



CDRI

Cambodia's leading independent
development policy research institute

របាយការណ៍ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ANNUAL REPORT CDRI

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Front cover photos:

1. Cambodian rubber has suffered a drop in export prices, yet remains a major source of national revenue, Kompong Cham, March 2012
2. With the new rice policy in place, Cambodia aims to increase paddy production and achieve its rice export target of 1 million tonnes a year from 2015, Battambang province, August 2012

Back cover photos:

1. Ecotourism is an increasingly important source of employment and income for local people, Ratanakkiri, May 2012
2. The garment industry is the largest formal employer and generates the biggest export earnings for Cambodia, Phnom Penh, July 2012

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About Us

1. Our Vision for Cambodia

CDRI's vision is for a peaceful, prosperous and more equitable Cambodia that has made significant progress in sustainable socio-economic development and poverty reduction, based on high levels of growth and economic diversification, agricultural and rural development, the strengthening of democratic development and public institutions, improved management of natural resources, and social development in education, health and gender equity.

CDRI's mission, values, operating principles and programme structure reflect this vision.

2. Our Mission

As an independent Cambodian development policy research institute, CDRI's mission is to contribute to Cambodia's sustainable development, and the well-being of its people, through the generation of high quality policy-relevant development research, knowledge dissemination and capacity development.

CDRI works to achieve this mission in partnership with Cambodian public institutions and civil society, and their regional and international development

partners, with respect for the capacity of the Cambodian people and their institutions, for the value of local knowledge and experience, and for Cambodia's history and culture.

3. Our Work

CDRI produces independent, objective, high quality, policy-relevant development research, and works to maximise its relevance, accessibility and usefulness to policy makers, influencers and stakeholders, on five inter-related themes:

- Economy, trade and regional cooperation
- Agriculture and rural development
- Democratic governance and public sector reform
- Natural resources and the environment
- Social development.

These five themes are reflected in CDRI's research management structure. CDRI's research is multi-disciplinary. Its Cambodia 2020 Research Strategy emphasises cross-programme collaboration on the major cross-cutting issues of sustainability, poverty reduction, governance and institutional arrangements, gender equity, and conflict prevention and resolution.



CDRI staff, Kep retreat, December 2012

4. Our Guiding Values and Operating Principles

The value of policy research: CDRI's core guiding value is that objective high quality policy-relevant research has a central role to play in good policy making for Cambodia's sustainable development, and in the implementation of effective national development strategies and programmes.

Independence: CDRI's governing body is an independent board of directors comprising people of Cambodian and international backgrounds acting in their individual capacities. CDRI management is responsible and accountable to its board on all strategic, management and financial matters. Decisions about CDRI's research strategy, policy and programmes are made by its board and management in consultation with staff, partners and clients.

Political neutrality: CDRI is politically neutral and not aligned with any political party.

Good governance: CDRI's Board, management and staff work together in an environment that respects the key principles of good organisational governance – compliance with the law; transparency and accountability; honesty, integrity and mutual respect; productivity and recognition of achievement; a safe and harmonious working environment; and continuous improvement.

Research ethics: CDRI's research is designed, implemented and disseminated within an ethical framework that emphasises consultation and participation, transparency, informed consent, data confidentiality, local ownership and participation, respect for privacy and the well-being of the vulnerable, accessibility of research knowledge and respect for intellectual property, a commitment to the strengthening of local capacity and sensitivity to local culture.

Capacity development: CDRI has a deep commitment to capacity development, which is defined by the OECD as *'the process by which individuals, groups and organisations, institutions and countries develop, enhance and organise their systems, resources and knowledge; all reflected in their abilities, individually and collectively, to perform functions, solve problems and achieve objectives.'* For CDRI, in its Cambodian

context, this means an emphasis on building the skills and professional qualifications of its Cambodian researchers, team leaders and managers through institutional support, internal and external training and professional development, and opportunities for post-graduate education linked to CDRI's research priorities, and on ensuring that our organisational structure and systems support this objective.

'Cambodianisation': The CDRI Board, management and staff share a commitment to the concept of Cambodianisation, a process by which, over time, CDRI works to ensure that all senior and middle management positions are occupied by suitably qualified Cambodians, that its Cambodian research and operational staff are well qualified and highly skilled, and that its research and policy agenda, its ways of doing research, and associated research products and dissemination strategies, are Cambodian owned and driven.

Partnership: CDRI undertakes its programmes and projects in partnership with Cambodian government agencies and their international development partners, other research and tertiary education institutions – national, regional and international, the private sector and civil society. CDRI seeks to build partnerships that are committed to:

- Development of the abilities of the Cambodian people, their government and institutions;
- Understanding of and respect for the local circumstances that determine sustainable development outcomes – political, institutional, economic, social, cultural and historical;
- Ownership and control of development programmes and results by Cambodians and their institutions;
- Long-term support for the sustainable growth of CDRI and the development of the professional qualifications, skills and expertise of its staff.

5. Our Organisation

Located in the Phnom Penh suburb of Tuol Kork, CDRI has 84 staff including management, professional and technical staff, operations and support staff, of whom 80 are Cambodian. Many of our staff, having gained experience and expertise at CDRI, go on to contribute to other Cambodian and international organisations involved in their country's development.

ព័ត៌មានទូទៅ របស់អង្គការ

១. បញ្ហាវិស័យ របស់អង្គការ អំពីប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ កម្ពុជា (របស់អង្គការ) ប្រាថ្នាឲ្យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានប្រកបដោយ សន្តិភាព វឌ្ឍនភាព និងសមធម៌ដ៏ប្រសើរ ឆ្លងតាមការរីកចម្រើន យ៉ាងច្រើនដែលសម្រេចបានហើយ ក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ច- សង្គមកិច្ចប្រកបដោយចីរភាព និងការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ ព្រមទាំងតាមការធ្វើពិពិធកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ការរីកលូតលាស់ កម្រិតខ្ពស់ ការអភិវឌ្ឍជនបទ ការអភិវឌ្ឍកសិកម្ម ការពង្រឹង ស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈ ការរីករឹងមាំរបបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ ការ គ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិយ៉ាងល្អ ហើយនិងការអភិវឌ្ឍសង្គម លើផ្នែកអប់រំ សុខភាព និងសមធម៌ខាងយេនឌ័រ។

ចក្ខុវិស័យនេះ មានឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងនៅក្នុងកម្មវិធី គោលការណ៍ អនុវត្ត គុណតម្លៃ និងបេសកកម្ម របស់អង្គការ។

២. បេសកកម្ម របស់អង្គការ

ក្នុងលក្ខណៈជា វិទ្យាស្ថានកម្ពុជាឯករាជ្យផ្នែកស្រាវជ្រាវពី គោលនយោបាយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ របស់អង្គការ មានបេសកកម្មរួមចំណែក ដល់ការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រទេសប្រកបដោយចីរភាព និងលើកកម្ពស់ សុខុមាលភាពប្រជាពលរដ្ឋកម្ពុជា តាមរយៈការស្រាវជ្រាវមាន គុណភាពខ្ពស់ពីគោលនយោបាយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ចំណេះដឹង និងការកសាងសមត្ថភាព។

របស់អង្គការ ប្រឹងប្រែងបំពេញបេសកកម្មនេះ ដោយធ្វើការ ជាដៃគូជាមួយស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈ និងសង្គមស៊ីវិលកម្ពុជា ស្ថាប័នអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្នុងតំបន់និងពិភពលោក និងដោយគោរពដល់ សមត្ថភាពរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនិងស្ថាប័នកម្ពុជា ចំណេះដឹង និងបទពិសោធន៍ក្នុងស្រុក ព្រមទាំងវប្បធម៌ និងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

៣. សកម្មភាព របស់អង្គការ

របស់អង្គការ ប្រឹងប្រែងធ្វើការស្រាវជ្រាវប្រកបដោយឯករាជ្យ គុណភាពខ្ពស់ និងជាប់ទាក់ទងដល់គោលនយោបាយ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ដើម្បីជួយឲ្យអ្នកកសាងគោលនយោបាយ អ្នកមាន ឥទ្ធិពល និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ អាចយកលទ្ធផលមកប្រើប្រាស់បាន ច្រើនជាអតិបរមា ក្នុងវិស័យជាប់ទាក់ទងគ្នាចំនួន ៥ គឺ៖

- ១. សេដ្ឋកិច្ច ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និងសហប្រតិបត្តិការក្នុងតំបន់
- ២. កសិកម្ម និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ
- ៣. អភិបាលកិច្ចតាមបែបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ និងកំណែទម្រង់ វិស័យសាធារណៈ
- ៤. ធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងបរិស្ថាន
- ៥. អភិវឌ្ឍន៍សង្គម

វិស័យទាំង ៥ នេះ របស់អង្គការ បានដាក់បញ្ចូលនៅក្នុងរចនា សម្ព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងការស្រាវជ្រាវរបស់ខ្លួន ដែលមានលក្ខណៈ ពហុវិស័យ។ យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០២០ របស់ របស់អង្គការ បានលើកកម្ពស់កិច្ចសហការរវាងកម្មវិធីនានា នៅវិទ្យាស្ថាន លើបញ្ហាចម្បងៗដែលជាប់ទាក់ទងនឹងច្រើន វិស័យ ដូចជា ការពង្រឹងចីរភាព ការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ ការ រៀបចំស្ថាប័ននិងអភិបាលកិច្ច សមធម៌យេនឌ័រ និងការដោះ ស្រាយនិងបង្ការទំនាស់។

៤. គោលការណ៍អនុវត្ត និងគុណតម្លៃ របស់អង្គការ

គុណតម្លៃនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវខាងគោលនយោបាយ៖ គុណ តម្លៃចម្បងរបស់ របស់អង្គការ គឺការស្រាវជ្រាវគោលនយោបាយ ប្រកបដោយគុណភាព ដែលមានតួនាទីស្នូលក្នុងការសម្រេច ចិត្តដ៏ប្រសើរ សម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រទេសកម្ពុជាប្រកបដោយ ចីរភាព និងការអនុវត្តយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិ និងកម្មវិធីនានា យ៉ាងសក្តិសិទ្ធិ។

ឯករាជ្យ៖ ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំកំពូលនៃ របស់អង្គការ គឺជាក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល ឯករាជ្យ ដែលមានសមាជិកជាជនកម្ពុជា និងបរទេស និងធ្វើ សកម្មភាពក្នុងឋានៈជាបុគ្គលឯករាជ្យ។ ថ្នាក់គ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ វិទ្យាស្ថាន មានទំនួលខុសត្រូវ និងគណនេយ្យភាពចំពោះក្រុម ប្រឹក្សាភិបាល លើរាល់បញ្ហាខាងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រគ្រប់គ្រង និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ។ សេចក្តីសម្រេចលើ យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវ គោល នយោបាយ និងកម្មវិធីរបស់ របស់អង្គការ ត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយក្រុម ប្រឹក្សាភិបាលនិងថ្នាក់គ្រប់គ្រងដោយមានការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ ជាមួយបុគ្គលិក ដៃគូសហការ និងអតិថិជន។

អព្យាក្រឹតភាពខាងនយោបាយ៖ របស់អង្គការ មានអព្យាក្រឹត ភាពពេញលេញខាងនយោបាយ ដោយមិនគាំទ្រដល់ គណបក្សនយោបាយណាមួយឡើយ។

អភិបាលកិច្ចល្អ៖ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល ថ្នាក់គ្រប់គ្រង និង បុគ្គលិកនៃ របស់អង្គការ ធ្វើការរួមគ្នាដោយ គោរពតាមគោលការណ៍ សំខាន់ៗនៃអភិបាលកិច្ចល្អ ពោលគឺ ស្របច្បាប់ មានតម្លាភាព មានគណនេយ្យភាព សុចរិត ស្អាតស្អំ គោរពគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក ទទួលស្គាល់លទ្ធផលនិងស្មោះត្រង់ មានបរិយាកាសការងារ ស្មើគ្នាស្មាល់លទ្ធផល និងមានការរីកចម្រើនជាបន្តបន្ទាប់។

សីលធម៌ស្រាវជ្រាវ៖ របស់អង្គការ រចនារៀបចំ អនុវត្ត និង ផ្សព្វផ្សាយការស្រាវជ្រាវ ស្របតាមសីលធម៌ដែលលើកកម្ពស់ ការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ តម្លាភាព ការយល់ស្របដោយមាន ព័ត៌មានគ្រប់គ្រាន់ ការរក្សាការសម្ងាត់លើទិន្នន័យ ភាពជាម្ចាស់ និងការចូលរួមនៅមូលដ្ឋាន ការគោរពសិទ្ធិនិងសុខុមាលភាព ជនងាយរងគ្រោះ លទ្ធភាពបានប្រើប្រាស់លទ្ធផលស្រាវជ្រាវ ការគោរពកម្មសិទ្ធិបញ្ញា ការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពមូលដ្ឋាន និង តម្លៃវប្បធម៌មូលដ្ឋាន។

ការអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាព៖ របស់អ មានការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តខ្ពស់ក្នុង ការអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាពដែល អង្គការសហប្រតិបត្តិការសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ បានកំណត់និយមន័យថាជា "ដំណើរការ ដែលបុគ្គល ក្រុមអង្គការ ស្ថាប័ន និងប្រទេសនានា ធ្វើការ អភិវឌ្ឍ លើកកម្ពស់ និងរៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធធនធាន និងចំណេះ ដឹងរបស់ខ្លួន ដើម្បីជួយឲ្យបុគ្គល និងសមូហភាព មាន លទ្ធភាពអនុវត្តមុខងារ ដោះស្រាយបញ្ហា និងសម្រេចគោល បំណងរបស់ខ្លួន"។ សម្រាប់ របស់អ ចំណុចនេះសំដៅដល់ ការលើកកម្ពស់ការកសាងជំនាញ និងគុណសម្បត្តិខាងវិជ្ជា ជីវៈសម្រាប់អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវកម្ពុជា ប្រធានក្រុម និងអ្នកគ្រប់គ្រង នានា តាមរយៈជំនួយគាំទ្រពីស្ថាប័ន ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៅ ខាងក្នុង និងខាងក្រៅវិទ្យាស្ថាន ការផ្តល់ឱកាសបន្តការសិក្សា ថ្នាក់ក្រោយឧត្តមពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹង អាទិភាពស្រាវជ្រាវរបស់ របស់អ និងការរៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធនិងរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធចាត់តាំងនៅ របស់អ ដើម្បី គាំទ្រដល់គោលដៅនេះ។

"ខ្មែរភារូបនីយកម្ម"៖ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល ថ្នាក់គ្រប់គ្រង និងបុគ្គលិក របស់អ បានប្តេជ្ញារួមគ្នាអនុវត្ត "ខ្មែរភារូបនីយកម្ម" ដែលក្នុងនោះរបស់អប្រើប្រាស់ជាបន្តបន្ទាប់នូវតំណែង គ្រប់គ្រងថ្នាក់ខ្ពស់ និងថ្នាក់កណ្តាលទាំងអស់នៅ របស់អ ទៅឲ្យជនកម្ពុជាដែលមានសមត្ថភាពសក្តិសម និងជួយឲ្យ បុគ្គលិកកម្ពុជាផ្នែកស្រាវជ្រាវ និងផ្នែកប្រតិបត្តិការ ទទួល បានសមត្ថភាព និងជំនាញខ្ពស់។ ម៉្យាងទៀត របៀបវារៈ គោលនយោបាយ និងការស្រាវជ្រាវ វិធីសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវ ផលិតផលស្រាវជ្រាវ និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រផ្សព្វផ្សាយ សុទ្ធតែជន កម្ពុជា ជាអ្នកកំណត់និងជម្រុញឡើង និងធ្វើជាម្ចាស់។

ភាពជាដៃគូសហការ៖ របស់អ អនុវត្តគម្រោង និងកម្មវិធី នានា ដោយសហការជាមួយស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ដៃគូ

អភិវឌ្ឍន៍អន្តរជាតិរបស់កម្ពុជា ស្ថាប័នឧត្តមសិក្សា និងស្ថាប័ន ស្រាវជ្រាវទាំងក្នុងប្រទេស ក្នុងតំបន់ និងអន្តរជាតិ ព្រមទាំង វិស័យឯកជន និងសង្គមស៊ីវិល។ របស់អ ប្រើប្រាស់កសាង ភាពជាដៃគូដោយប្តេជ្ញា៖

- អភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាពប្រជាជន រដ្ឋាភិបាល និងស្ថាប័ន កម្ពុជា
- ស្វែងយល់ និងអនុវត្តតាមស្ថានភាពក្នុងស្រុកដែល កំណត់ជោគជ័យនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយចីរភាព និង មានជាអាទិ៍ផ្នែកនយោបាយ ស្ថាប័ន សេដ្ឋកិច្ច សង្គមកិច្ច វប្បធម៌ និងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ
- លើកកម្ពស់ភាពជាម្ចាស់ និងការគ្រប់គ្រងលើកម្មវិធី អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងលទ្ធផលនានា ដោយជនកម្ពុជា និង ស្ថាប័នកម្ពុជា
- គាំទ្រយុវអង្វែង ដល់កំណើនប្រកបដោយចីរភាពនៃ របស់អ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍវិជ្ជាជីវៈ ចំណេះដឹង និងជំនាញ របស់បុគ្គលិកខ្លួន

៥. អំពីវិទ្យាស្ថាន

របស់អ មានទីតាំងនៅក្នុងខ័ណ្ឌទួលគោក រាជធានី ភ្នំពេញ។ វិទ្យាស្ថាន មានបុគ្គលិកចំនួន ៨៤នាក់ ដែលរួមមាន ថ្នាក់គ្រប់គ្រង បុគ្គលិកជំនាញបច្ចេកទេស បុគ្គលិកផ្នែក ប្រតិបត្តិការ និងបុគ្គលិកជំនួយផ្សេងៗ ហើយក្នុងនោះ មាន ៨០នាក់ ជាខ្មែរ។ បន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានបទពិសោធន៍ និងជំនាញ នៅ របស់អ បុគ្គលិកវិទ្យាស្ថានជាច្រើននាក់ បានបន្តទៅចូល រួមចំណែកជាមួយអង្គការជាតិ និងអន្តរជាតិដទៃទៀត ដែល បំពេញសកម្មភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។



ទីធ្លារវិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១២
CDRI's garden, November 2012



Larry Strange, executive director

Message from the Executive Director

I am pleased to introduce CDRI's 2012-13 Annual Report reflecting a year of strong research output and a positive financial result, with the generation of a modest operating surplus. Despite this result, CDRI will need to continue to work hard to achieve more long term programme-based resource partnerships to build sustainability.

In early 2012 CDRI welcomed a new Director of Research, Dr Srinivasa Madhur, the former Senior Director of the Office of Regional Economic Development of the Asian Development Bank. He brings to CDRI a deep knowledge and experience of development issues in the Asian region. Following a decision of the CDRI Board in March 2012, he will lead CDRI research teams in the production of a new series of 'state of the art' papers on major development issues for Cambodia,

The 2012 Cambodia Outlook Conference, a partnership of CDRI and ANZ Royal Bank, on the theme *Cambodia's Priorities for Inclusive Growth, Regional Integration and ASEAN Leadership*, was held in Phnom Penh on 16 February, with the keynote opening address again delivered by Prime Minister Hun Sen. A series of Cambodia Outlook Briefs, in Khmer and English, capturing the major issues and policy priorities from the conference, were produced and circulated prior to and during the ASEAN Summit chaired by Cambodia in Phnom Penh in early April.

In March 2012 the Greater Mekong Sub-region

Development Analysis Network (GMS-DAN), coordinated by CDRI, initiated a new project on Inclusive Growth and Sub-regional Integration in the GMS, supported by the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) and the Rockefeller Foundation. May saw the inception of Phase II of the Development Research Forum of Cambodia for 2012-15, a partnership of CDRI, the Cambodia Economic Association, the Learning Institute, the Supreme National Economic Council, the Royal University of Agriculture, and the Royal University of Phnom Penh, also with support from IDRC.

In May CDRI and the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) conducted their annual review meeting under Sida's 2011-16 financial support for both research and operations, focusing on Sida-funded research on democratic governance and public sector reform, inclusive growth, climate change, and tertiary and vocational education. In late 2012 CDRI also entered into a new resource partnership with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), providing a contribution to a range of development policy research activities over 2012-13.

During 2012 CDRI's research on major development issues for Cambodia included new poverty-environment initiatives on climate change adaptation and livelihood resilience and issues related to Chinese hydropower dams; a sharper focus on gender in the context of agriculture, health and nutrition, decentralisation and gender norms; and studies on



inclusive growth and GMS sub-regional integration, global financial crisis and vulnerability, agriculture and food security, and pro-poor health systems including sanitation. Governance, specifically civil society-state relations, higher education, and water and aquatic resources management, continued to form a core of CDRI research.

In December, CDRI held its 2012 retreat in Kep on the southeast coast of Cambodia. The retreat included a review of achievements in 2012 and lessons learned, planning priorities and organisational issues for 2013, and a discussion of leadership succession management with the Chair of CDRI's Board of Directors, H.E. Dr Sok Siphana. Priorities agreed for 2013 include the appointment of technical advisers for each of CDRI's five research programmes; the development of a staff satisfaction policy to further build an environment and system of rewards to promote professional satisfaction; an improved project performance monitoring system; criteria for selection of research opportunities to achieve a better balance of CDRI programme research and income-generating commissioned work; and the development of a new multi-disciplinary CDRI initiative on Asian regionalism, regional integration and policy implications for Cambodia's future development.

I would like to thank all CDRI management and staff for their contribution and commitment to CDRI during 2012, along with the Chair Of CDRI's Board of Directors, HE Dr Sok Siphana, and other Board members, for their strong support and guidance, in particular Board members Ms Pok Panhavichetr and Ms Carol Strickler, whose second and final term concludes in March 2013. It has been a pleasure and honour to work with you all during 2012.

Larry Strange
Executive Director CDRI
February 2013



CDRI's New Director of Research

Dr Srinivasa Madhur has a PhD in economics from Delhi School of Economics (1985) and was a Fulbright Post-doctoral Fellow at the Department of Economics, Yale University (1988). He brings to CDRI a wealth of expertise in multi-country economic policy research, hands-on economic policymaking experience and deep insight into the policy dialogue on Asian development and integration in the context of regional and subregional forums.

Previously, Dr Madhur was a Senior Director in charge of the Office of Regional Economic integration at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (1994–2010), where he held various posts as Senior/Principal Economist for China, Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Mongolia, and for regional forums ASEAN, ASEAN+3, APEC and ASEM. Before that, he was Economic Adviser to the Indian Government (1987–94), and a member of the Economic Advisory Council to the Indian prime minister (1991–93).

More recently, he was Visiting Professor at the Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University (March-June 2011), and Visiting Fellow at the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (July 2011). He has published widely on Asian development and regional integration issues.



CDRI
*full Board of Directors meeting,
February 2012*

Major Achievements

*H.E. Dr Sok Siphana,
Chair of CDRI Board of Directors,
presenting his welcoming remarks at
the opening ceremony of the
2012 Cambodia Outlook Conference presided by
Prime Minister Hun Sen, Phnom Penh, February 2012*



Research: 2012 has been a very busy and productive year for CDRI's research programme and its new Director of Research, Dr Srinivasa Madhur. Major research topics included inclusive growth, for both Cambodia and the Greater Mekong Sub-region, poverty and vulnerability, labour supply and market demand, irrigation management and climate change adaptation, aquatic resource governance, gender and water governance, agriculture and food security, policies for rice-based farming systems, decentralisation reforms and their implications for youth, education and state-society relations, social gender norms, higher education governance, building pro-poor health systems, sanitation and hygiene.

Finance: CDRI had a sound financial result in 2012, achieving a modest operating surplus, with its Endowment Reserve maintained. With several major project proposals awaiting final funding decisions in early 2013, CDRI is positioned for a stronger financial result in 2013. However long term sustainability and the diversification of major resource partnerships remain both a priority and a challenge for CDRI.

Sida Support 2011-16 and New Partnership with SDC: In May 2012 CDRI and the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) conducted their annual review meeting on Sida's 2011-16 financial support for both research and operations. The review considered CDRI's performance in 2011 against its 2011-15 strategic plan, and the specific results assessment framework agreed between CDRI and Sida, focusing

on Sida-funded research in democratic governance and public sector reform, inclusive growth, climate change, and tertiary and vocational education. A mid-term review will be held in late 2013. Strategies were also discussed to promote the CDRI-Sida model of long-term partnership for policy relevant research, capacity development, and institutional strengthening with other development partners. The Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), a relative newcomer to the Cambodian development scene, has provided some modest initial core support to CDRI for 2012-14, with the prospect of a deepening longer term partnership.

CDRI's Cambodia 2020 Country Research Strategy and 2011-15 Strategic Plan: The next step was to deepen relationships with the Swiss Agency of Development Cooperation (SDC) and other key partnerships and stakeholders, e.g., ADB, IDRC, AMRO and government ministries, to resource core elements of CDRI's 2011-15 Strategic Plan, Country Research Strategy and emerging issues.



CDRI and Sida conducting their annual review meeting, CDRI, May 2012

2013 Cambodia Outlook Conference: The 7th annual Cambodia Outlook Conference, a partnership of CDRI and ANZ Royal Bank, on the theme *Securing Cambodia's Future - Food, Energy and Natural Resources* was held in Phnom Penh on 19 February. The opening keynote address to more than 250 participants was again presented by Cambodia's Prime Minister Hun Sen. The 2012 Cambodia Outlook Conference included session sub-themes on: Securing Cambodia's Future - Indicators, Prospects and Policy Priorities; Powering Cambodia's Sustainable Growth: Energy and Infrastructure; Food Security and Agriculture Development: Fundamental to Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development; and Policy Priorities and Action. The programme, presentations and conference materials, and the 2012 Cambodia Outlook Briefs are available on CDRI's website. The 2012 Cambodia Outlook Briefs, published in Khmer and English, to capture the major issues and policy priorities from the 2012 Cambodia Outlook Conference were circulated to coincide with the ASEAN Summit, chaired by Cambodia and held in Phnom Penh in early April. Following discussions between the CDRI Board Chair, the Executive Director and the new CEO of ANZ Royal, a new three-year partnership agreement to support a further three annual conferences in 2013-15 has been signed.

ReBUILD: Research for Building Pro-poor Health Systems during Recovery from Conflict, a research partnership between CDRI and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has made substantive progress. Major activities of its three projects include receiving ethical approval, conducting pilot exercises, collecting secondary data and datasets, and undertaking fieldwork preparation. Discussions with UK coordinators and consultative meetings with the Ministry of Health were held to enhance collaboration between the research team and stakeholders.



The Research on Building Pro-poor Health Systems during Recovery from Conflict (ReBUILD) project reveals that non-profit organisations play an important role in providing health services in rural areas, Phnom Penh, May 2012

Combat Child Labour in Cambodia aims to support a reduction in child labour in agriculture, fishing and fisheries/aquaculture and domestic service as well as other sectors by increasing children's access to quality education and training opportunities, promoting sustainable livelihoods for their households, and increasing beneficiaries' access to national social protection programmes that help households overcome dependence on child labour. This sub-award by World Vision, Inc. is to be implemented from December 2012 to November 2016.



Most child labourers are unpaid family workers, Takeo province, May 2012

Strengthening Aquatic Resources Governance (STARGO) project concluded with the final National Dialogue on "Local Innovations to Support Aquatic Resources Governance of the Tonle Sap Lake" held on 19 December. The dialogue reflected on local innovation outcomes, monitoring and evaluation results, training on peace building and conflict resolution regarding fisheries, and the fisheries governance case study, which attempts to understand the impact of governance reforms on fisheries in the Tonle Sap Basin and the implications for policy.

Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods in Inclusive Growth: A Review of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptive Capacity in Cambodia aims to identify climate change impacts and implications for agriculture, natural resources and livelihoods. The study has highlighted gaps for further research, including the concept of inclusive growth and the links between agriculture and livelihoods. It has identified key issues related to climate change and developed them into three research projects to be implemented in 2013-15. The study findings have been published in a working paper and the Cambodia Development Review.

Gender and Water Governance: Women's Role in Irrigation Management and Development in the Context of Climate Change identifies gender roles, needs and constraints in agriculture production, water governance and climate change adaptation policy. It seeks opportunities and strategies for redressing the different challenges women face by integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into policy action and targeted interventions to improve women's livelihood security through climate-resilient, income-generating strategies and by lifting the constraints that often hamper agricultural production. Preliminary findings have been presented and disseminated at the development research forum and a consultative workshop. Detailed findings are to be published in a working paper.

Improving Water Governance and Climate Change Adaptation in Cambodia aims at gaining a better understanding of the implications of hydrological and ecosystem changes caused by climate change and human impacts on livelihoods in the Tonle Sap Basin, and improving methods of integrating these findings into Cambodia's policy and planning frameworks. The team has recently conducted field reconnaissance to inform local partners about the implementation of this project and held meetings with provincial departments and community organisations at the proposed study sites. Five mini studies are being developed; the themes are (i) reviewing knowledge gaps related to climate change, (ii) hydrological change analysis in three sub-catchments of the Tonle Sap Basin, (iii) assessment and evaluation of the efficiency and effectiveness of existing policies and institutional arrangements for water governance at local and provincial levels, and the formulation of operational solutions to bridge identified gaps, (iv) capacity building (professional and local communities), and (v) dissemination strategies.

ADB ASEAN 2030: The final report for ASEAN 2030 Phase I, *Growing Together for Economic Prosperity—the Challenges: Cambodia Background Paper* was



Participants in the GMS-DAN Workshop on Collaborative Research on Inclusive Growth and Regional Integration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, Vientiane, Laos, March 2012

submitted to the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI). Phase II of the project is expected to start in early 2013.

Development Research Forum (DRF) Phase II 2012-15: With the successful conclusion of DRF Phase I 2008-11, DRF Phase II, supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, was initiated in March and will conclude in June 2015. Phase II is coordinated by CDRI in partnership with the Cambodian Economic Association (CEA), Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC), National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and the Learning Institute (LI). The major components of DRF Phase II are the six Research Interest Groups and the ICT Platform. Achievements during the first year include 10 research workshops, three policy roundtables and two research training programmes organised by the Research Interest Groups, and the 5th annual DRF Symposium in October. The best of the more than 60 research papers presented, discussed and shared in the workshops, policy roundtables and symposium will be selected for publishing as policy papers and synthesis-type publications in 2013.

Greater Mekong Sub-region Development Analysis Network (GMS-DAN): The GMS-DAN 9 2011-14, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation and International Development Research Centre of Canada is a three-year programme covering two related research studies. Stage 1 study, from March 2012 to February 2013, assesses the inclusiveness of growth in the GMS. Stage 2, from March 2012 to November 2014, focuses on the national policy and institutional changes required to achieve growth inclusiveness in the GMS. Two technical workshops to discuss the research methodologies and preliminary findings of stage 1 research were held in March and August, while a workshop to present final drafts is to be held in January 2013.

Governance, Decentralisation and Deconcentration: In October CDRI's Democratic Governance Programme held a research dissemination and consultation workshop in Kratie to disseminate the Programme's major research findings on governance and to identify future research priorities. The event was participated in by 280 local government officials from five north-eastern provinces—Preah Vihea, Stung Treng, Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, Kratie, staff from the Ministry of Interior, and representatives from development partners and civil society organisations.

Conclusion of CDRI's Peace Building and Conflict Resolution Training Programme: After protracted unsuccessful attempts to secure resources to support the training programme, the programme has now been formally concluded. An event to celebrate the programme's and the trainers' achievements was held at CDRI on 21 August involving CDRI's founding Executive Director, Ms Eva Mysliwicz, the former Coordinator of CDRI's Centre for Peace and Development, and COPCEL Facilitator, Mr Ok Serei Sopheak, and other stakeholders from the peace building and conflict resolution community. CDRI will continue to undertake research on this issue as opportunities arise.

Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI): CDRI was pleased to welcome Ambassador Thaug Tun, Executive Director of the Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI), as a special guest to the 2012 Development Research Forum Symposium in Phnom Penh on 22-23 October. This

provided an opportunity for CDRI and MDRI to share experiences and consider ways in which the two institutions can work together in the future. Reciprocal visits between CDRI and MDRI are planned for early 2013, with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), to take the partnership forward.



A commune council member being interviewed by a Women's Media Centre of Cambodia reporter at a workshop organised by CDRI, Kratie province, October 2012

សមិទ្ធផលសំខាន់ៗ

ការស្រាវជ្រាវ: នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ កម្មវិធីស្រាវជ្រាវ និងប្រធានផ្នែកស្រាវជ្រាវថ្មីរបស់វិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ គឺបណ្ឌិត ស្រីនីវ៉ាសា ម៉ាឌូ មានសកម្មភាពមហាញ្ញកខ្លាំង និងសម្រេចបានលទ្ធផលជាច្រើន។ ប្រធានបទស្រាវជ្រាវចម្បងៗរួមមាន កំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នាទាំងនៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងមហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ, ភាពក្រីក្រ និងភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ, ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់កម្លាំងពលកម្ម និងតម្រូវការទីផ្សារ, ការគ្រប់គ្រងធារាសាស្ត្រ និងការបន្តនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ, អភិបាលកិច្ចធនធានផលជល, យេនឌ័រ និងអភិបាលកិច្ចទឹក, កសិកម្ម និងសន្តិសុខស្បៀង, គោលនយោបាយសម្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធជាំដុះផ្នែកលើដំណាំស្រូវ, កំណែទម្រង់វិមជ្ឈការ និងផលប៉ះពាល់ទៅលើយុវជន ការអប់រំ និងទំនាក់ទំនងរដ្ឋ-សង្គម, ក្រីក្រក្រុមផ្នែកយេនឌ័រក្នុងសង្គម, អភិបាលកិច្ចការអប់រំកម្រិតខ្ពស់សិក្សា, ការកសាងប្រព័ន្ធសុខាភិបាលអំណោយផលដល់អ្នកក្រ, ប្រព័ន្ធអនាមីយ។

ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ: វិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ សម្រេចបានលទ្ធផលហិរញ្ញវត្ថុល្អនៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ ដោយមានអតិរេកថវិកាប្រតិបត្តិការមួយចំនួនតូច ហើយអាចរក្សាធនបម្រុងនៅកម្រិតគោលដៅបាន។ ដោយមានសំណើគម្រោងធំៗជាច្រើនកំពុងរង់ចាំសេចក្តីសម្រេចផ្តល់មូលនិធិជាផ្លូវការ នៅដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៣ នេះ របស់អ រំពឹងថានឹងទទួលបានលទ្ធផលហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរឹងមាំ

ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងនេះក្តី ចីរភាពរយៈពេលវែងនិងការបង្កើនភាពជាដៃគូផ្តល់ធនធានចម្បងៗ នៅតែជាអាទិភាព និងជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមសម្រាប់ របស់អ ។

ជំនួយគាំទ្រឆ្នាំ២០១១-២០១៦ របស់ Sida និង កិច្ចសហការជាដៃគូដ៏ជាមួយ SDC ៖ នៅខែឧសភា ២០១២ វិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ និងទីភ្នាក់ងារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អន្តរជាតិស៊ុយអែត (Sida) បានធ្វើការប្រជុំបូកសរុបប្រចាំឆ្នាំនូវ



វិទ្យាស្ថាន CDRI ស្វាគមន៍នាយកប្រតិបត្តិវិទ្យាស្ថានធនធានអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មីយ៉ាន់ម៉ា ជាភ្ញៀវពិសេសនៃ វេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ឆ្នាំ២០១២ CDRI welcomed the executive director of the Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI) as a special guest to the DRF 2012 Symposium in Phnom Penh, October 2012



សិក្ខាសាលាបណ្តុះបណ្តាលលើការវាយតម្លៃបញ្ហាតាមប្រទេស ដែលជាយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រសំដៅកំណត់ឧបសគ្គចម្បងៗដល់សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងគោលនយោបាយជំរុញកំណើន និងកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ
ADB-CDRI training workshop on Country Diagnostics, a strategy aimed at identifying the most binding constraints on economic activity and the set of policies most likely to deliver growth and poverty reduction, CDRI, April 2012

ជំនួយគាំទ្រផ្នែកហិរញ្ញវត្ថុឆ្នាំ២០១១-២០១៦ របស់ Sida សម្រាប់ទាំងផ្នែកស្រាវជ្រាវ និងផ្នែកប្រតិបត្តិការ។ កិច្ចប្រជុំបូកសរុបនេះ ពិនិត្យលើ លទ្ធផលទូទៅរបស់ របស់អ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១១ ធៀបជាមួយ ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រឆ្នាំ២០១១-២០១៥ និងជាមួយ ក្របខ័ណ្ឌវាយតម្លៃលទ្ធផលជាក់លាក់នានាដែលបានព្រមព្រៀងគ្នារវាង របស់អ និង Sida ដោយផ្ដោតលើការស្រាវជ្រាវទទួលបានហិរញ្ញប្បទានពី Sida គឺមានផ្នែក អភិបាលកិច្ចតាមបែបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ និងកំណែទម្រង់វិស័យសាធារណៈ កំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នា ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ការអប់រំកម្រិតខ្ពស់សិក្សា និងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ។ ការបូកសរុបពាក់កណ្តាលអាណត្តិគ្រោងធ្វើឡើងនៅចុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣។ ម្យ៉ាងទៀត ក៏មានពិភាក្សាផងដែរពី យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រនានាដើម្បីបង្កើនភាពជាដៃគូរយៈពេលវែង ជាមួយដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផ្សេងៗ ស្របតាមគំរូរវាង របស់អ និង Sida សម្រាប់ការស្រាវជ្រាវពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងគោលនយោបាយការអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាព និងការពង្រឹងស្ថាប័ន។ មួយចំណែកទៀត ទីភ្នាក់ងារស្វ័យដើម្បីសហប្រតិបត្តិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (SDC) ដែលទើបចូលមកពាក់ព័ន្ធក្នុងការងារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានយល់ព្រមផ្តល់ជំនួយគាំទ្រស្នូលជាដំបូងមួយចំនួនតូច ដល់



ស្ត្រីមានតួនាទីប្រសើរឡើងក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងធារាសាស្ត្រ និងការបន្តវិនិច្ឆ័យការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ
Women are taking a greater role in local irrigation management and climate change adaptation, Kratie province, October 2012

របស់អ សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១២-១៤ ហើយរំពឹងថា នឹងមានកិច្ចសហការជាដៃគូរយៈពេលវែងកាន់តែរឹងមាំបំផុតថែមទៀត។

សន្និសីទចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៣៖ សន្និសីទចក្ខុវិស័យកម្ពុជាប្រចាំឆ្នាំលើកទី៧ ក្រោមកិច្ចសហការជាដៃគូរវាង របស់អ និងធនាគារ ANZ Royal លើប្រធានបទ "ការពង្រឹងអនាគតប្រទេសកម្ពុជា-ស្បៀងអាហារ ថាមពល និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ" បានប្រារព្ធឡើងនៅភ្នំពេញ នៅថ្ងៃទី១៩ កុម្ភៈ ២០១៣។ សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ហ៊ុន សែន បានផ្តល់កិត្តិយសជាថ្មីទៀត ដោយអញ្ជើញចូលរួមជាអធិបតី និងថ្លែងសុន្ទរកថាគន្លឹះបើកសន្និសីទ ដែលមានអ្នកចូលរួមជាង ២៥០នាក់។ សន្និសីទចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ចែកជាប្រធានបទតាមវគ្គដូចតទៅ៖ ១) ការពង្រឹងអនាគតប្រទេសកម្ពុជា - សុចនាករ ការរំពឹងទុក និងអាទិភាពគោលនយោបាយ ២) ការពង្រឹងកំណើនប្រកបដោយចីរភាពនៅកម្ពុជា៖ ថាមពល និងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ ៣) សន្តិសុខស្បៀង និងការអភិវឌ្ឍវិស័យកសិកម្ម៖ មូលដ្ឋានគ្រឹះនៃកំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នា និងការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយចីរភាព និង ៤) អាទិភាពផ្នែកគោលនយោបាយ និងសកម្មភាព។ កម្មវិធី បទបង្ហាញ ឯកសារនានានៃសន្និសីទ និងអត្ថបទសង្ខេបចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៣ មានដាក់នៅលើវេបសាយនៃវិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ។ អត្ថបទសង្ខេបចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១២ ដែលមានបោះពុម្ពជាភាសាខ្មែរ និងអង់គ្លេស ដើម្បីចាប់យកបញ្ហាសំខាន់ៗ និងអាទិភាពគោលនយោបាយទទួលបានពីសន្និសីទចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១២ បានបោះពុម្ពផ្សព្វផ្សាយស្របពេលជាមួយកិច្ចប្រជុំកំពូលអាស៊ាន ដែលកម្ពុជាទទួលបានវេនធ្វើជាប្រធាន និងប្រារព្ធធ្វើនៅភ្នំពេញនៅដើមខែមេសា។ ក្រោយការពិភាក្សារវាងប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលនាយកប្រតិបត្តិ របស់អ និងអគ្គនាយកថ្មីនៃធនាគារ ANZ Royal មានការចុះកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងលើភាពជាដៃគូរយៈពេលវែងថ្មីមួយ លើជំនួយទ្រទ្រង់ដល់សន្និសីទចក្ខុវិស័យប្រចាំឆ្នាំពីឆ្នាំ២០១៣-១៥។

កម្មវិធី ReBUILD ៖ ការស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីការកសាងប្រព័ន្ធសុខាភិបាលអំណោយផលដល់ជនក្រីក្រ ក្នុងពេលកសាងប្រទេសឡើងវិញបន្ទាប់ពីបានបញ្ចប់ទំនាស់ ដែលជាកិច្ចសហការស្រាវជ្រាវរវាង របស់អ និង Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine បានជឿនលឿនទៅមុខយ៉ាងច្រើន។ សកម្មភាពសំខាន់ៗនៃគម្រោងស្រាវជ្រាវទាំងបីក្នុងកម្មវិធីនេះ រួមមាន ការទទួលបានការយល់ព្រមលើផ្នែកក្រុមសីលធម៌ ការអនុវត្តសាកល្បងមួយចំនួនការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យប្រភពទី២ និងការរៀបចំចុះសិក្សាដល់កន្លែង។ ម្យ៉ាងទៀតក៏បានធ្វើការពិភាក្សាជាមួយអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលនៅប្រទេសអង់គ្លេស និងធ្វើការប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់

ជាមួយក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល ដើម្បីពង្រឹងកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការ រវាងក្រុមស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ។

ការប្រយុទ្ធប្រឆាំង ការប្រើពលកម្មកុមារនៅ កម្ពុជា មានបំណងជួយគាំទ្រដល់ការកាត់បន្ថយកម្លាំង ពលកម្មកុមារក្នុងវិស័យ កសិកម្ម នេសាទ វារីវប្បកម្ម សេវាបម្រើតាមផ្ទះ និងពលកម្មក្នុងវិស័យដទៃទៀត តាម រយៈការបង្កើនលទ្ធភាពកុមារ ដើម្បីទទួលបានការអប់រំ ប្រកបដោយគុណភាព និងឱកាសបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ការលើក កម្ពស់ជីវភាពមានចីរភាពល្អនៃក្រុមគ្រួសាររបស់កុមារ និង ការបង្កើនលទ្ធភាពទទួលបានផលពីកម្មវិធីគាំពារសង្គម ដែល ជួយឱ្យគ្រួសារអាចចេញផុតពី ស្ថានភាពត្រូវពឹងផ្អែកលើ កម្លាំងពលកម្មកុមារ។ គម្រោងដែលទទួលបានហិរញ្ញប្បទាន បន្តពី អង្គការទស្សនៈពិភពលោកនេះ គ្រោងចាប់អនុវត្ត ពីចុងខែធ្នូ ២០១២ ដល់ វិច្ឆិកា ២០១៦។

គម្រោងការ ពង្រឹងអភិបាលកិច្ចធនធានជលផល (STARGO) បានចាប់រួចរាល់ ដោយមានកិច្ចសន្ទនាថ្នាក់ជាតិ លើកចុងក្រោយមួយស្តីពី "គំនិតច្នៃប្រឌិតថ្មីនៅមូលដ្ឋាន ដើម្បីជួយទ្រទ្រង់ដល់អភិបាលកិច្ចធនធានជលផលនៅបឹង ទន្លេសាប" បានធ្វើឡើងនៅថ្ងៃទី១៩ ធ្នូ ២០១២។ កិច្ចសន្ទនា នេះ ឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីលទ្ធផលនៃគំនិតច្នៃប្រឌិតថ្មីនៅមូលដ្ឋាន ការត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងវាយតម្លៃពីប្រតិបត្តិការ ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ពីការកសាងសន្តិភាព និងដោះស្រាយទំនាស់ទាក់ទងនឹងការ នេសាទនិងករណីសិក្សាពីអភិបាលកិច្ចការនេសាទដែលសំដៅ ស្វែងយល់ពី ផលប៉ះពាល់នៃកំណែទម្រង់អភិបាលកិច្ចធនធាន ជលផលនៅបឹងទន្លេសាប និងភាពជំពាក់ទាក់ទងផ្នែកគោល នយោបាយ។

គម្រោងការបន្តនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងជីវភាពរស់នៅក្នុងបរិបទនៃកំណើនសម្រាប់ គ្រប់គ្នា៖ ការត្រួតពិនិត្យពីផលប៉ះពាល់នៃការប្រែប្រួល អាកាសធាតុ និងសមត្ថភាពសម្របខ្លួននៅកម្ពុជា មាន គោលដៅកំណត់ពីផលប៉ះពាល់នៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងភាពជំពាក់ទាក់ទងនឹង វិស័យកសិកម្ម ធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងជីវភាពរស់នៅ។ ការសិក្សានេះ បានបង្ហាញពីចន្លោះ ប្រហោង ដែលត្រូវការស្រាវជ្រាវបន្ថែម ដូចជា គោលគំនិតនៃ កំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នា និងទំនាក់ទំនងរវាងវិស័យកសិកម្ម និងជីវភាពរស់នៅ។ ការសិក្សានេះ បានកំណត់ពីបញ្ហាសំខាន់ៗ ទាក់ទងនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងដាក់បញ្ចូលវាទៅ ក្នុងគម្រោងស្រាវជ្រាវបី ដែលគ្រោងអនុវត្តពីឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ដល់ ២០១៥។ លទ្ធផលសិក្សា ត្រូវបានបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយនៅក្នុង ឯកសារពិភាក្សា និងទស្សនាវដ្តីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា។

គម្រោងយេនឌ័រ និងអភិបាលកិច្ចទឹក៖ តួនាទី ស្ត្រីក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងទឹកស្រោចស្រព និងការអភិវឌ្ឍក្នុង បរិបទនៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ បានបង្ហាញពីតួនាទី យេនឌ័រ តម្រូវការ និងឧបសគ្គផ្សេងៗក្នុងផលិតកម្មកសិកម្ម អភិបាលកិច្ចទឹក និងគោលនយោបាយបន្តនឹងការប្រែប្រួល អាកាសធាតុ។ ការសិក្សានេះសំដៅស្វែងរកឱកាស និង យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដើម្បីដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាប្រឈមផ្សេងៗ ដែល ស្ត្រីជួបប្រទះ ដោយព្យាយាមដាក់បញ្ចូលបញ្ហា សមភាព យេនឌ័រ និងការផ្តល់សិទ្ធិអំណាចឱ្យស្ត្រីទៅក្នុងសកម្មភាព គោលនយោបាយ និងអន្តរាគមន៍ផ្តោតចំពោះគោលដៅនានា ដើម្បីលើកកម្ពស់សន្តិសុខ និងជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ស្ត្រី តាម រយៈ យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រពង្រឹងភាពធន់ទ្រាំនឹងអាកាសធាតុ និង បង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល និងការបំបាត់ឧបសគ្គនានា ដែលរារាំង ដល់ផលិតកម្មកសិកម្ម។ លទ្ធផលស្រាវជ្រាវបម្រើមួយចំនួន



សិប្បកម្មតាមប្រពៃណី ជួយសម្រេចបានកំណើន មានចីរភាព និងធន់ទ្រាំនឹង វិបត្តិផ្សេងៗ
Traditional handicrafts can help achieve sustained and resilient growth that is inclusive, Takeo province, February 2012

បានយកមកធ្វើបទបង្ហាញ និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយក្នុងវេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងសិក្ខាសាលាពិគ្រោះយោបល់មួយ។ លទ្ធផលស្រាវជ្រាវលំអិត នឹងមានបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយជាឯកសារពិភាក្សា។

គម្រោងការលើកកម្ពស់អភិបាលកិច្ចទឹក និងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលប្រមូលនេសាទនៃកម្ពុជា មានគោលដៅស្វែងយល់បន្ថែមពី ទំនាក់ទំនងនៃបម្រែបម្រួលផ្នែកជលសាស្ត្រ និងប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីបង្កឡើងដោយការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងផលប៉ះពាល់នៃសកម្មភាពមនុស្សទៅលើជីវភាពរស់នៅក្នុងតំបន់បឹងទន្លេសាប ព្រមទាំងកែលំអវិធីសាស្ត្រ ដើម្បីដាក់បញ្ចូលលទ្ធផលទាំងនោះទៅក្នុងគោលនយោបាយនិងក្របខ័ណ្ឌផែនការរបស់កម្ពុជា។ ក្នុងពេលថ្មីៗនេះ ក្រុមស្រាវជ្រាវបានចុះសិក្សាដល់កន្លែងដើម្បីផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានដល់ដៃគូនៅមូលដ្ឋាន អំពីការអនុវត្តគម្រោង និងបានជួបពិភាក្សាជាមួយមន្ទីរជំនាញខេត្ត និងអង្គការសហគមន៍ជាច្រើនក្នុងតំបន់គ្រោងចុះសិក្សា។ នាបច្ចុប្បន្ន មានការសិក្សាតូចៗប្រាក់ពុំរៀបចំឡើងក្រោមប្រធានបទ ១) ការពិនិត្យពីចន្លោះខ្វះខាតផ្នែកចំណេះដឹង ទាក់ទងនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ២) ការវិភាគពីការប្រែប្រួលផ្នែកជលសាស្ត្រក្នុងអនុតំបន់ដែនរងទឹកភ្លៀងបី នៅតំបន់បឹងទន្លេសាប ៣) ការវាយតម្លៃពីប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃគោលនយោបាយមានស្រាប់ និងការរៀបចំស្ថាប័នសម្រាប់ អភិបាលកិច្ចទឹកនៅកម្រិតមូលដ្ឋាននិងខេត្ត និងការកំណត់ដំណោះស្រាយត្រូវអនុវត្ត ដើម្បីក្លីកចន្លោះខ្វះខាតដែលបានរកឃើញ ៤) ការកសាងសមត្ថភាព (សម្រាប់បុគ្គលិកវិជ្ជាជីវៈ និងសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន) និង ៥) យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មាន។

ADB ASEAN 2030: របាយការណ៍ចុងក្រោយសម្រាប់គម្រោង អាស៊ានឆ្នាំ២០៣០ ជំហានទី១ ស្តីពី "កំណើនទាំងអស់គ្នាដើម្បីវិបុលភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច - បញ្ហាប្រឈម៖ ព័ត៌មាន

ទូទៅពីប្រទេសកម្ពុជា" បានប្រគល់ជូន វិទ្យាស្ថានធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB) ហើយគម្រោងជំហានទី២ រឺពឹងថានឹងចាប់ផ្តើមនៅដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៣។

វេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (DRF) ជំហានទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០១២-១៥: បន្ទាប់ពីវេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជំហានទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨-១១ បានចប់ប្រកបដោយជោគជ័យ វេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជំហានទី២ បានចាប់ផ្តើមការងារនៅខែមីនា ២០១២ ហើយគ្រោងបញ្ចប់នៅខែមិថុនា ២០១៥ ដោយមានជំនួយគាំទ្រពី មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អន្តរជាតិកាណាដា (IDRC)។ វិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ DRF ជំហានទី២ នេះ ដោយរួមសហការជាដៃគូជាមួយ សមាគមសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា (CEA) ឧត្តមក្រុមប្រឹក្សាសេដ្ឋកិច្ចជាតិ (SNEC) វិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិសុខភាពសាធារណៈ (NIPH) សាកលវិទ្យាល័យកសិកម្ម (RUA) សាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទភ្នំពេញ (RUPP) និងវិទ្យាស្ថានសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាល (LI)។ សមាសធាតុសំខាន់ៗក្នុង DRF ជំហានទី២ រួមមាន ក្រុមចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវចំនួន ៦ និង វេទិកា ICT។ លទ្ធផលសម្រេចបាននៅឆ្នាំទី១ រួមមាន សិក្ខាសាលាស្រាវជ្រាវចំនួន ១០ កិច្ចប្រជុំតុល្យលចំនួន ៣ កម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលការស្រាវជ្រាវចំនួន ២ ដែលរៀបចំឡើងដោយក្រុមចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវ និងសន្និសីទប្រចាំឆ្នាំលើកទី៥ នៅខែតុលា ២០១២។ អត្ថបទស្រាវជ្រាវល្អៗបំផុតក្នុងចំណោមការស្រាវជ្រាវជាង ៦០អត្ថបទ ដែលបានយកមកបង្ហាញ ពិភាក្សា និងចែករំលែកនៅក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលា កិច្ចប្រជុំគោលនយោបាយតុល្យល និងសន្និសីទនោះ នឹងត្រូវជ្រើសយកមកបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយជា ឯកសារផ្នែកគោលនយោបាយ និងឯកសារសំយោគ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣។



គណៈកម្មាធិការដឹកនាំការងារបានស្នើឱ្យក្រុមចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវជំរុញនូវទំនាមុខក្នុងវេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជំហានទី២
The DRF Steering Committee has asked the Research Interest Groups to take a leading role in DRF Phase II, Phnom Penh, May 2012



លោកស្រីស្ថាបនិក និងអតីតនាយក របស់អ ប្រគល់ប័ណ្ណទទួលស្គាល់ លទ្ធផលការងារល្អប្រសើរនៃ កម្មវិធីកសាងសន្តិភាព និង ដោះស្រាយទំនាស់
 CDRI founder and former executive director presenting a Certificate of Good Achievement to the team leader at the ceremony concluding CDRI's Peace Building and Conflict Resolution Training Programme, CDRI, August 2012

បណ្តាញវិភាគអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ (GMS-DAN)៖ ដោយមានជំនួយគាំទ្រពីមូលនិធិ Rockefeller និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល IDRC សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១១-១៤ កម្មវិធី GMS-DAN 9 មានរយៈពេលបីឆ្នាំនេះ នឹងគ្របដណ្តប់លើការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវពីរពាក់ព័ន្ធគ្នា។ ការសិក្សាជំហានទី១ (ពីខែមីនា ២០១២ ដល់ កុម្ភៈ ២០១៣) ធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃពីលក្ខណៈសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នានៃកំណើនក្នុង GMS។ ការសិក្សាជំហានទី២ (ខែមីនា ២០១២ ដល់ វិច្ឆិកា ២០១៤) ផ្តោតលើគោលនយោបាយជាតិ និងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរផ្នែកស្ថាប័នដ៏ចាំបាច់ ដើម្បីមានកំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នាក្នុង GMS។ សិក្ខាសាលាបច្ចេកទេសពីរ បានធ្វើឡើងនៅខែមីនា និងសីហា ២០១២ ដើម្បីពិភាក្សាពីវិធីសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវ និងលទ្ធផលដំបូងៗនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវជំហានទី១ ហើយសិក្ខាសាលាមួយទៀត គ្រោងរៀបចំឡើងក្នុងខែមករា ២០១៣ ដើម្បីបង្ហាញរបាយការណ៍ព្រាងចុងក្រោយអំពីគម្រោងនេះ។

គម្រោងអភិបាលកិច្ច វិបដ្ឋការ និងវិសមាមជ្ឈការ៖ នៅខែតុលា ២០១២ កម្មវិធីអភិបាលកិច្ចតាមបែបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យនៃវិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ បានបើកសិក្ខាសាលាពិភាក្សា និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មានស្រាវជ្រាវមួយនៅខេត្តក្រចេះ ដើម្បីផ្សព្វផ្សាយនូវលទ្ធផលស្រាវជ្រាវសំខាន់ៗស្តីពីអភិបាលកិច្ច និងកំណត់អាទិភាពស្រាវជ្រាវទៅអនាគត។ សិក្ខាសាលានេះ មានការចូលរួមពីមន្ត្រីរាជការក្នុងមូលដ្ឋានចំនួន ២៨០នាក់ មកពី ៥ខេត្តនៅភាគឦសាន គឺមាន ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ខេត្តរតនគិរី ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី និង ខេត្តក្រចេះ ព្រមទាំងបុគ្គលិកមកពីក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ និងតំណាងមកពីដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍និងអង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលនានា។

ការបញ្ចប់កម្មវិធីកសាងសន្តិភាព និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលពីការដោះស្រាយទំនាស់របស់ វបសអ៖ កម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនេះបានបញ្ចប់ជាផ្លូវការ បន្ទាប់ពីកិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងយ៉ាងយូរមិនបានជោគជ័យ ដើម្បីស្វែងរកធនធានមកទ្រទ្រង់កម្មវិធី។ ពិធីសំដែងការសាទរ និងអំណរគុណ ចំពោះសមិទ្ធផលនៃកម្មវិធីនេះ និងអ្នកបណ្តុះបណ្តាលក្នុងកម្មវិធី បានប្រារព្ធនៅវិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ នាថ្ងៃទី២១ សីហា ដោយមានការចូលរួមពី លោកស្រី Eva Mysliviec អតីតនាយកប្រតិបត្តិ និងជាស្ថាបនិកនៃវិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ លោក ឱក សេរី សោភ័ក្ត្រ អតីតអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលនៃ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលដើម្បីសន្តិភាពនិងការអភិវឌ្ឍ និងអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលកម្មវិធី COPCEL នៃវិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ ព្រមទាំងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនានា មកពីសហគមន៍ផ្នែកដោះស្រាយទំនាស់និងកសាងសន្តិភាព។ វិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ នឹងបន្តធ្វើការស្រាវជ្រាវពីបញ្ហានេះទៀតនៅពេលមានឱកាសជាថ្មី។

វិទ្យាស្ថានធនធានអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មីយ៉ាន់ម៉ា (MDRI)៖ វិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ បានទទួលស្វាគមន៍លោកឯកអគ្គរដ្ឋទូត Thaug Tun នាយកប្រតិបត្តិនៃវិទ្យាស្ថានធនធានអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មីយ៉ាន់ម៉ា (MDRI) ក្នុងឋានៈជាភ្ញៀវកិត្តិយសពិសេស នៃវេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ឆ្នាំ២០១២ នៅភ្នំពេញ កាលពីថ្ងៃទី២២-២៣ តុលា កន្លងទៅ។ ទស្សនកិច្ចនេះ បានផ្តល់ឱកាសឱ្យវិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ និង MDRI ចែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍គ្នា និងពិចារណាពីវិធីផ្សេងៗដែលស្ថាប័នទាំងពីរអាចធ្វើការរួមគ្នាទៅអនាគត។ ការធ្វើទស្សនកិច្ចទៅវិញទៅមករវាងវិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ និង MDRI ដើម្បីពង្រឹងភាពជាដៃគូគ្រោងធ្វើឡើងនៅដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៣ និងទទួលបានជំនួយគាំទ្រពីទីភ្នាក់ងារស៊ីសដើម្បីសហប្រតិបត្តិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (SDC)។

Major Projects in 2012-13



Tonle Sap children on the way to school: Decentralisation reform has improved access to primary education in hard-to-reach areas, Kompong Thom province, January 2012

No	Project Description
1	<i>Neo-patrimonial State: Implications for Development</i> analyses the links between neo-patrimonialism and development in Cambodia and the extent to which neo-patrimonialism facilitates development.
2	<i>Sub-national Civil Society-State Relationship</i> uncovers how civil society has interacted with the state at sub-national level, especially since decentralisation reform.
3	<i>Water Governance and Climate Change</i> looks at the current situation of water resources governance in the Tonle Sap Basin in the context of a changing climate.
4	<i>Education and D&D</i> investigates how, since the decentralisation reforms, local participation has improved basic education in Cambodia.
5	<i>Youth and D&D</i> looks at youth participation in local decision making, especially in the context of decentralisation reform in Cambodia.
6	<i>Inclusive Growth and Regional Integration in the GMS</i> assesses the inclusiveness of growth in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

Small businesses allowed many households to overcome the hardship caused by the global financial and economic crisis, Phnom Penh northern suburb, September 2012



- 7 *Inclusive Growth* assesses whether current economic performance is inclusive and identifies key binding constraints to growth focussing on diversification, employment, trade and small and medium enterprises.
- 8 *The Global Financial Crisis and Vulnerability in Cambodia* captures the impacts of the crisis at macro, sectoral, community and particularly household levels in terms of income, consumption, employment and assets; identifies vulnerability to poverty; examines household risk-coping strategies in response to external shocks; and importantly, contributes to the design of social protection instruments.
- 9 *Levels and Sources of Household Income in Rural Cambodia 2012* measures the levels and sources of rural household incomes in 2004-2012.



The commune plays a major role in sub-national civil society-state relationships, Siem Reap province, October 2012

- 10 *ASEAN 2030: Cambodia Background Paper* overviews Cambodia's socio-economic development to date, its outlook and imperatives for the future, its regional context, and the challenges and policy responses that will need to be considered as Cambodia moves forward.
- 11 *Development Research Forum*, a partnership of CDRI, Cambodian Economic Association (CEA), The Learning Institute (LI), National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC) aims to build a "research culture" and bridge the research-policy gap in Cambodia.
- 12 *Strengthening Aquatic Resources Governance (STARGO) in the Tonle Sap Lake* helps to build resilient livelihoods among poor rural producers, generating gains in nutrition, income, welfare and human security and reducing the likelihood of social conflict.
- 13 *Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods in Cambodia* understands the vulnerability and adaption capacity of local people in rural Cambodia.
- 14 *Gender and Water Governance: Irrigation Management and Development in the Context of Climate Change* creates understanding of the role of gender mainstreaming in water resources and irrigation use and management against the special challenges posed by climate change impacts.
- 15 *China Goes Global: A Comparative Study of Chinese Hydropower Dams in Africa and Asia* explores the environmental, social, economic and political impacts of China's involvement in Cambodia's hydropower sector.
- 16 *Improving Water Governance and Climate Change Adaptation in Cambodia* tackles the need for more research on livelihood implications of hydrological and ecosystem changes in the Tonle Sap Basin and the need for better ways of integrating these findings into Cambodia's policy and planning framework.
- 17 *Impact of Contract Farming on Smallholder Livelihoods* analyses the constraints to improving contract farming in Cambodia.
- 18 *Impact Assessment of the CARF-Funded Project* assesses the impact of CARF research grants to inform ACIAR project design for future CARF projects in Cambodia.



Chinese companies have invested heavily in hydropower projects in Cambodia, Kampot province, September 2012

- 19 *Mid-line Follow-up Study under the Demand for Good Governance Project of ACF* analyses AC services to reshape the ACF's operational strategy.
- 20 *USAID-HARVEST Programme Baseline Assessment Study* collected baseline information on food security, child nutrition and gender in agriculture in HARVEST programme areas for future impact evaluation.
- 21 *Developing Agricultural Policies for Rice-based Farming Systems in the Middle Mekong* analyses current agricultural strategies, policy process and policy to improve agricultural policies for rice-based farming systems in Cambodia, taking account of trends in Thailand and Vietnam.
- 22 *Research for Building Pro-poor Health Systems During Recovery from Conflict ReBUILD* consists of three projects: (i) *Impact of Health Financing Policy Change on Patterns of Poor Household Expenditure for Healthcare in Cambodia: Analysis of Household Health Expenditure*, (ii) *Policies to Attract and Retain Health Workers in Rural Areas*, and (iii) *The Change Process in Contracting Arrangements within the Cambodian Health Sector*.
- 23 *Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey on Sanitation and Hygiene* examines household knowledge, attitude and practice regarding sanitation and hygiene, particularly hand washing habits, access to toilet/latrine and safe drinking water.
- 24 *Critical Incident Inquiry: Cambodians Negotiating Gender Norms* seeks to understand how and why Cambodian men and women negotiate and resist social gender norms, to identify social structures, institutions and other factors that facilitate the exercise of agency and negotiations of gender norms, and to recommend how external interventions can facilitate and catalyse Cambodian women and men to negotiate gender norms to resist gender discrimination and stop gender-based violence.
- 25 *Higher Education Governance in Cambodia: Its Structure and Core Issues* maps the governance structure of the higher education system in Cambodia and identifies core issues and possible policy options to respond to these issues.
- 26 *Matching Labour Supply and Market Demand* identifies the current supply and demand for labour in Cambodia.
- 27 *Verification of Sanitation Outcomes in Cambodia* verifies iDE's monitoring data and the methods used to collect information by surveying a random sample of households and businesses already surveyed by iDE, analyses the results and iDE's monitoring system, and makes recommendations for improvements.



A mother can easily take her baby to the local health centre, but to be really pro-poor the rural health system needs to be strengthened to increase access to more and better quality services, Takeo province, February 2012

Our Partners

Effective partnerships are critical to the success of CDRI's development work. In 2012–13, CDRI worked in partnership with the following local institutions, multilateral and bilateral development agencies and other institutions to achieve its objectives:

Government - National, Provincial and Local

Cambodia National Mekong Committee
Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)
Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)
Fisheries Authority (FiA)
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Ministry of Commerce
Ministry of Economy and Finance
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
Ministry of Planning
Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Ministry of Rural Development
Ministry of Tourism
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
Ministry of Women's Affairs
National AIDS Authority

National Bank of Cambodia
National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD)
National Institute of Public Health (NIPH)
National Institute of Statistics
National League of Communes/Sangkats
Office of the Council of Ministers (OCM)
Sub-national Administration
Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC)
Tonle Sap Authority (TSA)

Other Local Partners

Analysing Development Issues Centre (ADIC)
ANZ Royal Bank (Cambodia) Ltd.
Arbitration Council Foundation (ACF)
Cambodia Agriculture Value Chain Programme (CAVAC)
Cambodian Economic Association (CEA)
Cambodia Electronic Information for Libraries (Cam-eIFL)
Committee to Promote Women in Politics and affiliated organisations
Commune Council Support Project
Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)
Learning Institute (LI)
MEDiCAM
NGO Forum on Cambodia



A representative of the Analysing Development Issues Center (ADIC), a CDRI partner, is leading a focus group discussion as part of the STARGO project, Kompong Thom province, January 2012



A Swedish parliamentary delegation and the Swedish ambassador to Cambodia visited CDRI to learn about its research programmes' relevance to Cambodia's development, CDRI, January 2012

Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)
 Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)
 Save Cambodia Wildlife (SCW)
 The Asia Foundation
 Working Group Partnership on Decentralisation and
 its affiliate organisations

International Development Agencies

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
 Australian Agency for International Development
 (AusAID)
 Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, USA
 Department for International Development (DfID),
 UK
 German International Cooperation (GIZ)
 International Development Research Centre (IDRC),
 Canada
 International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
 Plan International
 Rockefeller Foundation, USA
 Swedish International Development Cooperation
 Agency (Sida)
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
 (SDC)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 United Nations Economic and Social Commission
 for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)/ARTNeT
 United Nations Inter-Agency Project
 United Nations Research Institute for Social
 Development, Switzerland

United States Agency for International Development
 (USAID)
 United States Department of Labor, Bureau of
 International Labor Affairs
 World Bank
 WorldFish

Other International Partners

ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO)
 Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)
 Australian Centre for International Agricultural
 Research (ACIAR)
 Centre for International Forestry Research,
 Indonesia
 Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China
 Copenhagen University
 Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning,
 Denmark
 East Asian Development Network (EADN),
 Philippines
 Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)
 Electronic Information for Libraries (eIFL), Italy
 Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK
 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
 International Fund for Agricultural Development
 (IFAD), Italy
 Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS),
 Singapore
 International Institute for Sustainable Development,
 Canada
 Korea Development Institute (KDI), Korea

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK
 Mekong Programme on Water Environment and Resilience (M-POWER)
 Mekong River Commission (MRC) Secretariat
 Michigan State University (MSU), USA
 North-South Institute, Canada
 Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK
 Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), Philippines
 Queen Margaret University, UK
 School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London
 Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden
 Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD), Sweden
 University of Sydney, Australia
 World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 World Vision

Greater Mekong Sub-region Development Analysis Network (GMS-DAN)

Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM), Vietnam
 Faculty of Management and Economics, Kunming University of Science and Technology (KUST), Yunnan, China



ADB's Country Director and Deputy Country Director arriving for a Research Briefing by CDRI's senior researchers on the current development issues CDRI is working on, CDRI, November 2012

General Department of Statistics, National Committee for Planning and Investment S (formerly National Centre of Statistics), Laos
 Institute of Economics (IE), Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam National Economic Research Institute (NERI), Laos
 Myanmar Development Research Institute (MDRI), Myanmar
 Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), Thailand



AusAID Counsellor in Cambodia and her delegation visited CDRI to explore future partnership, CDRI, July 2012

Our Programmes

ECONOMY, TRADE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION



Jobs created by SMEs contribute significantly to making growth more inclusive: Brickworks in Kandal province, September 2012

The Economy, Trade and Regional Cooperation Programme continues to produce regular publications on the Cambodian economy and major development trends and issues – the monthly *Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy*, the quarterly *Cambodia Development Review* and the *Annual Development Review*, with associated Khmer-language materials. The Programme also conducts quarterly *Vulnerable Worker Surveys* and monthly *Provincial Price Surveys*.

The research project on the *Rapid Assessment of the Impact of Rising Food Prices on Poor and Vulnerable Groups in Cambodia*, funded by the NGO Forum on Cambodia, was completed in June. Three manuscripts are at ISEAS for publication: *Assessing China's Impact on Poverty in the Greater Mekong Sub-region*; *Surviving the Global Financial and Economic Downturn: The Cambodian Experience*; and *Land Policy and Practice in Cambodia*. The book *Costs and Benefits of Cross-country Labour Migration in the GMS* was released in July.

The first draft report on *Assessing Economic Inclusiveness in Cambodia: Income and Non-income Pro-poor Approach* (Greater Mekong Sub-region Development Analysis Network (GMS-DAN 9) has been completed and preliminary findings presented at the GMS-DAN workshop on 27 August in Kunming City, Yunnan Province, China. The report is being revised based on comments received during the workshop and the findings will be presented at the dissemination workshop in January 2013. *What are the Constraints to Inclusive Growth in Cambodia?* and *Industrial Clusters, Business Associations and SME's productivity: Evidence from Enterprise Survey of Cambodia* are being revised upon comments received from ARTNeT. The key findings of the second paper were presented at the regional workshop in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August.

The Sida-supported five-year research project on *Inclusive Growth* was launched early in the year. It consists of five components. The first draft report



To survive the global financial and economic downturn, many families turned to traditional production, like making sugar palm leaf roofing panels, that needs little or no capital, Kompong Speu, September 2012

on *High and Sustainable Economic Growth* has been completed. The first draft reports for *Economic Growth, Inequality and Poverty Reduction; Assessing the Pro-Poorness of Fiscal Policy; and Economic Growth, Trade*

and *Poverty Reduction* are expected to be ready in early 2013. The final component, *How to Achieve Inclusive Growth*, is the synthesis report and will therefore be prepared in the final phase of the project in 2015/16.



Cambodians benefit from low priced Chinese imports and the jobs and infrastructure created through Chinese investment projects like the optic cables being laid in Phnom Penh, March 2012

Eight Policy Briefs in both English and Khmer, derived from the *Global Financial Crisis and Vulnerability in Cambodia* project, supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), were published. The dissemination workshop, attended by government officers, representatives of international organisations such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Fund, local and international NGOs, researchers and academics, was organised on 19 October. Eight analytical project papers are being finalised and will be published as CDRI working papers.

The final report of *ASEAN 2030 Phase I: Growing Together for Economic Prosperity - the Challenges: Cambodia Background Paper* has been submitted to ADBI, and Phase II of the project is expected to start in early 2013. The preliminary results of the project *Levels and Sources of Household Income in Rural Cambodia 2012* are awaiting further comment from the World Bank.

POVERTY, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Agriculture, which employs about half of the workforce, has shown strong resilience to external shocks in recent years and could provide the best safety net for local people, Takeo province, December 2012

Nine projects were undertaken during the year. Four of these have been completed: *Impact Assessment of Farmers Organisations on Food Security for Rural Poor* supported by the World Bank; *Development of Impact Assessment Methodology for Mine Action Sector in Cambodia* supported by UNDP; *Promoting Gender Equality for the Labour Market for More Inclusive Growth* with financial support from ADB; and the *AC Mid-line Follow-up Study* under the *Demand for Good Governance Project* supported by the World Bank through the Arbitration Council Foundation (ACF).

The first stage of the project *Developing Agricultural Policies for Rice-based Farming Systems in the Middle Mekong*, with financial support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), comprises four case studies – *Fertiliser Farm Input*, *Farm Credit*, *Rice Value Chains* and *Rice Contract Farming*. Draft reports have been prepared and preliminary results presented at the regional seminars in Laos in June and in Vietnam in July. The aim of the seminars was to create synergy among ACIAR projects and integrate country study findings. Data has been collected for the *Study on the Contribution of AC Service in Improving Industrial Relations in Cambodia: The Case of Garment Factories*, supported by the World Bank through the Arbitration Council Foundation (ACF). The project has progressed slowly because of garment factories' reluctance to share quantitative

data. CDRI asked GMAC and ACF for their help in obtaining the needed data from garment factories, but to no avail. The project therefore was unable to meet the original objective of assessing the value of AC services in industrial relations. For the *Impact Assessment of CARF-funded Projects*, data has been collected and the draft report is being prepared. The project *Impact of Contract Farming on Smallholder Livelihoods*, with financial support from Sida, is in the literature review and design phase. For the *USAID-HARVEST Baseline Assessment Study*, data collection and entry has been completed, the data is being analysed and the report drafted.



Marine resources provide the main source of livelihood for many coastal communities, Kampot province, April 2012

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM



A CDRI researcher lecturing on Gender and Decentralisation in Post-conflict Cambodia, Bonn, Germany, January 2012

Eight research projects, mainly funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), are being undertaken and most are in their final phases. The report on *Transformed Society in the Face of D&D: Implications of State Society Reciprocal Relations in Cambodia* has been finalised for publication in the *Annual Development Review 2012-13*. Fieldwork for the study on *Urban Governance in Decentralised Cambodia* has been conducted in four provinces, but work in two other provinces has been delayed. This was because of an unexpected project, *Phnom Penh Baseline Survey*, commissioned by the District Support Team/One Window Service Office (DST/OWSO) of the NCDD. The first draft report has been sent to the DST/OWSO team for review and should be finalised at the end of December. For *Nested Governance of Water for Agriculture: Decentralisation, Multi-level Government and Local Community in Tonle Sap Basin*, a study partially supported by the Asian Institute of Technology's

M-Power-CPWF Research Fellowship Programme, the mid-term report has been submitted. The report for the project *Gendered and Democratic Decentralisation: Analysis of Gender in Political Parties in Cambodia* is being drafted and discussed among the authors. For the study *20 Years after UNTAC: Cambodian Civil Society Strengthened?* the manuscript was presented to development practitioners, partners and researchers. The project on *Decentralisation Reform in Education Sector* is in the early stages of implementation.

An article drawing on the project '*All Good Things do Not Go Together*' – *Analysing Contradictions between Peace-building and Democratisation*, being undertaken in partnership with the University of Gothenburg to identify how and why conflicts emerge in the wake of, and possibly triggered by, peace-building interventions, has been submitted to an international journal for publication.



Strengthening local water governance and building water management capacity at commune and water-user community level goes hand-in-hand with irrigation infrastructure development, Kompong Chhnang province, May 2012

NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT



The Cambodian traditional way of life cannot avoid some adaptation in the face of climate change and economic and technological development, north Phnom Penh, March 2012

The team has been working on seven projects, three of which have concluded and four will be carried over to 2013. The final report on *Strengthening Aquatic Resources Governance (STARGO)* project was completed in December. As part of this project, the team organised a national dialogue on local innovations to support the reforms of aquatic resources governance on the Tonle Sap Lake, held in Phnom Penh on 19 December. Jointly implemented with the Social Development Programme, the *Critical Incident Inquiry: Cambodians Negotiating Gender Norms* project concluded in July, and the *Impact Assessment of CAVAC-funded Projects* was completed in November.

The literature review for *Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods in Cambodia*, a Sida-funded project, was published as a working paper. Fieldwork for *Gender and Water Governance: Irrigation Management and Development in the Context of Climate Change*, a Sida-supported project, has been conducted in Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang and Pursat provinces. The team is preparing the fieldwork report and drafting a working paper, including a Khmer language version, to disseminate research findings. In collaboration with the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, the team is undertaking the Cambodia country study for *China Goes Global: A Comparative Study of Chinese Hydropower Dams in Africa and Asia*, a project supported by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK. The initial literature review has been completed and the findings

on the case of Kamchay Hydropower Dam presented at the first project workshop in London. The feasibility study and actual fieldwork for the case study will be carried out in early 2013. Work on the project *Improving Water Governance and Climate Change Adaptation in Cambodia* started in October. Supported by IDRC, this three-year research project is a collaboration with researchers from CDRI's Governance and Social Development Programmes and partners from the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology



Fish supply 50-80 percent of total protein intake for Tonle Sap Basin residents, Kompong Thom province, November 2012

Wood transformation via timber milling, carpentry and furniture making is gaining importance in local areas where additional value-added in forestry may compensate for the depletion of forest resources, Takeo province, May 2012



(MoWRAM), the Tonle Sap Authority (TSA), the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), the Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC), and the Mekong Programme on Water, Environment and Resilience (M-POWER). Field reconnaissance in Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Kompong Thom provinces has already been undertaken and plans for five mini studies are being developed. The in-depth study will start in January 2013 and complete in September 2015.

AusAID is collaborating with NRE researchers to evaluate the Water Resources Management Research Capacity Development Programme (WRMRCDP). The purpose of this independent impact assessment, from December to January 2013, is to assess how and to what extent the programme has informed and influenced government policy and improved water management in Cambodia.

New opportunities have been secured for 2013. The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) has engaged NRE to implement a project called *Practical Approach to Supporting Competiveness of Low/Lower-middle Income Countries in a Carbon Constrained World* in January 2013. The project aims to develop a low carbon development diagnostic tool by engaging in five low income countries, including Cambodia. The Programme is awaiting the result of a proposal on *Small-scale Fish Farming*, to be announced by CARF/AusAID.

In the spirit of cross-programme collaboration, the team helped the Governance Programme to organise a dissemination workshop in Kratie, one NRE researcher assisted in organising the 2012 DRF Symposium, and another is on the organising committee for the 2013 Outlook Conference.



Promoting the use of fast growing bamboo as a construction material could help reduce the rate of forest loss, Kompong Speu province, May 2012

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



A school and its pour-flush latrine surveyed by CDRI researchers for the 'Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Sanitation and Hygiene' project, Kompong Speu province, November 2011

The programme was established in 2008 to respond to ongoing and newly emerging social issues in Cambodia on its road to economic development. In this spirit, the team seeks to unpack issues related to priority sectors in the country's development, such as in health, education and gender, and to influence government policy through its research findings and recommendations. The team has been working on seven major projects.

The six-year research programme consortium *Building Pro-poor Health Systems during Recovery from Conflict "ReBUILD"*, funded by UK-DFID, has made substantive progress. The study on *The Impact of Health Financing Policy Change on Patterns of Poor Household Expenditure for Healthcare in Cambodia* has received ethical approval from MoH in Cambodia and Queen Margaret University, UK, for data collection. Descriptive statistical analysis of the CSES 1997, 2007 and 2009



Pro-poor health systems help to protect vulnerable people, especially women and children, Preah Sihanouk province, September 2012

datasets on household health expenditure and food expenditure was conducted; the selection, cleaning, modelling and testing of data for different schemes was discussed with the UK coordinators. For the project *Policies to Attract and Retain Health Workers in Rural Areas*, secondary data collection and preliminary assessments in five provinces have been completed. The team is now collecting data in Phnom Penh and reviewing national policies such as the National Health Strategic Plans 2003-07 and 2008-15, and the Health Workforce Development Plans 1996-2005 and 2006-15. For the project *The Change Process in Contracting Arrangements within the Cambodian Health Sector*, the first and second draft synthesis reports of the literature have been submitted to the UK coordinator. Preliminary testing of the main indicators of service coverage has also been completed. Staff at the Department of International Cooperation, MoH, have been consulted and field visits undertaken to seek cooperation and request support letters from stakeholders.

The study *Verification of Sanitation Outcomes in Cambodia* is a partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The team is addressing comments received on the inception report. The *Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey on Sanitation and Hygiene*, funded by Plan International, was concluded. Findings were presented to Plan International

Cambodia and will be used as baseline data in Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Takeo, Svay Rieng and Kandal provinces for the implementation of the Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme (CR-SHIP). For the collaborative project *Pathways to Universal Coverage in Cambodia* led by the Nossal Institute of Global Health, the report has been submitted and accepted.

The report for the study of *Situation of Social Capital in Cambodia*, supported by Senshu University of Japan, has been submitted and an article published in the *Cambodia Development Review*. The GIZ-supported project *Critical Incident Inquiry: Cambodians Negotiating Gender Norms*, was completed. The research team will present the results to the National Working Group and the Technical Working Group on Gender, and then revise the report based on comments received.

In fulfilment of the Programme's strategic plan, the team has started to conduct research on education. With support from Sida, two studies are in progress. *Higher Education Governance in Cambodia: Its Structure and Core Issues* is nearing completion, the paper having been revised based on comments from peer reviewers. For the project *Matching Labour Supply and Market Demand*, the literature review is underway and the team is consulting key stakeholders on project design.

Both state and private universities offer tertiary education to Cambodian students, but quality is a major issue, Phnom Penh, August 2012



STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING

Training Courses-In & Outside Country



CDRI researchers took part in a writing workshop to prepare a book chapter on Civil Society, Bonn, Germany, February 2012

Consistent with CDRI's mission and Strategic Plan 2012-15, capacity-building efforts in 2012 focused on strengthening researchers' knowledge and skills in order to respond to emerging issues and new initiatives. Researchers participated in specialist

local and international training programmes to develop expertise in poverty-environment issues that encompass social, political and economic factors, and to tackle the goal of bringing a gender perspective to the analysis and design of development policies.

Date	Course title	Facilitator/Institution
23 January - 8 February	Human Resources Planning and Management in the Health Sector	Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK
30 January - 3 February	RMSM-X Macroeconomic Projection Model Training	ADB and World Bank in collaboration with SNEC
15-16 February	National Bio-safety Clearing House (BCH) Training	Royal University of Agriculture, Phnom Penh
19-30 March	Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Regional Center for Asia International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Philippines

Date	Course title	Facilitator/Institution
26 April	Life History Research and Data Analysis	Professor Raewyn Connell, Partners for Prevention, Bangkok, Thailand
26-27 September	Building Capacity of Institutions to Help Farmers Better Adapt to Climate Variability and Change in Cambodia	Royal University of Agriculture Khan Dangkor, Phnom Penh
13-26 November	Descriptive Statistics and Data Analysis with SPSS/STATA Software Packages for junior researchers	Dr Bunnak Poch, CDRI, Phnom Penh
16-21 December	Sustainable Hydropower Development (SHD) Network: Training of Trainers on Dealing with Outstanding Social Issues	MRC and GIZ, Vientiane, Laos

CDRI supports operations and research staff wishing to attain vocational, professional and higher education qualifications. In 2012 five staff enrolled in Cambodian universities, where one is studying for a bachelor degree and four for a master's degree, and six went on study leave to pursue postgraduate studies at

international universities where four are engaged in master's programmes and two are undertaking doctorate research. CDRI also welcomed back from study leave six research staff, five of whom have graduated with a master's degree and one with a doctorate degree.



Enumerator training conducted by a CDRI researcher, CDRI, June 2012

Development Knowledge Management

H.E. Dr Sok Siphana, Chair of CDRI's Board of Directors presenting his welcoming remarks at the opening ceremony of the Development Research Forum Annual Symposium, Phnom Penh, October 2012



In 2012, Development Knowledge Management (DKM) contributed to the smooth implementation of many research projects. Consistent support provided by the DKM team enabled research programmes to produce timely research outputs and disseminate new knowledge generated to address emerging issues and inform the development of Cambodia and its regions.

Building Library Collection

The library has made strong efforts to develop its collection to meet the needs of researchers and service users. Over 800 new titles were acquired and catalogued on the database, bringing the holding to 18,000 books and PDF articles. To promote the library's services and attract new users, information

brochures were printed and disseminated. The team hosted groups of students invited from 10 universities and oriented them on the library's facilities. The online catalogue with its e-resources – PDF articles, free access to international e-journals, and free download of CDRI publications – benefits both Cambodian and international researchers and students.

To make more resources available to researchers, CDRI's library coordinates with several other libraries in Phnom Penh to form the Cambodian Electronic Information for Libraries (Cam-eIFL). They share the subscription fee to access a broad range of electronic resources through Electronic Information for Libraries (EIFL), Rome, Italy. EIFL has partnerships with publishers such as BioOne, Cambridge University

CDRI staff conduct library orientation at universities in Phnom Penh and the provinces to inform students about the services and resources available at CDRI's library, Siem Reap, July 2010



Press, IOP Publisher, Oxford University Press and the OECD library. As a result, several electronic databases are accessible free of charge at CDRI and other Cam-eIFL member libraries in Phnom Penh.

Compiling and Managing Datasets

The Data Management team took a leading role in supporting and supervising data preparation. This ensured compliance with research protocols, quality data and uniform results, and expedited reporting. Systematic statistical analysis training to strengthen data preparation skills and data analysis capacity, especially of junior researchers, was organised and delivered by the Democratic Governance and Public Sector Reform Programme. Two research datasets were completed in 2012, bringing the total number under the Unit's management to 80.

Publishing CDRI Research Results

The Publications Unit's effort to improve communication with authors has resulted in more effective resource use, especially Khmer and English language editing and Khmer translation services. Working in close collaboration with the authors has improved the quantity and quality of Khmer language publications. The team supported research programmes and administration units, translating and editing a vast array of research materials and official correspondence, organising displays and distributing CDRI's publications at one conference, two workshops and one book fair, and interpreting at various events. Revision of CDRI's Publishing Policy has facilitated dissemination of research outputs in soft-copy and reduced the hard copy publication inventory.

Disseminating and Publicising Research Results

The research community and members of the Development Research Forum (DRF) are important audiences for CDRI research products. Through a number of DRF forums such as research workshops and policy roundtables, training programmes, online discussions and the annual symposium, CDRI researchers are able to share knowledge and experience with colleagues, students, development practitioners and development partners.

Distribution of CDRI's research publications via the internet not only delivers information and knowledge quickly and efficiently, it extends coverage to wider local, regional and international audiences. CDRI's website, regularly uploaded with the latest research publications, averaged 8000 hits per day or 10,000 visits per month in the second half of 2012.

In response to the need to disseminate research results in electronic copy, we have created an email

database to inform CDRI's readership about new CDRI publications as well as expand CDRI's audience. Links on the announcements lead directly to the electronic versions available for free download on CDRI's website: www.cdri.org.kh.

Publications in 2012-13

Working Papers

- A Gendered Analysis of Decentralisation Reform in Cambodia
- Baseline Survey for Socio-economic Impact Assessment: Greater Mekong Sub-region Transmission Project
- Understanding Poverty Dynamics: Evidence from Nine Villages in Cambodia
- Sectoral Composition of China's Economic Growth, Poverty Reduction and Inequality: Development and Policy Implications for Cambodia
- A Basic Consumer Price Index for Cambodia 1993–2009
- Analysing Chronic Poverty in Rural Cambodia: Evidence from Panel Data
- Decentralised Governance of Irrigation Water in Cambodia: Matching Principles to Local Realities (Khmer version)
- The Impact of Irrigation on Household Assets (Khmer version)

Special Report

- Sustainable Pathways for Attaining the Millennium Development Goals: Cambodia Case Study (Khmer version)

Annual Development Review 2012-13, in English with a summary in Khmer

Cambodia Development Review, a quarterly publication in English and Khmer

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy, a monthly publication in English and Khmer

Policy Briefs and Outlook Briefs in English and Khmer



Display and distribution of CDRI's publications at the DRF Symposium, Phnom Penh, October 2012

Major Conferences, Workshops and Seminars



Intervention by the representative of a fishing community at the 'National Dialogue on Local Innovations to Support Reform in Aquatic Resources Governance on the Tonle Sap Lake', co-organised by CDRI, Phnom Penh, December 2012

16 February	2012 Cambodia Outlook Conference “Cambodia’s Priorities for Inclusive Growth, Regional Integration and ASEAN Leadership – How to Achieve Them” co-hosted by CDRI and ANZ Royal in Phnom Penh.
25-26 June	Workshop on Moving toward a New Development Model for East Asia – “The Role of Domestic Policy and Regional Cooperation” hosted by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing, China.
2-3 July	East Asian Development Network Annual Forum 2011/12, Manila, Philippines
17-18 July	Presentations at the Annual Workshop for the project “Developing Agricultural Policies for Rice-based Farming Systems in Laos and Cambodia” organised by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) in Danang, Vietnam.
15 August	Presentation at the ADB/ILO Cambodia Country Diagnostic Study: Employment Diagnostic Analysis Inception and Dialogue Workshop, Phnom Penh.
27 August	Consultative Workshop on the Greater Mekong Sub-region Development Analysis Network (GMS-DAN) study, “Assessing the State of Inclusiveness of Growth in the GMS”, organised by CDRI in Kunming, Yunnan, China.
13-16 September	Presentations at “Imagining Cambodia: Cambodia Studies Conference”, hosted by Northern Illinois University, USA.

14 September	The 8th Conference of East Asia Institute (EAI) Forum on “East Asian Economic Integration and Development Cooperation: Assessment and Future Tasks”, organised by Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) in Vientiane, Laos.
21 September	2012 KIEP CEER Conference on “Global Economic Crisis and the Future of Emerging Economies” organised by the Center for Emerging Economies Research (CEER) at the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) in Seoul, South Korea.
19 October	Dissemination Workshop on “Global Financial Crisis and Vulnerability in Cambodia”, hosted by CDRI in Phnom Penh.
22-23 October	2012 Development Research Forum Symposium on “Inclusive Sustainable Development for Cambodia – Regional and National Policy Research Priorities”, organised by CDRI in collaboration with the Cambodian Economic Association (CEA), Learning Institute (LI), National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC) and International Development Research Centre (IDRC).
25-26 October	Engagement and Dissemination Workshop: CDRI’s Initiatives in Sharing and Seeking Recommendations among Stakeholders on Development Policy Research Findings – “The Current Governance Climate and D&D Reform”, hosted by CDRI in Kratie.
31 October- 3 November	Second Global Symposium on Health Systems Research, organised by Peking University Health Sciences Center, Beijing, China.
6-11 November	Workshop for the Economics and Social Research Council (ESRC) project “China Goes Global: A Comparative Study of Chinese Hydropower Dams in Africa and Asia”, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London, UK.
21-23 November	ESCAP/ADB/UNDP Sub-Regional Workshop on accelerated achievement of MDGs and the Post-2015 Development Agenda in Southeast Asia, Bangkok, Thailand.
10-12 December	2012 CDRI Staff Retreat to review the major achievements and set priorities for 2013, organised by CDRI in Kep.
19 December	National Dialogue on Local Innovations to Support Reform in Aquatic Resources Governance on the Tonle Sap Lake, organised by CDRI, WorldFish, ADIC and FiA at Phnom Penh Hotel.



CDRI's researchers attending a workshop on 'China Goes Global: A Comparative Study of Chinese Hydropower Dams in Africa and Asia', London, UK, November 2012

Break-out discussions at the workshop on 'The Current Governance Climate and De&D Reform', Kratie province, October 2012



The deputy secretary general of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and deputy secretary general of the Supreme National Economic Council, delivering his opening remarks at the final dissemination workshop on 'Global Financial Crisis and Vulnerability in Cambodia', co-organised by CDRI, Phnom Penh, October 2012

Governance

In 2012, the second year of the 2020 Country Research Strategy and the 2011-15 Strategic Plan, CDRI continued to execute priority tasks and mobilise resources on major strategic priorities – an institutional governance assessment which secured support from the International Development Resource Centre of Canada (IDRC) for research projects for the next three years, initial support from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) for 2012-14, and a staff retreat to review achievements and set priority tasks for 2013.

In November, IDRC Regional Controllers visited CDRI, as required by IDRC Regional Office for South Asia and China for its three-year support, to carry out an institutional review of CDRI governance, administrative procedures, human resources, grant and finance management along with related policies and procedures. The review was generally positive.

Administrative services and facilities, procurement and logistics included 15 major national and international conferences and workshops, 100 internal meetings, 40 internal regular events including social functions and annual staff retreat, 80 procurement exercises including 35 for goods and 45 for services, and 40 overseas travel arrangements to attend conferences and workshops. The annual work plan and budget for 2013 was reviewed and revised.

Human Resources Management continued to update and strengthen recruitment: a personnel database is being developed and will be piloted on the intranet, three staff were recruited to fill vacancies due to study leave and restructured posts and 12 consultants, trainers and volunteers were contracted for short-term service, the staff manual was updated, and 11 applications for staff capacity building were approved.

New equipment purchased included five desktop computers, nine laptops, six printers and one LCD projector. Thirty-one computers were replaced with new or upgraded computers with additional memory and hard disk space, 35 computers were reformatted and all programs reinstalled. There were 29 fieldwork projects including data entry, 12 research fieldwork and software application training sessions, 16 major conferences, workshops, forums, visits and 29 Skype conferences with project partners that required IT technical support and equipment.

External Relations continued raising CDRI's profile, building and expanding its network with many local and international development partners and delegations such as SNEC, the Royal School of Administration, ADB, AusAID, EU, Sida missions, the Jeju Peace Institute of South Korea and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC). The unit facilitated the extension of CDRI's partnership with ANZ Royal for continued support in organising the Annual Cambodia Outlook Conference including the coordination of the 2013 conference and other CDRI events such as board meetings, CDRI-Sida Annual Review including reporting and follow up of actions arising from discussion, the induction plan to settle the new Director of Research into CDRI, and the development of the Resource Mobilisation Policy as well as Partner and Major Stakeholder Consultation for its implementation.

CDRI achieved a modest operating surplus in 2012, with operating revenue of USD2.8 million and expenditure of USD2.2 million. Finance management continued to maintain a high standard of accountability and transparency, upgrading systems and services to control and generate more information and diverse reports for all programmes and projects.



CDRI Board of Directors 2012-13

H.E. Dr Chea Chanto

Honorary Chair
Governor of the National Bank of Cambodia
Phnom Penh

H.E. Dr Sok Siphana

Chairman of CDRI Board of Directors
Principal, Sok Siphana & Associates
Advisor to the Royal Government of Cambodia
Phnom Penh

Ms Pok Panhavichetr*

Executive Director
Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre
Phnom Penh

Ms Carol Strickler*

Former Executive Director of
Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
Phnom Penh

Ambassador Dr Borje Ljunggren

Sweden

Mr Noritada Morita*

Chairman and CEO
Asia Strategy Forum
Bangkok, Thailand

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Director
Institute of World Economics and Politics
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Beijing, China

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National Bank of Cambodia
Phnom Penh

Dr Huot Pum

Economist
ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office
(AMRO)
Singapore

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National AIDS Authority
Phnom Penh

Dato' Dr Mahani Zainal Abidin

Chief Executive
Institute of Strategic and International Studies
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Mr Larry Strange

Executive Director
Cambodia Development Resource Institute
Phnom Penh

Mr Hing Vutha*

Research Fellow and
Staff Representative
Cambodia Development Resource Institute
Phnom Penh

Note:

* Mr Noritada Morita retired from the board in February 2012; Mr Hing Vutha retired from the board in February 2013; Ms Pok Panhavichetr and Ms Carol Strickler retired from the board in February 2013, at the end of their second term. CDRI expresses its gratitude for their dedicated service.



CDRI staff, on his retirement as driver, receiving a Certificate of Appreciation presented by H.E. Dr Sok Siphana, Chair of CDRI's Board of Directors, in acknowledgment of his long service and outstanding contribution and commitment to CDRI, Kep province, December 2012

Staff List 2012-13

Senior Management

- 1 Mr Larry STRANGE Executive Director
- 2 Dr Srinivasa MADHUR Director of Research
- 3 Mr UNG Sirn Lee Director of Operations

Democratic Governance and Public Sector Reform Programme

- 4 Mr CHHEAT Sreang Programme Coordinator
- 5 Dr KIM Sedara Senior Research Fellow and Advisor
- 6 Dr SO Sokbunthoeun Senior Research Fellow (P/T)
- 7 Dr PAK Kimchoeun Senior Research Fellow (P/T)
- 8 Ms ENG Netra Research Fellow*
- 9 Mr KIM Sean Somatra Research Associate*
- 10 Mr SEN Vicheth Research Associate
- 11 Ms CHEA Chou Research Fellow
- 12 Mr HENG Seiha Research Associate
- 13 Mr OU Sivhuoch Research Associate
- 14 Ms CHHOUN Nareth Programme Assistant
- 15 Ms LY Tem Research Assistant*

Economy, Trade and Regional Cooperation Programme

- 16 Dr TONG Kimsun Programme Coordinator
- 17 Mr HING Vutha Research Fellow
- 18 Mr SAING Chan Hang Research Associate*
- 19 Mr LUN Pide Research Associate
- 20 Mr ROTH Vathana Research Associate
- 21 Ms OUCH Chandarany Research Associate*
- 22 Mr KHIENG Sothy Research Associate*
- 23 Ms PON Dorina Field Work Coordinator
- 24 Ms OURN Vimoil Programme Assistant*
- 25 Ms PHANN Dalis Research Assistant*
- 26 Ms SRY Bopharath Research Assistant
- 27 Ms PHAY Sokcheng Research Assistant

Natural Resources and the Environment Programme

- 28 Dr CHEM Phalla Programme Coordinator
- 29 Mr KIM Sour Research Associate
- 30 Mr NANG Phirun Research Associate
- 31 Mr OUCH Chhuong Research Assistant
- 32 Mr LONN Pich Dara Research Assistant
- 33 Ms SAM Sreymom Research Assistant

Poverty, Agricultural and Rural Development Programme

- 34 Dr THENG Vuthy Programme Coordinator
- 35 Mr SO Sovannarith Senior Research Fellow
- 36 Mr KEM Sothorn Research Associate
- 37 Mr KEO Soheat Research Associate
- 38 Ms SUM Sreymom Research Associate
- 39 Mr CHHIM Chhun Programme Assistant
- 40 Ms KHIEV Piroim Research Assistant

Social Development Programme

- 41 Mr NOU Keosothea Programme Coordinator
- 42 Ms VONG Sreytouch Research Fellow
- 43 Ms ROS Bandeth Research Associate
- 44 Ms SOK Sethea Research Associate
- 45 Ms HIENG Thiraphumry Programme Assistant
- 46 Ms ENG Soheat Research Assistant
- 47 Ms HUON Chantrea Research Assistant
- 48 Mr EAM Phyrom Research Assistant*

Research Advisor

- 49 Dr Rebecca F. CATALLA Research Advisor

Research Editor/Academic Writer

- 50 Ms Susan WATKINS Editor/Academic Writer

External Relations

- 51 Ms Moudda BILLMEIER Manager
- 52 Ms RUN Savinn Assistant to Executive Director / External Relations Officer

Development Knowledge

53	Mr EM Sorany	Development Knowledge Manager
54	Ms SORN Maden	Officer

Publications

55	Mr YOU Sethirith	Publishing Manager
56	Mr OUM Chantha	Production Officer
57	Ms MEN Chanthida	Publishing Assistant
58	Mr KHENG Seng	Translator
59	Ms NON Sokchamroeun	Translation Assistant

Library

60	Mr HE Hin	Library Manager
61	Ms UN Sinoch	Librarian

Finance

62	Ms Beauphara THONG	Finance Manager
63	Mr SREY Sovannarith	Senior Accountant
64	Ms BEAN Borina	Finance Assistant

Information Technology

65	Mr LENG Vanna	IT Manager
66	Mr VAN Narith Sambath	Electronic and Hardware Specialist

Administration and Support Services

67	Ms OEUNG Bon Thyda	Human Resource and Administrative Manager
68	Mr SEN Sina	Senior Administrator
69	Mr NONG Monin	Administrative Officer*
70	Ms CHEA Sothy	Administration Assistant
71	Ms EUNG Sreymong	Administration Assistant
72	Mr KIE Kim Por	Maintenance Man
73	Mr EANG Soth	Driver
74	Mr CHHOUK Sothun	Driver
75	Mr OUK Samnang	Driver
76	Mr LIM Ratana	Driver
77	Mr KOUK Sara	Courier/Messenger
78	Ms SOM Mouly	Kitchen Aide
79	Ms MOK Savry	Cleaner
80	Ms NOU Sim	Cleaner
81	Ms CHEA Sokha	Cleaner
82	Ms OU Seng Houy	Cleaner
83	Mr NOU Navandy	Gardener
84	Mr PRIN Ravy	Garden Helper

* On leave for post graduate study



A football match between CDRI staff during the staff retreat in Kep province, December 2012



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