



Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation – Religion – King



Royal Government of Cambodia



The Cambodia NGO Database

User Manual

November 2020

Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
Council for the Development of Cambodia

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Introduction

The Cambodia NGO Database has been developed to support a single data entry point for providing a complete record of all NGO's assistance to Cambodia. The overall objective of the NGO Database is to provide a practical tool to promote and monitor the alignment of NGO with the priorities of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and the aid management principles included in the RGC Action Plan on Harmonisation, Alignment and Results (H-A-R Action Plan). These objectives are further articulated in the Cambodia Declaration (October 2006) and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (March 2005).

The NGO Database provides access to information on project financing. At a sector or working group level, the NGO Database can therefore support routine reporting, information sharing and coordination functions that are intended to promote dialogue and the development of more effective aid management practices. At a strategic level, the NGO Database will become a fully integrated part of the national aid management architecture. This will ensure that a more evidence-based approach can be taken to promoting aid effectiveness and to monitoring the contribution of aid to achieving the development results that are envisaged in the NSDP. The major analytical outputs of the NGO Database and the broader aid partnership dialogue will be presented annually in an Aid Effectiveness Report.

Project details that can be extracted from the NGO Database include the following:

- NGO's Core Detail Information
- Name of Project, duration, start/completion dates, status
- Financial details including total committed funding, disbursement profiles and number of project staff
- Sector details
- Location details of where the project is being implemented
- Use of technical cooperation (TC) and Type of Assistance
- More detailed information on TWGs and Project Counterpart (s)

In the NGO Database, the user is able to aggregate and format this project data to provide a range of reports that include:

- Total commitments and/or disbursements by NGO / sector
- Projected disbursements by NGO / sector
- Project activity by sector/sub-sector, location or Technical Working Group (TWG)

With these specifications the NGO Database is intended to facilitate and monitor the national aid effectiveness programme. The purpose of this manual is to guide the user so that s/he is able to access the NGO Database, view data and generate reports. Part One of the manual provides details regarding the basic user functions, while Part Two provides guidance on data entry, which is a function restricted to individuals who have been granted editing rights on specific development partner project records.

Part One: User Functions

Logging in to the NGO Database

To connect to the NGO Database, enter the URL <http://odacambodia.com/ngo> into the web browser. The first screen of the NGO Database application is the *Log-in Screen*. To log-in as a guest user, select the "Visitors" icon on the log-in screen (Figure 1).

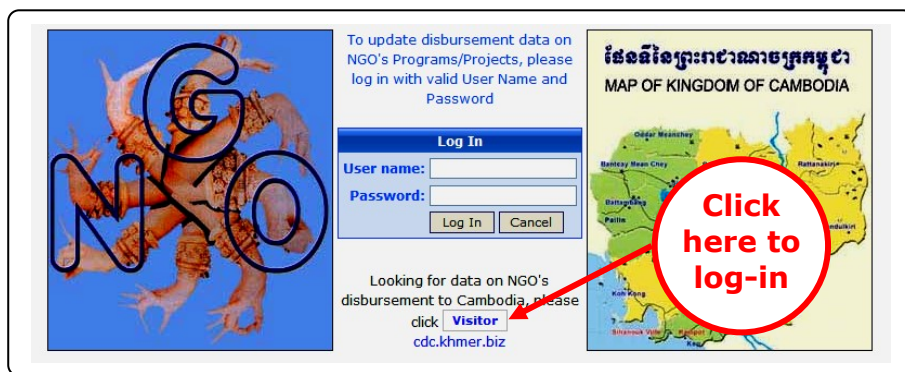


Figure 1: Logging-in as Guest/Visitor

A guest/visitor will be able to view all of the data, and will be able to sort the data and generate reports, but will not be permitted to edit any of the project records. NGOs who log-in with user name and password will also be able to access the full range of viewing and reporting functions (they will also be able to edit the details of their own project, see Part II).

After logging-in, the user is automatically directed to the opening screen of the NGO Database (Figure 2).

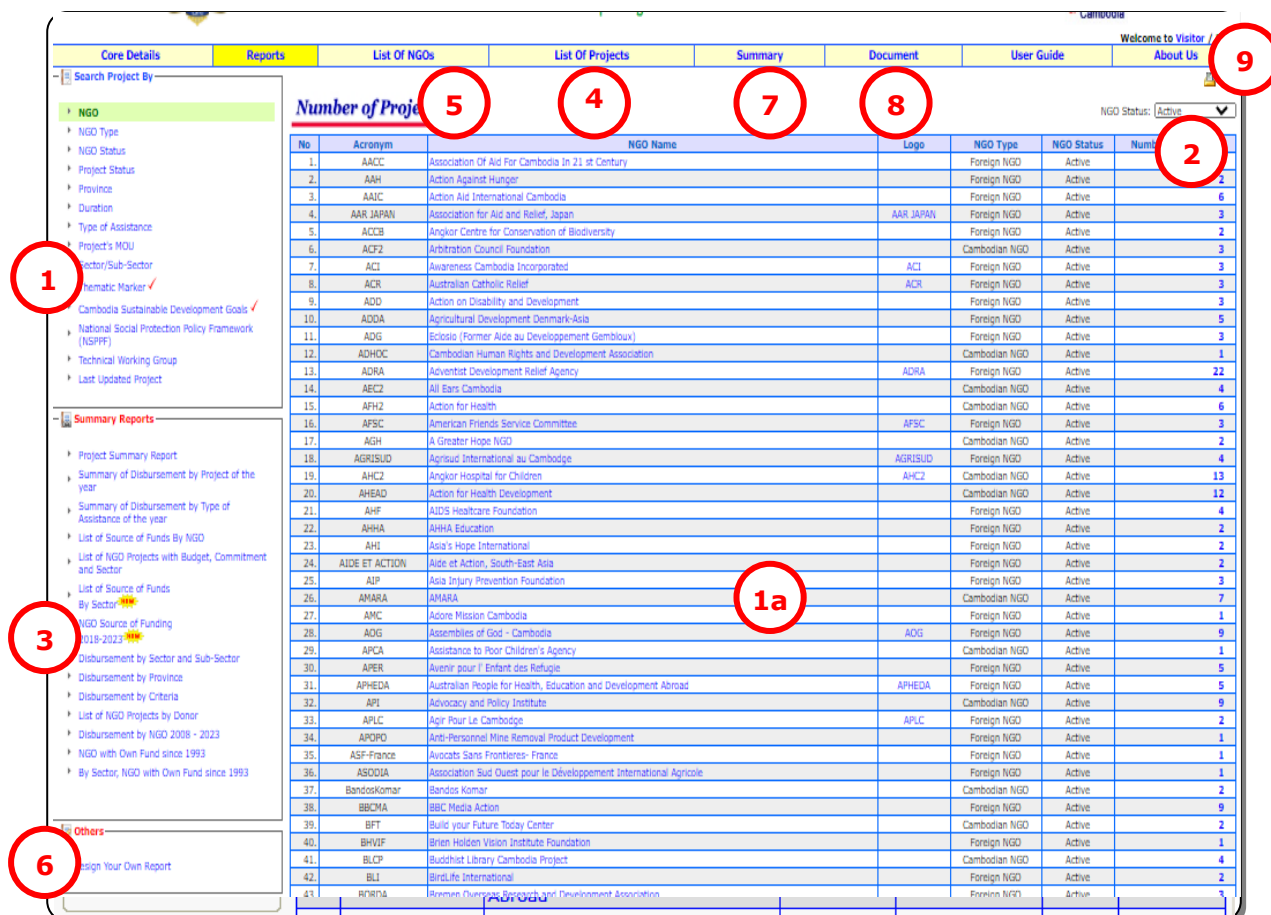


Figure 2: Opening Screen

The user then has several options (indicated in Figure 2):

- 1- [Search for and view a project or portfolio](#) (by NGO, sector, province, thematic maker, CSDGs, NSPPF, TWG etc)
- 2- [Limit the search by NGO/Project status](#) (all, Active, Closed, Not-Reported)
- 3- [View a pre-defined report](#) (project profiles, source of fund by projects, source of fund by NGOs)

By selecting from the menu bar, the user can:

- 4- [View a list of projects](#)
- 5- [View a list of NGOs](#)
- 6- [Design and generate a report](#)
- 7- [Summary Information](#) (Number of NGOs, Number of On-going Projects, etc...)
- 8- [Document](#) (Questionnaire form, Manual, annex/glossary)
- 9- [Contact the Database Administrator and Provide feedback and suggestions regarding the NGO Database](#)

Options 1-7 are described in the following sections (9 is self-explanatory).

Searching for a Project or Portfolio

The following options are available in the "Search Project by" area of the main screen (area marked "1" in [Figure 2](#)):

- NGO
- NGO Type (Foreign / Cambodian NGO)
- NGO Status (Active / Closed / Not-Reported)
- Project Status (On-going / Completed / Suspended / Pipeline)
- Province
- Duration (clusters projects into duration of less than one year; 1-3 years etc)
- Type of Assistance (Free-Standing TC; Investment Project/Program etc)
- Project's MOU
- Sector/Sub-Sector (see [Annex Two](#) for a listing of all sectors and sub-sectors)
- Thematic Marker
- Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals
- National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF)
- Technical Working Groups (the 19 TWGs administered by RGC)

Clicking on each of the respective options will result in the data presentation (in the area marked "1a" in [Figure 2](#)) changing to present the required format.

Clicking on the desired category (in the area marked "1a" in [Figure 2](#)) will then direct the user to a list of projects in that category. By scrolling and clicking on the active part of the list, a project record can be viewed, providing more detailed information.

Limiting a Search by NGO/Project Status

The user can restrict a search by NGO status or project status by clicking on the status bar (in the area marked "2" in [Figure 2](#)). This allows the user to view all NGOs/projects, or some combination of those that are Active, those that have been Closed or those that have been Not Reported.

Viewing a Pre-defined Report

The user can apply filters to some of the main searches that have been prepared as pre-defined reports so that data on a particular development partner can be extracted more easily.

In the area marked "3" in [Figure 2](#), the user is invited to select from four pre-defined report formats:

- Project Summary Report
- List of Source of Funds By Projects
- List of Source of Funds By NGO

The user then selects the "Type Of NGO" that is required, together with the appropriate Year and Report Option (see Figure 3). For example, the user only wishes to view List of Source of Funds of Foreign NGOs in 2008.

Figure 3: Pre-defined Report criteria

The NGOs' Source of Funds records (by Type and Year) that are required should then be selected. They will be made available on a separate page. The user can scroll through the records using the "1-2-3..." bars at the top and bottom of the page.

The records can also be printed by selecting the print icon . NGOs' Source of Funds reports can also be exported to Excel by clicking on the export icon .

To support dialogue at Project level, pre-defined Project profiles have also been produced, by selecting the "List of Source of Funds By Project".

Viewing a List of Projects

The "List of Projects" in the menu bar (the area marked "4" in [Figure 2](#)) can be used to quickly select the whole list of projects (sorted by category of NGO's acronym). They can then be filtered by NGO's acronym and by Project Status so that data on a particular NGO can be extracted more easily (see Figure 4).

No	NGO Acronym	Project Name	Start Date	Completion Date	NGO Status	Project Status	Edit
1	WVC	Children in Crisis Laboratory of Learning-Aftercare for Trafficked and Sexually Abuse Children in Cambodia Project	1-Oct-2005	31-Dec-2009	Active	Completed	Edit
2	WVC	HIV and AIDS Prevention and Care for Mothers and Infants(HAPCAMI) Project	1-Oct-2008	31-Dec-2011	Active	On-going	Edit
3	WVC	Community Care for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CCOVC)	1-Oct-2005	30-Sep-2013	Active	On-going	Edit

Figure 4: A List of Projects may be further defined by Project Status or NGO's Acronym

The user can then scroll through the records using the "1-2-3-..." bars at the top and bottom of the page. Project records can also be printed by selecting the print icon.

Viewing a List of NGOs

The "List of NGOs" in the menu bar (the area marked "5" in [Figure 2](#)) can be used to quickly select the whole list of NGOs (sorted by category of NGO's acronym, NGO Type, NGO Status, etc...). They can then be filtered by NGO Type, NGO Status and by first letter of NGO acronym or NGO name so that data on a particular NGO can be extracted more easily (see Figure 5).

The interface shows a menu bar with options: Core Details, Reports, List Of NGOs (selected), List Of Projects, Summary, Document, and About Us. Below the menu, there are three filter sections: NGO Type (radio buttons for ALL, Foreign NGOs, Cambodian NGOs), NGO Status (radio buttons for ALL, Active, Close, Not Reported), and a search section with a 'Select one letter to search' grid (A-Z, ALL) and a 'Search By' section (radio buttons for Acronym, NGO Name). A 'Search' button is also present. Below the filters, a pagination bar shows '1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11'. The main table displays the following data:

No	Acronym ^	NGO Name	NGO Type	NGO Address	NGO Status	Number Of Projects	
1.	AAIC	Action Aid International Cambodia	Foreign NGO	#69 Street 242Skt. Chaktomuk	Active	1	Edit
2.	ABC	Association of the Blind in Cambodia	Cambodian NGO	#132, Street 193/388Skt. Toulsvayprey I	Active	2	Edit
3.	ACCB	Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity	Foreign NGO	Khun Ream Village, Khun Ream Commune	Active	1	Edit
4.	ACF3	Australia Cambodia Foundation	Foreign NGO	#11 Street 310Skt. Boeng Keng Kang 1	Active	2	Edit

Figure 5: A List of NGOs may be further defined by NGO Status or NGO Type

Designing and Generating a Report

If at any point in time the user selects the "Reports" feature (area marked "6" in [Figure 2](#)) from the menu bar, they will be returned to the main screen where reports can be defined and viewed.

The NGO Database main screen provides three options for obtaining reports:

- The "Search Project By" feature of the main screen (area marked "1" in [Figure 2](#)), which is described in [section 2](#), above.
- The Pre-Defined Reports (area marked "3" in [Figure 2](#)), described in section 4, above.
- The "Design Your Own Report" feature (area marked "6" in [Figure 2](#)), which is the most versatile reporting tool (described below).

The "Design Your Own Report" feature permits the user to filter all data criteria according to their own preferences. This process is conducted by simply checking the relevant boxes in the "criteria" section of the report screen. This includes, for example, data on NGO/Type of assistance/Province, etc...

The type of information required according to the search criteria is then selected by checking the appropriate boxes in the "Display Columns" section of the report screen (see Figure 5, below). This includes financial information, project name, start/completion dates, type of assistance etc. as well as main criteria such as NGO name, sector etc. Further filtering according to project status, viewing only on-going projects for example, can be defined by checking the relevant status boxes at the top of the page.



Design Your Own Report

Project Status:
☒ All
 ☒ On-going
 ☒ Completed
 ☒ Suspended
 ☒ Pipeline
 Search
Reset



Display Columns

- NGO Information**
 - ☒ NGO Name
 - ☐ Date Commenced
 - ☐ Date Questionnaire Completed
- Project Information**
 - ☒ Project Name
 - ☒ Start Date
 - ☒ Completion Date
 - ☐ Cooperation Agreement With Ministry
 - ☐ Province (Project's Target Location)
 - ☐ Type of Assistance (include Sub-Assistance)

Figure 6: Selection of Report Criteria

Once the criteria have been selected, the user should click the "Search" button located at both the top and bottom of the page. The Report can then be viewed. If the report requires further tailoring, the report screen should be closed and further customization made in the report design page.

Details of individual projects included in the report can be viewed by clicking on the project, which results in the Project Summary Sheet appearing.

Reports can be printed by clicking the icon  or, exported or copied to an Excel worksheet (click the  icon) for further analysis.

Summary Information

The "Summary" in the menu bar (the area marked "7" in [Figure 2](#)) can be used to quickly show the summary information from the NGO Database such as Number of all NGOs, Number of On-going projects, etc... (see Figure 7).

→ NGO's Summary Information	
▶ Total Number of NGOs	1,295
Foreign NGOs:	443
Cambodian NGOs:	852
Active:	219
Close:	121
Not Reported:	955
→ Project's Summary Information	
▶ Total Number of Projects	656
On-going:	342
Completed:	314
Suspended:	0
Pipeline:	0

Figure 7: Summary Information

Document

The "Document" in the menu bar (the area marked "8" in [Figure 2](#)) can be used to view/download some documents from the website such as Questionnaire form and Manual etc... (see Figure 8).

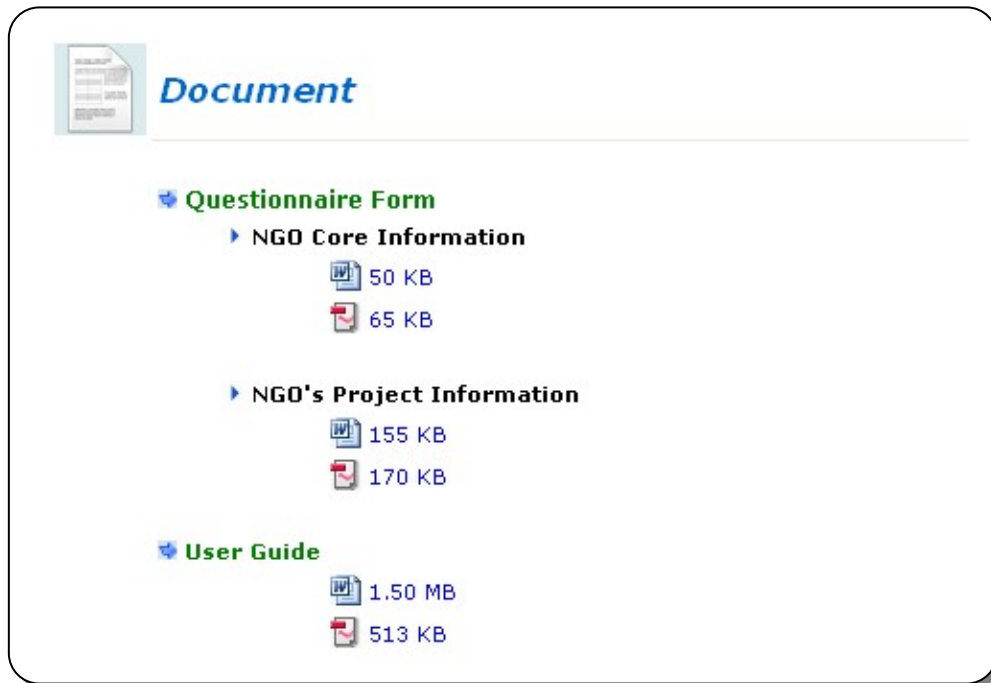


Figure 8: Available Document from the Website

About Us

The "About Us" in the menu bar (the area marked "9" in [Figure 2](#)) can be used to view the contact information of Database Administrator, including address, phone number and email address.

Part Two: Data Entry and Editing NGO/Project Records

Logging-in to the NGO Database as Administrator

To connect to the NGO Database, enter the URL <http://odacambodia.com/ngo> into your web browser. The first screen of the NGO Database application is the Log-in Screen. To log-in as a NGO or Administrator, type a valid user name and password, then click Log In button. (See Figure 9).

To update disbursement data on NGO's Programs/Projects, please log in with valid User Name and Password

Log In

User name:

Password:

Looking for data on NGO's disbursement to Cambodia, please click [Visitor](#) cdc.khmer.biz

ផែនទីនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
MAP OF KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Type in a valid user name and password, and then click Log in

Figure 9: The NGO Database Application Login Screen

In addition to being able to use all of the functions described in Part One of this manual, a password-approved user will be able to enter new project details and to edit/update those project records for which he/she has editing rights.

Requesting Password Access

To obtain a user name and password, the prospective administrator should contact the Database Administrator: cdc-cmb@camnet.com.kh. The prospective administrator should provide details of full name, partner organization, telephone and email contact details. Following a verification process, the user name and password will then be issued.

Note: To retrieve forgotten passwords, the authorized user should contact the Database Administrator: cdc-cmb@camnet.com.kh.

Who Should Edit and Maintain Project Records?

Project records are maintained by the NGOs. Records should be maintained by whoever is most able to provide the information that is required regarding project details, financial data (budget and disbursements), and qualitative information. This may be an individual working in the Non-government organizations, or with the implementing partner. In some cases, different individuals and/or organizations may take responsibility for maintaining different parts of the project record.

After logging-in, the user is automatically directed to the opening screen (Figure 10).

Welcome [User] / Exit

Core Details Reports List Of NGOs List Of Projects Summary Document User Guide About Us Utilities

New Project

Project Status

☒ All ☒ Ongoing ☒ Completed ☒ Suspended ☒ Pipeline ☒ (Not Reported) Search

Quick Jump: [Dropdown]

No	NGO Acronym	Project Name	Start Date	Completion Date	NGO Status	Project Status
[Table content]						

Preview All Archiving Projects

Figure 10: Own listing Project Opening Screen

Data Entry for a New Project

Once logged in and having selected to update data, the user can enter a new project by selecting the first option in the opening screen (Figure 10, above). The portfolio of projects is then made available and a new project can be entered by clicking on the "New Project" option in the left-hand corner below the menu bar.

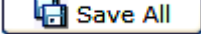
An un-filled questionnaire then becomes available for completion. The following support is available to facilitate the data-entry process:

- Technical guidance on completing the questionnaire is provided in [Annex 1](#) of this Manual.
- In the last instance, support on completing the questionnaire can be obtained by email: cdc-cmb@camnet.com.kh.

[Annex 2 \(Sectors and Sub-Sectors\)](#) and [Annex 3 \(Glossary of Terms\)](#) may also be consulted during data entry.

Note that the mandatory fields are marked with a red asterisk (*) such as Project Name, etc... Users should, however, attempt to complete all fields and should contact the Database Administrator for guidance.

Saving Project Records

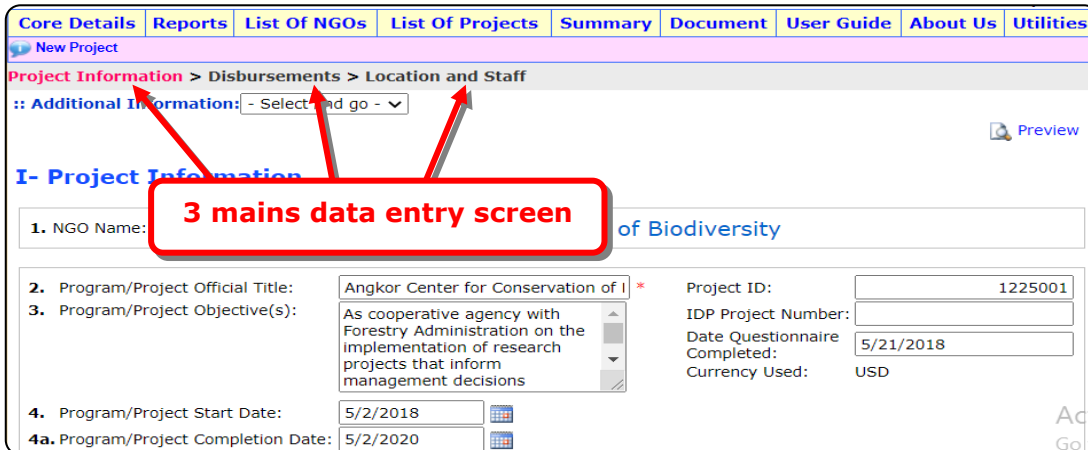
Once project details have been entered, they can be saved by clicking the  button at the bottom of each page. They will then be stored in the Database and can be viewed by selecting the "List of Projects" in the menu bar.

**REMEMBER TO SAVE EACH SECTION BEFORE PROCEEDING OR EXITING
AS NO WARNING IS GIVEN AND UN-MAVED DATA MAY BE LOST**

Editing a Project

Once logged in, the user can edit a project by selecting the "List of Projects" on the menu bar in the opening screen (Figure 4, above). The portfolio of projects is then made available and an existing project can be edited by clicking on the "Edit" in the most right column of respective project title. Users should remember to save changes before exiting.

When editing a record, the user can navigate between the three main data entry screens by clicking the respective page indicator at the top of the screen (Figure 11).



The screenshot shows a web application interface for project management. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: Core Details, Reports, List Of NGOs, List Of Projects, Summary, Document, User Guide, About Us, and Utilities. Below this, a sub-navigation bar shows 'New Project' and 'Project Information > Disbursements > Location and Staff'. A red box with the text '3 mains data entry screen' is overlaid on the 'Project Information' section, with arrows pointing to the 'Core Details', 'Reports', and 'List Of NGOs' tabs. The 'Project Information' section contains several form fields: 1. NGO Name: (text input), 2. Program/Project Official Title: (text input), 3. Program/Project Objective(s): (text input), 4. Program/Project Start Date: (date input), 4a. Program/Project Completion Date: (date input), Project ID: (text input), IDP Project Number: (text input), Date Questionnaire Completed: (date input), and Currency Used: (text input). The 'Project ID' field is marked with a red asterisk (*).

Figure 11: Navigation between the three main data entry screens

Archiving Closed/Completed Projects

It is possible to archive completed/closed projects once they no longer have any direct relevance to the NGO's current aid portfolio. CRDB/CDC recommends that where there has been no disbursement for 2 years and no further project activity is envisaged, then the project should be archived. This will simplify project management and analysis through the NGO Database.

To archive a project, the user must log-in with the password and then go to the "List of Projects". Figure 12a shows where the user may then access the archive function.

No	NGO Acronym	Project Name	Start Date	Completion Date	NGO Status	Project Status	
1	JRFC	Media Library	10-Dec-1996	28-Feb-2003	Active	Completed	Edit
2	JRFC	Furture Light of Orphanage	10-Dec-1997	31-Dec-2005	Active	Completed	Edit
3	JRFC	Sihanouk Hospital - Center of Hope	10-Dec-		Active	On-going	Edit
4	JRFC	Rural School Project			Active	On-going	Edit

Access archive feature here

Preview All Archiving Projects

Figure 12a: Project Archiving

Once the archive button has been clicked, the archive management tool will become active (Figure 12b). This allows projects to be identified (by clicking the box on the left-side) and moved to and from the archive (i.e. projects previously archived can also be restored to the main section of the NGO Database).

Archiving Projects				
World Vision Cambodia				
	Project Name	Start Date	Completion Date	Project Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	Area Development Program(ADPs)	26-Nov-2002	31-Dec-2008	On-going
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Battambang Area Development	1-Apr-1992	30-Sep-2005	Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bringing Hope Project	1-Oct-2004	30-Mar-2008	Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Child Friendly School	Jan-2008	31-Jan-2011	On-going
<input type="checkbox"/>	Child Safe Tourism	1-Oct-2003	31-Dec-2006	Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Children at High Risk Prevention Project	1-Apr-1999	30-Mar-2008	Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Children in Crisis Laboratory of Learning-Aftercare for Trafficked and Sexually Abuse Children in Cambodia Project	1-Oct-2005	4-Jun-2011	On-going
<input type="checkbox"/>	Combating Worst Form of Child Labor Project	1-Oct-1997	4-Jun-2011	On-going

34 Project(s)

To Archived From Archived Delete Project

	Project Name	Start Date	Completion Date	Project Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	Banan Area De			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Banan Humanit			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bati Area Development Program			

1. Select projects to be archived

2. Move projects to/from archive

3. Delete selected projected from the NGO database

Figure 12b: Archive Management

Deleting a Project

By using the archive function, the user can delete a project by selecting the project to be removed (checking the box on the left-hand side of the screen) and then clicking "Delete Project" (see Figure 12b, above). The user will be asked to confirm the deletion of the selected project(s).

Annexes

Annex One

Data Entry Questionnaire (ANNOTATED)

The questionnaire comprises 13 questions to be completed in three sections:

- 1- Project Information
- 2- Disbursements
- 3- Location and Staff

The text below is designed to guide the data-entry process. Note that the mandatory fields are attached with a red asterisk (*). Users should, however, attempt to complete all fields and should contact the Database Administrator for guidance and support if necessary.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Date questionnaire completed: [Note: The Current date is entered automatically]
- Currency used throughout questionnaire: [Note: Use USD currency]

I. Project Information

1. **NGO Name:** [Note: The login NGO is display automatically]

2. **Project ID:** [Note: It is generated automatically]

- **Project Name:** [Note: Enter the name that appears on the Project Document]
- **Project Objectives:** [Note: Free text area to describe the project, its objectives and to note any important details. Detailed information on implementing partners, beneficiaries and projected outputs is appreciated]
- **Status:** [Note: Select from: On-going; Completed; Suspended; Pipeline. See Glossary (Annex 3) for details.]
- **Currency used:** [Note: Use USD currency]

4a. **Start Date:** [Note: The start date of the original program/project]

4b. **Completion Date:** [Note: The completion date of the original program/project]

6. **Was a Program/Project Document signed with Government Ministr(ies)?**

☐ Yes ☐ No

[Note: use Drop-Down menu to select any one of government ministries]

- **Date Signed:** [Note: Date of agreement signed with ministry mentioned above]
- **Date Expiry:** [Note: Date expiry of agreement with ministry mention above]
- **Reference:** [Note: Reference note of agreement]

7. **Was a Program/Project provide fund to another NGOs to implement the project?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

Source of Funds from different sources must be reported with:

- **Year:** year of funds provided

- **Recipient(s) NGO:** detail of name of NGOs
- **Amount:** amount of fund in US dollar

8. Project Technical Working Group

[Note: Use the Drop-down menu giving standardized names of the 19 TWGs]

9. Planned budget allocation/expenditure for each year of the Program/Project duration (based on Project Document)

9a & 9b. From Development Partners / From NGOs

Source of Funds from different sources must be reported with:

- **Year:** year of funds received
- **Source Fund:** Bilateral/Multilateral
- **Bilateral/Multilateral:** detail of name of Bilateral/Multilateral or
- **NGO Provider(s) of Funds:** detail of name of NGOs
- **Amount:** amount of fund in US dollar

9c. Total Planned Budget Allocation/Expenditure

The information to be filled are:

- **Year:** year of budget
- **Plan Budget:** amount of budget planned for the above mentioned year
- **Own Fund:** Fund that NGOs mobilized by themselves, including private donation and sponsorship and all other contributions that ARE NOT from other NGOs, government and development partner organizations
- **RGC Fund:** Contributed fund from the royal government of Cambodia
- **(Other** column will be calculated automatically according to appropriated year)

II. Disbursements and Projections by Type of Assistance

10. Disbursements and Projections by Type of Assistance

[Note: All NGOs should record their own disbursement/projections in the "own resources" cells while the lead NGOs should also complete the column "other sources" on behalf of other NGOs for actual disbursements (this will facilitate data validation and reconciliation). All NGOs should enter data regarding their own projections for the outer years.]

See the Glossary (Annex II) for definitions of types of development assistance.]

11a. Disbursement and Projections by Sector and Activity

Use the drop-down menus to select sector and sub-sector, and enter the amount disbursed to each sector and sub-sector for the requested year.

[Note: Indicate both the sector and sub-sector, using "Other" only where no suitable sub-sector exists. By selecting a sector, the associated sub-sectors become available for selection. See [Annex Two](#) for a full list of sectors/sub-sectors. Multiple sectors and sub-sectors can be identified for each project. SWiM and SWAp categories are available where non-earmarked funding is made available.]

11b. Cross-cutting thematic markers

In addition to the sectors receiving financial support, identified in **11a** above, many projects have additional objectives that may not be funded as a "sector" (for example, climate change, gender, or private sector development mainstreaming). Indicate in the

appropriate radio buttons the additional objectives associated with this project and the (subjective) extent of support provided.

[Note: Indicate in the table by clicking the radio button for other activities that the project addresses as a secondary component and that have NOT been identified in the sector disbursement figures 11a.]

11c. Contribution to Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs)

Reference to the sector(s) chosen in 15a, many projects may also contribute to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. Indicate the percentage of total project budget that contributes to the [Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals](#) as listed in Annex Six.

11d. Contribution to National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF)

In addition to the sector(s) receiving financial support identified in 11a above, many projects are classified under the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF). Indicate below the sub-sectors of the NSPPF that the project supports. For example, the project titled School Feeding Programme should be recorded in the Education Sector in 11a. Since this programme also falls into NSPPF, please choose sub-sector "Social Assistance: Human Capital Development" in question 15(d).

III. Target Geographic Location(s) of Program/Project

12. Project Location(s)

[Note: Use the drop-down list to select Province, District, Commune and Village for the project activities for the whole project durations.]

13. Project Staff

[Note: It is acknowledged that providing this data can be challenging. As Government seeks to enhance its capacity and reform efforts this kind of information is increasingly required, however, in particular at TWG level]

NGO's Core Information

(1). NGO's Information

- **Acronym:** [Note: Short name of NGO]
- **NGO Name:** [Note: Full long name of NGO]
- **NGO Status:** [Note: Active/Closed/Not Reported]
- **NGO Type:** [Note: Foreign NGO/Cambodian NGO]
- **Date Commenced:** [Note: Date when NGO was first started]
- **Date Questionnaire Completed:** [Note: The current data is entered automatically]

(2). NGO's Address

- **Address in Cambodia:** [Note: The address of NGO in Cambodia]
- **Province/Municipality:** [Note: Province/City where NGO is located]
- **District/Khan:** [Note: District where NGO is located]

(3). NGO's Contact Information

- **Contact Name:** [Note: Name of contact person]

- **Contact Title:** [Note: Title of contact person]

(4). Other Contact Information

- **P.O. Box [A]/[B]:** [Note: Post Office Box Number]
- **Phone:** [Note: Contact phone number]
- **Fax:** [Note: Fax number]
- **Email:** [Note: contact email address]

(5). Head Quarter Address

[Note: Address of head quarter of NGO]

(6). Official Registration

[Note: NGO's registration detail information, ministry and date]

(7). Attachment

[Note: Attached documents]

Annex Two

List of NGO Database Sectors and Sub-Sectors

Social Sectors	
Health	Education
Hospital Services	Early Childhood Education
Immunisation & Disease Control	Non-Formal Education
Medical Education	Youth Development
Medicines & Equipment	Physical Education and Sport
Primary Health	Primary Education
Reproductive Health	Secondary and Technical Education
Sector Policy	Higher Education
Other	Sector Policy
	Teacher Training
	TVET
	Other
Social Protection	
Social Assistance (Emergency Response)	
Social Assistance (Human Capital Development)	
Social Assistance (Social Welfare for Vulnerable People)	
Social Security (Pension)	
Social Security (Health Insurance)	
Social Security (Employment Injury)	
Social Security (Unemployment)	
Other	
Economic Sectors	
Agriculture	Industrialisation & Trade
Agriculture Financial Reform	Industrial Development (incl standards & regulation)
Agriculture Inputs	Mining, Fossil Fuel
Agriculture Sector Policy and Management	Industrial Policy and Administration
Agriculture Water & Irrigation	SME Development, Management & Support
Cash and Export Crops	Technology, Research & Innovation
Education, Training	Trade Policy, Negotiation & Export Promotion
Extension Services	Industrial Relations and Labour Market Strengthening
Fisheries	SEZs & Preparation of Industrial Zones
Agro-industry	Other
Food Crops	
Food Security, Nutrition	Rural Development
Forestry	Land Management and Planning
Livestock & Veterinary	Land Mine Clearance
Meteorology	Rural Roads
Post-harvest	Rural Sector Policy and Administration
Other	Rural Water & Sanitation
	Other
Urban Plan & Management	Business & Financial Services
Land Management and Spatial Planning	Business Support Services
Urban Sector Policy and Administration	Financial Sector Policy, Planning & Regulation
Other	Formal sector financial institutions
	Informal and Semi-formal Institutions
	Other
Infrastructure	
Transportation	Water and Sanitation
Air Infrastructure & Transport	Education and Training
Rail Infrastructure & Transport	River Development
Road Infrastructure & Transport	Sector Policy and Planning
Transport Policy and Management	Waste Management
Water Infrastructure (port)	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation
Other	Other

Energy, Power and Electricity	Technology, Information and Communications
Energy Research	ICT & Digital Connectivity
Energy Policy and Management	Post & Telecommunications
Power Generation	Radio / Television / Print Media
Other	Other
Services & Cross-Sectoral Programme	
Community Development	Governance & Administration
Community Development	Economic & Development Policy/Planning
Other	Elections
	Human Rights
Culture & Arts	Legal and Judicial
Culture & Arts	Public Financial Management
Other	Public Service Reform
	Civil Society
Environment and Sustainability	Local Government Reform
Environmental protection (incl EIA, pollution control)	Other
Nature conservation and protection (protected areas)	
Environmental knowledge and information	
Green economy	
Biodiversity and biosafety	
Science and technology for sustainable development	
Other	
Climate Change	
Climate change adaptation	
Climate change mitigation	
Other	
Gender	
Legal and policy framework	
Gender research, statistics and M&E	
Mechanisms, Networking and Partnership	
Accountability and gender-responsive investments	
Positive public behavior	
Other	
HIV/AIDS	Tourism
HIV/AIDS	Tourism
Other	Other
Emergency and Food Aid	Budget & BoP Support
Emergency and Food Aid	Budget & BoP Support
Other	Other

Annex Three

Glossary of Term

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Grants or Loans to countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries). which are: (a) undertaken by the official sector; (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) at concessional financial terms [if a loan, having a Grant Element of at least 25 per cent]. In addition to financial flows, Technical Co-operation is included in aid. Grants, Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded.

Commitment

A firm written agreement by the donor to provide funds for a particular project or to a Trust Fund. The Commitment Date is the date of that written agreement. Commitments are usually multi-year – i.e., they are designed to fund expenditures for several years – but the total commitment is recorded in the year that the agreement is signed (even though disbursements may be projected to take place over a longer period).

Disbursement

The release of funds to, or the purchase of goods or services for, a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor. The Disbursement Date is the date at which those funds were made available – usually this involves the transfer of funds into the implementer's bank account or the draw down by the implementer of funds held in an account by the donor.

Project/program budget

The total resources required from all sources to implement the project/program.

Project/program start date

The actual start date of the implementation of the project/program. Often the same as the project signature/commitment date.

Project/program completion date

Actual, if already completed, or planned completion date of the project/program.

Project/Program Status

- **On-going** –the project document is signed and the project is operationally open.
- **Completed** – the project is operationally closed (financial closure is not necessary)
- **Suspended** – the activities of the project have been officially suspended at the request of one of the signatory parties.
- **Pipeline** - NGO is identified and a concept paper or project document is being/has been drafted, with funding identified (but not committed).
- **Not Reported** – the project information is not provided and updated in NGO Online Database.

Sector

Sectoral classifications organize projects according to their spheres of societal endeavor. For example, "productive" sectors create economic value by generating and distributing goods and services. "Infrastructure" sectors provide the basic installations and facilities on which communities depend. "Social" sectors provide for the mental, physical, and spiritual well-being of individuals and their communities. "Environmental" sectors sustain the earth's physical and biological assets. "Governance" sectors guide and administer the affairs of a state, community, organization or association. Sectoral classifications help provide the social and economic benchmarks used to measure a programme or project's impact.

Types of Assistance

Technical Cooperation

Includes both (a) grants to nationals of aid recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad, and (b) payments to consultants, advisers and similar personnel as well as teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries, (including the cost of associated equipment). Assistance of this kind provided specifically to facilitate the implementation of a capital project is included indistinguishably among bilateral project and programme expenditures, and not separately identified as technical co-operation in statistics of aggregate flows.

Free-standing Technical Cooperation

The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills and know-how or of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s). FTC includes pre-investment activities, such as feasibility studies, when the investment itself has not yet been approved or funding not yet secured.

Investment-related Technical Cooperation

The provision of resources, as a separately identifiable activity, directly aimed at strengthening the capacity to execute specific investment projects (i.e. those that are associated with some material/tangible output). Included under ITC would be pre-investment-type activities directly related to the implementation of an approved investment project.

Investment Project/Programme Assistance

The provision of financing, in cash or in kind, for specific capital investment projects, i.e., projects that create productive capital which can generate new goods or services. Also known as capital assistance. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component.

Food Aid (for Development purposes)

The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food. Associated costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc., are also included in this category, as well as donor-supplied, food-related items such as animal food and agricultural inputs related to food production, when these are part of a food aid programme.

Emergency and Relief Assistance

The provision of resources aimed at immediately relieving distress and improving the well-being of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Food aid for humanitarian and emergency purposes is included in this category. Emergency and relief assistance is usually not related to national development efforts or to enhancing national capacity.

Annex Four

Sector/Sub-sector Definition

COVID-19 Response	
<i>Emergency Response</i>	Support to the health sector including (1) case detection and management, (2) medical supplies and equipment, (3) preparedness, capacity building and training. This may include immediate or short-term support beyond the health sector that can be classified as an emergency relief.
<i>Socio-economic Recovery</i>	<p>Support to social rehabilitation: (1) helping people cope with adversity through social protection and basic services and (2) promoting social cohesion and investing in community-led resilience and response systems.</p> <p>Support to economic recovery: (1) protecting jobs and supporting SMEs, and informal sector and (2) guiding the necessary surge in fiscal and financial stimulus to make macroeconomic policies work for the most vulnerable and strengthening multilateral and regional responses.</p>
Education	
<i>Early Childhood Education</i>	Support to enrolment and participation of children from 3-5 years old, which assists in building a foundation to improve child learning and promote enrolment for primary education.
<i>Non-formal Education</i>	Non-formal education for out-of-school children, youth and illiterate adults that supplements formal education and often obtained through community learning centres or non-formal skill/ vocational training classes (without a unified qualification) with the aim of increasing children and adult literacy rate.
<i>Youth Development</i>	Encourage youth to engage in education, careers and decision-making that lead to creative thinking and improving youth capacity such as short-term training on volunteerism, leadership, entrepreneurship, career counselling, hard and soft skills.
<i>Physical Education and Sport</i>	Improve the effectiveness and quality of physical education and sport by enhancing the capacity of all staff (coaches, referees, judges and technical staff), designing and developing curriculum for secondary and bachelor degree as well as students at both public and private sectors, and improving access for physical education and sport.
<i>Primary Education</i>	An initial stage of formal education that starts from Grade 1-6, which includes children from 6-11 years old.

<i>Secondary and Technical Education</i>	A formal education that consists of grade 7-12, which includes lower secondary education (grade 7-9) and upper secondary education (grade 10-12) and the formal TVET programmes that are equal to upper secondary education. Secondary education focuses on school admission, STEM, new-generation schools, work skills and English or other foreign languages required by schools.
<i>Higher Education</i>	A formal education that goes beyond secondary level and has the gross enrolment rate of students between 18-22 years old who will choose the specialized fields and the learning activities within colleges, universities or academies for attaining bachelor or higher degrees.
<i>Sector Policy</i>	Support to national education policies adopted and implemented to strengthen the quality of education for all population.
<i>Teacher Training</i>	Support to the training of teachers at all academic levels to ensure that teachers are qualified and professional, competent, ethical and fully embedded with academic skills.
<i>TVET</i>	A certified formal education that provides skill training development for students to get a specialization (e.g. basic agriculture, construction, motor repair skills, craft, and basic food processing).
Social Protection	
<i>Social Assistance</i>	Programmes to assist <i>the poor</i> and <i>most vulnerable people</i> including pregnant women and households that face food insecurity, children (first 1,000 days), people with disabilities, and the elderly.
<i>Emergency Responses</i>	Support that targets the poor and vulnerable people who are exposed to the negative consequences of climate change/ extreme weather conditions/ natural disasters (floods, drought, and storm, etc.).
<i>Human Capital Development</i>	Support to these specific and dedicated programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of pregnant women and children through providing financial support via Cash-Transfer Programme. - School Feeding Programme to improve school attendance through providing breakfast to students in nine provinces. - Scholarship for Primary and Secondary Education for primary and secondary students from poor and vulnerable families.
<i>Social welfare of vulnerable people</i>	Support to elderly and disables people who have very limited access to opportunities that provide them income through the Cash-Transfer programme.

<i>Social Security</i>	Schemes which encourage citizens to protect themselves from the unforeseen future social and economic crisis. Employers and employees in both the private and public sectors are obligated to contribute to the schemes.
<i>Pension</i>	Support to the retirement pensions for civil servants in public services including police officers and soldiers.
<i>Health Insurance</i>	<p>Support of the following schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health insurance scheme for poor people and children that allow them to visit any public health facility through the Health Equity Fund covering both out-patient services and in-patient services (hospital, food allowance, one caregiver, funeral allowance). - Community-based health insurance scheme for the citizens working in informal sectors, which its source of funding comes from its members and supported by development partners (and/or NGOs). - Private Health Insurance schemes for private employees, yet it is still in the stage of formulation.
<i>Employment Injury Scheme</i>	Support to workers and employees suffering from work-related accidents and illness. The benefits will include transportation, health care until recovery, daily allowance in the absence of work, allowance for permanent work injury, rehabilitation services, funeral allowance, and allowance for dependents.
<i>Unemployment</i>	Help people to receive benefits when they lose their jobs while looking for a new job. However, it is still in feasibility study phase.
Community Development	
<i>Community Development</i>	Refer to projects that are designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community especially the poor and vulnerable people but does NOT fall into the National Social Protection Policy Framework.

Annex Five

Cross-cutting Thematic Markers: Gender

Guideline on Gender Mainstreaming in ODA

Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) 2020

There are two key areas of ODA to work on gender equality and women's empowerment in Cambodia: 1) Gender Equality as a principal sector and 2) Gender Mainstreaming as a thematic marker.

1. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment as a principal sector and sub-sectors

- (i) **Legal and Policy Framework** to promote gender equality, women's empowerment and women's right
- (ii) **Gender research, Statistic, and M&E** system and framework
- (iii) **Mechanisms, Networking and Partnership** to promote gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment
- (iv) **Accountability and Gender Responsive Investments**
- (v) **Positive Public Behavior** towards to the promotion of gender equality and women's right.

2. Guideline on gender mainstreaming as a thematic marker (% of each marker)

Four levels of gender analyses in sectors: i. Gender-blind, ii. Gender-sensitive, iii. Gender-responsive, and iv. Gender-transformative

- (i) **Gender-blind:** disbursements made without a gender analysis or any gender sensitivity promotion activities.
- (ii) **Gender-sensitive:** 1) Gender awareness and gender mainstreaming capacity development activities, 2) Conduct gender analysis or gender assessment within the project/programme.
- (iii) **Gender-responsive:** 1) Based on a gender analysis, these expenditures are intended to provide different responses to meet the practical needs of men and women. 2) Budget aimed at strengthening the gender machinery, for instance through capacity building and expertise of Gender Mainstreaming Action Group (GMAG) in line ministries or in partner institutions and women's leadership programme.
- (iv) **Gender-transformative:** With the clear approach to support gender-sensitive and responsive above, the programme or project has specific actions targeting changing gender gap in the sector, gender relations and roles. (See examples). The expenditures address the strategic interests of women and men (strategic gender need) and aim to contribute to long term structural and sustainable changes in societies to promote gender equality.

Some examples of specific actions targeting to changing gender gaps in sectors in Cambodia:

- Women economic empowerment, including technical skill and entrepreneurship development, informal economic activities, and friendly-environment and protect women's rights in workplace.
- Address and recognize work-life balance at workplace and public sphere.
- Increase participation of women and girls in education and vocational training particularly related to STEM, as well as other areas responding to the needs of digital economy.
- Expand early childhood and nursery child support programmes at workplaces, public places, and community pre-schools
- Prevent violence against women and children

- Invest on health for women and children, the marginalized and vulnerable groups, especially to prevent and control communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases; public health and reproductive health; maternal, newborn, children and nutrition.
- Increase number of women in politics, judiciary and court system, media and information system, and decision-making in ministries, institutions, private sector, and provide women's leadership programmes at all levels and sectors.

How to score the levels of ODA Mainstreaming to Gender as a thematic marker

Level	Definition	Score
(i) Gender-blind	Disbursements made without a gender analysis. In order to address gender issues in the project and programme cycle, the gender analysis is the foundation stage to assist the gender issue/gap in order to inform the scope, specific areas/cases of the gap and the major gender impact.	NO
(ii) Gender-sensitive	Two stages/components to define gender-sensitive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender awareness and gender mainstreaming capacity development activities including trainings and workshops (1-10%) • Conduct gender analysis or gender assessment within the project/programme (primary or secondary analysis) (1-10%) 	1% - 20%
(iii) Gender-responsive	Three stages/components of gender-responsive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on a gender analysis, these budgets are intended to provide different responses to meet the practical needs of men and women. (1-10%) • Strengthen the gender machinery, for instance through capacity building and expertise of Gender Mainstreaming Action Group (GMAG) in line ministries or in partner institutions (1-20%) • Support women's leadership in line ministries (women leadership training, networking (1-10%)) • Support to establish gender research, statistic, and M&E system and framework in line ministries (1-20%) 	21% - 50%
(iv) Gender-transformative	Gender-transformative is the highest level of gender mainstreaming. Three stages or groups below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address in the level ii and iii. (50%) • Specific actions targeting changing gender gap in the sector including relations and roles. (see the example) (1-30%) • The expenditures address the strategic interests of women and men aim to contribute to long term structural and sustainable changes in societies to promote gender equality. (1-20%) 	51% - 100%

Level of ODA Mainstreaming to Gender

- Minor 1% - 20%
- Moderate 21% - 50%
- Significant 51% - 100%

Cross-cutting Thematic Markers: Climate Change

Guidance for the Use of the Climate Change Thematic Marker

Please estimate what % of the budget (or expected results/benefits) of your project are related to climate change mitigation or adaptation, and use the table below as guidance for choosing your marker:

% of the project budget or project results/benefits that relate to CC mitigation or adaptation	Corresponding rating in the climate change marker
50-100%	Significant climate change relevance
10-49%	Moderate climate change relevance
2-9%	Minor climate change relevance
<2%	No climate change relevance

If you do not have an estimate of the % climate relevance of your project, please use the table below as guidance. The table is based on case studies of climate relevant projects in Cambodia.

Default Ratios for Climate Change relevance of development activities in Cambodia

CC Weight	Standard Type of Activities
Weighting between 50% -100%	CC adaptation guidelines and technical regulations
	Policy/planning and monitoring of the CC response at all levels
	Climate change Impact assessment and climate change projections
	Climate change capacity development and awareness raising / education
	Coastal protection and coastal dyke against sea level rise
	Protection against saline intrusion in coastal zone
Weighting between 10% to 49%	Hydrometeorology, early warning
	Livelihood improvement targeting communities affected by climate change
	Irrigation
	River dyke and embankments
	Water quality and supply
	Rural development and food security
	Forest conservation and development
	Residential and city area resilience to extreme weather events
	Public health and social services targeting communities affected by climate change and/or climate-sensitive diseases (vector-borne / water-borne / health

	impacts of extreme weather events and increasing temperatures)
	Water management and treatment
	Disaster specific infrastructure
	Strengthening disaster risk reduction
Weighting between 2% to 9%	Policy, tax and incentive structure for climate change mitigation / GHG reduction
	Sectoral GHG reduction plans and coordination between bodies
	Technology for energy efficiency and low GHGs emission
	Transportation (reducing exposure of infrastructures to flood)
	Energy generation in new model for energy saving
	Energy efficiency
	Energy efficiency in industry and construction
	Contribution to GHG emission reduction in tourism
Weighting less than 2%	e.g. Transportation in general
	e.g. Normal Infrastructure and construction with no indication of climate proofing or climate change mitigation measures

CSDGs Markers

To support the global commitment to realize the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Royal Government of Cambodia has contextualized the Sustainable Development Goals to the national context and craft a fully localized set of targets – the Cambodia SDGs Framework. To align with this commitment, the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CRDB/CDC) has created a new feature in the Cambodia ODA Database, as outlined in the Question 15c, to track and record the support from development partners.

The table below indicates the 18 goals, listed in the question 15c, and derived from the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals Framework 2016-2030.

Goal	Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals	Percentage
1	No Poverty	
2	Zero Hunger	
3	Good Health and Well-Being	
4	Quality Education	
5	Gender Equality	
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	
9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	
10	Reduced Inequalities	
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	
13	Climate Action	
14	Life Below Water	
15	Life on Land	
16	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	
17	Partnerships for the Goals	
18	Cambodia Mine/ERW Free	

How to choose and identify the percentage of budget support to CSDGs

To choose specific CSDGs, data entry focal points may refer to the main sector(s) identified in question 15a and consult with the list of sectors and Goals below. This Guideline is not intended to be prescriptive but, rather, provides a broader aspect regarding investment-related to CSDGs. For further detail on how to identify CSDGs that the project supports, please refer to the CSDGs framework.

NOTE: Choose NO more than 3 Goals by filling the percentage based on activities and programme budget that support CSDGs, and the total percentage shall not exceed 100%. The chosen Goal(s) should be consistent with question 15a and 15b (for gender and climate change), explicitly mentioned in the project document, or have a specific objective or dedicated fund.

Goal	Cambodia SDGs	Sector
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1	No Poverty	
2	Zero Hunger	- Agriculture
3	Good Health and Well-Being	- Health - HIV/AIDS
4	Quality Education	- Education
5	Gender Equality	- Gender
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	- Water and Sanitation - Rural Development
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	- Energy, Power and Electricity
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	- Industrialisation and Trade - Business & Financial Services - Tourism
9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	- Industrialisation and Trade - Transportation - Technology, Information and Communications
10	Reduced Inequalities	- Social Protection - Emergency and food aid - Community and Social Services
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	- Urban Plan and Management - Community and Social Services - Water and Sanitation - Environmental and Sustainability
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	- Environment and sustainability - Water and Sanitation
13	Climate Action	- Climate Change
14	Life Below Water	- Environment and sustainability - Agriculture
15	Life on Land	- Environment and sustainability - Agriculture
16	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	- Governance and Administration - Budget and BoP Support
17	Partnerships for the Goals	- Governance and Administration
18	Cambodia Mine/ERW Free	- Rural Development

Goal	Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals	Description
1	No Poverty	<p>The support to end poverty in all its forms everywhere through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce poverty in all its dimensions - Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable - Ensure all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, access to basic service, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technological and financial services
2	Zero Hunger	<p>Support to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End all forms of malnutrition in children, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons - Improve agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers - Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices - Maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, and international levels, and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits - Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extensive services, technological development, plant and livestock gene banks
3	Good Health and Well-Being	<p>Support to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure health and well-being of Cambodian people and financial risk protection - Reduce the maternal mortality rate and end preventable deaths of new-born and children under 5 years of age; - End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases; - Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health; - Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse; - Halve the deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents; - Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health-care

		<p>services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase health financing and recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce
4	Quality Education	<p>Support to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education; have access to quality early childhood development and pre-primary education; - Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education; - Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable - Ensure that all youth and adults achieve literacy and numeracy; - Build and upgrade education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive; - Increase qualified teachers
5	Gender Equality	<p>The support to achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls - Ensure fully and efficiently participation of women and equal opportunity in leadership in all levels in political, economic and public life - Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	<p>The support to ensure the availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access to safe and affordable drinking water - Improve access to sanitation and hygiene - Improve water quality and increase water-use efficiency - Expand international cooperation and capacity-building in water and sanitation related activities

7	Affordable and Clean Energy	<p>To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services - Increase sustainability and the share of renewable energy - Enhance energy efficiency
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	<p>The support to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtain higher level of economic productivity through diversification, technology advancement and innovation, as well as focus more on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors - Promote development-oriented policies to assist production activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, motivate the formalization, and growth of micro-, small-, medium-sized enterprises, - Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism - Increase Aid for Trade support for Cambodia through the enhanced integration Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance
9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	<p>To build resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish reliable, quality, sustainable and resilient infrastructure - Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and raise industry's contribution to employment and GDP - Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, encourage innovation and enlarge the research and development workers - Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development - Increase access to information and communication technology and affordable access to internet in Cambodia
10	Reduced Inequalities	<p>Activities that contribute the reduction of inequalities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce income inequalities - Promote universal social, economic and political inclusion - Adopt fiscal, wage and social protection policies that promote equality - Implement the principle of special and differential treatment, - Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries

11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	<p>Activities that contribute to the sustainable cities and communities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable - Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impacts of cities
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	<p>Activities that contribute to the responsible consumption and production including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns - Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes - Reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
13	Climate Action	<p>Activities that contribute to the combat of climate change and its impacts including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters - Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning
14	Life Below Water	<p>Activities that contribute to the conservation and utilization of the oceans, seas and marine resources including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent and reduce marine pollution - Protect and restore ecosystems - Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets - Conserve coastal and marine areas - Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources
15	Life on Land	<p>Activities that contribute to the protection of life on land including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems - Manage forests, halt deforestation, and increasing afforestation and reforestation - Combat desertification and restore land degradation - Halt biodiversity loss and reduce degradation of natural habitats - Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values in national strategies - Mobilize resources for conservation and reforestation

16	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	<p>Activities that contribute to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice - Ensure responsive, inclusive - Participatory and representative decision-making - Provide legal identity for all
17	Partnerships for the Goals	<p>Activities that contribute to the enhancement and promotion of effective public, public-private and civil society partnership, North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on the access to science, technology and innovation.</p>
18	Cambodia Mine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Free	<p>Activities that contribute to the clearance of Mine/ERW, the reduction of mine/ERW casualties, and the promotion of the right and quality of life of person disabilities by landmine/ERW.</p>

Annex Six

Abbreviations & Acronyms

CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CC	Climate Change
CRDB	Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
CSDG	Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of OECD)
D&D	Decentralisation and Deconcentration
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FSTC	Free Standing Technical Cooperation
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IDP	Industrial Development Policy
NGOs	Non-Government Organisation(s)
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NSPF	National Social Protection Framework
NRML	Natural Resource Management and Livelihood
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBA	Programme-based Approach
PFM	Public Financial Management
PSDD	Project to Support Democratic Development
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNDD	Sub-National Democratic Development
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
TA	Technical Assistance
TC	Technical Cooperation
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group