

Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

I. Ratifications and accessions to International human rights treaties and cooperation with UN human rights system and international community

(Relevant Government Ministries and Departments: MoFA, Cambodian Human Rights Committee, Ministry of Interior)

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	Comments
Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and CRPD; and Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization, and accomplish the human rights goals set by Human Rights Council resolution 9/12	Brazil	CRPD, CRDP-OP, ICCPR-OP1 and CEDAW-OP all signed. See below RGC approved the National Policy on Development of Indigenous Peoples, Policy on Registration and Rights to Use Land of Indigenous Community, Sub-Degree No. 83 on Procedure to Register Land of Indigenous Community, and Circular No. 0974/09 on Implementation of National Policy and Determination of Identity of Indigenous Community	
Sign and ratify CED and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); ratify OP-ICCPR, OP-CEDAW and CRPD and its Optional Protocol	Spain	The instrument of ratification for OP-CEDAW has already been submitted to NY	
Consider ratifying CRPD and ensuring its full implementation in domestic law	New Zealand	A disability law has already been passed by the National Assembly, paving the way for the ratification of the CRPD, which was signed in October 2007	
Consider early ratification of OP-CEDAW, signed in 2001	Slovakia	National law ratifying the Optional Protocol adopted in August 2009. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the instrument of ratification has already been submitted to NY, but has yet to be deposited with the Secretary-General.	

Submit its pending reports to the relevant treaty bodies	Pakistan	The Government has only two more outstanding treaty body reports to submit, which is CEDAW which was due in November 2009 and is currently with the Council of Ministers; and the the ICCPR report, which the Government has indicated that it will be submitting in 2010	
Consider issuing a standing invitation to United Nations human rights special procedures; issue and implement a standing invitation to all special procedures; issue a standing invitation to all Council special procedures	Brazil, Czech Republic, Slovakia		
Consider favourably the request for visits by thematic mandate-holders	Norway		The SRs on IJL, water and sanitation, health, sale of children, have all requested a visit.
Approve the request for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography respond positively to the requests for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children.	Norway, Spain		
Grant the request made by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers in 2006, 2008 and 2009 to visit the country approve the request for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	Netherlands; Norway		
Continue to cooperate with the United Nations and other international organizations to strengthen human rights in Cambodia ; Elaborate an effective mechanism to facilitate cooperation with the relevant institutions of the United Nations	Hungary; Lao People's Democratic Republic	An OHCHR Office has been established in Cambodia since 1993. Existence of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee within RGC.	

<p>(a) Continue to cooperate and seek technical assistance, if and where necessary, in improving democracy and ensuring the protection and promotion of the human rights of all Cambodians; (b) Cooperate with and seek the support of the international community in devising its plans and strategies and in the area of capacity-building to be able to implement them (c) Continue its positive efforts in fighting poverty, with the assistance of international community, in particular the more developed countries, which should redouble cooperation with this small developing country (d) Continue to put in place with international assistance effective programs aimed at reducing poverty, especially in the rural areas which host 80 percent of the whole population (e) Strengthen its partnership with the international community with a view to improving public health of the country</p>	<p>Pakistan, Egypt; Cuba; Azerbaijan; Angola</p>		
<p>Build on progress towards the establishment of an independent national preventive mechanism with the necessary mandate and resources to fulfill its obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p>	<p>Denmark</p>	<p>Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture in 2007.</p>	

II. Land issues
(Relevant Ministries and Departments: Ministry of Land Management)

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	Comments
Intensify its engagement with the international community to share its experiences in strengthening good governance and the land reform programme with a view to effectively fulfilling the Government's duties with accountability and pursuing equitable and efficient management of the distribution and utilization of land	Myanmar	Yes. The RGC has been cooperating over a number of years with many international development partners on land management issues, notably Gtz, Finland, Canadian CIDA, DANIDA and the World Bank. Donors and government commitments remain.	
Adopt and implement a strict legislative framework on evictions and resettlement which ensures that evictions and relocations are legal, negotiated and fairly compensated	Austria		
(a) Undertake a transparent and fair process to determine the conditions and procedures of involuntary relocation; (b) Halt relocations of families to uninhabitable sites and consider evictions as a last recourse, as was requested by the Secretary-General ; (c) Develop an effective, transparent and fair resettlement policy and process that is based on national consultations and international best practice and suspend all planned resettlements until this framework is in place; (d) Increase efforts to ensure that evictions occur in compliance with the land law and that greater attention is paid to ensuring that communities relocated to resettlement sites have access to appropriate facilities, especially in urban areas; (e) Work to advance the legal and policy framework on evictions, expropriations and resettlements and to ensure that those resettled have access to the necessary facilities and support	Canada; Germany; United Kingdom; Australia; New Zealand	<p>(comment also valid for the above recommendation from Austria and from Switzerland/France below)</p> <p>The RGC has already done work related to recommendations (a) and (e). There has not been clear policy development or practice towards recommendations (b), (c), (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In June 2009, the RGC adopted a Declaration on Land Policy. The Policy sets out broad objectives regarding land administration, management, and distribution. - The RGC is finalizing work on a 'Circular on "Resolutions of Illegal Temporary Settlement in City and Urban Areas". The Circular provides solutions and a process by 	

		<p>which <i>illegal</i> settlements would be supported or relocated. It provides for some minimum standards for relocation. Development partners had recommended that the Circular include guidelines on the conduct of evictions, but this comment was not taken into account in the latest draft. MLMUPC plans to send the draft Circular to Council of Ministers in coming weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The RGC has also started work on a Housing Policy, No draft of the Housing Policy has been finalized or shared with the international community and NGOs yet. Development partners have advised the Council of Land Policy that the Housing Policy include guidance on involuntary resettlement and support on site upgrading of urban poor. It is unclear however if the Policy will address these issues.- The RGC just adopted a Law on Expropriation (pending approval by the King). The Law stresses that fair and adequate compensation must be given in advance to property owners, including 'possessors'. The Law also defines public interest aims.- Development partners, as well as members of the Senate and National Assembly, have informally discussed the need to develop a general Sub-Decree to help implement the Law on Expropriation. This could be a logical next step and would also contribute to	
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		the UPR recommendation.	
Continue to prioritize the issue of land evictions and to work with the Special Rapporteur to ensure an end to forced evictions and fulfil its obligations to respect and protect the human rights of all Cambodians, including individuals belonging to indigenous groups	Ireland	Circular on Illegal Temporary Settlements to some extent answer this recommendation.	
Consider fostering policies on land use and urban-rural inequality and continue efforts to combat poverty	Brazil	Yes. The RGC is working with donors, such as DANIDA, to set in place mechanisms for land use. The Ministry of Land Management recently published an implementation manual on commune land use planning to support commune development plan and commune investment plan.	
Enter into a dialogue with the civil society concerned with a view to addressing incidents of unlawful land-grabbing and evictions	Netherlands	There is good cooperation at local level on some cases. Systematic dialogue with civil society could be improved.	
Intensify efforts to promote fair access to land ownership and good governance, and continue reforms undertaken with the assistance of the international community, in particular the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to reinforce institutional capacities and achieve the enjoyment of full human rights by the population	Algeria	Yes. Reforms on land management are ongoing.	
(a) Fully implement the 2001 land law and institute a moratorium on evictions until safeguards such as full compensation and access to basic services in resettlement areas can be guaranteed; (b) Adopt a moratorium on eviction until measures are taken to guarantee effective implementation of the 2001 law on land property and to deal with this problem in a more humane and dignified manner; (c) Put an end to forced evictions, notably by improving the application of the land law of 2001, ensuring a better verification of land titles and guaranteeing strengthened protection of the	Sweden, Switzerland, France	Generally not done, aside from work on policies/regulations (see above answer – Circular on Illegal Temporary Settlements, Housing Policy, Law on Expropriation)	

population affected by the expropriations, which implies in particular prior consultations, a search for alternative solutions to expropriations, offers of re-housing and appropriate compensation of evicted persons			

III. Judiciary and Rule of Law

(Relevant Ministries and Departments: Ministry of Justice, Cambodian Human Rights Committee, Ministry of Interior)

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	
Take measures to ensure everyone's equal access to justice, in accordance with international standards	Sweden	The Government's legal and judicial reform strategy includes under Strategic Objective No. 4, commitments to improve legal aid services.	
Ensure the independence and impartiality of the judicial system; (b) Ensure the independence of the judiciary, without any political intervention; (c) Strengthen mechanisms guaranteeing judicial independence, including fully empowering the Government anti-corruption unit to act against corruption within the judiciary; (d) Intensify its efforts towards establishment of a fully independent, impartial and neutral judiciary, free from corruption in accordance with international standards, guaranteeing that all perpetrators of human rights violations are held accountable and nobody goes unpunished (e) Look for means to improve the remuneration system for judges to offer better guarantees of independence	Sweden Switzerland New Zealand Slovakia; Spain	The legal and judicial reform strategy includes under Strategic Objective No. 5 a commitment to strengthen judicial services, which includes reform of the Supreme Council of Magistracy to ensure "transparency in appointment, promotion, remuneration and disciplining of judges and prosecutors". Draft laws to reform the SCM, to reorganize the court system and to determine the status of judges have been pending for many years. The strategy also calls for an anti-corruption law. The independence of the judiciary is enshrined in the 1993 Constitution and is guaranteed by the King (articles 128-132).	

a.) Freedom of Expression, Association and Assembly

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	Comments
Ensure that the freedom of expression and of the press guaranteed in the Constitution are effectively	Switzerland; Czech	Objective No. 1 of the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy calls for legislation which "safeguards the	OHCHR is willing to work

<p>respected (b) Review its newly adopted penal code with a view to ensuring its compliance with the permissible limitations to freedom of expression as stated in ICCPR; (c) Take effective measures to ensure the freedom of expression and opinion by amending the press law that allows for a broad interpretation of the vague term “humiliation of national institutions” and authorizes censorship, the suspension of publishing and imprisonment under the guise of national security and political stability; (d) Adopt legislative measures necessary so that journalists are not persecuted while exercising their profession and violations of the limits on freedom of expression are not sanctioned criminally (e) Define the scope of defamation and disinformation charges to ensure that these do not impinge on freedom of expression and give clear guidance to judicial officials so that these provisions do not result in a large number of cases where the charges are disproportionate</p>	<p>Republic; Israel; Mexico; United Kingdom</p>	<p>rights of the individual to organize, associate, express an opinion and receive information and ensures that the media, research institutions and civil society are enabled to exercise effective monitoring of the state apparatus, and to report on it, including to provide input to the political processes, and provide knowledge by law enforcement officer to safeguard the protection of the rights”.</p>	<p>with the Ministry of Justice on possible instructions on interpreting the new Penal Code in a manner that is consistent with international standards of freedom of expression.</p>
<p>Strengthen efforts to protect freedom of expression and the right of all human rights defenders, including those working on land rights issues, to conduct their work without hindrance or intimidation, including by way of safeguarding freedom of assembly and association</p>	<p>Sweden</p>		
<p>Facilitate the work of non-governmental organizations and other relevant civil society groups in the country</p>	<p>Italy</p>		
<p>Develop a policy to protect human rights defenders</p>	<p>Brazil</p>		

<p>(a) In line with a previous recommendation made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopt effective measures to combat the culture of violence and impunity and to better protect human rights defenders, including indigenous leaders and peasant activists (b) Publicly speak out on reported cases of intimidation and violence – including murder – of trade unionists, the staff of non-governmental organizations and journalists and to ensure effective investigations and accountability for perpetrators; (c) Effectively investigate and prosecute crimes and violations against human rights defenders and punish those responsible; (d) Investigate and prosecute any attacks on – or false allegations in relation to – human rights defenders, in particular those working with communities to protect land, houses and access to natural resources and prevent forced displacement, an issue that has been reported on by the Special Rapporteur and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	<p>Germany; Austria; Norway; Ireland</p>		
<p>Adopt appropriate measures to disseminate widely and ensure full observance of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders</p>	<p>Norway</p>		
<p>Elaborate an action plan for ensuring free access to the electronic media and for liberalizing the electronic media ownership rules</p>	<p>Hungary</p>		

b.) Legal reform

(Relevant Ministries and departments: Council for Legal and Judicial reform)

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	Comments
<p>Continue legal and judicial reforms and harmonization of the laws with international human</p>	<p>Morocco</p>		

rights instruments			
Widen its consultation process on the development of policy, legislation and regulations to ensure that all legislative instruments are assessed as to their positive and negative impacts on human rights	United Kingdom		
Continue strengthening its reforms programmes in all sectors to guarantee the human rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution of Cambodia	Brunei		
Adopt a law against corruption	Switzerland	The Government is committed to passing an Anti-Corruption Law in 2010 in line with the Rectangular Strategy and the UN Convention against Corruption which Cambodia acceded to in 2007.	The accession to the UN Convention is valid in international law but was not approved by the NA in accordance with the Constitution
Swiftly review and pass the anti-corruption law, which would include tough penalties for government corruption and would subject public officials to financial disclosures	United States	The Government is committed to passing an Anti-Corruption Law in 2010 in line with the Rectangular Strategy and the UN Convention against Corruption which Cambodia acceded to in 2007.	The accession to the UN Convention is valid in international law but was not approved by the NA in accordance with the Constitution
Take further measures to proceed with its judicial reform, to address land issues and to combat corruption, as these are important for the promotion and protection of human rights as well as the	Japan		

consolidation of democracy			
Complete the process of judicial reform and enact essential legislation such as a new penal code, an anti-corruption law and legislation to guarantee and safeguard the independence and impartiality of the court system, court personnel and judges in accordance with international standards	Norway	Legal and Judicial reform strategy under the NSDP requires these laws to be enacted. The Penal code has already been adopted.	
Adopt and enact the Law on the Status of Judges, the Amendment of the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, and the anti-corruption law in accordance with recommendations made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, respectively, and create and adopt a code of conduct for judges, prosecutors and disciplinary councils, including disciplinary provisions	Israel	Legal and Judicial reform strategy under the NSDP requires these laws to be enacted. Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy under the NSDP requires that a code of ethics for judges, prosecutors, and judicial officials be adopted.	
Ensure that the draft law on non-governmental organizations does not make their working conditions more difficult and respect their freedom of expression and association	France	Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy under the NSDP requires that transparent procedures for preparing laws be adopted. Freedom of association and expression are guaranteed by the Cambodian Constitution. Objective No. 1 of the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy calls for legislation which “safeguards the rights of the individual to organize, associate, express an opinion and receive information and ensures that the media, research institutions and civil society are enabled to exercise effective monitoring of the state apparatus, and to report on it, including to provide	

		input to the political processes, and provide knowledge by law enforcement officer to safeguard the protection of the rights”.	
Commit itself to respecting freedom of expression and opinion for all, in particular for members of the opposition; Re-examine the modalities for lifting parliamentary immunity to ensure that this practice does not contravene the principles of pluralism and respect for freedom of expression	Canada, France	Freedom of expression is guaranteed under the Cambodian Constitution.	
Continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights and to strengthen good governance and respect for the rule of law; continue to strengthen the rule of law and good governance as a means to help enhance human rights promotion and protection within the country	Indonesia; Thailand	Good governance is one of the pillars of the Government’s Rectangular strategy.	
Take due steps towards the full implementation of the election regulations in the future	Hungary		
Expedite operationalization of an independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles; accelerate the steps currently under way for the establishment of a national human rights institution consistent with the Paris Principles; continue its efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, which would strengthen the human rights infrastructure within the country advance the process of establishing an independent national human rights institution in a pragmatic manner and in consultation with all relevant actors	Pakistan; Egypt; Thailand; Philippines	The Prime Minister publicly committed the RGC to establishing an independent NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles in September 2006. The process of drafting a law to this effect has been delegated to a working group of NGOs.	

c.) The ECCC

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	Comments
Continue to support the important work and independence of the Extraordinary Chambers within the Cambodian court system; continue and strengthen the activities of the Extraordinary Chambers in the area of the right to truth and reconciliation regarding the Khmer Rouge tribunal, make further efforts for smooth court proceedings and the early completion of its work, in view of its unexpected delay; cooperate with the Extraordinary Chambers, the United Nations, international donors and civil society to develop a strategy aimed at ensuring that the national jurisdictions can benefit from the experience of the Extraordinary Chambers; take steps to ensure that the work of the Extraordinary Chambers, including the involvement of international judges working alongside Cambodian judges, be harnessed to contribute to the strengthening of the Cambodian judiciary	Canada, Brazil; Japan, Belgium, New Zealand		
Guarantee the independence of the Extraordinary Chambers and allow them to prosecute and try offenders other than those already indicted	Belgium	The guarantee is contained in the Agreement between the UN and the RGC establishing the ECCC	
Fully cooperate with the United Nations to ensure that all allegations of corruption and political influence are rapidly investigated by an independent and impartial mechanism and that cases found are submitted to the authorities for judicial proceeding	Belgium	The Government is committed to passing an Anti-Corruption Law in 2010 in line with the Rectangular Strategy and the UN Convention against Corruption which Cambodia acceded to in 2007.	The accession to the UN Convention is valid in international law but was not approved by the NA in accordance with the Constitution

d.) Law enforcement

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	Comments
Establish independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment and bring perpetrators to justice	Denmark		
Take further concrete steps to address cases of torture in prisons, in particular to ensure impartial and independent investigation of all cases of alleged mistreatment or torture, punish all personnel responsible for torture or mistreatment and provide victims of torture effective access to remedy	Czech Republic	<p>→ Praka 217 of 1998 on the administration of prisons prohibits that prisoners be subjected to ‘torture and to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment’</p> <p>→ Code of conduct and discipline for Prison Guards No 001 adopted by MoI in 2005 provides that ‘<i>all prison staff have an obligation to behave in a standard that complies with the laws of Cambodia and international standards for prison staff</i>’, and details obligations for prison staff and punishments in case of breach, <u>including referring torture case to the court</u></p> <p>→ OPCAT ratified re impartial and independent investigation / NPM</p> <p>→ new penal code 2009 considers as aggravating circumstances when torture is committed by civil servants/military personnel while performing their duties (art 213)</p>	
Adjust detention and prison facilities as well as standards of treatment so that they are gender-sensitive and ensure effective protection of the personal safety of all detainees and prisoners	Czech Republic	<p>→ MoI GDP strategic plan 2008-2013 including <i>Goal 1: management standards ensure security, safety and humane treatment of prisoners + Goal 2: developed correctional service that respects rights of individuals + Goal 4: developed prison infrastructure to appropriate standards</i></p> <p>→ Sub Decree 148 of Dec 2006 on the establishment of GDP, notably art 4 providing that “<i>the GDP is</i></p>	

		<p><i>tasked with [...] develop and design the construction/renovation of correctional centres and provincial/municipal prisons to meet the UN Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners'</i></p> <p>➔ Re Gender: Prison Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan set up under CCJAP with various training provided already by various NGOs (GAD/C, SILAKA, HAGAR) 08-09</p>	
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IV. Development and Social issues

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	Comments
Redouble its efforts and resources to reach the target sets by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals for the improvement of the political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Cambodian people	Malaysia	This commitment is at the heart of the Rectangular Strategy.	See 2011-15 UNDAF
Continue its efforts to combat poverty; ensure sustainable development; improve access to health care and education; and achieve the Millennium Development Goals	Russian Federation		See 2011-15 UNDAF
Continue to cooperate with the international community in its effort to further advance democratic society and to improve human rights and the well-being of its people in accordance with national priorities as reflected in its development strategies and policies	Bhutan		
Continue to pay particular attention to continuing an inclusive process which takes into account all elements of society, and to create favourable conditions, in particular for those living in rural areas, in the framework of the strategic development	Morocco		

plan mentioned in paragraph 33 of the national report			
Intensify programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and improving socio-economic indicators	Algeria		See 2011-15 UNDAF
Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable peoples, the right to education and to right to development to bring down poverty in urban and rural areas simultaneously while maintaining peace, stability and protection of the environment	Lao People's Democratic Republic		See 2011-15 UNDAF
Close the so-called rehabilitation centres, where poor people living on the streets arrested in police operations are held, and pursue adequate social policies that address the problems of the concerned socially disadvantaged groups	Austria	Ministry of Social Affairs instruction of August 2008 prohibits the holding of people in Social Affairs Centres against their will.	See CESCR COs
Ensure transparent management of oil, gas and mineral revenues to meet the social and economic rights of people living in Cambodia by adopting international best practice, in particular implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	Ireland	In February 2009, RGC issued a Decision to establish the Inter-ministerial Technical Working Group for the Development of an Action Plan to Monitoring the Implementation of Mobilization and Management of Revenue from Oil, Gas and other Mining Recourses. This inter-ministerial working group is under Public Finance Reform Program of MOEF.	
Intensify its public expenditure on the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights; continue efforts in allocating more resources to ensure the betterment of economic and social rights of citizens, in particular in the areas of poverty reduction, urban-rural equality, education, public services, etc.; carry out the necessary efforts to increase expenditures for social programmes, particularly relative to education and access to housing further increase its national spending on health and education sectors to meet the targets of the Millennium Development Goals	Netherlands Viet Nam, Mexico, Azerbaijan		

Further strengthen the law reforms and policy aimed at protecting the people's rights and for the betterment of the poor and other disadvantaged groups	Viet Nam	See LJRS Strategic Objective No. 1	
Stay steadfast in promoting adequate social policies that aim to achieve just distribution of wealth and social wellbeing of the population	Venezuela		
Continue to implement strategies to reduce poverty and to improve and promote education	Angola		See 2011-15 UNDAF
Continue to implement its national strategy to reduce poverty, especially in rural areas, and to enhance the general standard of living of its citizens	Belarus		See 2011-15 UNDAF
Make it a priority in its future plans to improve the situation of certain vulnerable groups, such as women, particularly those in rural areas, children, and persons with disabilities (Algeria); take further measures to provide protection and assistance to vulnerable social groups, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, poor families, orphans and others	Belarus	Adoption of the National Law on the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was finalized in August 2009. The Ministry of Social Affairs is currently formulating a national plan on persons with disabilities.	
Continue to strengthen the economic, political and social development with full participation of its population	Lao People's Democratic Republic		Participation is part of the 2011-15 UNDAF outcomes
Work towards a further reduction of the level of unemployment, including through the design and implementation of programmes of vocational training and retraining of its citizens and job creation	Belarus	-MoLVT finalised its Action Plan (2009-2013) which covers among priority areas including job creation; ensuring better working conditions; promoting the enforcement of the Law on Social Security scheme; developing capacity building on the technical and vocational skills for people; expanding and strengthening gender mainstreaming in labour and vocational training sectors; strengthening institutions, partnership, work efficiency, and accountability.	

		- NSDP Update (2009-2013) – First Draft: RGC has recognised and accorded the private sector as the main engine for investments and growth in the country.	
Take all necessary measures to ensure that the trade union rights of workers in Cambodia are fully respected and that trade unionists are able to exercise their activities in a climate free of intimidation and risk to their personal security and their lives	United States	Trade Union Law is being drafted and will be adopted by 2011 (MoLVT Action Plan 2009-2013)	
Establish labour courts in an effort to guarantee respect for worker rights and to provide legal and efficient solutions to labour disputes, and revise the law on trade unions	United States	Labour Arbitration has been established and operating (www.arbitrationcouncil.org) MoLVT Action Plan 2009-2013 to strengthen the labour dispute prevention and resolution mechanism (CBA, conciliation and arbitration) Labour Court law to be adopted by 2013 (MoLVT Action Plan 2009-2013).	
Promote human rights education and training at all levels, including for Government officials, in order to raise awareness about human rights for all	Thailand	Strategic Objective No. 1 of the LJR Strategy calls for awareness of fundamental rights in law enforcement agencies to be raised to a higher standard, including the ability to apply international standards in the absence of national laws or in the case of conflicting rules.	
Further strengthen its advocacy efforts to enhance public awareness of human rights in general and the human rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the disabled, the elderly and indigenous people, in particular	Republic of Korea	Strategic Objective No. 1 of the LJR Strategy calls for “awareness of fundamental rights, primarily at the community level, to be raised, taking women, children, minorities and disadvantaged, including disabled people into special consideration, including establishment and awareness on registration of rights and complaint mechanisms”.	

V. The Rights of Women and Children

Recommendation	Country recommended	Existing commitments	Comments
Reinforce relevant institutional capacity to maximize the implementation of its five-year plan (2006-2012 for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour)	United States	RGC adopted the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA-WFCL 2008-2012) on 16 June 2008, and clearly identified 16 sectors as the Worst Forms of Child Labour to be eliminated. The MoLVT is working with ILO/IPEC-Time-Bound Program (TBP Phase II) to support the NPA-WFCL in 15 provinces (MoLVT Action Plan 2009-2013) RGC committed itself to reducing the number of working children from 16.5% in 1999 to 8% in 2015 under the CMDGs; and Completely eliminate all the WFCL by 2016.	
Enact legislation that clearly defines discrimination against women and provides for effective remedies	Austria	National law to ratify CEDAW-OP allows for communications with Geneva Committee when domestic remedies exhausted	
Continue the implementation of the necessary affirmative measures to achieve gender parity	Cuba		UNDAF 2011-15 contains a gender outcome
Tackle the roots of gender inequality through concrete actions aimed at safeguarding women's rights within the family as well as appropriate measures of awareness-raising and human rights education	Italy		UNDAF 2011-15 contains a gender outcome
Increase its effort in promoting women's empowerment and capacity-building through public awareness, education and skill training	Malaysia		UNDAF 2011-15 contains a gender outcome
Conduct a wide awareness-raising campaign to sensitize society to issues of gender equality	Azerbaijan		CNCW and UNIFEM active in this area. UNDAF

			2011-15 contains a gender outcome
On sexual violence against women, undertake due and timely investigations of all reported cases, punish the perpetrators and implement necessary rehabilitation programmes for the victims; intensify Government efforts to raise public awareness against this negative phenomenon and to fight persistent traditional stereotypes	Slovakia	MOWA has a unit working on this area which includes judicial police powers	
Sensitize police officers and law enforcement officials and take measures to effectively prosecute sexual and domestic violence	Austria	Domestic Violence Law promulgated in 2005	
Intensify its fight to eliminate forced labour and the severest forms of child labour	Congo	RGC adopted innovative approaches to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, such as Child Labour Free Zone (Kep Province to be free of child labour by 2011), Child Labour Free Sectors (Kampot, and Banteay Meanchey to be free of child labour by 2012), and Free of Child Labour in Urban Setting in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.	
Continue making efforts to increase the political participation of women, the percentage of women and young people in positions at all levels of society and the participation of women in the labour market under equal conditions	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan of the Cambodian Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (2006-2010) Gender Mainstreaming in the field of employment and vocational skills training – priority action 4 – provision of scholarships to girls, dormitories for female trainees, increased enrollment of female applicants in TVET, eliminating discrimination in occupation – equal pay (MoLVT Action Plan 2009-2013). The Royal Government has made significant progress in mainstreaming gender equality and incorporating gender equality and women's	

		<p>empowerment considerations into key national policies, including the Cambodian Millennium Development Goal (CMDG), the National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 (NSDP), and the second National Governance Action Plan. Gender issues and strategies have also been incorporated into key reform programmes</p> <p>RGC has adopted the five-year strategic plan of the MoWA (Neary Rattanak, 2009-2013)</p> <p>National Youth Policy and National Youth Action Plan (5-year) are being draft and will be finalised in March 2010)</p> <p>One of the priority policy will mainstream young women into the entrepreneurship development</p>	
Take additional measures to support access to education of minority children to help them to maintain and develop their own traditions and languages	Morocco		
Through appropriate international assistance, seek to strengthen its educational system and education for all programmes, including for women and persons with disabilities	Philippines		
Give more emphasis to the education sector to gradually transform to a quality and advanced education system since education is a vital tool for national development	Myanmar		
Make primary education compulsory, and integrate the fight against illiteracy into the “Educational Strategic Plan” of the Government	Turkey	Article 68 of the Constitution calls for free primary and secondary education for all children in public schools. Cambodia is party to the ICESCR and CRC which contains similar commitments.	
Ensure registration at birth of all children, including non-Khmer citizens born in Cambodia	Czech Republic		
Strengthen its policy for the full guarantee of the	Brazil		

rights of the child with attention to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, in accordance with Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.50			
As recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, intensify efforts to achieve better promotion and protection of the rights of the child	Algeria		
Continue the development of specific legislation to promote and protect the rights of the child, including civil society participation, preventive measures in education and reinsertion into society of minors in difficult situations	Spain		
Incorporate a legal definition of the child, a minimum age for criminal responsibility and sexual consent, and enforce the law on the minimum age of marriage, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and develop and implement national legislation which criminalizes and penalizes the distribution, sale and display of child pornography	Israel		
Continue to seek technical assistance in drafting legislation in the field of children's rights	Slovenia		