

# **The CSO/NGO Comments on Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) 2014 - 2018**

**For the submission to the Technical Working Groups (TWGs)**

**Coordinated and compiled by  
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### List of CSO/NGOs Comments on JMI s 2014-2018

JMI s/Sector	NGOs/Groups
JMI: Legal and Judicial Reform	Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC)
JMI: Sub-National Democratic Development	WGPD Secretariat/ Cambodian Civil Society Partnership
JMI: Planning & Poverty Reduction	The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)
JMI: Anti-Corruption	Transparency International Cambodia (TI Cambodia)
JMI: Forestry	The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF)
JMI: Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene	Life With Dignity (LWD)
JMI: Fisheries	Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)
JMI: Gender	Gender and Development Network (GADNet), Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD/C)

## JMI : Legal and Judicial Reform

### 1. CSO/NGO Comments on JMIs 2014 – 2018

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><b>* JMI: Legal and Judicial Reform</b></p> <p>Judicial service &amp; access to justice are strengthened</p> <p><b>** CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>The three fundamental laws which consist of law on organization and functioning of supreme council of magistracy(SCM), law on statute of judges and prosecutors and law on organization of court which are the foundation for Judicial service and access to justice are improved</p> <p>★Legal reform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Review of existing laws           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Press Law</li> <li>-Criminal Procedure Code</li> <li>-Land law</li> <li>-Civil Procedure Code</li> <li>-Anti-Corruption Law</li> </ul> </li> <li>●Making new laws           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Access to Information Law</li> <li>-Law on Law Making Process</li> <li>-Law on Juvenile Justice</li> <li>-Law on evidence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dissemination and enforcement of the three main laws concerning judicial system</li> <li>2. Case Management improved</li> <li>3. Lawyers for the poor</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>1.The three main laws on Judiciary have not been signed by the king shall be placed for public consultation and return to the current National Assembly which is formed by both elected political parties for debate and approval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The existing laws have been improved after the review and amendment</li> <li>-Draft laws should be made in the form of the public consultation with CSOs/NGOs and other stakeholders before being adopted by the National Assembly</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Three draft laws have been approved by the Cabinet and endorsed by National Assembly</li> <li>1.2. Promulgation, dissemination and enforcement           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. New format of registration book for criminal and civil case is being used at provincial and municipal courts</li> <li>2.2. Case registration and management through computer and database system will be introduced</li> </ol> </li> <li>3.1. Budget to support lawyers for the poor has been fallen under Ministry of Justice</li> <li><b>3.2.</b> All provincial and municipal courts has the contact of the Ministry in case of need of lawyers for the poor</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>1.1.Three fundamental laws on Judiciary and other mentioned laws have been enacted by the National Assembly</p>

### 2. CSO/NGO's Roles to contribute to achieve the targeted OUTCOME and OUTPUT

-CHRAC is committed to work closely with national bodies, embassies, donors, international communities and other partners in order for achieving the above legal and judicial reform with the new and existing mechanisms such as technical working

groups on legal and judicial reform etc. In addition, CHRAC is committed to observe and monitor the implementation of legal and judicial reform, in particular, on strengthening of the law enforcement

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### Note:

\* The JMI is entirely based on the summary of JMI 2014-2018 circulated by CRDB/CDC.

\*\* Based on their sector work, CSO/NGO provide their comments on JMI 2014-2018: Outcome, Outputs and Output indicators

# JMI: Sub-National Democratic Development

## 1. CSO/NGO comments on JMIs 2014 – 2018

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><b>* JMI: Sub-National Democratic Development</b></p> <p>Public service delivery has been brought closer to citizens through increasing decision making authority of Municipalities and Districts</p> <p><b>** CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Responsive</i> public services of higher quality have been brought closer to citizens through the decision-making authority of Municipalities and Districts</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal framework and capacity of SNAs strengthened to encourage SNA own source revenue collection</li> <li>2. Functional reassignment process implemented, resulting in the transfer of functions, staff and recourses from Central Government to SNAs</li> <li>3. Social Accountability Strategic Plan implemented</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal framework and capacity of SNAs strengthened to encourage SNA own source revenue collection. It is not clear whether the legal framework aims to enable the commune or the district to collect its own resource revenue. The scope of jurisdiction in the legal framework for the law on revenue collection should be specified. In terms of SNAs capacity strengthening, consideration should be given to identify and provide the level of support based on the region and the practical situation on the ground (example, provide training to regions with lower capacity).</li> <li>2. Setting clear numbers of key functions and resources to be transferred from central</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 By 2015, SNAs collect at least 3% of their total budget in the form of non-tax revenues.</li> <li>1.2 By 2015, at least two important functions transferred to SNAs by line ministries as well as the staff and resources necessary to implement the functions.</li> <li>1.3 By 2015, all CS in 40 rural districts will have implemented social accountability activities, including providing information to citizens, citizen monitoring and development of Joint Accountability Action Plan.</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 By 2015, SNAs (# xxx? of districts/communes) collect at least 3% of their total budget in the form of non-tax revenues. # xxx? SNAs's capacity has been strengthened....for example in planning and budget, etc...</li> <li>1.2 No comments</li> <li>1.3 xxx number of disciplinary measures have been filed, # xxx of numbers of actions have been taken by the 40 target districts councils. # of commitments and standards have been revised. CSO role and mechanisms for CSOs/NGOs to engage is explicit in the next IP3 policy paper.</li> </ol>

	<p>government to sub SNAs would provide a clear idea for each ministry to plan to reach its target goal of functional and resource transfers (example, by the end of 2015, each Ministry will transfer at least two key functions to SNAs)</p> <p>3. CSOs/NGOs' role in the implementation of Social Accountability Strategic Plan should be guaranteed and mechanisms for CSOs/NGOs to engage should be established.</p>	
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2. **CSO/NGO's contribution to achieve the targeted OUTCOME and OUTPUT** (can be mechanism, opportunity, cooperation, partnership and engagement which CSO/NGOs can use and propose to LA, LM, and DPs).

- **Advocators** on behalf of civil society at all stages of policy development.
- **Awareness-raisers** among citizens to provide a better understanding of their role and the responsibility of councils to their electorate.
- **Engaged stakeholders** to fully participate and provide feedback and/or support for council activities such as monthly meetings, public forums, investment plan formulation, expenditure monitoring, and dissemination planning.
- **Facilitators** between citizens and authorities at all levels to collect and share feedback, enabling citizens to connect with sub-national administrations through public forums, outreach, and regular meetings.
- **Capacity-builders** for sub-national authorities to provide technical training in identified areas of administration.
- **Monitors** to observe and evaluate the implementation of council promises and commitments made at meetings.

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## JMI: Planning & Poverty Reduction

### 1. CSO/NGO Comments on JMIs 2014 – 2018

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><b>* JMI: Planning &amp; Poverty Reduction</b></p> <p>NSDP 2014-2018 is approved toward achieving all national goals, including CMDGs, and its implementation is assessed based on quality data and statistics.</p> <p><b>** CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>NSDP 2014-2018 is approved toward achieving all national goals, including CMDGs, and its implementation is assessed based on quality data and statistics <i>with full function and independence of the national working group on M&amp;E.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NSDP Document finalized, approved, and implemented along with the 3-Year PIP scheme and the Planning and M&amp;E mechanisms strengthened.</li> <li>2. Link between Health PIPs and NSDP initiated on pilot basis.</li> <li>3. National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2016-2018 and National Science and Technology Master Plan 2014-2020 approved and implemented for better planning and higher productivity.</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b> <i>Given the importance of the national working group on M&amp;E, the working group should be mentioned here in this output of their mechanism, their roles and responsibilities, where independent CSOs should be allowed to participate, being extended further than the TWG mechanism.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. New NSDP 2014-2018 formulated.</li> <li>1.2. 3-Year PIP cycle prepared and submitted to the COM. PIP report input to National Budget.</li> <li>1.3. MTR of NSDP and APR-CMDG Reports prepared and disseminated.</li> <li>1.4. Report of the NWG (M&amp;E) prepared based on 4 meetings.</li> <li>1.5. A short paper on MAF for CMDG1 is prepared.</li> <li>1.6. ID-Poor Reports regularly prepared.</li> <li>2.1. A note reflecting the outcome of dialogue on the link between Health PIPs and NSDP.</li> <li>3.1. Statistics Law and related Sub-decrees are amended and adopted.</li> <li>3.2. NSDS is reviewed and accepted.</li> <li>3.3. Major survey and selected thematic studies conducted as detailed in activities.</li> <li>3.4. Key Statistical reports and outputs brought out as detailed in activities.</li> <li>3.5. A geo-spatial data framework for regional and local development is introduced.</li> <li>3.6. Essential science and technology legal framework is established.</li> <li>3.7. National Science and Technology Master Plan 2014-2020 activities are implemented.</li> </ol>

		<p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p><i>(NO)</i></p>
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**3. CSO/NGO's Roles to contribute to achieve the targeted OUTCOME and OUTPUT** (can be mechanism, opportunity, cooperation, partnership and engagement which CSO/NGOs can use and propose to LA, LM, and DPs)

- **The national working group on M&E:** CSO/NGOs should be allowed to participate in the component and mechanism of the national working group on M&E beyond TWG-PPR mechanism.
- **M&E framework:** CSO/NGOs are ready to stand as one of the stakeholders in the M&E framework of the NSDP 2014-2018, and hopefully their roles will be clearly stated.

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## JMI: Anti-Corruption

### 1. CSO/NGO Comments on JMIs 2014 – 2018

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><b>* JMI: Anti-Corruption</b></p> <p><b>Outcome1:</b> Public, corporate and social integrity and effectiveness of public service delivery are increased by strengthening of the legal framework and of governance implementing ability of both public and private sector.</p> <p><b>** CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Partnership and coordination for fighting against corruption are strengthened</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> International convention and practice are endorsed and implemented</p>	<p>1. New and amendment-needed legal frameworks and measures necessary for fighting against corruption are identified.</p> <p>2. Anti-Corruption Education is provided to Lower and Higher Secondary School students and students/trainees at Royal School of Administration, at Royal Academy of Judicial Profession, at Royal Military Academy, at Royal Police Academy and at Senior Military School.</p> <p>3. Cooperation between the private sector and the ACU in anti-corruption ethics and compliance in business is enhanced.</p> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>4. Public service fee are defined and introduced in some ministries/public institutions</p> <p>5. Complaint mechanism at ministry level &amp; provincial level (such AC committee) are created in # of ministry or govt. institution</p> <p>1) A Technical Working Group which included all stakeholders is created</p> <p>2) A joint Action Plan and morning framework are developed and</p>	<p>1. Self-assessment report on laws and law enforcement in relation to fighting against corruption is produced and shared with partners and stakeholder by the end of 2015.</p> <p>2.1.Anti-corruption modules for Lower and Higher Secondary School students and teachers and for students/trainees at Royal School of Administration, at Royal Academy of Judicial Profession, at Royal Military Academy, at Royal Police Academy and at Senior Military School are designed and ready to be used by the end of 2015 Report on the training and feedbacks are shared</p> <p>2.2.Number of anti-corruption modules (booklets) for Lower and Higher Secondary School students and teachers printed and distributed by the end of 2015</p> <p>2.3.Percentage of Lower and Higher Secondary School civic education teachers trained on anti-corruption education by the end of 2015</p> <p>2.4.Percentage of Lower and Higher Secondary Schools use Anti-corruption modules as part of their curriculum by the end of 2015</p> <p>3.1.Number of attendees at</p>

	<p>agreed</p> <p>3) Partners/stakeholders are informed on the progress on the work of Anti-corruption</p> <p>4) A joint partnership/joint activities are set up</p> <p>5) Partners/stakeholder's capacity are built</p> <p>1. UNCAC's recommendations by the country reviewers are endorsed and implemented effectively</p> <p>2. UNCAC's recommendations implementation are effectively followed up and updated</p>	<p>consultation /discussion workshops on anti-corruption ethics and compliance in business by the end of 2015</p> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>3.2. The number of anti-corruption arrangements between the ACU and the private sector by the end of 2015</p> <p>4.1. # of public institutions/sector are identified for defining service fee</p> <p>4.2. # of public service fee are defined and announced</p> <p>5.1. Ministry/provinces are identified for setting up and implementation of complaint mechanism (complaint settle committee),</p> <p>5.2 ToR/scope of work of committee are developed</p> <p>5.3. The existence of the committee are announced wisely</p> <p>1.1ToR of a TWG is developed (end of 2014)</p> <p>1.2Members of TWG including CSOs, DPs and PS are identified (end of 2014)</p> <p>1.3A TWG created and quarterly meeting conducted (end of 2014)</p> <p>2.1Common priorities are defined among stakeholders/WG (Q1 of 2015)</p> <p>2.2A joint work plan and monitoring frameworks are developed (Q2 of 2015)</p> <p>3.1Quarterly progress report produced</p> <p>3.2Progress report are shared with partners and stakeholders (Q2 2015 on ward)</p> <p>4.1At least 3 partnership agreement per year signed with partners (end of 2014)</p> <p>4.2Joint monitoring and report on</p>
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		<p>progress made</p> <p>5.1# of training session anti-corruption monitoring conducted for partners (beginning of 2015)</p> <p>5.2 Evaluation report produced and shared (end of 2015)</p> <p>1.1. UNCAC's recommendations endorsed by government are shared.</p> <p>1.2. UNCAC's recommendations are classified and relevant implementing agencies are assigned</p> <p>2.1. UNCAC steering committee and sub-group are convinced to update on the international reviewer recommendation</p> <p>2.2. Recommendation implementation and monitoring plan are developed</p> <p>2.3. Assigned sectoral ministry/agencies accepted the implementation</p> <p>2.4. Progress report are produced</p> <p>2.5. UNCAC steering committee and sub-group are convinced to update the progress</p>
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**2. CSO/NGO's Roles to contribute to achieve the targeted OUTCOME and OUTPUT** (can be mechanism, opportunity, cooperation, partnership and engagement which CSO/NGO can use and propose to LA, LM, and DPs).

- Continue working with partners/networks at the grass-root to raise awareness on corruption impacts, AC mechanism and AC monitor
- Build partners' capacity on AC
- Build partnership with new Parliament Commission on Investigation and Anti-corruption (which focuses on Parliamentarian capacity development on AC monitor/watchdog, AC strategy for NA and Complaint Handling Monitoring)
- Engage actively with the TWG when created
- Involve actively in UNCAC committee and sub-working group in the implementation of UNCAC's review recommendations
- Jointly monitor the implementation of national JMIs.
- Release the statement regarding the implementation or commitment on AC work of govt.

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## JMI: Forestry

### 1. CSO/NGO comments on JMIs 2014 – 2018

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><b>* JMI: Forestry</b></p> <p>Sustainable forest management and conservation contributed to poverty alleviation and macro-economic growth (1.1% of GDP)</p> <p><b>** CSO/NGO Comments:</b> Sustainable forest management and conservation contributed to poverty alleviation and macro-economic growth (1.1% of GDP) through promoting small enterprise establishment and value chain.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community Forestry strengthened and increased</li> <li>2. Reforestation on non-forest &amp;/or heavily degraded forest areas</li> <li>3. Establishment of Protected Forests and wildlife conservation areas</li> <li>4. Sustainable Forest Financing program</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>Due to illegal logging activities operation occur quit often in many part of forest land areas in Cambodia, especially, in the north eastern of Cambodia. Therefore, there are further outputs should be defined how the law enforcement is strengthen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement will be strengthening at local, sub-national and national level.</li> <li>• Strengthening the monitoring on ELCs operations and timber flows.</li> <li>• Improving livelihoods of local community through small enterprises.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.62 new Community Forestry potential areas approved with Prakas by MAFF</li> <li>1.2.100 CF agreements signed with FAC</li> <li>1.3.150 CF Management Plans approved by FA</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1.50.000 ha of commercial forest plantation</li> <li>2.2.20 million seedling distributed for reforestation planting</li> <li>2.3.4 agro-forestry pilot areas established</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. At least 100,000 ha of new Protected Forest and Wildlife Conservation Areas established</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1. One signed Emission Reduction Purchasing Agreement (based on the market price)</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>1.1.62 new Community Forestry potential areas approved with Prakas by MAFF, there should be some implication about the sizes of new CFs will be established.</p> <p>3.1. At least 100,000 ha of new Protected Forest and Wildlife Conservation Areas established. It is not aligning with last year indicator</p>

		<p>which mentioned around 150,000ha of new Protected Forest. The indicator quantity should be the same or larger than this one.</p> <p>New indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and social safeguard guideline will be developed.</li> <li>• Number of ELCs operation will be monitored and ELCs map will be produced.</li> <li>• The incomes of timbers trade should be stated upon the provided license.</li> <li>• Number of small enterprises based on NTFPs established.</li> <li>• Market and value chain promotion on NTFP products.</li> </ul>
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**2. CSO/NGO's contribution to achieve the targeted OUTCOME and OUTPUT** (can be mechanism, opportunity, cooperation, partnership and engagement which CSO/NGOs can use and propose to LA, LM, and DPs).

- Mechanism and progress of JMIs implementation should be update regularly to the public, especially the relevant documents to monitor the should make it available.

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## JMI: Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene

### 1. CSO/NGO Comments on JMIs 2014 – 2018

Outcome 2014 - 2018	Output 2014 - 2015	Output indicator 2014 - 2015
<p><b>* JMI: Rural Water Supply, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b></p> <p>Increased access to and use of improved sanitation, hygiene and drinking water supply in rural areas (NSDP targets: 60% for access to improved rural sanitation and 60% for access to improved rural water supply)</p> <p><b>** CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>We think that the percentage for access to improved rural water supply should be higher than 60%, probably 70 to 80%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Program for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWSSH) with articulated roles and functions at national and sub-national level established</li> <li>2. Resource flow of RWSSH sector increased</li> <li>3. Unified RWSSH sector Management System (MIS) developed and operationalised.</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>The three outputs look generally good. However, we think that the current outputs do not indicate how many water sources, latrines, hygiene sensitisation sessions, etc. are required to achieve the intended outcome..</p> <p>We strongly suggest to include in the <b>National Program</b> for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (RWSSH) that MRD should play active role to coordinate and cooperate with development partners including NGOs in the capacity building. A reliable monitoring and evaluation system should be established to measure the progress against indicators, take lessons learned from pilot projects in the field for policies' revision and document lessons learned and share</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. National program document for RWSSH drafted by December 2014 (implementation and financing arrangement)</li> <li>1.2. By 2015, an overall operational plan with identified priority actions, agreed targets and estimation of required funds developed</li> <li>1.3. Supporting documents for the national program for RWSSH issued by 2015</li> <li>2.1. Resources allocated to RWSSH by government increased by at least 10% every year.</li> <li>2.2. Program based budgeting separately for rural water and sanitation implemented and its results shared annually</li> <li>3.1. Management Information System (MIS) developed by December 2014</li> <li>3.2. MRD, PDRD and relevant staff in charge of sector MIS trained on functioning of MIS system and data collection by June 2015</li> </ol> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>The output indicators are fine.</p>

	<p>them with other relevant actors. CSO/NGO should be allowed to help in the monitoring of the NSDP 2014-2018 progress achievements of the sub-sector so that the progress report against indicators of the government is transparent and reliable. Enabling environment for advocacy by CSO/NGO should be given so that policy makers have more accurate and triangle information to make right policies.</p>	
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**2. CSO/NGO's Roles to contribute to achieve the targeted OUTCOME and OUTPUT** (can be mechanism, opportunity, cooperation, partnership and engagement which CSO/NGO can use and propose to LA, LM, and DPs).

- Contribute to the targeted outcome by implementing RWSSH projects.
- Participate in the TWG to provide comments and inputs to the development of the National Program for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene and help monitor the progress against indicators.
- Do advocacy for policies revision through engagement and documentation and sharing of good practices.

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**JMI: Fisheries**

**1. CSO/NGO Comments on JMIs 2014 – 2018**

<p align="center"><b>Outcome 2014 - 2018</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Output 2014 - 2015</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Output indicator 2014 - 2015</b></p>
<p><b>* JMI: Fisheries</b></p> <p>Management, conservation, and development of sustainable fisheries resources to contribute to ensuring people’s food security and to socioeconomic development in order to enhance people’s livelihoods and the nation’s prosperity.</p> <p><b>** CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>(No)</p>	<p>1. The availability of fresh water and marine fisheries production remains stable through sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, applying sound environmental principles.</p> <p>2. Fresh water and marine aquaculture production substantially increased, respecting sound environmental principles and benefitting mainly small farmers and SMEs</p> <p>3. Support for better quality &amp; safety of fish products to fishers, processors and exporters is improved.</p> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>(No)</p>	<p>1.1. Wild-harvested fish production stable and sustained at least 500,000 tons per annum and production from rice fields is increased by 15% per year to reach 184,000 tons by 2015.</p> <p>1.2. 10% of the area of inland flooded forest (93,214 ha) and at least 25% of the area of coastal flooded forest (10,166 ha) protected through physical demarcation by 2015.</p> <p>1.3. 30 deep pools are effectively protected and conserved by 2015.</p> <p>1.4. 288 CFis registered Community Fisheries are fully strengthened and operational by 2015.</p> <p>1.5. 800 communes have a sustainable and effective fish refuge by 2015.</p> <p>2.1. Aquaculture production increased by 15% per year to reach 102,000 tons by the end of 2015</p> <p>3.1. One MoU drafted with the Competent Authority (CA) of neighboring countries in respect to the controls of fish and fishery products, to ensure formal exports of fisheries.</p> <p>3.2. National Strategic Plan for Fish and Fisheries Value Chain for Cambodia drafted and approved by TWG-Fisheries by 2015</p> <p>3.3. Three national standards namely fish paste (prahok), sun dried</p>

		<p>fish, and frozen shrimp endorsed by the Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC).</p> <p><b>CSO/NGO Comments:</b></p> <p>1.6. 80% of large size illegal fishing activities are cracked down in the 3 regions (Tonle Sap lake, Mekong and Coastal)</p> <p>1.7. At least 3 the campaigns and advocacy activities are organized to stop the hydro-power dams. <i>(Dam will affect to the fishery and natural resource as well as the livelihood and food security)</i></p>
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**2. CSO/NGO's Roles to contribute to achieve the targeted OUTCOME and OUTPUT** (can be mechanism, opportunity, cooperation, partnership and engagement which CSO/NGO can use and propose to LA, LM, and DPs).

- Participating in monitoring the JMI implementation
- Facilitating Coalition of NGOs and Cambodian Fishers to work together in JMI implementation
- Providing recommendations for JMI implementation

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**Note:**

\* The JMI is entirely based on the summary of JMI 2014-2018 circulated by CRDB/CDC.

\*\* Based on their sector work, CSO/NGO provide their comments on JMI 2014-2018: Outcome, Outputs and Output indicators

## JMI: Gender

### 1. CSO/NGO Comments on JMIs 2014 – 2018

Immediate Outcome (2014-2018)	Output (2014-2015)	Output Indicator (2014-2015)
<p><b>* JMI: Gender</b></p> <p>Improvement in the enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment through development and implementation of an overall national gender policy framework and national programmes for economic empowerment, better access to GBV prevention and legal protection, and participation in leadership and decision making.</p> <p><b>** CSO comments:</b></p> <p><i>-We agree with this outcome and make sure that vulnerable groups including indigenous women, women with disabilities, lesbian, bi-sexual women, and transgender women are taken into account. However, this result needs to be mainstreamed within other 19 JMIs (sectors) because it is cross cutting theme.</i></p>	<p>1. NearyRattanak IV and National Policy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment put in practice.</p> <p>2. Two main gender equality Programme Based Approaches (PBAs) on Women's Economic Empowerment and the National Action Plan on Violence Against Women II (WEE &amp; NAPVAW) fully functional: institutional support and PBAs established, implementation underway and on track.</p> <p>3. Women's participation in decision making in the public sector increased to meet the CMDGs.</p> <p><b>CSO comments:</b></p> <p><i>1. Time frame for the practice of Neary Rattanak IV, national policy for gender equality and women economic empowerment has to be set clearly.</i></p> <p><i>2. The two main PBAs are fully functional with specific timeframes by taking out the word "underway". Action plans for these PBAs are available by 2014 and implemented by 2015.</i></p> <p><i>3. NGOs working with gender issues agree with this.</i></p>	<p>1.1. Cambodia Gender Assessment 2014 and NearyRattanak IV are finalized and launched; line ministries disseminate it internally through their Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups and release the necessary budget for its implementation.</p> <p>1.2. National Gender Policy document finalized and approved by CoM.</p> <p>2.1 MAF implementation completed (2015)</p> <p>2.2. WEE PBA established and resourced, and WEE program implementation underway.</p> <p>2.3. NAPVAW PBA established and resourced, and program implementation underway.</p> <p>3. Women's participation in decision making in the public sector increased to meet the CMDGs.</p> <p>3.1. Proportion of women in decision-making in the civil service (from deputy chief of office to Director General) increased from 19% in 2012 to 22 % in 2018).</p> <p>3.2. Proportion of women in Judiciary increased from 17% practicing lawyers &amp; 14% judges to 20% and 15% in 2018.</p> <p>3.3. Increase in % of women candidates in national and local level elections from 19% to 25% (national by 2018) and 25% to 30% (sub-national by 2017).</p> <p><b>CSO comments:</b></p> <p><u>General comments:</u></p> <p>All the indicators need to be specified</p>

timeframe: month and year.  
Draft documents on national gender policy framework needs to be widely accessible.  
Specific data (specific number/ percentage) should have references.

Specific comments

*1. The finalization, launching and dissemination of Cambodia gender assessment 2014 and Neary Rattanak IV within line ministries is very useful. However, before finalizing, its draft needs to be publicly available and opened for input. Therefore the indicator should be "Cambodia Gender Assessment 2014 and NearyRattanak IV are finalized and launched by the end of 2014 with opportunity beforehand for input from NGOs; all ministries disseminate it internally through their Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups and develop action plan with sufficient budget allocation for its implementation by the end of 2015. Also these documents need to be widely disseminated."*

*1.2 National gender policy document available for input by NGOs/CSOs before finalisation early 2015; CoM approval and adoption of national gender policy by mid 2015.*

*1.3 WEE is finalized in 2014 with meaningful participation of NGOs/ CSOs.*

*2.1 This indicator has already specified time frame.*

*2.2 There shall be time frame in this indicator.*

*2.3 There shall be time frame in this indicator. Also, within this time frame 2014-2015, this indicator should be more specific and prioritized by issue, particularly judges and enforcement*

		<p><i>officers are competent to address VAW with gender responsive manner. % of female police recruited and equipped.</i></p> <p><i>2.4 Increase support from senior relevant officers (PBAs) regarding the functioning of WEE and NAPVAW.</i></p> <p><i>2.5 Data on protection orders on VAW are documented, collected and collated and widely disseminated.</i></p> <p><i>2.6 Comprehensive prevalence study commenced.</i></p> <p><i>3.1, 3.2&amp;3.3 It is confusing to say that increment percentage for indicators from 2014-2015 stated to be in 2018.</i></p> <p><i>3.2 The increment percentage point of 1% for judge and 3% for lawyer is achievable for the period of 2014-2015 but it does not show an increase due to the policy as a 1% increase in female judges by 2018 is a poor result.</i></p>
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**2. CSO/NGO's Roles to contribute to achieve the targeted OUTCOME and OUTPUT** (can be mechanism, opportunity, cooperation, partnership and engagement which CSO/NGO can use and propose to LA, LM, and DPs).

CSOs/NGOs are willing to:

- Cooperate with government to provide consultation and input to policy, action plan and programs in order to achieve outcome above.
- Actively give feedback on the implementation of policy, action plan and program stated above.
- Play role to initiate programs and works to fulfill any gaps of government body in order to achieve outcome above
- Fully support the implementation of action plans and programs stated above.

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