



CDRI

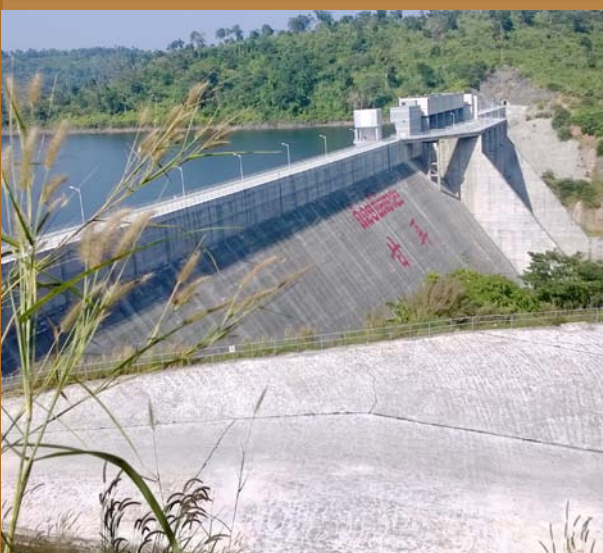
Cambodia's leading
independent development
policy research institute

របាយការណ៍ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ

ANNUAL REPORT

CDRI

2013-14



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Front cover photos:

1. Renewable hydropower can help to relieve Cambodia's energy shortage, Kamchay, Kampot province, September 2013
2. Road repair paid for out of the commune development fund and contributions from local people, Phsar Depot 3 commune, Tuol Kork district, Phnom Penh, January 2014



Back cover photos:

1. Lack of large capacity modern rice dryers means that the contract farming company must rely on farmers and village collectors to dry paddy using traditional methods, Takeo, January 2013
2. Chambok community-based ecotourism is a successful and sustainable initiative that has done well in managing local natural resources and improving local livelihoods, Kompong Speu province, 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 socioeconomic 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 wellbeing 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-



CDRI staff on retreat in Sihanoukville, December 2013

disciplinary. Its Cambodia 2020 Research Strategy emphasises crossprogramme collaboration on the major cross-cutting issues of sustainability, inclusiveness, poverty reduction, governance and institutional arrangements, gender equity, and conflict prevention and resolution.

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 wellbeing 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 postgraduate education linked to CDRI's research priorities, and on ensuring that our organisational structure and systems support this objective.

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 83 staff including management, professional and technical staff, operations and support staff, of whom 79 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. បច្ចុប្បន្នភាព របស់អង្គការ អំពីប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ កម្ពុជា (របស់អ) ប្រាថ្នាឲ្យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានប្រកបដោយ សន្តិភាព វឌ្ឍនភាព និងសមធម៌ជ័យជំនះ ឆ្លងតាមការរីកចម្រើន យ៉ាងច្រើនដែលសម្រេចបានហើយ ក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ច- សង្គមកិច្ចប្រកបដោយចីរភាព និងការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ ព្រមទាំងតាមការធ្វើពិពិធកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ការរីកលូតលាស់ កម្រិតខ្ពស់ ការអភិវឌ្ឍធនបទ ការអភិវឌ្ឍកសិកម្ម ការពង្រឹង ស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈ ការរីករឹងប៉ឹងរបបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ ការ គ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិយ៉ាងល្អ ហើយនិងការអភិវឌ្ឍសង្គម លើផ្នែកអប់រំ សុខភាព និងសមធម៌ខាងយេនឌ័រ។

បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះ 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 និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ធនបទ
- 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 ចិត្តជ័យជំនះ 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 ស្មើទូលំទូលាយ 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។

ភាពជាដៃគូសហការ៖ របស់អ អនុវត្តគម្រោង និងកម្មវិធី នានា ដោយសហការជាមួយស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ដៃគូ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍អន្តរជាតិរបស់កម្ពុជា ស្ថាប័នឧត្តមសិក្សា និងស្ថាប័ន ស្រាវជ្រាវទាំងក្នុងប្រទេស ក្នុងតំបន់ និងអន្តរជាតិ ព្រមទាំង

វិស័យឯកជន និងសង្គមស៊ីវិល។ របស់អ ប្រឹងប្រែងកសាង ភាពជាដៃគូដោយប្តេជ្ញា៖

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

៥. អំពីវិទ្យាស្ថាន

របស់អ មានទីតាំងនៅក្នុងខណ្ឌទួលគោក រាជធានី ភ្នំពេញ។ វិទ្យាស្ថាន មានបុគ្គលិកចំនួន ៨៣នាក់ ដែលរួមមាន ថ្នាក់គ្រប់គ្រង បុគ្គលិកជំនាញបច្ចេកទេស បុគ្គលិកផ្នែក ប្រតិបត្តិការ និងបុគ្គលិកជំនួយផ្សេងៗ ហើយក្នុងនោះ មាន ៧៩នាក់ ជាខ្មែរ។ បន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានបទពិសោធន៍ និងជំនាញ នៅ របស់អ បុគ្គលិកវិទ្យាស្ថានជាច្រើននាក់ បានបន្តទៅចូល រួមចំណែកជាមួយអង្គការជាតិ និងអន្តរជាតិដទៃទៀត ដែល បំពេញសកម្មភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។



វិទ្យាស្ថាន របស់អ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៤
CDRI's garden, January 2014



Larry Strange, executive director

Message from the Executive Director

I am pleased to introduce CDRI's 2013-14 Annual Report reflecting another year of strong research output, stable human resources, and a healthy financial position. However CDRI continues to work hard to achieve more long term programme-based resource partnerships, to move beyond its current dependency on short to medium term project opportunities, to build sustainability. Over the past year CDRI has again benefited from the strong ongoing support provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) for both key elements of CDRI's research programme and operations. Sida remains a unique and invaluable partner in longer term institution building for CDRI.

The 2013 Cambodia Outlook Conference, an ongoing partnership of CDRI and ANZ Royal, on the theme Securing Cambodia's Future – Food, Energy and Natural Resources, was held in Phnom Penh on 20 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 widely circulated. In October the second Development Research

Forum Symposium in the current three-year DRF programme for younger and emerging Cambodian researchers, was held on the theme Cambodia Tomorrow: Development Research Priorities for a Middle-Income Country, with the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada. IDRC also generously supports a major three-year CDRI collaborative research programme on climate change and water resource management.

CDRI undertook a range of policy relevant research on major development issues for Cambodia including growth and inclusion at both the national and subregional levels; urban governance and sectoral decentralisation; reforms in the health and education systems, with special attention to the dynamics between labour market needs and tertiary education, as well as vocational training and skills development; child labour; agricultural development; and climate change, water governance and food security. In September CDRI launched a major new research publication, Cambodia's Development Dynamics: Past Performance and Emerging Priorities, the first in a new series of broader thematic development studies, conceived at a meeting of CDRI's Board in 2012.



CDRI's Board endorsed the appointment of several new Board members that will further strengthen the Board as CDRI moves towards a carefully managed leadership transition – Dr Chhem Rethy, Director of the Division of Human Health, Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); Dr Suthad Setboonsarng, President of the NawaChiOne Foundation of Thailand and a former Thai trade representative and senior ASEAN official; Ms Sandra D'Amico, Managing Director of HR Inc Cambodia and Vice-President of the Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Associations; and Ms Eva Mysliwiec, Chair of the Board of Youth Star Cambodia and CDRI's founding director.

Unfortunately 2013 was also a year of some sadness for the CDRI family. In late June, CDRI learnt of the death from cancer of one of its highly valued Board members, Dato' Dr Mahani Zainal Abidin, Chief Executive of ISIS Malaysia. A distinguished economist, policy influencer and active participant in ASEAN and regional affairs, her passing is a great loss. In October our colleague Dr Pem Catalla, CDRI's Research Adviser, passed away suddenly from a heart condition. A tribute to her, acknowledging her great contribution to CDRI and the broader Cambodian research community, was presented at the opening

of the 2013 DRF Symposium and published in CDRI's quarterly Cambodia Development Review. She is greatly missed.

In December CDRI held its 2013 retreat in Sihanoukville on the south coast of Cambodia. The retreat included a review of achievements in 2013 and lessons learned, planning priorities and organisational issues for 2014 and beyond. The Chair of CDRI's Board of Directors, H.E. Dr Sok Siphana, joined the retreat for a discussion of the implications of Cambodia's changing reform and development policy environment for CDRI's work, and institutional priorities for the management of planned leadership change for CDRI in 2014.

As I complete my 10th year as Executive Director of CDRI, I would like to sincerely thank all CDRI management and staff for their contribution and commitment to CDRI during 2013, along with the Chair of CDRI's Board of Directors, H.E. Dr Sok Siphana, and other Board members, for their strong support and valuable guidance.

Larry Strange
Executive Director CDRI
February 2014



CDRI full Board of Directors meeting, February 2013

Major Achievements

*H.E. Dr Sok Siphana,
Chair of CDRI Board of Directors,
presenting his welcoming remarks
at the 2013 Cambodia Outlook Conference
presided by
Prime Minister Hun Sen, Phnom Penh,
February 2013*



Research: CDRI's research programme has continued to focus on four themes: (i) growth and inclusion at national and regional levels, (ii) urban governance and sectoral decentralisation, (iii) reforms in health and education, with special attention to the dynamics between labour market needs and tertiary education, vocational training and skills development, and (iv) agricultural development, climate change and food security. Five new projects are in the pipeline due to new research proposals and negotiations with prospective funding partners. CDRI also submitted research-based analysis and recommendations during the consultation process for Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-18.

Finance: CDRI achieved a modest operating surplus with its endowment reserve maintained. However, CDRI must remain vigilant to ensure that key elements of the Resource Mobilisation Policy are implemented, projects are completed on time and on budget and associated costs are accurately reflected in funding submissions, and opportunities to achieve a better balance of project and programme funding are secured.

CDRI-Sida Partnership and Annual Review

2013: The annual partnership review meeting between CDRI and the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), CDRI's long-term resource partner, was held in May. CDRI reported on progress in the priority areas of research supported by Sida – democratic governance and public sector reform; inclusive growth, poverty analysis, agriculture and rural livelihoods for inclusive growth; climate change adaptation and livelihoods; and human resource development

with a focus on technical and vocational education and training – and on achievements in its operations management, also supported by Sida. An independent mid-term review of Sida's support for 2011-15 was held in early 2014.

In June CDRI also had discussions with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) on a deeper partnership. Along with the initial seed support the SDC has already provided to CDRI for 2013, CDRI was commissioned under a separate contract to prepare a Cambodia Context Monitoring Report and ASEAN-CLV Context Update.

CDRI 2011-15 Strategic Plan Mid-Term Review:

The mid-term review of CDRI's 2011-15 Strategic Plan has been conducted involving senior and middle management and senior researchers. The review was designed to assess major achievements against current performance indicators, identify areas of weakness or under-achievement that need to be a focus for the remainder of 2011-15, update goals and



Annual partnership review meeting between CDRI and Sida, May 2013

performance indicators to reflect new or changed circumstances/priorities since the plan was developed, and revise the performance indicators for the remainder of the plan to ensure they are more measurable. An amended version of the plan and associated matrix of outcomes for priority action has been updated.

2014 Cambodia Outlook Conference:

The eighth annual Cambodia Outlook Conference, a partnership of CDRI and ANZ Royal, on the theme *Cambodia: The Next Five Years – Reform and Competitiveness in an Integrated Region*, was held in Phnom Penh on 27 February. The opening keynote address to more than 300 participants was again presented by Cambodia's Prime Minister Hun Sen. The 2014 Cambodia Outlook Conference included session sub-themes on: Cambodia The Next Five Years – An Agenda for Reform and Competitiveness; Skilling Cambodia: Human Resource Development and Education for a Competitive and Creative Cambodia; ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015 and Regional Integration: What does it really mean for Cambodia?; and The Way Forward: Key Messages for Reform and Action. The programme, presentations and conference materials, and the 2014 Cambodia Outlook Briefs, published in Khmer and English, capturing the arising major issues and policy priorities are available on CDRI's website.

ReBUILD: Research for Building Pro-poor Health Systems during Recovery from Conflict, a research partnership between CDRI and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is in good progress. The purpose of ReBUILD in Cambodia is to generate new knowledge to inform the development and implementation of pro-poor health systems in



ReBUILD project recommends the financial and non-financial incentives needed to retain qualified health workers in rural and remote areas, Sampov Lun district, Battambang province, October 2013

countries recovering from political and social conflict.

Combating Child Labour in Cambodia: This project aims to support a reduction in child labour in agriculture, fishing and fisheries/aquaculture, domestic service and in 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.

Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods in Inclusive Growth: A Review of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptive Capacity in Cambodia: With Sida support, the project assesses climate change impacts and adaptive capacity and the implications for agriculture, natural resources and rural livelihoods, particularly in the Tonle Sap area. The study has identified climate change-related issues for priority research and developed these into three research projects to be implemented in 2013-15. The study findings have been published in a working paper.

Gender and Water Governance: Irrigation Management and Development in the Context of Climate Change: A component of the Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods project, this study analyses women's roles in irrigation management, in particular their participation in farmer water-user communities. It also examines the impacts of climate change on agriculture with a focus on the different challenges women farmers face. The findings have been presented to the public and stakeholders at national and provincial workshops in Phnom Penh, Kratie and Kampong Thom.

Climate Change and Water Governance: Funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, the project



CDRI 2011-15 Strategic Plan Mid-Term Review by management and senior researchers, June 2013



The income that a working child can earn is often critical to a poor family's survival, but the failure to provide child workers an education compromises the next generation's ability to meet its own needs, Sampov Lun district, Battambang province, September 2013

aims to understand the implications of hydrological and ecosystem changes caused by climate change and human activities for livelihoods in the Tonle Sap Basin. The project team is currently reviewing the vulnerability assessment approaches that previous studies have used in Cambodia and in the region. The results of that review will inform the choice of methodology used to assess community-level climate change vulnerability and adaptive capacity in the study areas. To understand local perceptions of the impacts of climate change on local livelihoods including the level of vulnerability and adaptive capacity, commune and provincial workshops have been conducted in Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Kompong Thom. The results of these workshops are presented in the Annual Development Review 2013-14.

Practical Approach to Supporting LIC/LMICs' Competitiveness in a Carbon Constrained World: With ASEAN political and economic integration looming, this study attempts to identify the main policy directions for Cambodia's business and trade competitiveness. It recommends that the

government pay more attention to environmental management, energy efficiency, energy source diversification, and standards for the safety and quality of consumer goods and services, along with associated regulatory frameworks. Further research is required, especially in the tourism, manufacturing, agriculture and services sectors, to identify Cambodia's value chain opportunities and competitive advantages over other countries in the region in terms of low-carbon development.

Development Research Forum (DRF) Phase II 2012-15: Phase II of the DRF, with the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada and coordinated by CDRI, is going well. The DRF is a research and knowledge sharing partnership of CDRI, Cambodian Economic Association (CEA), Learning Institute (LI), National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC).

The partnership successfully organised the 6th annual DRF Symposium on the theme *Cambodia Tomorrow: Development Research Priorities for a Middle-Income Country* that was held in Phnom Penh on 16-17 October 2013. The forum brought together about 250 Cambodian researchers to discuss the insights generated by the six Research Interest Groups on the themes (1) growth and inclusiveness, (2) governance of natural resources, (3) social policy – education, (4) social policy – health, (5) agricultural development, and (6) Cambodia and its region. The challenges that most middle-income countries are now facing create the unique synergy that links these six research themes. As a result, the synergy has drawn useful lessons from the experiences of other ASEAN economies to identify regional and national policy research priorities that can inform debate and policy development in various sectors and subsectors to help Cambodia avoid the middle-income trap. The paper will be published as a Symposium Brief in March 2014.

Greater Mekong Subregion Development Analysis Network (GMS-DAN): GMS-DAN9 2011-14, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation and IDRC and coordinated by CDRI, is a three-year programme covering two related research studies. Stage I, from March 2012 to February 2013, assesses inclusive development in the GMS. Stage II, from July 2013 to June 2014, centres on the national



With the new ASEAN Economic Community around the corner, scaling up agricultural production is one way to stay competitive, a rice mill in Battambang province, January 2013

policies and institutional changes required to achieve inclusive development in health and education in the GMS. A technical workshop in Vientiane on 15-16 August confirmed the methodology for the project on inclusive growth and regional integration. A draft concept note on labour markets, mobility and employment in the GMS was also discussed with IDRC for further development into a full proposal for another three years of support for 2014-16, with Myanmar Development Research Institute – Centre for Economic and Social Development (MDRI-CESD) also involved.

Governance, Decentralisation and Deconcentration: Three roundtable workshops organised as part of the Political Settlement project engaged various stakeholders including local NGOs, international NGOs and development partners. International publications include *From Friction to Hybridity in Cambodia – 20 Years of Unfinished Peacebuilding: The ‘Local Turn’ Saving Liberal Peacebuilding? Unpacking virtual peace in Cambodia;* and *NGOs and the Illusion of a Cambodian Civil Society.* The first two have been published in international journals and the latter in an edited monograph. A research associate from the Governance team

presented the results of study on Subnational Civil Society in Cambodia: A Gramscian Perspective at the Southeast Asian Studies Symposium at Oxford University on 9-10 March.

CDRI Gender Guidelines: Reflecting commitments in CDRI’s Cambodia 2020 Research Strategy and institutional human resource policy, the Gender Guidelines emphasise the integration of gender perspectives as a crosscutting priority issue in CDRI’s research activities and in its institutional arrangements.



Flooding, whether caused by the overflowing Mekong or heavy rains, disrupts daily village life, Kratie province, May 2013

Achievements

សមិទ្ធផលសំខាន់ៗ

ការស្រាវជ្រាវ៖ កម្មវិធីស្រាវជ្រាវរបស់វិទ្យាស្ថាន CDRI បន្តផ្ដោតលើប្រធានបទ ៤ គឺ៖ (១)កំណើន និងការរាប់បញ្ចូលនៅកម្រិតជាតិ និងតំបន់, (២)អភិបាលកិច្ចតំបន់ទីក្រុង និងវិមជ្ឈការតាមវិស័យ, (៣)កំណែទម្រង់ក្នុងវិស័យសុខាភិបាល និងអប់រំ ដោយយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ពិសេសទៅ

លើការសិក្សាពីកម្លាំងជំរុញរវាង តម្រូវការទីផ្សារ និងការអប់រំថ្នាក់ឧត្តម ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ ការបង្កើនជំនាញ និង (៤)ការអភិវឌ្ឍវិស័យកសិកម្ម ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងសន្តិសុខស្បៀង។ គម្រោងសិក្សាថ្មីចំនួន ៥ កំពុងដំណើរការដោយមានការដាក់សំណើស្រាវជ្រាវថ្មីៗ និងការចរចាជាមួយដៃគូផ្តល់មូលនិធិទៅថ្ងៃមុខ។ CDRI ក៏បានដាក់ស្នើឡើងនូវការវិភាគ និងអនុសាសន៍ផ្អែកលើការស្រាវជ្រាវ ក្នុងពេលកំពុងមានដំណើរការពិភាក្សាអំពីផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិឆ្នាំ២០០៤-១៨។

ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ៖ CDRI សម្រេចបានអតិរេកហិរញ្ញវត្ថុមួយចំនួនតូច ដោយអាចរក្សាបាននូវធនបម្រុងរបស់ខ្លួន។ ទោះយ៉ាងនេះក្តី CDRI ត្រូវប្រឹងប្រែងបន្តអនុវត្តយ៉ាងសកម្មនូវសមាសធាតុសំខាន់ៗទាំងឡាយនៃ គោលនយោបាយក្រៀងគរមូលធនធាន, ត្រូវបង្កើតគម្រោងស្រាវជ្រាវនានាឲ្យបានទាន់ពេលនិងតាមចរិកាគ្រោងទុក, ចំណាយផ្សេងៗពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការស្រាវជ្រាវ ត្រូវមានចុះក្នុងសំណើសុំមូលនិធិនិងត្រូវចាប់យកឲ្យបាននូវឱកាសទាំងឡាយ ដើម្បីឲ្យមានតុល្យភាពកាន់តែប្រសើរ រវាង មូលនិធិសម្រាប់កម្មវិធី



ទោះមានទឹកសំបូរក្តី អភិបាលកិច្ចទឹកជាកត្តាសំខាន់បំផុត ដើម្បីឲ្យដីមានផលិតភាព និងផ្តល់ផលបានទៀងទាត់

Even where water is ample, good water governance is the most important factor in sustaining productive rainfed land for reliable yields, Kompong Thom province, May 2013



គោលនយោបាយតំបន់សេដ្ឋកិច្ចពិសេស បានបំពេញសេចក្តីរំពឹងទុកទាក់ទងនឹងការសម្រួលបទដ្ឋាននានាឱ្យសាមញ្ញ និងការជំរះបែបបទទានឆាប់រហ័ស
The Special Economic Zone Policy has met expectations regarding the simplification of procedural formalities and the implementation of a fast-track clearance scheme, Kombol commune, Pou Senchey district, Phnom Penh, February 2013

ស្រាវជ្រាវ នឹងមូលនិធិសម្រាប់គម្រោងស្រាវជ្រាវ។
ការបូកសរុបពីភាពជាដៃគូរវាង CDRI និង Sida និងការវាយតម្លៃប្រចាំឆ្នាំ២០១៣៖ កិច្ចប្រជុំបូកសរុបប្រចាំឆ្នាំលើកិច្ចសហការជាដៃគូរវាង CDRI និង ទីភ្នាក់ងារសហប្រតិបត្តិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អន្តរជាតិ ស៊ីយ៉ាអែត (Sida) ដែលជាដៃគូផ្តល់ធនធានរយៈពេលវែងរបស់ CDRI បានធ្វើឡើងកាលពីខែឧសភា កន្លងទៅ។ CDRI បានរាយការណ៍ពីលទ្ធផលជឿនលឿនទៅមុខ ក្នុងវិស័យ

ស្រាវជ្រាវជាអាទិភាពនានាដែលទ្រទ្រង់ដោយ Sida រួមមាន (១) អភិបាលកិច្ចតាមបែបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ និងកំណែទម្រង់វិស័យសាធារណៈ, (២) កំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នា ការវិភាគពីភាពក្រីក្រ កសិកម្ម និងជីវភាពនៅជនបទ, (៣) ការបន្ស៊ាំនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងជីវភាពរស់នៅ និង (៤) ការអភិវឌ្ឍធនធានមនុស្សដោយផ្ដោតលើការអប់រំ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ។ CDRI ក៏បានរាយការណ៍ពីសមិទ្ធផលនានា ក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងប្រតិបត្តិការរបស់ខ្លួនដែលទទួលបានជំនួយទ្រទ្រង់ពី Sida ដែរ។ ការត្រួតពិនិត្យឯករាជ្យពាក់កណ្តាលអាណត្តិ លើជំនួយទ្រទ្រង់របស់ Sida សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១១-១៥ បានអនុវត្តឡើងនៅដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៤។

នៅខែមិថុនា CDRI បានធ្វើការពិភាក្សាជាមួយ ទីភ្នាក់ងារស្វ័យសម្រាប់កិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (SDC) លើការកសាងភាពជាដៃគូយ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធមួយ។ ជាមួយនឹងជំនួយទ្រទ្រង់ដំបូងដែល SDC បានផ្តល់ឱ្យ CDRI សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ វិទ្យាស្ថានក៏បានចុះកិច្ចសន្យាដាច់ដោយឡែកមួយជាមួយ SDC លើការកសាងរបាយការណ៍ពិនិត្យតាមដានបរិបទប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងការធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពស្ថានភាពការណ៍ទូទៅនៅកម្ពុជា ឡាវ និងវៀតណាម។

ការបូកសរុបពាក់កណ្តាលអាណត្តិ លើផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ឆ្នាំ២០១១-១៥ របស់ CDRI៖ ការបូកសរុបនេះ បានអនុវត្តឡើងដោយមានការចូលរួមអំពី គណៈគ្រប់គ្រងជាន់ខ្ពស់ អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងថ្នាក់កណ្តាល និងអ្នក



លោកជំទាវ បណ្ឌិត អ៊ឹង កន្តាផាវី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងកិច្ចការនារី ថ្លែងនៅឯវេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ពីការសម្រេចបានស្ថានភាពចំណូលមធ្យមនៅកម្ពុជា ដោយជៀសផុតពីការធ្លាក់ចូលក្នុងអន្ទាក់ចំណូលមធ្យម នៅភ្នំពេញ
H.E. Dr Ing Kantha Phavi, Minister of Women's Affairs, speaking at the DRF Symposium on Cambodia achieving middle-income status while avoiding falling into the middle-income trap, Phnom Penh, August 2013



នាយកវិទ្យាស្ថាន CDRI ចូលរួមកិច្ចប្រជុំកំណើតនៃក្រុមវិភាគអាស៊ី នាព្រឹក្សា
CDRI executive director attending the inaugural Asia Think Tank Summit in Tokyo, June 2013

ស្រាវជ្រាវជាន់ខ្ពស់ នៅ CDRI។ ការបូកសរុបនេះបានរៀបចំឡើងដើម្បី វាយតម្លៃពីសមិទ្ធផលសំខាន់ៗរៀបចំនិងសូចនាករបច្ចុប្បន្នសម្រាប់វាស់វែងលទ្ធផល, កំណត់រកចំណុចខ្សោយ ឬលទ្ធផលសម្រេចបានទាបជាងការរំពឹងទុកដែលត្រូវយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ ក្នុងរយៈពេលនៅសេសសល់ក្នុងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រឆ្នាំ២០១១-១៥, កែសម្រួលលើគោលដៅ និងអាទិភាពនានា ដើម្បីឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីកាលៈទេសៈ ឬអាទិភាពផ្សេងទៀត ឬបានប្រែប្រួល និងធ្វើការកែតម្រូវលើសូចនាករសម្រាប់រយៈពេលនៅសេសសល់ ក្នុងផែនការដោយអាចវាស់វែងលទ្ធផលបានកាន់តែប្រសើរ។ ម្យ៉ាងទៀតក៏មានការធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពលើផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ និងតារាងម៉ាទ្រីសលទ្ធផលសម្រាប់សកម្មភាពអាទិភាពនានាដែរ។

សន្និសីទចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៤៖ សន្និសីទប្រចាំឆ្នាំលើកទី៨ នេះ ដែលផ្ដោតលើប្រធានបទ "កម្ពុជាក្នុងប្រាំឆ្នាំទៅមុខ - កំណែទម្រង់ និងភាពប្រកួតប្រជែងនៅក្នុងតំបន់ក្រោយធ្វើសមាហរណកម្ម" បានប្រារព្ធឡើងនៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ នៅថ្ងៃទី២៧ កុម្ភៈ ២០១៤ ក្រោមកិច្ចសហការជាដៃគូរវាងវិទ្យាស្ថាន CDRI និងធនាគារ ANZ Royal។ សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា បានអញ្ជើញចូលរួមជាអធិបតីដូចជាមុនៗ និងថ្លែងសុន្ទរកថាគន្លឹះបើកសន្និសីទសម្រាប់ភ្ញៀវកិត្តិយសជាង ៣០០នាក់។ សន្និសីទចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៤ រួមមានវគ្គមួយចំនួនស្តីពី៖

- កម្ពុជាក្នុងប្រាំឆ្នាំទៅមុខ - របៀបវារៈសម្រាប់កំណែទម្រង់ និងភាពប្រកួតប្រជែង
- ការផ្តល់ជំនាញនៅកម្ពុជា៖ ការអភិវឌ្ឍធនធានមនុស្សនិងការអប់រំដើម្បីបង្កើនភាពប្រកួតប្រជែង និងភាពច្នៃប្រឌិតរបស់កម្ពុជា

- សហគមន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចអាស៊ាន ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ និងសមាហរណកម្មក្នុងតំបន់៖ តើមានន័យយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចសម្រាប់កម្ពុជា?

- មធ្យោបាយទៅថ្ងៃមុខ៖ សារសំខាន់ៗសម្រាប់កំណែទម្រង់

កម្មវិធី បទបង្ហាញ ឯកសារនានានៃសន្និសីទ និងអត្ថបទសង្ខេបចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ដែលបានបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយជាភាសាខ្មែរ និងអង់គ្លេស ដើម្បីចាប់យកបញ្ហាសំខាន់ៗ និងអាទិភាពគោលនយោបាយ ទទួលបានពីសន្និសីទចក្ខុវិស័យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០១៤ មានដាក់នៅលើគេហទំព័រវិទ្យាស្ថាន CDRI។

កម្មវិធី ReBUILD៖ ការស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីការកសាងប្រព័ន្ធសុខាភិបាលអំណោយផលដល់ជនក្រីក្រ ក្នុងពេលកសាងប្រទេសឡើងវិញបន្ទាប់ពីបានបញ្ចប់ទំនាស់ ដែលជាកិច្ចសហការស្រាវជ្រាវរវាង CDRI និង Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine មានការជឿនលឿនល្អទៅមុខ។ កម្មវិធី ReBUILD នៅកម្ពុជា មានគោលដៅ បង្កើតចំណេះដឹងថ្មីៗសម្រាប់ជួយដល់ការអភិវឌ្ឍ និងការអនុវត្តប្រព័ន្ធសុខាភិបាលអំណោយផលដល់ជនក្រីក្រ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសដែលកំពុងងើបឡើងវិញក្រោយបានបញ្ចប់ទំនាស់ក្នុងសង្គមនិងទំនាស់នយោបាយ។

ការប្រយុទ្ធប្រឆាំងនឹង ការប្រើពលកម្មកុមារនៅកម្ពុជា៖ គម្រោងនេះ សំដៅជួយគាំទ្រដល់ការកាត់បន្ថយការប្រើពលកម្មកុមារក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្ម, នេសាទ/វារីវប្បកម្ម, ការងារបម្រើតាមផ្ទះ និងវិស័យដទៃទៀត តាមរយៈ ការបង្កើនលទ្ធភាពកុមារដើម្បីទទួលបានការអប់រំ និងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលប្រកបដោយគុណភាព, ការលើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាពមានចីរភាពល្អនៃក្រុមគ្រួសារកុមារ, និង ការបង្កើនលទ្ធភាពបាន

ផលប្រយោជន៍ពី កម្មវិធីគាំពារសង្គមដែលជួយឱ្យគ្រួសារ អាចជៀសផុតពីតម្រូវការពឹងផ្អែកលើលកម្មកុមារ។

ការបន្តនិងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងជីវភាពរស់នៅ ក្នុងបរិបទនៃកំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នា៖ ការបូកសរុបពីផល ប៉ះពាល់នៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងសមត្ថភាពសម្រប ខ្លួននៅកម្ពុជា៖ ដោយមានជំនួយទ្រទ្រង់ពី Sida គម្រោងនេះ វាយតម្លៃពីផលប៉ះពាល់នៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និង សមត្ថភាពបន្ស៊ាំ ព្រមទាំងភាពជំពាក់ទាក់ទងទៅនឹងវិស័យ កសិកម្ម ធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងជីវភាពរស់នៅ ជាពិសេសនៅ តំបន់ទន្លេសាប។ ការសិក្សានេះបានកំណត់ពីបញ្ហាសំខាន់ៗ ទាក់ទងនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុសម្រាប់ការស្រាវជ្រាវ ជាអាទិភាព ហើយបានដាក់បញ្ចូលទៅក្នុងគម្រោងស្រាវ ជ្រាវបីសម្រាប់អនុវត្តពីឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ដល់ ២០១៥។ លទ្ធផល សិក្សា បានបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយជាឯកសារពិភាក្សារួចហើយ។

យេនឌ័រ និងអភិបាលកិច្ចទឹក៖ ការគ្រប់គ្រងប្រព័ន្ធ ស្រោចស្រព និងការអភិវឌ្ឍក្នុងបរិបទនៃការប្រែប្រួល អាកាសធាតុ៖ ការសិក្សានេះជាចំណែកមួយនៃ គម្រោង ការសម្របខ្លួននឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងជីវភាព រស់នៅ ដើម្បីធ្វើវិភាគពីតួនាទីរបស់ស្ត្រី ក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រង ទឹកស្រោចស្រព ជាពិសេស ការចូលរួមរបស់ស្ត្រីនៅក្នុង សហគមន៍កសិកម្មប្រើប្រាស់ទឹក។ ការសិក្សាក៏បានពិនិត្យ ផងដែរពី ផលប៉ះពាល់នៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅលើ កសិកម្ម ដោយផ្ដោតលើបញ្ហាប្រឈមផ្សេងៗដែលកសិករជា ស្ត្រីបានជួបប្រទះ។ លទ្ធផលរកឃើញបានយកទៅបង្ហាញ ជូនសាធារណជន និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធនៅក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ ជាតិ និងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត នៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ខេត្តក្រចេះ និងខេត្ត កំពង់ធំ។

ការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងអភិបាលកិច្ចទឹក៖ ដោយ ទទួលបានមូលនិធិពី មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ អន្តរជាតិ នៃប្រទេសកាណាដា គម្រោងនេះសំដៅស្វែងយល់ ពីផលប៉ះពាល់លើប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ី និងផ្នែកផលសាស្ត្រ បណ្តាលមកពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងសកម្មភាព មនុស្សក្នុងការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត នៅតំបន់បឹងទន្លេសាប។ អ្នក ស្រាវ ជ្រាវក្នុងគម្រោងនេះ កំពុងពិនិត្យឡើងវិញពីវិធីសាស្ត្រវាយ តម្លៃលើភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ ដែលការសិក្សាមុនៗបានយក មកអនុវត្តនៅកម្ពុជា និងក្នុងតំបន់។ លទ្ធផលនៃការបូកសរុប អាចជួយបំភ្លឺដល់ ការជ្រើសរើសវិធីសាស្ត្រត្រូវប្រើសម្រាប់ ធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃ ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាស ធាតុនៅកម្រិតសហគមន៍ និងសមត្ថភាពសម្របខ្លួននៅក្នុង តំបន់សិក្សា។ គម្រោងនេះមានធ្វើសិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ខេត្ត និងសហគមន៍ នៅខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង ពោធិ៍សាត់ និងកំពង់ធំ ដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ពីចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍នៅតាមមូលដ្ឋាន អំពី ផលប៉ះពាល់នៃការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុទៅលើ ជីវភាព រស់នៅក្នុងតំបន់ ជាពិសេស ទំហំនៃភាពងាយរងគ្រោះ និង



តំណាងស្ថាប័នសមាជិក GMS DAN ក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាពិគ្រោះយោបល់ពីការសិក្សាស្រាវ ជ្រាវស្តីពីកំណើនសម្រាប់ទាំងអស់គ្នា និងសមាហរណកម្មក្នុងតំបន់ នៅភ្នំពេញ
Representatives of GMS-DAN member institutions at the Consultative Workshop on the Collaborative Research Study on Inclusive Growth and Regional Integration, CDRI, June 2013

សមត្ថភាពសម្របខ្លួន។ លទ្ធផលប្រមូលបានពីសិក្ខាសាលា បានចងក្រងជាអត្ថបទចុះក្នុងរបាយការណ៍អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ២០១៣-១៤។

វិធីសាស្ត្រជាក់ស្តែង សម្រាប់ជួយទ្រទ្រង់ភាពប្រកួត ប្រជែងរបស់ ប្រទេសមានចំណូលទាប/ប្រទេសមានចំណូល មធ្យមកម្រិតទាប (LIC/LMICs) នៅក្នុងពិភពលោក កំពុងត្រូវកាត់បន្ថយការប្រើកាបូន៖ នៅចំពោះមុខការធ្វើ សមាហរណកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងនយោបាយនៅអាស៊ាន ក្នុងពេលដ៏ខ្លី ការសិក្សានេះ ព្យាយាមកំណត់ទិសដៅ គោលនយោបាយសំខាន់ៗ សម្រាប់ភាពប្រកួតប្រជែង នៃពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និងអាជីវកម្មរបស់កម្ពុជា។ ការសិក្សាផ្តល់ អនុសាសន៍ថា រដ្ឋាភិបាលគួរយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ខ្លាំងថែម ទៀតលើ ការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន, ប្រសិទ្ធភាពផ្នែកថាមពល, ពិពិធកម្មប្រភពថាមពល, និងស្តង់ដារសម្រាប់សុវត្ថិភាព និងគុណភាពនៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ និងសេវាកម្ម, ក៏ដូចជា ក្របខ័ណ្ឌច្បាប់ពាក់ព័ន្ធនានា។ ការសិក្សាបង្ហាញថា គួរ មានការស្រាវជ្រាវថែមទៀត ជាពិសេសខាង ទេសចរណ៍ ផលិតកម្ម កសិកម្ម និង សេវាកម្ម ដើម្បីកំណត់ពី ឱកាសរបស់ កម្ពុជានៅក្នុងខ្សែចង្វាក់បង្កើតតម្លៃ និងឧត្តមភាពប្រៀបធៀប លើប្រទេសដទៃទៀតនៅក្នុងតំបន់ ក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រទេស ដោយមានដានកាបូនតូច។

វេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (DRF) ជំហានទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០១២- ១៥៖ ក្រោមការជួយទ្រទ្រង់ពី មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍អន្តរជាតិ (IDRC) នៃប្រទេសកាណាដា និងការ សម្របសម្រួលពី CDRI វេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជំហាន ទី២ មានដំណើរការល្អ។ DRF ជាគម្រោងសហការជាដៃគូ ដើម្បីធ្វើការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹង រវាង CDRI, សមាគមសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា (CEA), វិទ្យាស្ថានសិក្សា ស្រាវជ្រាវ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាល (LI), វិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិសុខភាព សាធារណៈ (NIPH), សាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទកសិកម្ម (RUA), សាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទភ្នំពេញ (RUPP), និង



កសិករប្រុស-ស្រី មានតម្រូវការទឹកខុសគ្នា និងមានបំណងប្រាថ្នាខុសគ្នាលើធនធានទឹក ដូច្នេះសំខាន់ណាស់ត្រូវពិចារណាពីតួនាទីស្ត្រីក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងទឹកស្រោចស្រែ
Women and men farmers have different water needs and therefore different stakes in water use, so it is vital to consider women's roles in irrigation water management, Takeo province, August 2013

ឧត្តមក្រុមប្រឹក្សាសេដ្ឋកិច្ចជាតិ (SNEC)។

ក្រុមដៃគូសហការនេះ បានរៀបចំដោយជោគជ័យនូវ វេទិកាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍លើកទី៦ ស្តីពី "កម្ពុជានៅថ្ងៃស្អែក៖ អាទិភាពស្រាវជ្រាវការអភិវឌ្ឍ សម្រាប់ប្រទេសមានចំណូល មធ្យម" នៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កាលពីថ្ងៃទី១៦-១៧ តុលា ២០១៣។ វេទិកានេះអញ្ជើញមកជួបជុំគ្នានូវអ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ កម្ពុជាប្រហែល ២៥០នាក់ ដើម្បីពិភាក្សាលើលទ្ធផល ស្រាវជ្រាវរបស់ ក្រុមចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវ (RIGs) ទាំង ៦ លើប្រធានបទ (១)កំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នា (២) អភិបាលកិច្ចធនធានធម្មជាតិ (៣)គោលនយោបាយសង្គម៖ ការអប់រំ (៤) គោលនយោបាយសង្គម៖ សុខាភិបាល (៥) ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្ម និង (៦)ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងតំបន់ ជុំវិញ។ បញ្ហាប្រឈមដែលប្រទេសមានចំណូលកម្រិត មធ្យមភាគច្រើនកំពុងជួបប្រទះ បានផ្តល់នូវប្រធានបទ ស្រាវជ្រាវទាំង ៦ ហើយតាមនោះ គេអាចទាញយក បទពិសោធន៍របស់ប្រទេសអាស៊ាននានា ដើម្បីកំណត់នូវ អាទិភាពនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវផ្នែកគោលនយោបាយក្នុងប្រទេស និងក្នុងតំបន់ សម្រាប់ផ្តល់ជាព័ត៌មានដល់ការដកវិវត្ត និងការកសាងគោលនយោបាយតាមវិស័យ និងអនុវិស័យ ផ្សេងៗ ជួយឲ្យកម្ពុជាអាចជៀសផុតពីគ្រោះថ្នាក់នៃចំណូល កម្រិតមធ្យម។ លទ្ធផលនេះ នឹងមានបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយជា ឯកសារសង្ខេបនៃសន្និសីទ នៅខែមីនា ២០១៤ ។

បណ្តាញវិភាគអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ (GMS-DAN)៖ ដោយមានជំនួយគាំទ្រពីមូលនិធិ Rockefeller Foundation និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល IDRC សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១១- ២០១៤ និងការសម្របសម្រួលពី CDRI, កម្មវិធី GMS-DAN រយៈពេលបីឆ្នាំនេះមាន ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវពីរពាក់ព័ន្ធគ្នា។ ការសិក្សាជំហានទី១ (ពីខែមីនា ២០១២ ដល់ កុម្ភៈ ២០១៣) ធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃពីការអភិវឌ្ឍសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នាក្នុង GMS។ ការសិក្សាជំហានទី២ (ពីខែកក្កដា ២០១៣ ដល់ មិថុនា ២០១៤) ផ្តោតលើគោលនយោបាយថ្នាក់ជាតិ និង

ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរផ្នែកស្ថាប័នដ៏ចាំបាច់។ ដើម្បីសម្រេចបាន កំណើនសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នាក្នុងវិស័យសុខាភិបាល និងអប់រំ នៅ ក្នុង GMS។ សិក្ខាសាលាបច្ចេកទេសមួយនៅក្រុងវៀងចន្ទន៍ កាលពីថ្ងៃ ១៥-១៦ សីហា ២០១៣ បានបញ្ជាក់ពី វិធីសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវសម្រាប់ គម្រោងស្តីពីកំណើនសម្រាប់ គ្រប់គ្នា និងសមាហរណកម្មក្នុងតំបន់។ ពង្រាងអត្ថបទបង្កើត គោលគំនិតស្តីពី ទីផ្សារការងារ ចលនាពលករ និងវត្តមាន ការងារនៅក្នុង GMSបានលើកយកមកពិភាក្សាជាមួយ IDRC ដើម្បីរៀបចំឲ្យទៅជាសំណើសុំរាវជ្រាវពេញលេញសម្រាប់ ស្នើសុំជំនួយគាំទ្ររយៈពេលបីឆ្នាំបន្តទៀត ពីឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ដល់ ២០១៦ ដោយមានការចូលរួមពី វិទ្យាស្ថានស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មីយ៉ាន់ម៉ា - មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ សេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងសង្គម (MDRI-CESD) ផងដែរ។

គម្រោងអភិបាលកិច្ច វិបល្លាស និងវិសហមជ្ឈការ៖ សិក្ខាសាលាតុមូល ចំនួន ៣ ត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើង នៅក្នុង គម្រោងដំណោះស្រាយផ្នែកនយោបាយ ដោយមានការចូល រួមពីអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ ដូចជា NGOs ក្នុងស្រុក, NGOs អន្តរជាតិ និងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នានា។ អត្ថបទបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយជាអន្តរជាតិ រួមមាន "From Friction to Hybridity in Cambodia - 20 Years of Unfinished Peacebuilding"; "The 'Local Turn' Saving Liberal Peacebuilding? Unpacking virtual peace in Cambodia" និង "NGOs and the Illusion of a Cambodian Civil Society" (ចេញពីការបោះទន្ទឹម ទៅដល់ ប្រព័ន្ធកូនកាត់នៅកម្ពុជា-ការកសាងសន្តិភាព ២០ឆ្នាំ មិន ទាន់ចប់, របស់ក្នុងស្រុក-គួររក្សាការកសាងសន្តិភាពបែប សេរី ឬយ៉ាងណា? ការបើកបង្ហាញស្រមោលសន្តិភាព នៅកម្ពុជា, NGOs និងក្តីស្រមៃពីសង្គមស៊ីវិលនៅកម្ពុជា)។ អត្ថបទពីរដំបូង បានបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយនៅក្នុងសារព័ត៌មាន អន្តរជាតិ ហើយអត្ថបទមួយទៀត បានបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយជា សៀវភៅ។ អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវម្នាក់ក្នុងក្រុមអភិបាលកិច្ច បានធ្វើ បទបង្ហាញពីលទ្ធផលសិក្សាស្តីពី "សង្គមស៊ីវិលថ្នាក់ក្រោម ជាតិនៅកម្ពុជា៖ ការវិភាគតាមទស្សនៈ Gramsci" នៅក្នុង សន្និសីទការសិក្សានៅតំបន់អាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ នៅឯសាកល វិទ្យាល័យ Oxford កាលពីថ្ងៃទី ៩-១០ មីនា ២០១៣។

គោលការណ៍ណែនាំផ្នែកយេនឌ័រនៃ វិទ្យាស្ថាន CDRI៖ គោលការណ៍ណែនាំផ្នែកយេនឌ័រ ដែលបង្ហាញ ពីការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្ត ដូចមានបញ្ជាក់ក្នុង យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០២០ របស់ CDRI និង គោល នយោបាយធនធានមនុស្ស របស់ CDRI បានសង្កត់ធ្ងន់លើ ការដាក់បញ្ចូលគោលគំនិតយេនឌ័រ ជាបញ្ហាអាទិភាព នៅ ក្នុងសកម្មភាពស្រាវជ្រាវគ្រប់ផ្នែក និងរបៀបរៀបចំស្ថាប័ន របស់ CDRI។

Research Projects in 2013-14



With more investment in modern rice milling facilities Cambodia could produce high quality milled rice to meet growing export demand and become a leading international brand, Kompong Thom province, January, 2013

- ◆ Inclusive growth, including studies on constraints to inclusive growth in Cambodia; political settlement and inclusive growth; high and sustainable economic growth; economic growth, inequality and poverty reduction; assessing the pro-poorness of fiscal policy; economic growth, trade and poverty reduction; and labour markets
- ◆ Greater Mekong Subregion Development Analysis Network (GMS-DAN) with stage 1 on inclusive development in the GMS completed, and stage 2, on national policies and institutional changes required to achieve inclusive development in health and education in the GMS, in progress
- ◆ ASEAN 2030: Growing together for economic prosperity – the challenges, Cambodia background paper
- ◆ Agricultural policies for rice-based farming in the Middle Mekong, with studies on rice contract farming schemes, livestock productivity, and extension services
- ◆ Fertiliser industry development analysis including fertiliser marketing channels and supply chain structure
- ◆ Trends in farm mechanisation and rural labour markets
- ◆ Inter-governmental relations between commune councils and district authorities in decentralisation reform
- ◆ Young people's political participation in the context of D&D reform



Running a small business helps many people to cope when times are tough, Tuol Kork district, Phnom Penh, December 2013

- ◆ Women in government – increasing women's representation and participation in local government and political parties
- ◆ The capacity and developmental effectiveness of the Cambodian state
- ◆ Climate change and the implications for water governance
- ◆ Mainstreaming disaster and climate resilient development and adaptation strategies into planning and policy
- ◆ Gender and water governance – using a gender perspective to identify the needs and constraints for better water management and irrigation development in the context of climate change



CDRI researchers join the five-country ReBUILD team at the Annual Workshop in Liverpool, UK, September 2013



Port facilities expansion and modernisation go hand-in-hand with the development of a high volume road network connecting Sihanoukville Port to major production hubs in ASEAN, October 2013

- ◆ ReBUILD (Research for Building Pro-poor Health Systems during Recovery from Conflict) with sub-projects on household catastrophic expenditure on medical care; incentives to attract and retain health workers in rural and remote areas; and contracting arrangements with healthcare providers to deliver essential healthcare services
- ◆ Excel (Eliminating eXploitative Child labour through Education and Livelihoods) with sub-projects on the implications of domestic service for child workers, and the effects of migration on the wellbeing of the children left behind
- ◆ Verification of reported sanitation outcomes in rural Cambodia
- ◆ Links between industrial clusters, business associations and SME productivity, and between local governance and SME development
- ◆ Labour migration in Cambodia – understanding the causes and consequences for poverty, inequality and productivity



Education for all and children in school are essential to supply the technicians and skilled workers needed by the rapidly expanding and increasingly sophisticated industrial sector, Phnom Penh, September 2013



CDRI's project on rice-based farming in the Middle Mekong has informed policy decision-making to promote rice contract farming schemes, improved livestock productivity, and effective public extension services, Kampong Thom Province, July 2013

- ◆ Exploring gender perceptions and values, and their impact on women's professional progression at CDRI
- ◆ Strengthening Cambodian civil society, reflecting on progress made over the last 20 years
- ◆ Comparative study of Chinese-funded hydropower projects and their environmental and social impacts
- ◆ A review of climate change impacts and adaptive capacity with a focus on community awareness of climate change issues and regional vulnerability to drought and water shortages
- ◆ Child nutrition, evaluating the effectiveness of a public information programme to promote adequate nutrition during infancy and early childhood



The ReBUILD project revealed a need to improve the reliability and efficiency of keeping people informed about locally available health services especially in rural and remote areas, Kandal province, September 2013

Our Partners



Participants at the IFPRI-CDRI workshop on Agricultural Transformation in Asia: Policy Options for Food and Nutrition Security, Siem Reap, September 2013

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 (NIS)
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

Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC)
ANZ Royal (Cambodia) Ltd.
Arbitration Council Foundation (ACF)
Cambodia Agriculture Value Chain Programme (CAVAC)
Cambodian Economic Association (CEA)



ADB representative giving a presentation on "Structural Transformation in Cambodia: Implications for Private Sector Development" to CDRI's economists, April 2013

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
 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 & 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



Roundtable briefing on CDRI's work and major development priorities for Cambodia with the Australian Ambassador and AusAid Counsellor, September 2013



Provincial Workshop on Climate Change and Water Governance in Cambodia, organised by CDRI in partnership with three government agencies, the Royal University of Agriculture and the Institute of Technology of Cambodia, Kompong Thom, October 2013

Partners

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



Visits by delegations from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to explore more collaboration possibilities, November (top) and December 30 13

Myanmar Development Research Institute (MDRI),
 Myanmar
 Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI),
 Thailand



A roundtable briefing with the Ambassador of the European Union to Cambodia and some of his development team to share the major current areas of CDRI's work and discuss potential partnership, June 2013

Our Programmes

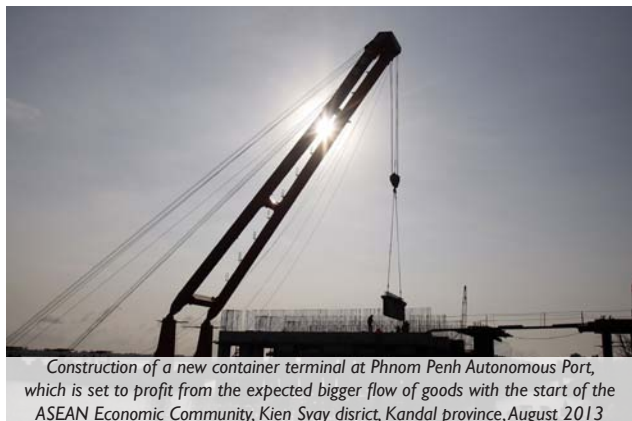


Sichuan New Hope Agribusiness (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. is one among many foreign enterprises attracted by the good investment prospects Cambodia offers, Phnom Penh Special Economic Zone, August 2013

ECONOMY, TRADE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

The Economy, Trade and Regional Cooperation (ETRC) programme was involved in 15 research projects this year, all of which contribute to an understanding of economic trends and their effects on different sectors of society. The six projects that have been completed cover issues such as inclusive growth in Cambodia and in the Greater Mekong Subregion as a whole, household incomes in rural areas, and monetary policy management to foster gradual de-dollarisation of the economy. Food security, the impacts of risks and shocks, and rural development paths in Cambodia and Laos have also been examined.

The report on *ASEAN 2030 Phase II: Growing Together for Economic Prosperity – the Challenges: Cambodia Background Paper* funded by the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) has been published. Well underway is a study on the *Interrelationship between Public Policies, Migration and Development of Partner Countries: Case Studies and Policy Recommendations* financed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as is a related study on *Labour Migration in Cambodia: Causes and Impact on Poverty, Inequality and Productivity*. The latter project has received both financial and technical support from the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP). A survey for a study on promoting small and



Construction of a new container terminal at Phnom Penh Autonomous Port, which is set to profit from the expected bigger flow of goods with the start of the ASEAN Economic Community, Kien Svay district, Kandal province, August 2013

medium enterprises – funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) – has started.

The Sida-supported five-year research project on *Inclusive Growth* is ongoing. It has five sub-themes: High and Sustainable Economic Growth; Economic Growth, Inequality and Poverty Reduction; Assessing the Pro-Poorness of Fiscal Policy; Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty Reduction; and Labour Market Policy. Two reports, one on *Binding Constraints on Economic Growth in Cambodia: A Growth Diagnostic Approach*, and the other on *Leveraging Trade for Economic Growth in Cambodia*, which fall under the High

and Sustainable Economic Growth and the Economic Growth, Trade and Poverty Reduction components, have been published. The report on *Public Spending on Education and Inclusiveness in Cambodia*, which is part of the Assessing the Pro-Poorness of Fiscal Policy component, has been published in the Annual Development Review 2013-14. The remaining two components, i.e. Economic Growth, Inequality and Poverty Reduction, and Labour Market Policy, are making good progress.

To support its research activity, ETRC has organised seminars and workshops focusing not just on trends in Cambodia, but also on economic and other important aspects of regional integration. Staff knowledge has been enhanced by attendance at seminars and workshops in Manila and Beijing, as well as in Phnom Penh.

Regular publications include the monthly Flash Report on *The Cambodian Economy and Its Trade Partners*, the quarterly *Cambodia Development Review – Economic Watch*, quarterly *Vulnerable Worker Surveys*, and monthly *Provincial Price Surveys*. The book *Assessing China's Impact on Poverty in the Greater Mekong Subregion* was released in October.



Raising quails and other poultry on a small scale can provide a stable income for families and reduce their dependence on crop farming, Kandal province, March 2013

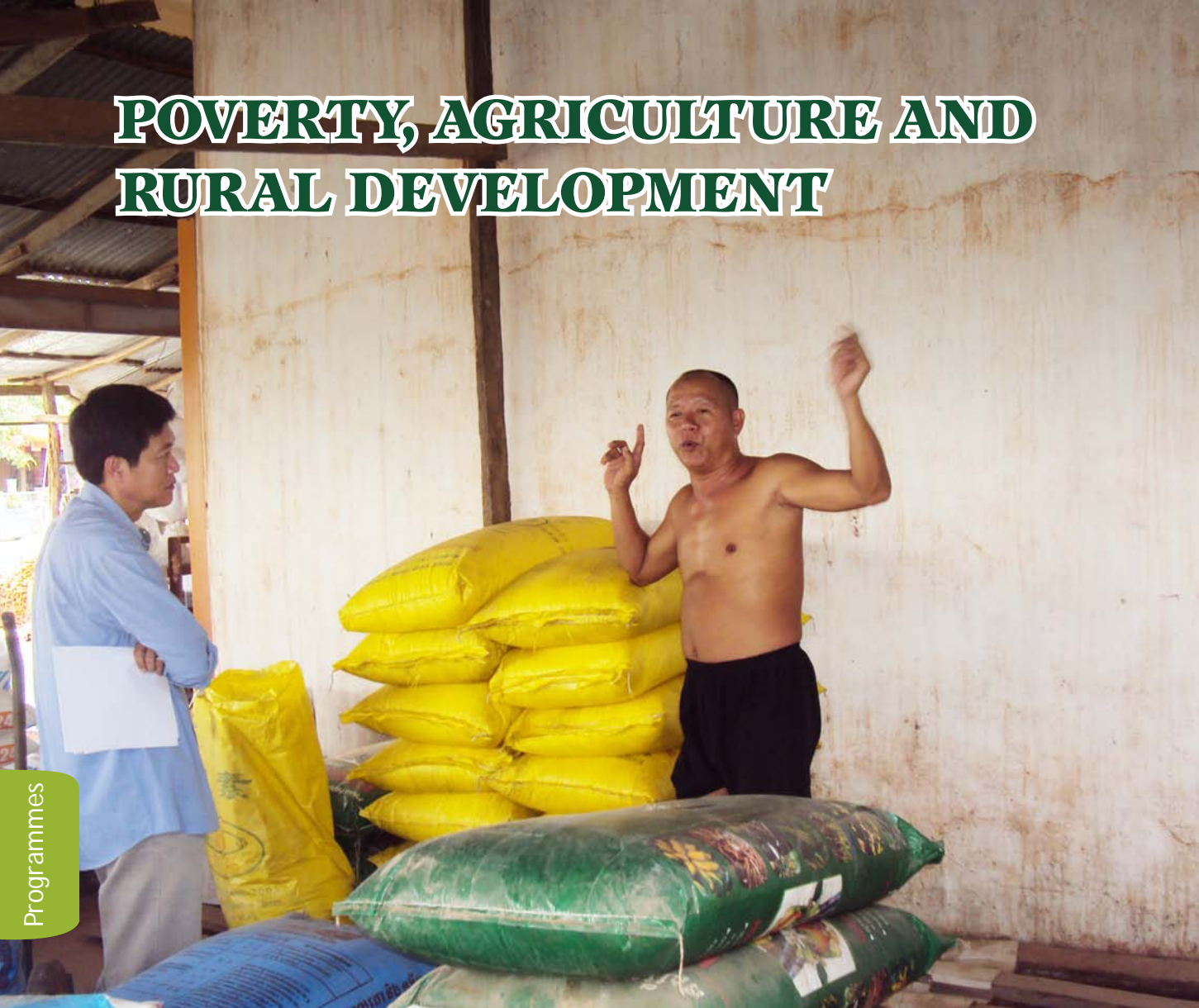


CDRI researchers attending the Workshop on the Interrelation between Public Policy, Migration and Development in Cambodia, organised by the OECD Development Centre and the European Commission, Phnom Penh, November 2013



CDRI executive director at the International Forum on ASEAN+3 Connectivity in Beijing, September 2013

POVERTY, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



A shop owner explaining the incidents of fertiliser tampering in his area, Takeo province, February 2013

The Poverty, Agriculture and Rural Development (PARD) programme's work this year continued its focus on rural livelihoods, land and social issues, and agricultural trade. Of the ten projects undertaken, three have been completed. The study on the *Contribution of Arbitration Council Services in Improving Industrial Relations in Cambodia: The Case of Garment Factories* examines the performance of Cambodia's Arbitration Council in resolving labour disputes. The *USAID-HARVEST Baseline Assessment Study* supports the Cambodia HARVEST (Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability) five-year integrated food security and climate change programme. This seeks to reduce poverty and malnutrition by diversifying and increasing food production and income for rural Cambodian households, developing sound, agricultural-focused solutions to poor productivity, postharvest losses, malnutrition, lack of market access, and environmental degradation. It also addresses the effects of climate change on

vulnerable rural populations. These projects were supported by the World Bank and USAID, respectively. The first phase of the project on *Developing Agricultural Policies for Rice-based Farming Systems in the Middle Mekong* was also completed and this focuses on fertilisers, farm credit, the rice value chain and rice contract farming. Funding for this project came from



Inland waterways could play a key role in the cost-efficient transport of agricultural products, Takeo province, April 2013

the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

Seven projects are ongoing. Among them, the second phase of the project on *Developing Agricultural Policies for Rice-based Farming Systems in the Middle Mekong* comprises two studies – Livestock Production and Value Chain, and the Impact of Agricultural Extension. The preliminary results were presented at a regional workshop in Phnom Penh. Agricultural policy and development are also the focus of a further project that examines the impact of rice contract farming on smallholder livelihoods, and of another, which is *The Development of Fertiliser Industry in Cambodia*. Preliminary findings were presented at an international conference in Siem Reap in late September. Initial

progress has also been made on the *Study on Farm Mechanisation and Agricultural Labour Market Trends*.

In addition, PARD has joined with two other CDRI programmes – Economy, Trade and Regional Cooperation, and Social Development – to work on the ReBUILD project. This is linked to other projects including one on *Labour Migration in Cambodia: Causes and Impacts on Poverty, Inequality and Productivity*, supported by a grant from the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP). An internal study – *Exploring Women's Perception and Professional Progression at CDRI* – has also been started, and the initial literature review is underway.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM



Programmes

A visit to the Youth Council of Cambodia for the project on D&D Reform and Youth Political Participation, Kep province, January 2013

The Democratic Governance and Public Sector Reform (DGPSR) team has continued its work on institutional reform with specific

attention to state capacity and the accountability, responsiveness and service delivery aspects of Cambodia's decentralisation and deconcentration



The suggestion box system to collect local citizens' ideas about the policing of their areas, and the use of the commune development fund, Kompong Chhnang province, November 2013

(D&D) reform programme. Much of the financial support for this work has come from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

The international publication of three papers was a major achievement, and six of the ten research projects in progress at the start of this year have concluded. These include the *Phnom Penh Baseline Survey*, commissioned by the District Support Team/One Window Service Office (DST/OWSO) of the National Committee for Democratic Sub-National Development (NCDD). Another project focusing on civil society has resulted in two publications: one entitled *Sub-National Civil Society in Cambodia: A Gramscian Perspective*, and the other called *20 Years after UNTAC: Cambodian Civil Society Strengthened?* The final versions of the reports on *Gatekeepers in Local*

Politics: Political Parties in Cambodia and their Gender Policy and Impact of D&D on Urban Governance are now at the publishing stage. In addition, shorter articles have been produced to shed light on the relationships between district authorities and commune councils and on the impact the D&D reforms have had on local democracy, using the case study of the Tonle Sap Demarcation Project.

Four ongoing research projects explore the links and relationships between decentralisation and youth political participation, and decentralisation and local economic development. The latter project investigates how successful local government has been in linking local governance with the development of small and medium sized enterprises. Another project, using case studies in the rice and rubber sectors, examines how effectively the state is promoting growth and development. For *Political Economy Determinants of Economic Growth in Cambodia* – a study in partnership with the Centre for Effective States and Inclusive Development (ESID) at the University of Manchester – the team conducted four training workshops at CDRI with participants from non-governmental and civil society organisations, as well as journalists and key informants who were interviewed for the project. The project is now at the second stage, and the team is investigating health sector performance, applying the concepts and analyses gathered and developed during the first stage of the research cycle.



Cambodia's national election 2013 was marked by the greater participation of young people, Tuol Sangke commune, Phnom Penh, July 2013

NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT



Eco-tourists want to enjoy environmentally responsible travel that contributes to nature conservation and supports local people's livelihoods
Mondolkiri province, November 2013

The Natural Resources and the Environment team has completed projects on climate change adaptation and inclusive growth and on gender and water governance. Another project, also concluded, has focused on low-carbon development as a means to support Cambodia's competitiveness in the region. Other related research areas are reflected in a project entitled *Reducing Community Vulnerability to Drought and Prolonged Dry Spells in Cambodia*, which identifies strategies to cope with climate change as well as the opportunities available for dry season agriculture. A national workshop on *Water and Food Security in Cambodia*, staged in collaboration with the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), was held in December. Water-food security is a subject of continued attention for the team, particularly in relation to Cambodia's natural water supply.

Focus on the effects of climate change continues with a working paper, currently being prepared, on *Adaptation Capacity of Rural People in the Main Agro-Ecological Zones*. The data analysis stage of this project has begun. Since the spatial effects of climate change appear to vary across the landscape, the main aims of this project are to review climate change impacts and the main challenges affecting agriculture and to examine the different adaptive

capacities and climate change adaptation strategies of individuals and communities in each zone.

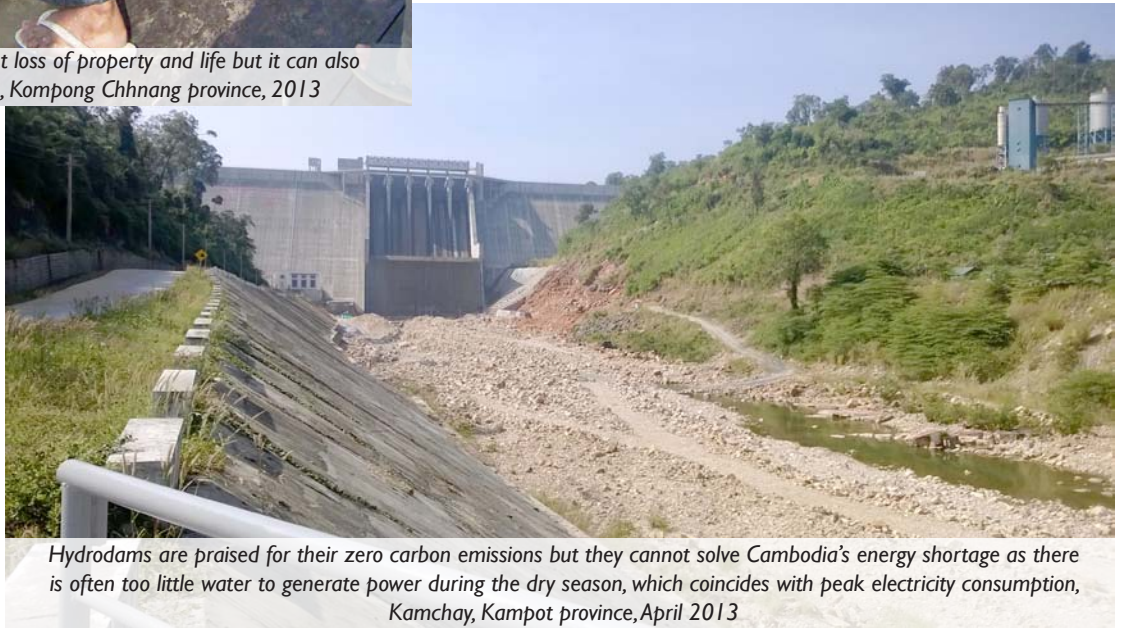
Desk study and fieldwork for the project on *Climate Change and Water Governance in Cambodia* was supported by commune and provincial consultation workshops in Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Kompong Thom. These workshops were conducted to understand the impact climate change has on local livelihoods, the degree to which people are vulnerable to climatic challenges, and the extent to which they are able to adapt. An important element of this project has been capacity building for government staff and students from the Royal University of Agriculture and the Institute of Technology of Cambodia.





A big flood may lead to significant loss of property and life but it can also produce a bumper fish catch, Kompong Chhnang province, 2013

A major new project on *Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning* started in November 2013. This is expected to contribute to the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience Phase II of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Also significant, *China Goes Global: A Comparative Study of Chinese Hydropower Dams in Africa and Asia* has begun with a feasibility study and initial fieldwork conducted at both of the Kamchay Hydropower dam sites.



Hydrodams are praised for their zero carbon emissions but they cannot solve Cambodia's energy shortage as there is often too little water to generate power during the dry season, which coincides with peak electricity consumption, Kamchay, Kampot province, April 2013



Workshop on Water-Food Security in Cambodia: Assessing Risks and Alternatives in an Altered Flow Regime, co-organised by Shared Waters Partnership of UNDP and CDRI, Phnom Penh, December 2013



Young children are usually fed home-made rice porridge Sampov Loun district, Battambang province, October 2013

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social Development (SD) programme has several ongoing major projects. First, the *Research for Building Pro-poor Health Systems during Recovery from Conflict (ReBUILD)* project remains a major focus. The fieldwork and transcription have been completed and coding analysis started for three sub-projects: one examines the impact the financing of health services is having in Cambodia, a second evaluates incentives available for health workers and the challenges they face, and a third assesses contracting arrangements in terms of health services. ReBUILD is funded by the Department for International Development (DfID), UK, and is conducted in partnership with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Child labour research has been a second focus. The EXCEL project (Eliminating eXploitative Child Labour through Education and Livelihoods) is a four-year partnership between CDRI, World Vision, Wathnakpheap, Farmer Livelihood Development and Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization. Its

general aim is to identify at-risk children employed in fishing, agriculture, domestic work and in other sectors. The team's research this year has particularly explored the mechanisms through which children are recruited to do domestic work, the conditions under which they work, and what regulatory frameworks exist to protect them. Out of four research sub-topics, two have reached the report writing stage and are expected to finish at the end of February 2014, and another two have been started. EXCEL is funded by the US Department of Labor.



The aim of the Child Nutrition project is to improve the Complementary Feeding Communication Campaign which organises health fairs, home visits and group meetings to show mothers and other carers how to prepare nutritious food for young children, Svay Rieng province, September 2013



Child workers giving candid interviews about their working conditions, feelings and expectations, Svay Rieng province, September 2013

Commissioned projects included a quantitative assessment of child nutrition and a verification exercise on the reported outcomes of sanitation projects, both of which have concluded. The SD team has also been supporting other CDRI programme areas. For example, team members have contributed to the impact assessment of the ACIAR-funded Cambodian Agricultural Research Fund (CARF), which is now at the report writing stage, and worked with the

Natural Resources and Environment programme to implement a series of projects on climate change and water governance in Cambodia.

To support research activities, the ReBUILD team attended last year's annual workshop in Liverpool in the UK and contributed to monthly Skype conferences with the project partners and supervisors.



Local leaders explaining the difficulties rice contract farmers face in fulfilling their contractual obligations with the rice milling company, Kompong Speu, May 2013

Development Knowledge Management



H.E. Dr Mey Kalyan, Chair of the Steering Committee, DRF Phase II, being interviewed by the press at the DRF Annual Symposium, Phnom Penh, October 2013

Development Knowledge Management (DKM) contributed to the smooth implementation of many research projects and communicated a number of research findings to a wide range of audiences. The main activities are reported below.

Sharing research knowledge through the 2013 Development Research Forum (DRF)

DRF research events reach a broad audience and serve as a unique platform that enables the sharing of research findings by researchers and partners of the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), Cambodian Economic Association (CEA), Learning Institute (LI), National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC). In the second year of DRF Phase II 2012-15, 16 research workshops, 8 roundtable policy dialogues and 5 training programmes were organised, and 115 research presentations shared with 1777 participants. In addition, over 30 papers were presented for discussion at the annual DRF Symposium on the theme *Cambodia Tomorrow: Development Research*

Priorities for a Middle-Income Country held on 16-17 October, which was attended by 250 researchers. Three policy briefs and a synthesis paper reporting the research results of the Research Interest Groups were published in Khmer and English and a number of others are being prepared for publication in March 2014. All the publications and presentations are available for free download from both the CDRI website and the DRF website.

Updating the Library Collection

The library continues to expand its collection to reflect and meet the needs of its users. Two thousand books were donated to other libraries and 922 new titles were acquired, bringing the total holding to 19,000 titles. The electronic catalogue now features book titles in Khmer script, helping to speed up searching for documents and publications. Efforts were made to promote the library's resources among researchers, academics, university students, university administrators, development agency staff and government officials through arranging and hosting group visits. As a result, 231 new membership cards were issued and 1837 users welcomed in 2013.



CDRI staff providing orientation to visiting university students on the services and resources available at CDRI's library, March 2013

The library collaborates with several other libraries in Phnom Penh to form Cambodian Electronic Information for Libraries (Cam-elFL), which pays the subscription fee to access a broad range of electronic resources such as BioOne (bioscience research journals), Cambridge University Press, Institute of Physics (IOP) Publishing, and Oxford University Press.

Compiling and Managing Survey Datasets

The Data Management team plays a central role in supporting and supervising data preparation to ensure database accuracy, consistency and completeness. Six more research datasets were finalised in 2013, bringing the total number under the Unit's management to 90. Strong efforts continue to enhance researchers' data management capabilities through in-house capacity building and short training courses such as the two data management training courses organised by the Ministry of Planning which five junior researchers attended.

Publishing CDRI Research Products

Through close cooperation with research programmes, the Publishing Unit has reached its goal to ensure that at least 80 percent of published research papers are within the 50-page limit. It has updated both the Publishing Policy, adding new rules on the procedure for editing, and the Writers' Guide. The Unit continued to improve its Khmer and English editing

and translation services and to work for a more consistent design across layouts for different media/platforms. Towards improving the dissemination of research outputs to end users, it has reviewed and completely updated the distribution list, and organised the display and distribution of CDRI publications at various national conferences and workshops.

Disseminating Research Results

The dissemination of research results via the Internet was aided by the continuous updating of the online address book to circulate notices about research updates and new CDRI publications to target audiences. The electronic delivery system has enabled a fast, efficient and up-to-date information transfer from CDRI to wider local, regional and international audiences: in 2013, visitors to the website averaged 17,000 per month. Redesign and enhancement of the website is already underway to



Display and dissemination of CDRI's publications at the DRF Symposium, Phnom Penh, October 2013

ផលប៉ះពាល់ពីទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនី អាក្រក់ជាងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ

Laignee Barron

ភ្នំពេញ ៖ យោងតាមរបាយការណ៍របស់សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ Aalto នៅប្រទេសហ្វីនឡង់ និងអង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល South-east Asia Start បានបង្ហាញថា ទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីនៅកម្ពុជាមានបញ្ហាស្រដៀងគ្នាជាមួយទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីដទៃទៀតនៅទូទាំងពិភពលោក។

លោក Marko Keskinen នាយកប្រតិបត្តិការបច្ចេកទេសនៃអង្គការ South-east Asia Start បានបញ្ជាក់ថា ទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីនៅកម្ពុជាមានបញ្ហាស្រដៀងគ្នាជាមួយទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីដទៃទៀតនៅទូទាំងពិភពលោក។

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សំណង់ការងារសាងសង់ទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីនៅកម្ពុជា។



The Phnom Penh Post

លោក Keskinen បានបញ្ជាក់ថា ទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីនៅកម្ពុជាមានបញ្ហាស្រដៀងគ្នាជាមួយទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីដទៃទៀតនៅទូទាំងពិភពលោក។

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Media coverage of CDRI's research results, October 2013

promote an interactive platform that both connects users and allows them to respond and contribute information.

Publications in 2013/14

Research Papers

- Governance of Irrigation Water in Cambodia (Khmer version)
- Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on the Cambodian Economy
- Government Response to Inflation Crisis and Global Financial Crisis
- Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Employment in SMEs in Cambodia
- Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Poverty
- Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on the Rural Labour Market
- Household Vulnerability to Global Financial Crisis and Their Risk Coping Strategies
- Role of Income Diversification during the Global Financial Crisis
- Role of Rural Credit during the Global Financial Crisis
- Binding Constraints on Economic Growth in Cambodia: A Growth Diagnostic Approach
- Leveraging Trade for Economic Growth in Cambodia
- Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihoods in Inclusive Growth
- Agricultural Development and Climate Change (Khmer version)

- Levels and Sources of Household Income in Rural Cambodia
- Sub-national Civil Society in Cambodia: A Gramscian Perspective
- 20 Years' Strengthening of Cambodian Civil Society: Time for Reflection
- Foreign Investment in Agriculture in Cambodia (Khmer version)
- Anatomy of Higher Education Governance in Cambodia
- Role of TVET and Higher Education in Economic Development in Cambodia (Khmer and English version)
- Research Project Development and Management – A Handbook

Regular Publications:

- Annual Development Review 2013-14, in English with a summary in Khmer
- Cambodia's Development Dynamics: Past Performance and Emerging Priorities
- 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

DKM

Governance



CDRI Director of Research, Dr Srinivasa Madhur, and the research management team present an overview of the status of research projects and programmes at the 2013 staff retreat, Sihanoukville, December 2013

Year 2013 represents the third year, and mid-point, of CDRI's 2011-15 Strategic Plan. Research and operational tasks and resource mobilisation activities have been implemented in accordance with the Plan, achieving major strategic priorities including the Midterm Review of Sida support, and the annual staff retreat to review achievements and set priorities for 2014.

In February 2014, as required under the Partnership Agreement for Sida's five-year support, Sida independent consultants visited CDRI to review CDRI's performance against the CDRI-Sida Partnership Document July 2011-June 2016 and CDRI Strategic Plan 2011-16. The systematic review concluded with considerations and recommendations for advancing implementation of the remaining steps of the Agreement and the Strategic Plan, including on ways to improve research quality and increase the policy influence of CDRI's work with emphasis on the need to communicate research evidence for sustained policy engagement.

Administrative and logistics support services to CDRI's activities and facilities included 17 major

national and international conferences and workshops, the annual staff retreat, 20 training courses, 45 travel arrangements for attending international conferences/symposiums/workshops, and 95 field trips. The annual work plan and budget for 2014 including revisions was prepared, and a summary report was submitted to the Board and endorsed at the full Board of Directors meeting.

A Human Resources Database has been developed to streamline the recruitment, management and planning of human resources. Effective human resources management, complemented by the new Staff Satisfaction Policy, has improved staff retention, producing a more stable, qualified and fully engaged research team and support staff. Five vacancies created by staff gaining a scholarship to pursue postgraduate study abroad were filled successfully, and 13 volunteers and consultants/trainers with specific technical knowledge were employed on short-term contracts. A review of the performance management process led to the updating and redesigning of the staff performance appraisal system in a format that is user-friendly and conducive to implementation.

CDRI supports operations and research staff wishing to attain vocational, professional and higher education qualifications. In 2013, four staff members left to take up postgraduate study at international universities, two to undertake doctorate research and two to engage in master's programmes, and three staff members returned from study leave, two having graduated with a doctorate degree and one with a master's degree. At present, 21 staff members are engaged in postgraduate study (9 at Cambodian universities and 12 abroad).

The Information Technology team provided technical expertise and equipment required for electronic data collection and data entry to support 44 fieldwork activities. They also facilitated 18 software application and pre-fieldwork training courses and fieldwork tests, 14 major events including the Outlook Conference and the DRF Symposium. Routine computer hardware maintenance entailed the purchase and installation of four new computers, upgrading 25 desktop computers, and reformatting and re-installing all programs in 36 others.

External Relations has been instrumental in developing further CDRI's relationships and networks with key local and international development partners through organising official events and functions, as well as hosting official delegations visiting CDRI such as the USAID Cambodia Mission Director, World Bank delegation from Vietnam and Philippines, Parliamentary Institute of Cambodia (PIC), delegations from the Chinese



The IT unit is responsible for keeping a network of 112 computers and other electronic equipment in good working order, CDRI, January 2014

Academy of Social Sciences, and the Thai Ambassador. The Unit also successfully facilitated the annual 2013 Cambodia Outlook Conference and its debrief, and coordinated Board meetings including the induction of new Board members, the CDRI 2011-15 Strategic Plan Midterm review and the CDRI-Sida Annual and Midterm reviews, reporting follow-up actions arising from discussion. It has supported implementation of CDRI's Resource Mobilisation Policy, identifying and following up potential partnership opportunities.

CDRI recorded a healthy operating surplus in 2013, with revenue of USD2.9 million and expenditure of USD2.3 million. Finance management continued to



Researchers at a training workshop on computable general equilibrium modeling and its use in economic analysis, January 2014



Training hired enumerators on administering the questionnaire for the Verification of Sanitation Outcomes project.

promote and maintain standards of accountability, transparency and fiscal discipline, to support programme management and administration of budgets, and to advise programme staff on various partner reporting/monitoring and evaluation requirements.

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

Ambassador Dr Börje Ljunggren
Stockholm, Sweden

CDRI Board of Directors 2013-14

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Governor of the National Bank of Cambodia
Phnom Penh

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Institute of World Economics and Politics
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
Beijing, China

H.E. Ms Neav Chanthana
Deputy Governor
National Bank of Cambodia
Phnom Penh

H.E. Dr Sok Siphana



A CDRI researcher attending a training course on Health Economics in International Development at Queen Margaret University, UK, August 2013

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Economist
ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office
(AMRO)
Singapore

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International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Vienna, Austria

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Vice-President, CAMFEBA
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Advisor, National ASEAN Summit Committee
2013, Brunei Darussalam
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Mr Larry Strange

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Cambodia Development Resource Institute
(CDRI)
Phnom Penh

Dr Tong Kimsun

Staff Representative
Programme Coordinator, Research Fellow
Economy, Trade and Regional Cooperation
Programme
Cambodia Development Resource Institute
(CDRI)
Phnom Penh

Note:

* Professor Zhang Yuyan retired from the Board in August 2013; Dato' Dr Mahani Zainal Abidin passed away in June 2013. CDRI expresses its gratitude for their dedicated service.

** Dr Rethy Chhem, Ms Sandra D'Amico, Ms Eva Mysliwiec and Dr Suthad Setboonsarng are newly appointed Board Directors from February 2014.



H.E. Dr Sok Siphana, Chair of CDRI Board of Directors, and Mr Grant Knuckey, ANZ Royal CEO, giving a pre-interview on the 2013 Outlook Conference to a television reporter, Phnom Penh, February 2013

CDRI STAFF LIST

Senior Management

Mr Larry Strange	Executive Director
Dr Srinivasa Madhur	Director of Research
Mr Ung Sirn Lee	Director of Operations

Democratic Governance and Public Sector Reform

Mr Chheat Sreang	Research Associate/ Programme Coordinator
Mr Ou Sivhouch	Research Associate*
Ms Eng Netra	Research Fellow*
Mr Ann Sovatha	Research Associate*
Mr Heng Seiha	Research Associate
Dr Kim Sean Somatra	Research Fellow
Mr Vong Mun	Research Associate
Mr Sen Vicheth	Research Associate*
Ms Ly Tem	Research Assistant*
Ms Chhoun Nareth	Programme Assistant
Ms Hort Navy	Research Assistant

Economy, Trade and Regional Cooperation

Dr Tong Kimsun	Senior Research Fellow/ Programme Coordinator
Mr Hing Vutha	Research Fellow
Mr Saing Chan Hang	Research Associate*
Mr Lun Pide	Research Associate
Mr Khieng Sothy	Research Associate*
Mr Roth Vathana	Research Associate
Ms Phann Dalis	Research Associate
Ms Ouch Chandarany	Research Associate*
Ms Pon Dorina	Fieldwork Coordinator
Ms Ourn Vimoi	Programme Assistant*
Ms Phay Sokcheng	Research Assistant
Ms Sry Bopharath	Research Assistant*

Natural Resources and the Environment

Dr Chem Phalla	Senior Research Fellow/ Programme Coordinator
Mr Kim Sour	Research Associate
Mr Nang Phirun	Research Associate
Mr Ouch Chhoung	Research Assistant
Mr Lonn Pichdara	Research Assistant
Ms Sam Sreymom	Research Assistant

Poverty, Agriculture and Rural Development

Dr Theng Vuthy	Research Fellow/ Programme Coordinator
Mr Kem Sothorn	Research Associate*
Mr Keo Socheat	Research Associate*



Ambassador Dr Börje Ljunggren, a CDRI Board member, presenting the CDRI Award for Outstanding Research Achievement 2012 to researchers from the Poverty, Agricultural and Rural Development Programme, February 2013

Ms Sum Sreymom	Research Associate
Mr Chhim Chhun	Research Associate
Ms Khiev Phirom	Research Associate
Mr Buth Bora	Research Associate
Mr Sim Sokcheng	Research Associate
Ms Phon Dary	Research Assistant*
Mr Srey Vireak	Research Assistant

Social Development

Mr Nou Keosothea	Senior Research Fellow/ Programme Coordinator
Mr So Sovannarith	Senior Research Fellow
Ms Ros Bandeth	Research Fellow
Ms Vong Sreytouch	Research Fellow
Ms Heng Molyaneth	Research Fellow
Ms So Phina	Research Associate
Ms Heng Tearaphumry	Programme Assistant
Ms Eng Socheat	Research Assistant

Research Advisor

Dr Rebecca F. Catalla	Research Advisor
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Ms Run Savinn	Assistant to Executive Director

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Ms Sorn Maden	Development Knowledge Officer

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Mr Oum Chantha	Productions Officer
Mr Kheng Seng	Translator
Ms Men Chanthida	Publishing Assistant

Ms Non Sokchamroeun Translation Assistant
Ms Susan Watkins English Language Editor

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Mr Leng Vanna Information Technology Manager
Mr Van Narith Sambath Electronic Hardware Specialist

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Ms Hav Gech Hong Library Assistant

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Mr Srey Sovannarith Senior Accountant
Ms Bean Borina Finance Assistant

Human Resources, Administration and Support Services

Ms Oeung Bon Thyda Human Resources/ Administration Manager
Mr Sen Sina Senior Administrator
Mr Nong Monin Administrative Officer*
Ms Chea Sothy Administrative Assistant
Ms Buth Sinat Receptionist

Mr Lim Ratana Driver
Mr Kheav Sophep Driver
Mr Simen Sunday Driver
Mr Kouk Sara Courier/Messenger
Mr Kie Kim Por Handyman
Ms Mok Savry Kitchen Aide
Ms Chea Sokha Cleaner
Ms Ou Seng Houy Cleaner
Ms Nou Sim Cleaner
Mr Nou Navandy Gardener
Mr Pren Ravy Garden helper

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Dr Jan Taylor Research Consultant
Mr Ker Bopha Data Analyst
Mr Benjamin Cyrus Research Intern
Roger Flower
Mr Sovan Monyrath Publishing Volunteer
Ms Khiev Kanika Publishing Volunteer
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Mr Sao Lay Hour Volunteer
Mr Born Doeue Volunteer
Ms Dy Chan Vanny Volunteer
Ms Mom Kunthav Volunteer
Mr Mak Vichetsackda Volunteer
Mr Vat Visal Volunteer

* On leave for postgraduate study



Staff celebrating at the end of year party at the staff retreat, Sihanoukville, December 2013



**CDRI – Cambodia's leading independent
development policy research institute**

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