce greenhouse gases of 767,699 tons carbon dioxide
- Approved 05 of solar energy project, wind energy, and city garbage waste project
- The 10 MW solar energy plant project in Bavet, Svay Reang province, is in preparation to construct and plan to launch in 2017.
- Se San 2 Hydro power (the largest hydro-power in Cambodia) produces 400 MW.

Sub-transmission infrastructure and electricity distribution system

Type of infrastructure	Unit	2014	2015	2016
Medium voltage	KM	17,456.00	20,907.60	31,117.00
Transformation	Unit	8,559.00	10,703.00	13,378.75
Low voltage	KM	17,452.00	19,588.00	23,526.25
households	house	1,350,000.00	1,759,797.00	2,159,324.00

Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

2.20.2. Challenges

- Along with remarkable progress and achievements, there are some challenges as follow:
- Lack of data on development, industrial investment plan, special economic zone, urban city, housing project (Borey), and commercial buildings, from relevant bodies so that electricity is sufficiently supplied and distributed to meet the exact demand
- Differences between power consumption at minimum and maximum load
- Imbalance of power supply in rainy season and dry season
- Instability of power transmission from the national grid
- The expansion of distribution network to rural areas is limited
- Gap between Phnom Penh and rural areas electricity price
- Energy management and inspection in buildings, factories and enterprises is still limited
- Solutions to social and environmental impacts of production project and transmission network
- Lack of human resources and experts on mineral, petroleum and gas sector

2.20.3. The Proposed Strategic Priorities for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Build energy infrastructure by participatory, transparent, competitive to supply electricity to rural areas with affordable prices
2. Conduct research in alternative energy sources and diversification of energy especially maximise clean energy production in the national energy plan to supplement domestic energy demand towards safety and secured electricity supply to remote areas.
3. Develop policy, law and legal framework for energy to have effective management, particularly strengthen the inspection of CSR implementation of companies and erect new law and principles for acceptable compensation from development project of private sector.
4. Pay additional attention on environmental impacts, social compensation complied with mutual consultation principles, especially for vulnerable people (indigenous people) and avoid construction of hydro-power dam along the main river.

5. Energy development is required maximized environmental and social impact reduction and consider safety, harmonization and economic development for local community and ensure the participation from all relevant stakeholders and focus on energy production more for domestic electricity supply rather than production for export
6. Improve transparency in bidding process in order to select effective private electricity suppliers and management guideline for accurate measuring of electricity consumption and technical standard for subcontractor.

2.21. Development of Industry and Enterprises

2.21.1. Program and Progress Made

Ministry of Industry and Handicraft has achieved as follows:

Industry:

- Total number of factories is 1,579 including food processing and beverage cigarette, weaving and garment manufacturing with the total of 921,858 workers in which 79,881,5 workers are in garment and footwear industry
- Continued the implementation and formulating national standard and single ASEAN standards
- Formulated the technology with China and national committee for cooperation on ASEAN science and technology
- Formulated the accuracy of national scaling system to protect suppliers and users
- Facilitated power/functions delegation to municipality and provincial with some
- Facilitated the establishment of factory inspection by multi-inspection teams of ministry to strengthen law enforcement on factory and handicraft management and other legal documents
- Facilitated Champion competition of “5SOR” yearly to enhance the productivity of companies, enterprises, factories and handicraft
- Promoted the advancement of industrial property rights through strengthening multi-lateral cooperation with European Patent Office (EPO), Japanese Paten Office, and Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS) beside the ASEAN cooperation framework mechanism and World Intellectual Property Organisation and implemented the Industrial Property Automation System-IPAS in the operation
- Launched the Cambodia Accreditation National Council in 2014 and has provided the accreditation services

SME and Handicraft:

- Provided technical and financial support to 13 small and medium enterprises, producing and processing food to change with new technology.
- Finished draft Cambodia SMEs Policy Framework and finalise the draft incentive policy for SME and handicraft with three areas including: technique, finance and market
- Provided training on soft and hard skills to employees, workers and relevant technical officials, SMEs and handicraft through short courses at working place and at oversea for 18 courses with 900 participants
- Piloting the eco-park of SMEs in Kandal province and other two places in Siem Reap and Kampong Chhnang under the title “One province, one SME and handicraft” through Mekong-Lang Chang Cooperation
- Drafted Sub-decree on facilitation mechanism for registration of SMEs and other services within one channel to facilitated the registration of SMEs through the online registration
- Prepared the duty analysis for the delegation of the registration of enterprises and handicrafts having the capital less than 50,000 USD and having no risks to provincial administration, but not yet approved the management.
- Compiled baseline on production of small, medium and large enterprises

2.21.2. Challenges

- Lack of domestic investment in industry and high price of electricity and fuel-based industry
- Industry sector has been considered as weak due to small scale base (focus on small certain areas) low technology and limitation of technical skills
- Monitoring and revising financial incentive scheme that provides encouragement to sectoral investment as stated in Cambodia’s Industry Development Policy
- Limited understanding on legal procedure and application process for the license certification of setting up and operating factor and handicraft
- Lack of human resources, finance and facilities to facilitate the enterprise registration
- Resource efficiency industry has not been implemented
- High prices of electricity in production will make tough market competitiveness with neighboring countries.

2.21.3. The Proposing Strategic Priorities for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Increase local processing industry investment and add additional taxes on alcohol and cigarette

2. Create a linkage or meeting between local small and medium enterprises with major abroad industries and attract oversea legally respectful investors
3. Recommend to the government to establish or facilitate the environment where small and medium enterprises can obtain financing to expand their production and industry
4. Increase working effectiveness and improve enterprise registration system and increase skillful industry training and vocational training to inject into industry development
5. Speeding up the adoption of national policy on energy efficiency and standards for industry that uses high energy in order to promote energy reduction in the production
6. Increase awareness and incentivize industry that reduces environmental problems and promote public health and initiate energy efficiency in own production.

2.22. Child rights

2.22.1. Program and Progress Made

- Prepared a report on the state of the child and the 4th, 5th and 6th National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Strengthen the participation of children through the promotion and training of children's rights Guidelines for implementing child engagement for stakeholders.
- Strengthen the Child Rights Monitoring and Implementation Mechanisms by setting up 10 Child Protection Working Groups and 25 Capital Councils in Cambodia.

2.22.2. Challenges

- Trafficking of child labor, Sex trafficking
- Children in remote and poor communities do not receive education in accordance with state policies
- Implementation of policy and action plans is limited due to lack of funds and coordination mechanisms
- Lack of capacity to strengthen Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) and Women and Children Consultative Committees (WCCC).
- There are no social workers in the commune
- Nationally allocated funds on the protection of women and children are low that do not meet the needs of the community
- No coordination and supporting mechanism for children when integrating from orphanage centers into their community.
- Children suffer from negative effects of drug / alcohol distribution

- Lack of reproductive health education for children.
- Lack of nutritional support for children, pregnant women, such as the understanding of organic meals
- Lack of understanding of child friendly children in judicial police
- Child labor remains particularly challenging in brick construction, entertainment and migration
- Discrimination of poor people, conflict of interests, public health posts, and private clinics lack of professional code of conduct.
- The implementation of education policy remains limited for indigenous peoples. There is no policy on the use of indigenous languages at the kindergarten level
- Facilitate the handling of child-abuse cases outside the court system still remains
- Lack of budgets, social services for the protection of children and women

2.22.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Strengthen the Child Protection System through the enforcement of the Law on Juvenile Justice and the creation of a law on child protection.
2. Request adequate funding and resources to ensure the effective implementation of the 2017-2021 Child Abuse and Response Plan, National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Primary Education, 2017-2021 and the development of a national plan for child development. (2019-2023).
3. Increase collaboration between stakeholders (private sector, private sector, civil society) to protect and promote child rights
4. Request and review the role of the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) to ensure transparency and accountability, including the role of monitoring and promotion of the implementation of child rights in the community, and incorporating the composition of the child representatives, social workers and religious leaders in the commission.
5. Propose increased funding for social services and create skilled social workers for all communes / districts / cities across the country to provide child counselling and other social services.
6. The renewal of the National Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition 2019-2023 by ensuring adequate budget and resources for implementation.
7. Establish a bilateral mechanism with neighbouring countries to help children's migrants by their parents to access educational opportunities, in particular the national languages.

8. Standardized buildings for remote areas, qualified teachers, mobile outreach programs, and the training of migrant children.
9. Strengthen enforcement of penal laws and punish offenders for extra-judicial offenses.
10. Develop a policy of using indigenous languages in kindergarten and strengthen the implementation of the language policy at primary level.

2.23. Disability

2.23.1. Program and Progress Made

People with disabilities life had been gradually improved over time due to the excellent policy from the government that prioritize disability sector with amazing collaboration from development partner and national and international NGOs. Together they created many projects in people with disabilities welfares sector and able to attract more attention from families, parents, the community and brought out the effort and endurance spirit from people with disabilities. The implementation of NSDP 2014 -2018 on disability aimed to improve public service access for people with disabilities and urging standards on construction of building such as pagoda, hospital, shopping centre, resort, public parking lots, and public restroom to have handicap tools, which make it easier for disabilities to access.

Professional consultation on disability and rehabilitation has already taken form and urging the implementation of policies, laws and regulations related to disability issues and rehabilitation. The ministry of health had expanded the equity health care's fund to provide insurance on financial risk for people with disabilities. Reduce the chances of getting disability from injuries caused by accidents and violence or others causes, and reduce health risks or health effects caused by disasters, environmental pollution, and climate change.

2.23.2. Challenges

- Rehabilitation service is still limited.
- Social stigma and racism on people with disability is yet to be decrease.
- Physical environment (Road, School and public transport) is yet to encourage children with disabilities or people with disabilities to access public service.
- Laws related to people with disability career has not fully practiced by private sector and yet, there is no punishment. Which, lead to a continuously low percentage of job opportunity.

2.23.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Strengthen and expand the development of equity in institution and public places.
2. Improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation service and protection for people with disabilities through increasing budget for training professional skill to service provider.
3. Raise awareness, respect and relations with people with disabilities equally.
4. Eliminate Discrimination for Children and women with Disabilities and general population with Disabilities.
5. Build and improve access for people with disabilities to be comfortable with physical environment Such as sidewalk, able to use public transport with equity and build bathroom for people with disabilities in school, hospital, pagodas etc.
6. Strengthen the enforcement of policies and mechanisms responsible for people with disabilities jobs and rehabilitation to give them a better life.
7. Expand vocational training, generate income and employment for people with disabilities and increase employment for people with disabilities without discrimination.

2.24. Gender

2.24.1. Program and Progress Made

Women's economic empowerment: The proportion of women working in the agricultural and industrial sectors in 2015 is quite similar (49% for agriculture and 46.1% for industry), but under 50% for 2014-2015. The share of women in the service sector has slightly increased from 35% in 2013 to 36% in 2015, but is still relatively low compared to the target set of 50% in the NSDP.

Legal protection for women and girls: Cambodia is a signatory to the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Royal Government has adopted provisions to protect women, such as the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims of Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Penal Women and Criminal Procedure Code. The National Action Plan on Prevention of Violence on Women 2014-2018 receives the approval of the above law and the National Action Plan.

Women in public and political decision-making roles:

Gender and health

Maternal mortality has dropped from 447 in 2005 to 206 in 2010 and 170 in 2014, lower than the 2015 target of 250. The decline was attributed to the proportion of pregnant women receiving

two or more health care visits from skilled health personnel, from 44% in 2005 to 71% in 2010 and to 89% in 2014, higher than the target (87%).

Women and girls Education

The gender parity in the education sector has decreased significantly, with the gender parity index of the combined rate of upper secondary schooling achieving 100% target. Admission of female students reached a 100% target. Overall enrolment rates for female students in higher education increased by 27% in 2014, achieving targeted targets in 2015 (29%).

Gender and Climate Change, Green Development, and Disaster Management: The ministry has promoted gender mainstreaming into the National Strategic Plan for Climate Change 2014-2023 and has developed and implemented a Strategic Plan on Gender and Climate Change 2014-2018. Besides, the Ministry has also compiled, disseminated and shared best practices on mainstreaming gender and the impact of climate change and disaster risk reduction at national and sub-national levels, as well as in schools and communities.

2.24.2. Challenges

- Women have limited access to health care systems, maternal mortality is high - 170 deaths per 100,000 live birth mothers
- Many women are still not participating in their spouse's choice
- 24% of Cambodian women were illiterate versus males 16% in the same age group
- Girls have less opportunities to study than boys
- Women's participation in decision-making at various levels is very low
- Traditional attitudes, coupled with rapid social economic change, have resulted in behaviour that posed a serious problem for women's health and opportunities.
- Women's participation in public life in Cambodia is very limited
- The gender gap is growing at higher education levels, with one female student in three graduate students.
- Limited capacity of relevant ministries / institutions for a deep analysis of gender, advocacy and gender mainstreaming.
- Gaps in the implementation of policy, planning, and programs.
- Gender mainstreaming has not yet been developed in the application-based approach.
- Little compromise between stakeholders.
- Low budget for implementing gender action plans / activities.

- Sectoral policies, and policies and programs for gender equality, are not yet complete.
- There is no mechanism to address the needs of vulnerable groups of girls and women
- 24% of Cambodian women are illiterate (compared with 16% for males in the same age group). Girls have fewer chances to study than boys - Primary education has both same sex benefits, but the number of girls cuts when talking about Higher education - Only 40% have completed secondary education.

2.24.3. The Proposed Strategic Priority Content for NSDP 2019-2023

1. Strengthening the implementation of law, relevant officials and policies
2. Expand high school to remote communities
3. The government must increase vocational training schools to improve professional skills and to effectively implement women, especially in remote and poor communities.
4. Encourage the composition of women in decision-making to be more than 15%
5. Consider key 5 priorities: (1). Strengthen women's empowerment in the economics; (2). Promote women leadership and decision making level; (3). Promote Women in the education sector (4). End Violence against Women (5). Women and health
6. Enter the data on the gender and Vulnerable Groups in the census
7. Include gender indicators in the monitoring & evaluating framework
8. Gender Responsive Budgeting through Public Financial Reform (including gender capitalization in the national financial system)
9. Affirmative Action (CEDAW) to Address Gender Inequality in Laws and Policies
10. Public service and social protection systems that respond to gender

3. List of participants for the consultation and meetings

1	Our City	51	The NGO Forum on Cambodia	101	LNU ព្រៃវែង
2	SEADO	52	CFI សហគមន៍ នៅក្រចេះ	102	ODOV ព្រៃវែង
3	ADHOC	53	សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ ព្រៃខ្មៅ	103	OOO តាកែវ
4	TDSP	54	សហគមន៍ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង	104	UNDP
5	CWDCC	55	សហគមន៍រលួសធំ ឧត្តរមានជ័យ	105	CIYA
6	CEPA	56	សកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទភ្នំពេញ	106	SWISS CARITAS
7	GVO	57	World bank	107	GADC
8	EPDO	58	អង្គការសង្គ្រោះកុមារកម្ពុជា, កំពង់ចាម	108	ANGKOR GREEN
9	PVT	59	NID, កំពង់ចាម	109	ACT
10	STT	60	អង្គការលើកកម្ពស់ធនធានសហគមន៍ ដើម្បីការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ CRID, កំពង់ចាម	110	UPWD
11	NTFP-EP	61	អង្គការភ្នំស្រីដើម្បីការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (PSOD)	111	ICSO
12	RECOFTC	62	LOTUS TOUR GREEN ENGLE	112	KFA, កណ្តាល
13	CEFED	63	សមាគមលើកកម្ពស់សុខភាពជនជាតិ ដើមភាគតិច IPHIA	113	HRTF
14	ELEC	64	CICO មណ្ឌលគិរី	114	CCC
15	UPWD	65	សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ, មណ្ឌលគិរី	115	LWD
16	OXFAM	66	សហគមន៍ជីវិតថ្មី, ខេត្តត្បូងឃ្មុំ	116	WCS
17	CRC-CAMBODIA	67	Plan International, ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	117	DIAKONIA
18	FACT	68	សហគមន៍ដើងអង្ក, ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	118	LEGAL ASSISTANT
19	CTOD	69	សហគមន៍ព្រៃកអាដី, ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	119	FORUM SYD
20	VS	70	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍កម្ពុជា, ខេត្តក្រចេះ	120	ANSA
21	MJP	71	សមាគមខ្មែរដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទកម្ពុជា KAFDOC, ខេត្តក្រចេះ	121	ACTIONAID
22	KAWP	72	Kampuchea Women's Welfare Action (KWWA), ខេត្តក្រចេះ	122	HACC
23	MIPFN	73	FLO, ខេត្តក្រចេះ	123	WWF
24	MVI	74	RAO, ស្វាយរៀង	124	CVS
25	WFC	75	CAN, ស្វាយរៀង	125	DPA

26	CWCC	76	CC ស្វាយរៀង	126	RCEDO
27	VDCY	77	CDA ស្វាយរៀង	127	SILAKA
28	FIDAC	78	CAE ស្វាយរៀង	128	API
29	Rachna Satrei (RS)	79	ខេប ស្វាយរៀង	129	COMFREL
30	BTV	80	STAR KAMPUCHEA	130	LAC
31	VIDA	81	ស្វាយរៀង	131	HEKS
32	ADDA	82	SVC រតនគិរី	132	NPA
33	PDP	83	សិរីមង្គល រតនគិរី	133	Mlup Baitong
34	CVF	84	DND រតនគិរី		
35	TGC	85	NTFP រតនគិរី		
36	BBU	86	3SPN រតនគិរី		
37	ORGA	87	CDC រតនគិរី		
38	EHEO	88	H&H រតនគិរី		
39	AFD	89	HA រតនគិរី		
40	SESEA	90	KOFAF កំពង់ធំ		
41	Phnom Srouch	91	OIILM កំពង់ធំ		
42	GOLD PALM	92	APA កំពង់ធំ		
43	CDC-KRATIE	93	VIC ព្រៃវែង		
44	WWF	94	FDF ព្រៃវែង		
45	ITC	95	SACRED សាប្រ៊ូត, ព្រៃវែង		
46	RUA	96	MRc ព្រៃវែង		
47	EDI	97	KYA សមាគមយុវជនខ្មែរ, ព្រៃវែង		
48	Cambodia WP	98	PNKS អង្គការពន្លឺនៃក្តីសង្ឃឹម ព្រៃវែង		
49	PNCA	99	Chethor ព្រៃវែង		
50	RUFA	100	ICC ព្រៃវែង		