



CCC Bi-MONTHLY MEMBERS MEETING
8 May 2019; 8:00am – 5:00pm
Diakonia Center (KSSA/ICF near Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum)

Introduction:

This 256th Bi-Monthly Members Meeting had been convened on **8 May 2018 at Diakonia Center (KSSA/ICF No.19-21, St. 330, Phnom Penh)**. There are 82 (39 female) participants who are country Representatives/Executive Directors and Senior Leaders/Managers of CCC members to attend and share knowledge and experiences, the common concerns on the development challenges and prioritize the issues to be addressed by relevant stakeholders.

This meeting is organized to achieve the following objectives:

- To welcome new members and sharing of member’s development approaches
- To announce on upcoming of Local Fundraising (LFR) and CSO census
- To share and update on Taxation Law, Labor Law, LANGO and other
- To update on progressing of CSDGs and its formulating a voluntary national assessment report 2019 on the implementation of CSDGs
- Group discussion on Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness

Detailed discussion following the agenda:

Topics	Detailed Discussion
Welcome and opening remarks by Ms. Sin Putheary	On behalf of executive director, she thanks for the participants, then briefly about members meeting which come into 256 th now. She briefly to the history of membership which CCC start almost 30 years. It start only from 24 member international organizations, and then membership increase from time to time, which over than 200 organizations but some organizations merge and face out, however, until now, we still have almost 200 organization membership. Then she appreciate the participants and inform about the ten new member organization including: 1) CIAI, 2) Flame, 3) Heart of Gold, 4) ISF, 5) KAFDOC, 6) KAWP, 7) KNKS, 8) RCEDO, 9) SPIR, 10) Skatiestan Cambodia. Then she announces to open for the meeting.
Session 1: CCC new member sharing and learning of member’s development approaches 1- Mr. Nicolas Savajol, Country Representative of Italian Association for Aid to Children (CIAI) 2- Mr. Yann Sokhom, Director	1- Mr. Nicolas Savajol, Country Representative of Italian Association for Aid to Children (CIAI) He briefly introduce about the background of CIAI which started to work in Cambodia since 1997, which focus on education and health of children as well child adoption (which support of almost 60 children that live Italy). CIAI have almost 30 staff composing of Phnong indigenous people, and working in eight provinces. CIAI work with the branch office and partnership program with other organizations, through the key of program of Social Inclusion : student council promoting change in their schools including support in child protection and empowerment. Protection : Community-parents and child feel supported to decrease child abuse and exploitation. Care : Guarantee children well-being, which we have center in Oudong, and mobile clinic in Mondulkiri as well as nutrition support for children.

<p>of Strategic Partnership of 3- Mr. Sam Serey Wathana, Executive Director of Rural Community and Environment Development Organization (RCEDO)</p>	<p>Q1: If you have plan to expand the project in Kratie or not, which we do similar program that you have raised? A1: We don't have plan yet to expand in Kratie, but we try to maintain our long support to the existing provinces.</p> <p>Q2: So far, we mostly work with youth and parents, but we could try to learn more about more children council. A2: I difficult to go in the detailed process of working about this, but I encourage to talk with the program manager.</p> <p>Q3: Could we learn more about process of child adoption? A3: We don't have adoption for years ago, and skip with this program, whilst legal procedure on this is being developed.</p> <p>2-Mr. Yann Sokhom, Director of Strategic Partnership of Samaritan's Purse International Relief (SPIR)</p> <p>He brief about of the organization background related to mission (which provide spiritual and physical aid to hurting people round the world and help them to meet the needs of people who are victims of war, poverty, natural disaster, disease and famine) and vision, as well as the starting of work since 1970 with partnership with USAID, CIDA, DFID, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, and have many MoU with other key ministries. SP come to work in Cambodia in 2003.</p> <p>Cambodia Program focuses on four key areas: 1) Wash (water for kids which support to 5250, Water for families and so on), 2) Protection (reduce rate of unsafe migration and knowledge to migration as well as networking and deportation), 3) Health (reduce of stunting, diarrhea, dietary and home food production. STRONG project), and 4) Education (improve quality of education through STEM). Then he highlighted certain results such as the water tanks, and pipe which support in water project.</p> <p>Q1: Do you work with school and other authorities in water project related to school? A1: We work with technical staff from related ministries such as rural development and education. There also have technical test about the level of clean water.</p> <p>Q2: How better take care from the lack of maintenance, especially on room and place for cleaning for children? A2: We closely work the school director to maintain of those facilities as they are the one who have power on such as issue with children who are the users.</p> <p>Q3: Strategic to mobilize capital and share of resources for participate to access in clean water? A3: We have contribution from local people, and from the committee of clean water as we believe that if it is free maybe less value and maintain, therefore, it is needed contribution to manage the operation if they are not saving, therefore, it more cost to contribute.</p> <p>3- Mr. Samserey Vathana, Executive Director of RCEDO RCEDO registered in 1998, and programs supported by many embassies and international organizations. Over the past 18 years, RCEDO work in 172 villages of nine districts within three provinces.</p>
---	--

	<p>Now, RCEDO operates with three key program of 1) CBDRR-2, 2) CISOM/ADDA, and 3) CHAIN-SNV (related to vegetable and fruit). Then he further some detailed and highlight of certain achievements and key activities related to awareness raising about water use and safety, forming of grassroots disaster committee, reduce of plastic use, green school, sanitation and so on. Some chicken raising group- reach their capital to over than ten million riels.</p> <p>Q1: Would like to learn more about disaster project strategy for community ownership and sustain? A1: At the beginning we also difficult but the later stage the community better participate and regular inform and share information if any problem happening such as water flood as well as if any destruction of the house by storm.</p> <p><i>Further information, please see slide presentation.</i></p>																					
<p>Session 2: Announcement on upcoming Local Fundraising Training (LFR) and CSO Census By Mr. Nong Neat Norak and Mr. Chen Sochoeun</p>	<p>1- Local Fundraising Training (LFR)</p> <p>He brief why coming up with fund raising and resource mobilization in reference to the need capacity assessment Funding Raising and resource mobilization the major need, then follow by M&E. In this response we work together with API, and Chang the Game Academy, learning course and program support initiated. Then he further detailed about the process of Local Fund Raising Training course, and Mobilizing Supporting Training Course. The benefits could be the knowledge gained. Then mention about the schedule as follow:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="483 957 1432 1381"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activities</th> <th>LFR team</th> <th>MS team</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Training 1</td> <td>(Introductory workshop for leaders) Half day June 6, 2019 (API & CCC)</td> <td>13-14 June 2019 (API)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training 2</td> <td>17-21 June 2019 (API & CCC) 8-12 July 2019</td> <td>08-12 July 2019 (API)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coaching</td> <td>6-8 weeks after training</td> <td>6-8 weeks after training</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training 3</td> <td>Webinar: online meeting Group messenger after training.</td> <td>03-05 September 2019 (API)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coaching</td> <td></td> <td>6-8 weeks after training</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training 4</td> <td>Learning on LFR (1 day) 10 October 2019 (API & CCC) – two groups</td> <td>22-23 October 2019 (API)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The course support from WildGansen which about 90percent whilst about ten percent is contributed support from individual organization. The participants could be upon to two persons each organization.</p> <p><i>Further information, please see slide presentation.</i></p> <p>Question and Answer</p> <p>Q-Could you please more detailed about the methodology? A- This index is developed for use within the study countries and all individual expert panel which consist of at least 8-12 members who work relevant to civil society work had rated the index separately along with the supportive comments. Then come together for panel discussion and validation and revise the index as appropriate. Finally, the overall index and all supporting ideas is compiled and developed into the report.</p>	Activities	LFR team	MS team	Training 1	(Introductory workshop for leaders) Half day June 6, 2019 (API & CCC)	13-14 June 2019 (API)	Training 2	17-21 June 2019 (API & CCC) 8-12 July 2019	08-12 July 2019 (API)	Coaching	6-8 weeks after training	6-8 weeks after training	Training 3	Webinar: online meeting Group messenger after training.	03-05 September 2019 (API)	Coaching		6-8 weeks after training	Training 4	Learning on LFR (1 day) 10 October 2019 (API & CCC) – two groups	22-23 October 2019 (API)
Activities	LFR team	MS team																				
Training 1	(Introductory workshop for leaders) Half day June 6, 2019 (API & CCC)	13-14 June 2019 (API)																				
Training 2	17-21 June 2019 (API & CCC) 8-12 July 2019	08-12 July 2019 (API)																				
Coaching	6-8 weeks after training	6-8 weeks after training																				
Training 3	Webinar: online meeting Group messenger after training.	03-05 September 2019 (API)																				
Coaching		6-8 weeks after training																				
Training 4	Learning on LFR (1 day) 10 October 2019 (API & CCC) – two groups	22-23 October 2019 (API)																				

	<p><u>2- CSO Census</u></p> <p>He briefly about the background of CSO census which the last census conduct by CCC in 2012, but this 2019 census is going to joint conduct with Ministry of Interior. Then go through the census form, which first section about registered information at Mol, section 2 mostly about the updated ifnoramtion, and other detailed of organization profile and program as well as MoU, and final is about other information of bank account, reporting and general comments/challenges. The census will conduct with registered organization in Ministry of Interior, and CCC will find out some extra information of foreign organization who are member of CCC.</p> <p>The census plan to conduct in May to August 2019 but some further discussion is underway about the scope of data use and for reporting. In common, the participants raised concern and suggestions as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The census should have clear objectives, whether just collect information to learn for active NGOs or other purpose. - The census should not give so much detailed information and some of those information should be voluntary, i.e. information on funding and banking, information on staff profile and their contact, as well as board profile. Moreover, any information that specific need by Mol should be made separately. - It is better to guarantee of secure information provided, and clear how those information will be used. - Any information that are going online should use special sign, i. e star mark to know that it will go online for publicly use. - Further consultation in this census should be made and further clarify with CSOs.
<p>Session 3: Share and update on legal status changed of LANGO, TAX, Labor and other</p> <p>Mr. Yoeurng Sotheara, CAN Manager of CCC</p>	<p>He briefly about the legal compliance related to LANGO, and the capacity of CSOs to comply to all those requirements, then learning about specific comments for legal problem for our CSOs.</p> <p>Regulation of 006 about the tax registration of CSOs, and bring the concern about registration i.e. payment fee of about 100\$ is expensive. Moreover, certain tax obligation is not fully compliance, which challenges to unstable work of CSOs, which just only seasonal employment, while other petty expense also difficult to comply with VAT, as well as other tax on withholding tax.</p> <p>Then he briefly about five key challenges and suggestions of CSO that had been raised and suggested through the Technical Working Group, which compose of CSOs and Department of Taxation (please see the attached of those suggestions). Then open the floor for suggestion and questions as below:</p> <p>Q1: If register for Tax will pay 400 000Riel and update or change will extra pay 200 000Riel, how better deal.</p> <p>A1: We need consider about this difficult from having fund for register and update, but we can prepare ourselves from reserve funding within the project for this issue.</p> <p>Q2: new regulation relation to social enterprise and seniority payment?</p> <p>A2: The seniority payment of prakas 442 say other beside the three sectors, such</p>

	<p>as garment, textile, and shoe could be complied after 2021, and other related prakas 443 about the past seniority payment of prior 2019.</p> <p>Moreover, it is not clear as if the staff who are dismissal or stop from working with organization, whether still get the seniority payment. It is understand that Gross misconduct and self-stopping without comply to policy will not be paid.</p>
<p>Session 4: Update on progressing of CSDGs and its formulating a voluntary national assessment report 2019 on the implementation of CSDGs Group Discussion on CDPE Mr. Ry Sovanna, Legal and Policy Specialist of CCC</p>	<p>Update on CSDGs and Voluntary National Review (VNR) for the implementation of CSDGs.</p> <p>CCC so far had raised awareness about SDGs and CSDGs, and promote the implementation of those policy. Moreover, CCC also engage in its monitoring of implementation.</p> <p>CSDGs had localized and finalized that has 18 Goals, 88 Targets, and 148 Indicators, which compare to Global Goals have 17 Goals, 169 Targets, 232 indicators.</p> <p>Moreover, VNR is part of the obligation that need to monitor for the implementation. It is the learning process that all countries could learn best practices, challenges and lesson learn from each country. For Asia pacific areas, there are 19 countries participate and share the VNR. The reporting process is from national, then regional, and further global level. The national level is promoted the participation and open consultation for the inputs. In 2019, it is focus on the review of nine goals, which including quality education, employment, environment, human rights, and partnership goals. Then give floor to question below: Q: To what stage that VNR now? A: VNR is already drafted and will submit into the political discussion level.</p> <p>The last session is about the introduction and discussion about CPDE (CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness). It is a tracking report monitor about the development effectiveness, and certain indicators is tracked for the evaluation such as Enabling Environment for Civil Society (<i>please see the narrative result in the annex</i>).</p>
<p>Wrap up and closing remarks by Soeung Saroeun, Executive Director of CCC</p>	<p>He thanks for the new member participation. He highlight about this today discussion would help to understand and benefits for our CSOs. Those some legal aspect difficult for CSO to comply but try our effort for the compliance. You have concern about the census with certain information, however, though we do not make it, it is still figure out. However, we try to manage the use of information for benefit of civil society, but not push obstacles for civil society.</p> <p>SDGs will be implement and it is our credibility to have align of our program to those goals. Other information about the grand and resources mobilization, though it is just new born, and we will try the best of services.</p> <p>Finally, he appreciates of members participation in working together as well benefits to the public development, and close the meeting.</p>

Annex: Guide for the CPDE Third Monitoring Round Narrative Report

I. Title of the Action

The Validation Workshop on the Finding of CPDE Third Monitoring Round was integrated in the Bi-Monthly Member Meeting of the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC). The Meeting was arranged by CCC and was convened at Daikon Center, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

II. Objectives of the Action

The Validation Workshop on the Finding of CPDE Third Monitoring Round in the Bi-Monthly Meeting is to share preliminary monitoring reports, and validate those findings with CCC's members, provincial NGOs networks, development partners, and other stakeholders on all relevant indicators of the monitoring exercises which measure the effective development cooperation for Cambodia.

III. Highlights of the Action

The Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) is the membership based organizations of more than 190 NGOs whose works touch on various development fields and whose beneficiaries represent every geographical local in the country. Besides the accessibility to its members, CCC has gone into collaboration agreement with 15 provincial NGOs networks through which the agreement will enable everyone to join efforts in the areas of network strengthening resource mobilization, advocacy and other areas related to the enabling environment.

To date, CCC has conducted various types of consultations/discussions with its stakeholders through which information generated from these platforms have fed significantly to this CPDE monitoring exercise. Additionally, CCC has conducted many research studies related to the enabling environment for CSOs in the country while other relevant researches/reports were also collated in CCC databank. This information has been reviewed and used for the preliminary findings of this CPDE exercise.

CCC did Validation Workshop on the Finding of CPDE Third Monitoring Round in the Bi-Monthly Meeting. There were 82 participants (including 39 female) from our members and members of provincial NGOs networks, development partners (DPs) and other stakeholders joint in this meeting. Based on CCC's Bylaw, the meeting designed for participants who are country representatives/ executive director and senior leaders/Mangers of CCC members to attend and share knowledge and experiences, the common concerns on the development challenges and prioritize the issues to be addressed by relevant stakeholders. We had a chance to discuss with leaders of civil society organizations regarding effective development cooperation in Cambodia. The finding is the result of discussion with those NGOs who are working closely on development cooperation and critical checking of literature review on studies/reports from other institutions which can inform this third round monitoring report. As the result, CCC enable to put all data and information for analyses in alignment with questionnaires, especially Indicator 2, designed by the Global Partnership for Development Effective Cooperation.

The discussion points out some challenges to realize the effective development cooperation in Cambodia. Those challenges are: 1) there is no legal framework (especially the Law to Access to

Information) exists for civil society organizations to access to information to access to relevant government information for effective participation in consultations with the government. 2) Legal and regulatory frameworks, especially those related to implementation of the freedom of association, have restriction characteristic, and for some extent, interpretation and implementation has ambiguity which cause difficulty, lengthy, costly for registration. 3) Implementation of Legal and regulation framework has been limited CSOs activities to exercise the rights to peaceful assemblies.

IV. Lessons learned and Reflections from the actions

Under the present legal frameworks and the recent trend of legal enforcement related to civil society organization (CSOs), it impacts CSOs' capacity and affordability to comply with such new requirements provided in those laws and other related regulations. CSOs in Cambodia still needs to overcome those challenges and strengthen their capacity to become an effective development actor. It was also reflected that the government and CSOs should manage to have cross validation of the information used for this effective development cooperation monitoring report.

V. Conclusion and Recommendations

CSOs should have a solidarity initiative, or a similar united platform, which has capacity to promptly response to the needs as well as challenges of civil society organization in term of legal compliance.

Moreover, the government, DP and CSOs should have a common platform to plan, discuss and jointly manage information for this monitoring purpose.