National League of
Commune and Sangkat Councils

Internal Workshop
to Review Potential Functions
for Commune and Sangkat Councils

Phnom Penh, March 29 and 30, 2011

Supported by: Ministry of Interior, EC-UNDP and EU-SPACE: Strengthening Performance, Accountability and Civic Engagement (implemented by GIZ)

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ACRONYMS

C/S	Commune/Sangkat
DDLG	Strengthening Democratic and Decentralized Local Governance
EU-SPACE	Strengthening Performance, Accountability and Civic Engagement
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IP3	Implementation Plan for the First Three Years of the NP-SNDD (2011 – 2013)
LAMC	Law on the Administration and Management of Communes/Sangkats
NLC/S	National League of Commune/Sangkat Councils
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NP-SNDD	National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development 2010 – 2019
SNDD	Sub-National Democratic Development

BACKGROUND

The 2001 Law on the Administration and Management of Communes/Sangkats (LAMC) provides commune/sangkat councils (c/s councils) with a wide general mandate and accompanying discretionary funds. Although the LAMC also enables Ministries to transfer sector functions to c/s councils, this has rarely happened in practice.

Expanding the Royal Government of Cambodia's sub-national democratic development (SNDD) policy, the 2008 Organic Law[1] sets out a framework for a government-wide functional assignment process to determine which sectoral functions should be transferred to sub-national councils together with corresponding resources and capacity. In addition to the new councils established under the Organic Law, commune councils are eligible to receive sectoral functions directly from state institutions, such as Ministries. Urban sangkat councils, may only be eligible to receive delegated functions from their overarching urban council, the Phnom Penh or municipal councils.

The National League of Commune/Sangkat Councils (the NLC/S) is a local government association established in 2006. The NLC/S is a member of sub-committees of the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD), the inter-ministerial committee responsible for overseeing implementation of the Organic Law, and SNDD policy more broadly. One of the NCDD's sub-committees is the Sub-Committee for Functions and Resources responsible for advising the NCDD about functional assignment.

The NLC/S is taking preparatory steps by identifying potential functions to transfer to commune councils and to sangkat councils in the short to medium term (one to four years). It is anticipated that, otherwise, the short to medium term focus will be on transferring functions to district and municipal councils[2]. The NLC/S, therefore, has taken the initiative to develop an Options Paper[3] identifying 65 potential functions across the following ten sectors/fields that affect both rural and urban areas –

❖ Education
❖ Economic development
❖ Security and public order
❖ Land administration
❖ Fisheries

❖ Health
❖ Conflict mediation
❖ Natural resource and environmental management
❖ Land management
❖ Forestry.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the workshop were to –

➢ reflect on the potential functions set out in the Options Paper

➢ apply basic criteria in order to make informed recommendations about the most appropriate functions within each sector for transfer to commune and/or sangkat councils in the short to medium term, including –

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[1] *The Law on the Administrative Management of the Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans*, adopted May 2008 (the Organic Law).
[2] The First Three Years Plan Implementation Plan (2011 – 2013) of the NP-SNDD (IP3), pages 1, 5, 2.
[3] *Options Paper for the National League of Commune/Sangkat Councils: Starter Packages of Functions,* November 2010, Phnom Penh.

- applying the criteria set out in the Organic Law
- identifying each recommended function as either obligatory or permissive
- providing an indication of how corresponding resources for the recommended functions could be made available to commune and/or sangkat councils
- providing justifications for choices and recommendations made.

➢ develop recommendations for an overall cross-sectoral set of functions for transfer to commune and/or sangkat councils over the next one to four years.

PARTICIPANTS

A total of 117 people attended the workshop, consisting of 86 men and 31 women. Three to five representatives from every province and Phnom Penh attended, specifically the chief and deputy chiefs of Associations of Commune/Sangkat Councils. These participants consisted of 51 commune councillors and 57 sangkat councillors.

In addition, there were a number of honorary guests, as well as ten workshop facilitators who were drawn from staff of the NLC/S, Strengthening Democratic and Decentralized Local Governance (DDLG (EC-UNDP)), UNICEF and EU-SPACE.[4].

A full list of participants, in Khmer only, is provided in Appendix 6.

WORKSHOP RESULTS

DAY 1: RECOMMENDED FUNCTIONS BY SECTOR

Presentations

Mr. Sam Nissay, Advisor to the NLC/S, provided an introduction to the workshop and its key purpose to develop a set of recommended functions to transfer to commune and sangkat councils over the short to medium term. He emphasized that active participation by participants would be expected over the two-day workshop so that appropriate functions for transfer would be identified.

Mr. Nissay provided background regarding the development of the NLC/S Options Paper. He explained that the Options Paper sets out 65 potential functions across ten sectors/fields for consideration, and that the Paper draws on three key resources created especially for the League –

❖ Findings from fieldwork conducted in 20 communes/sangkats in 8 provinces and Phnom Penh
❖ A Cambodian desk study focusing on the education, health and natural resource and environmental management sectors, and
❖ A desk study on international practice in decentralizing in the education and health sectors.

A presentation followed by Ms. Shelley Flam, EU-SPACE consultant, who focused on the tasks to be tackled by participants during the workshop. Her main points included –

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[4] National League: Huyvong Dara and Chhim Sopheark; DDLG (EC-UNDP): Om Chhorvanchanny and Sam Nissay; UNICEF: Kyi Kosal Vathannak; and EU-SPACE: Eng Chheanghong, Suk Ra, May Sreylon, Por Soknak, and Khlok Dara.

➢ The current state of uncertainty at national and sub-national levels about what functions communes/sangkat councils can implement
➢ Through the National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development 2010 – 2019 (NP-SNDD) and the IP3 there should be increasing clarity about functions at each level, including communes and sangkats. Also under these Program documents, there should be increasingly more functions and corresponding resources transferred from national to sub-national level.
➢ This workshop is meant to identify two sets of functions (one for communes, one for sangkats) for which the NLC/S can advocate for transfer over the short to medium term.
➢ The workshop will provide a step-by-step approach and space for discussion, in order that participants can identify which particular functions they recommend be negotiated for transfer.
➢ The first step is for participants to divide into groups by sector. Within each sector, participants must identify functions they recommend to the larger group for transfer to c/s councils. In making their recommendations, participants must –

  ✓ Justify their choices based on four criteria (presented below)
  ✓ Indicate whether a function recommended for transfer should be obligatory (must be implemented) or permissive (up to the discretion and decision of the council whether or not to implement)
  ✓ Indicate whether significant resources will be necessary to implement a function recommended for transfer
  ✓ Specify whether each function recommended should be transferred to commune councils and/or sangkat councils

(The full presentation separately accompanies this report as Appendix 3.)

Participants selected their own sector discussion groups from a choice of eight groups. Each of the eight groups was devoted to one or to two of the focus sectors as follows –

1. Education
2. Health (seen in the bottom photo on the right)
3. Economic development (group 1)
4. Economic development (group 2)
5. Conflict mediation / Security and public order
6. Land administration /Land management
7. Natural resource and environmental management / Forestry
8. Fisheries (seen in the top photo on the right)
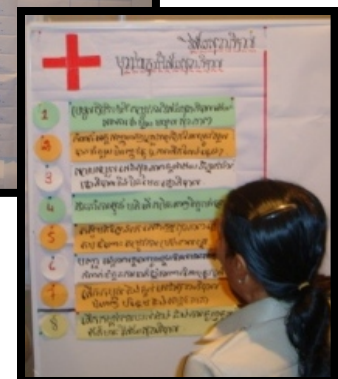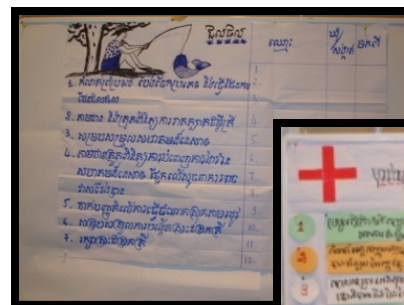
As seen in the photos above, participants visited eight sector stations where information was provided about the particular functions that would be discussed in each sector group. On the basis of that information, and considering their individual experience and interest, participants self-selected their small discussion groups. Every sector discussion group included both commune councillors and sangkat councillors. For the remainder of Day 1 and early on Day 2, participants worked in these sector groups.

Day 1 - Small Group Discussions by Sector

In each small group, participants reviewed the potential functions in their sector. The Education group, for instance, discussed the 12 potential functions related to education. The Health group discussed eight functions proposed for consideration in that sector.

For each of the functions discussed, participants applied four criteria to assist in reaching the conclusion whether the function would be recommended to the larger group as a function that could be transferred to commune and/or sangkat councils. Facilitators used a set of questions to flesh out each criterion (see Appendix 5).

Criteria 1
Relevance of the function to the area and impact of the function in the area

Criteria 2
Extent to which the council can practically manage the function

Criteria 3
Extent to which the function will be beneficial and useful in the area

Criterion 4
The function can be readily transferred as part of a starter package of functions

Participants were asked to recommend zero, one, two or three functions in their sector for transfer to councils. Each group was asked also to –
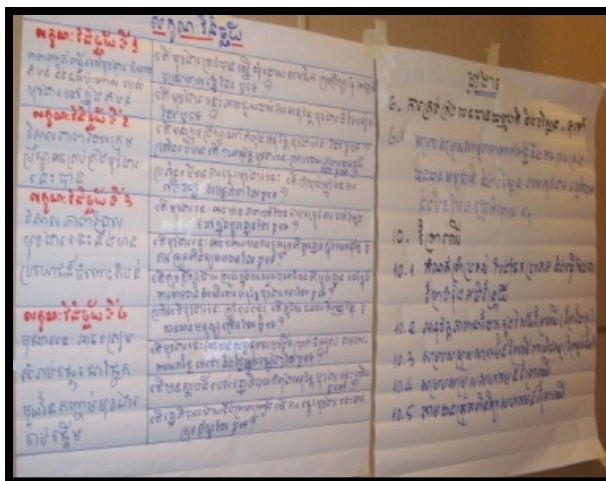
✓ provide justifications for its choices (shown in the following photograph)

✓ specify whether each function should be *obligatory* (mandatory for the council to implement) or *permissive* (up to the discretion of the council whether or not to implement)

✓ provide any information available about corresponding resources needed for councils to implement the function (finances/own-revenue, personnel and assets)

✓ and to specify whether each function was recommended for commune councils, for sangkat councils, or for both commune and sangkat councils.

A summary of the group results by sector (the zero to three functions) is presented in the table on the next page. More detailed information discussed about each of the functions recommended by sector is available from the NLC/S.

In a plenary session on Day 2 of the workshop, a representative of each sector group presented the 0 to 3 functions recommended by his/her group. Time was devoted for questions and for each representative to answer.

Across the ten sectors reviewed by workshop participants, a *total of 28 potential functions,* of the original 65 functions, were recommended for transfer to commune and/or sangkat councils. These 28 functions are shown in the table are on the next page.

Functions Recommended by Sector[5]			
Function	**Justifications**	**Obligatory/ Permissive**	**Commune/ Sangkat**
Education			
1.1.1 Collect statistics about education needs	---	---	---
1.2.1 Provide community pre-school education	Requested by citizens; some councils currently implementing with success; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility for local participation and monitoring; only modest resources required; government likely to transfer function	---	---
1.3.1 Plan for and order construction/repair expansion of primary school infrastructure	Requested by citizens and councils; some councils implementing with success; capacity development needed; draws on local information; significant resources needed; other government agencies involved; government not likely to transfer function	---	---
Health			
2.1.1 Collect statistics about health needs, in cooperation with health clinics	Requested by councils; communes currently implementing with 100% success; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of local involvement; modest resources needed; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – statistics are clear	Commune and sangkat
2.1.2 Identify poor households eligible for financial assistance/exemption	Requested by councils; councils currently implementing with success; some capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of local involvement; other government agencies involved; modest resources needed; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – serves vulnerable households; information available to development partners	Commune and sangkat
2.2.2 Enhance and provide complementary health services and facilities	Requested by councils; function supports other functions; councils currently implementing some aspects with success; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of citizen involvement; modest resources needed; government likely to transfer function	Permissive – reduce household expenses	Commune and sangkat
Economic Development			
3.1.1. Advocate for responsive economic development-related services	Requested by citizens and councils; function supports other functions; some councils currently implementing; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility of local monitoring; other government agencies involved; possibility of revenue-generation; financial and technical resources needed; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – councils required to address this issue	Commune and sangkat councils

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[5] This table captures only key information. Where information was not recorded in charts, this is indicated by ---. Additional information may be obtained from the NLC/S.

Functions Recommended by Sector[5]			
Function	**Justifications**	**Obligatory/ Permissive**	**Commune/ Sangkat**
3.1.4 Facilitate an enabling environment for economic development	Requested by citizens and councils; function supports other functions; some councils currently implementing; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility of revenue-generation; financial and technical resources needed; other government agencies involved; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – responds to local owners and needs of local citizens	Commune and sangkat
3.1.6 Manage small markets	Requested by citizens and councils; function supports other functions; some councils currently implementing; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility of local monitoring; possibility of revenue-generation; financial and technical resources needed; other government agencies involved; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – relates to sanitation, security, living conditions (including of women)	Commune and sangkat
3.1.8 Establish and enforce rules for appropriate waste disposal	Priority need of citizens; few councils currently implementing and not all successful; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of revenue-generation; financial and human resources and assets needed; other government agencies involved but not successful; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – contributes to good environment, health, sanitation	Commune and sangkat
3.2.2 Provide agricultural know-how	Priority need of citizens; councils currently implementing with 50% success; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of involvement of citizens; other government agencies involved but not successfully; financial and technical resources and some assets needed; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – to promote living conditions of citizens	Commune and sangkat
3.3.2 Regulate street vending	Requested by citizens; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; citizen involvement required; possibility for revenue-generation; other government agencies involved; modest financial resources and human resources needed, depending on scope; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – to maintain order and protect life, also reduce traffic jams	Commune and sangkat
Conflict Mediation			
4.3 Provide conflict mediation services of first resort, except for excluded disputes	Councils implementing with success; no capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility for local participation; other government agencies involved; additional funds but no additional human resources needed; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory - general mandate under LAMC, and local need	Commune and sangkat
4.5 Cooperate with and advocate on behalf of citizens in investigations	Requested by citizens and councils; councils currently implementing with limited success; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility for local participation; financial resources may be needed	Permissive - as dependent on need	Commune and sangkat

Functions Recommended by Sector[5]			
Function	**Justifications**	**Obligatory/ Permissive**	**Commune/ Sangkat**
of local disputes not mediated by c/s council	depending on scope; no human resources needed; government likely to transfer function		
Security and Public Order			
5.1 Establish committees to address local security and public order issues	Requested by councils; function supports other functions; currently implemented by councils with only some success; a little capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility for local participation; financial resources needed, but not human resources; other government agencies involved; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory - general mandate under LAMC, and local safety issues	Commune and sangkat
5.3 Maintain information about authorities/services for girls/women affected by violence, refer them and act as an on-going link	Requested by councils; function supports other functions; councils currently implementing but with limited success; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility for local participation; significant financial resources, but not human resources, needed; other government agencies involved; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory - general mandate under LAMC, and that this relates to safety of vulnerable women and children	Commune and sangkat
NREM			
6.1 Coordinate land and NREM-related activities of governmental and non-government actors	Requested by councils; implemented by some councils; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility for citizen involvement; possibility of revenue-generation; financial and human resources needed; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – contributes to health and welfare, and to local NREM	Commune and sangkat
Forestry			
10.1 Demarcate, classify and plan for the permanent forest reserve	Requested; some council experience; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of citizen participation; resources needed; other government agencies involved ; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – reduces conflicts, ensures land security, contributes to land management	Commune and sangkat
10.3 Facilitate community commercial forestry	Requested; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of local involvement; possibility of revenue-generation; other government agencies involved; government may be likely to transfer function, subject to legal framework	Obligatory – contributes to forest use and management; could generate income	Commune and sangkat
10.5 Monitor community forestry	Requested; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of local participation; financial resources needed; other government agencies involved; government likely to transfer function	Obligatory – contributes to forestry governance	Commune and sangkat

Functions Recommended by Sector[5]

Function	Justifications	Obligatory/ Permissive	Commune/ Sangkat
Fisheries			
9.1 Demarcate, classify and plan for the fisheries domain	Function supports other functions; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility for local participation; need for significant financial and technical resources and modest assets; possibility of revenue generation; government unlikely to transfer function	Obligatory – for effective management	Commune and sangkat
9.4 Monitor the performance of community fisheries groups on the basis of verifiable indicators	Function supports other functions; a few councils are implementing this function; management capacity needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility of citizen participation; other government agencies involved; financial and human/technical resources needed; government likely to transfer this function	Obligatory – to ensure transparency and local accountability	Commune and sangkat
9.6 Facilitate construction of fish refuge ponds	Requested by councils; function supports other functions; some councils implementing the function; capacity development needed; draws on local circumstances and information; possibility for citizen participation; finances, human/technical resources and modest assets needed; government likely to transfer this function	Obligatory – to ensure sustainable resources	Commune and sangkat
Land Management			
7.1.2 Inventorize state land	Function supports other functions; councils have implemented this function but additional capacity development is required (also GPS, computers, maps); draws on local circumstance and information; possibility for citizen involvement; possibility of revenue-generation; can involve other government agencies; government likely to transfer this function	Obligatory – according to existing legal framework	Commune and sangkat
7.2.4 Issue permits to occupy	Requested by councils and citizens; technical and legal capacity development needed; draws on local information; local participation is possible; possibility of revenue-generation; other government agencies involved; possible that government would transfer this function	Obligatory – addresses citizens' needs, reduced wait and cost, specifies land background	Commune and sangkat
7.2.5 Create easements	Requested by councils and citizens; function supports other functions; councils have coordinated this function; technical and legal capacity development needed; draws on local circumstance and information; possibility of local participation; financial and human resources needed; other government agencies involved; government might transfer this function (which is complicated and has no income to which it is associated)	Permissive – this issue rarely arises	Commune and sangkat
Land Administration			
8.1 Maintain land	Councils have a limited role in implementation; function supports other	Obligatory – some	Commune and

| Functions Recommended by Sector[5]			
Function	**Justifications**	**Obligatory/ Permissive**	**Commune/ Sangkat**
registration records	functions; draws on local information; need for capacity development (also computers, maps, GPS); financial and human resources needed; possibility of revenue-generation; other government agencies involved; government may be reluctant to transfer this function to which revenue is attached	councils doing systematic registration; specifies land background	sangkat
8.4 Adjudicate in cases of land conflict	Prioritized by citizens; councils currently mediating significant number of small land conflicts involving land boundaries; legal capacity development needed; draws on local information and citizen involvement; financial, human/technical resources needed; government likely to agree to transfer *alternative dispute resolution* to councils	Obligatory – resolves community land conflicts; increase trust in councils	Commune and sangkat

DAY 2: RECOMMENDED CROSS-SECTORAL PACKAGES OF FUNCTIONS

Drawing from the 28 functions recommended, participants were asked to develop a feasible *cross-sectoral* package of functions they could recommend for negotiation by the NLC/S to Government.

To inform the process of developing cross-sectoral packages of functions, Ms. Shelley Flam, EU-SPACE consultant, made a presentation on the key tasks before the participants. Her main points included –

➢ The key task was to recommend which, of all the 28 functions, should be in a cross-sectoral package of functions for negotiation by the NLC/S. Is it feasible to include all 28 functions in the cross-sectoral package? If all 28 functions are not feasible, which functions should be included?

➢ Participants could include more than one function per sector; they did not need to include a function from every sector; and they could include as many functions as they thought feasible for commune/sangkat councils to absorb over the short to medium term (one to four years).

➢ Advantages and risks of recommending many or few functions were discussed.

➢ A number of considerations were offered in deciding on a cross-sectoral package of functions –

✓ Which functions allow for local discretion so that councils have the scope to be responsive to citizens

✓ Which functions are most aligned to citizen priorities

✓ Which functions involve much/little effort or high/low difficulty

✓ What is a workable mix of obligatory and permissive functions

✓ What is a workable mix of functions with and without significant associated resources

✓ Which functions are more likely to be accepted by government for transfer to commune/sangkat councils.

(The full presentation separately accompanies this report as Appendix 3.)
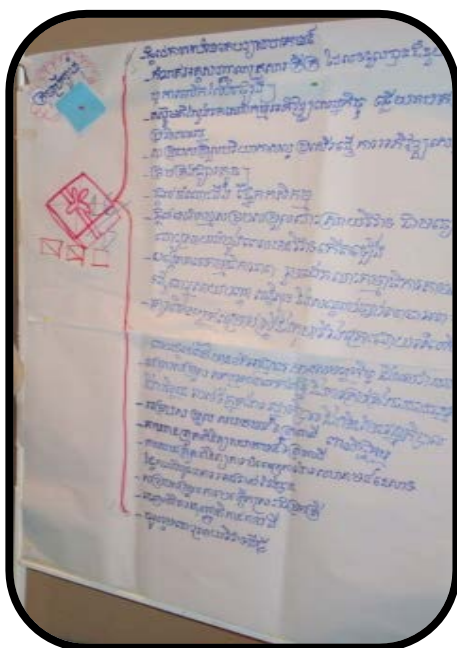
Participants were divided into eight small discussion groups, four groups of commune councillors only and four groups of sangkat councillors only. This separation reflects that priorities of communes and sangkat may differ, at least in part.

Each group was asked to consider all 28 recommended functions and, from there, to propose a feasible package of what functions could be transferred in the short to medium term.

These small groups presented their results by marketplace. Participants strolled from small group station to small group station to review the results of each group's discussion. An example of the presentation of results is seen in the photograph to the right.

A consolidated version of all the cross-sectoral packages of functions recommended for transfer in the short to medium term is shown in the table below. The functions receiving the most support – support from six to eight communes/sangkat council groups - are **bolded** in the table.

PRIORITY FUNCTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL PACKAGES OF FUNCTIONS		
Sector	**Functions**	**#**
Education	1.1.1 Collect statistics about education needs	4 sangkats
	1.2.1 Provide community pre-school education	4 communes 1 sangkat
	1.3.1 Plan for and order construction/ expansion/repair of primary school infrastructure	2 communes
Health	2.1.1 Collect statistics about health needs, in cooperation with health centres	1 commune 3 sangkats
	2.1.2 Identify poor households eligible for financial assistance/ exemption	**4 communes 4 sangkats**
	2.2.2 Enhance and provide complementary health services and facilities	1 commune
Economic development	**3.1.1 Advocate for responsive economic development-related services**	**3 communes 3 sangkats**
	3.1.4 Facilitate an enabling environment for economic development	1 commune 1 sangkats
	3.1.6 Manage small markets	**4 communes 4 sangkats**
	3.1.8 Establish and enforce rules for appropriate waste disposal	1 commune 3 sangkats
	3.2.2 Provide agricultural know-how	3 communes 1 sangkat
	3.3.2 Regulate street vending	2 communes 3 sangkats
Conflict mediation	**4.3 Provide conflict mediation services of first resort, except for excluded disputes**	**4 communes 4 sangkats**
	4.5 Cooperate with and advocate on behalf of citizens in investigations of local disputes not mediated by the c/s council	2 sangkats
Security & public order	**5.1 Establish committees to address local security and public order issues**	**3 communes 3 sangkats**
	5.3 Maintain information for girls and women affected by violence about authorities and services, refer them and act as an on-going link	**3 communes 3 sangkats**
NREM	**6.1 Coordinate land and NREM-related activities of governmental and non-governmental actors**	**4 communes 3 sangkats**
Forestry	10.1 Demarcate, classify and plan for the permanent forest reserve	2 communes 2 sangkats
	10.3 Facilitate community commercial forestry	2 communes 1 sangkat
	10.5 Monitor community forestry	2 communes 2 sangkats
Fisheries	9.1 Demarcate, classify and plan for the fisheries domain	3 communes 1 sangkat
	9.4 Monitor the performance of community fisheries groups on the basis of verifiable indicators	2 communes 1 sangkat
	9.6 Facilitate construction of fish refuge ponds	3 communes 2 sangkats
Land management	**7.1.2 Inventorize state land**	**2 communes 4 sangkats**
	7.2.4 Issue permits to occupy	**3 communes 3 sangkats**

PRIORITY FUNCTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL PACKAGES OF FUNCTIONS		
Sector	**Functions**	**#**
	7.2.5 Create easements	4 sangkats
Land administration	**8.1 Maintain land registration records**	**2 communes 4 sangkats**
	8.4 Adjudicate in cases of land conflict	**3 communes 3 sangkats**

NEXT STEPS

During his opening speech, Mr. Say Kosal, President of the NLC/S, urged all councillors participating in the workshop to participate actively and to offer recommendations for functions that the NLC/S could take up at the national level, especially through the NCDD Sub-Committee on Functions and Resources. As a member of this and other NCDD Sub-Committees, the NLC/S is in a position to bring workshop recommendations forward on behalf of commune/sangkat councils.

The eight different cross-sectoral packages of functions recommended by the discussion groups on Day 2 will need to be consolidated into one. This should not be an exercise of simply amalgamating every function recommended by every group. Rather, having the benefit of input from eight different groups, it is necessary to consider all the functions recommended by all the groups and to assess how many and which of those functions are feasible to include in a cross-sectoral package of functions that the League will lobby for transfer to councils over the coming one to four years.

In addition, discussions are needed regarding which functions included in a final cross-sectoral package of functions should be obligatory and which of the functions should be permissive. Among and within the discussion groups, there was not always common understanding about when a function should be designated as obligatory and when a function should be designated as permissive. A second look at this issue, therefore, is important.

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

During his closing speech, Mr. Say Kosal shared positive feedback about the workshop, commenting on the animated discussions that had led to positive results. He expressed his opinion that the workshop objectives had been met.

Evaluation forms were circulated among participants. A summary of the key evaluation results is provided below.

1. **Was the workshop beneficial to you?**

1 (not beneficial)	2	3	4	5 (most beneficial)	No answer
0%	0%	0%	20.48%	71.08%	8.43%

2. **Did the workshop meet your expectations?**

1 (not met)	2	3	4	5 (best met)	No answer
0%	0%	6.02%	30.12%	62.65%	1.2%

3. **How would you evaluate the content of the workshop?**

1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	No answer
0%	0%	7.2%	60.24%	31.32%	1.2%

4. **What do you think about the duration of the workshop?**

Too long	Long	Medium	Short	Too short	No answer
0%	90.36%	2.4%	4.8%	1.2%	1.2%

5. **What do you think about the time allotted for discussion during the workshop?**

	Too much	Much	Medium	Short	Too short	No answer
Plenary	0%	0%	91.56%	6.02%	0%	2.4%
Small groups	0%	0%	87.95%	6.02%	0%	6.02%

6. **How do you rate the facilitators in terms of time management?**

1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	No answer
0%	0%	4.81%	53.01%	24.09%	18.07%

7. **What do you think about the balance between discussions and presentations?**

Too many presentations	Many presentations	Good coordination	Not many presentations	Few presentations	No answer
0%	1.2%	92.77%	3.6%	1.2%	1.2%

8. **How do you rate the facilitators in terms of workshop management?**

1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	No answer
0%	0%	8.43%	61.44%	22.89%	7.2%

9. **What do you think of the hand-outs provided during the workshop?**

1 (lowest)	2	3	4	5 (highest)	No answer
0%	0%	6.02%	48.19%	38.55%	7.2%

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Workshop Concept Note

Background

The 2008 Organic Law sets out the parameters for a government-wide functional assignment process to determine which sectoral functions should be transferred to sub-national councils, together with corresponding resources and capacity. In addition to the new councils established under the 2008 Organic Law, commune councils are eligible to receive sectoral functions directly from state institutions, such as Ministries. Urban sangkat councils are treated differently under the Organic Law and may only be eligible to receive delegated functions from the Phnom Penh or a municipal council.

The NLC/S is taking preparatory steps in this process by identifying candidate functions for first packages of functions it considers appropriate for transfer to commune councils and to sangkat councils in the short to medium term (one to four years). To this end, the NLC/S developed an Options Paper identifying 65 candidate functions across the following ten sectors/fields: education; health; economic development (rural and urban); conflict mediation; security and public order; and natural resource and environmental management (NREM) generally, land management, land administration, fisheries and forestry. The Paper draws on three resources: findings from fieldwork conducted in 20 communes/sangkats in eight provinces and Phnom Penh; a Cambodian desk study focusing on the education, health and natural resource and environmental management sectors; and a desk study on international practice in decentralizing in the education and health sectors.

Objectives

The workshop will involve approximately 96 c/s councillors with fair representation along gender, political party and geographic lines.

The objectives of the workshop are to –

➢ reflect on the candidate functions set out in the Options Paper
➢ learn and apply basic criteria to recommend the most appropriate functions in a sector from among the candidate functions to include in draft first packages of functions, including –
   o identifying each recommended function as either obligatory or permissive
   o identifying each recommended function as either assigned or delegated
   o providing an indication of how corresponding resources for the recommended functions could be made available to commune and/or sangkat councils
➢ develop recommendations for an overall cross-sectoral first package of functions for commune councils and a first package of functions for sangkat councils.

Methodology

Day 1
1. Introduction to Workshop
   o Background
   o Role of participants
2. Overview of Options Paper and presentation of selection criteria and modalities (obligatory/ permissive; assigned/delegated; corresponding resources)
3. Small group division by sector (participants self-select groups)
4. Each small group –
   o reads the relevant sector section in the Options Paper

- o discusses and reflects on the reading
- o recommends 0 to 3 candidate functions in the sector, with justifications based on the criteria
- o recommends modalities for the recommended functions (obligatory/permissive, assigned/ delegated, corresponding resources).

<u>Day 2</u>
5. Small group presentations
6. Presentation of criteria for a cross-sectoral package of functions for c/s councils
7. Small group discussions to recommend a first cross-sectoral package of functions for commune councils or sangkat councils
8. Small group presentations
9. Closing and next steps

Outputs
- For each sector/field, recommendations of candidate functions for inclusion in a first packages of functions for commune councils and for sangkat councils
- Recommendations for an overall cross-sectoral first package of functions for commune councils and first package of functions for sangkat councils

Recommendations will specify whether –
- each function should be obligatory or permissive
- each function should be assigned or delegated
- corresponding resources would be needed and how they could be provided.

Cooperation
- National League of Commune/Sangkat Councils
- DDLG
- EU-SPACE

Time Frame
March 29 and 30, 2011

Appendix 2: Workshop Agenda

**Internal Workshop on
the Review of Potential Functions for Commune/Sangkat Councils**

**Intercontinental Hotel
29-30 March 2011**

Time	Topic	Coordinators
29 March 2011		
7:30-8:00	Registration of participants	NLC/S and EU-SPACE staff
8:00-8:05	Arrival of honorable guests	
8:05-8:15	Opening of the Workshop ‒ Workshop announcement ‒ Salutation to the National Anthem	NLC/S staff
8:15-8:25	Welcome remarks by EU-SPACE representative	Ms. Katharina Huebner, Program Coordinator
8:25-8:45	Remarks on the Workshop by Technical Support Team of the Ministry of Interior	Representative of Support Team
8:45-9:05	Opening speech of the Workshop	Mr. Say Kosal, NLC/S President
9:05-9:20	**Coffee Break**	
9:20-9:40	Introduction ‒ Purpose of workshop ‒ Role of participants	Mr. Sam Nissay, NLC/S Advisor
9:40-11:00	Introduction to Key Concepts and Options Paper	Ms. Shelley Flam, EU-SPACE consultant
11:00-11:30	Organizing Small Discussion Groups ‒ Instruction for group selection ‒ Participants select groups	Mr. Pok Sokundara, NLC/S Secretary General
11:30-12:00	Group discussions, each group: 1. reads the relevant sector section in the Options Paper 2. discusses and reflects on the reading 3. recommends 0 to 3 candidate functions in the sector	Group facilitators
12:00-2:00	**Lunch Break**	

Time	Topic	Coordinators
2:00-3:30	Group discussions, continued	Group facilitators
3:30-3:45	**Break**	
3:45-5:00	Group discussions, continued	Group facilitators
30 March 2011		
8:00-9:15	Group discussions, continued	Group facilitators
9:15-10:00	Group presentations	Group representatives
10:00-10:15	**Coffee Break**	
10:15 -11:15	Group presentations, continued	Group representatives
11:15-11:40	Presentation of criteria for packages of functions for commune/sangkat councils	Ms. Shelley Flam, EU-SPACE consultant
11:40-12:00	Group discussions to recommend packages of functions for commune councils and sangkat councils	Group facilitators
12:00-2:00	**Lunch Break**	
2:00-3:15	Group discussions, continued	Group facilitators
3:15-3:45	Marketplace presentation of results of group discussions	
3:45-4:00	**Coffee Break**	
4:00-4:15	Brief Workshop report	Mr. Pok Sokundara, NLC/S Secretary General
4:15-4:45	Next steps and closing remarks of the Workshop	Mr. Say Kosal, NLC/S President

**Appendix 3: Two Powerpoint Presentations
by Ms. Shelley Flam, EU-SPACE Consultant**

Appendix 4: List of Potential Functions by Sector

GROUP 1

#[6]	Function	Council	Description
1.	**EDUCATION**		
1.1.1	Collect statistics about education needs	C/S	Collecting, collating and reporting statistics related to nursery, pre-school, kindergarten, primary school and secondary school
1.1.2	Coordinate education services provided by government and non-government actors	C/S	Obtaining information about education services/service-providers in the c/s and providing information to service providers/potential services providers. The function could entail bringing providers together for periodic coordination and it should give councils the opportunity to influence decision-making about services provided, beneficiaries and modalities. The function should cover nursery, pre-school, kindergarten and primary school.
1.1.3	Advocate for responsive educational services	C/S	Advocacy in the interest of citizens.
1.1.4	Facilitate access to education	C/S	Indicative activities include - transportation to schools (such as bus, remorque); buying desks/chairs; access for disabled students; incentives (such as meal programs, scholarships). The function should cover all levels of education from nursery even to university.
1.2.1	Provide community pre-school education	C/S	
1.3.1	Plan for and 'order' construction/ expansion/ repair of school infrastructure for primary education	C/S	Indicative activities include – primary school mapping; identifying needs for new primary schools and schools requiring expansion or renovation/repair; identifying locations for new primary schools; and then 'ordering' the responsible governance unit to provide the infrastructure.
#	Operate regular maintenance of school infrastructure and facilities	C/S	Secure maintenance services of nursery, pre-school, kindergarten and primary school infrastructure and facilities
1.3.2	Provide school enhancements for primary education	C/S	Indicative activities include provision of facility enhancements such as latrines, wells, school security, purchasing desks/chairs.
1.3.3	Provide complementary educational activities at the level of primary education	C/S	Indicative activities include provision of extra-curricular activities, such as activities related to sport and life skills.
1.3.4	Monitor non-technical aspects of provision of primary education	C/S	Indicative activities include monitoring – student and teacher attendance; state of school infrastructure; waste disposal; and perhaps reviewing plans and even finances.
1.4.1	Provide non-formal education	C/S	Indicative activities include literacy and numeracy classes, and skills classes for women.
1.5.1	Assess needs for vocational training	C/S	This function might involve labour market demand surveys, and (annually or more often) identifying those eligible for vocational training, possibly with special attention to particular groups, such as veterans, disabled, women affected by violence.

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[6] This number refers to the function number in the Options Paper.

GROUP 2

#	Function	Council	Description
2.	**HEALTH**		
2.1.1	Collect statistics about health needs, in cooperation with health centres	C/S	This function would involve collecting, collating and reporting statistics requested by the Ministry. The role of c/s councils should be clearly delineated from the role of the health centre.
2.1.2	Identify poor households eligible for financial assistance/exemption	C/S	Collecting and analyzing information in a participatory manner in order to identify households eligible for financial assistance/fee exemption for health services.
2.1.3	Coordinate health services provided by governmental and non-governmental actors	C/S	Obtaining information about services/service-providers in the c/s and providing information to service providers/potential services providers. The function could entail bringing providers together for periodic coordination and it should give councils the opportunity to influence decision-making about services provided, beneficiaries and modalities.
2.1.5	Administer patient satisfaction surveys	C/S	The patient satisfaction surveys are under discussion by the Ministry developing a national survey tool and concomitant standards for application and administration. After initial training, little or no technical assistance or other Ministry contribution is required.
2.1.6	Advocate for responsive health services for citizens	C/S	Advocacy in the interest of citizens.
2.2.1	'Order' responsible governance unit to provide specified number of immunizations	C/S	This function would involve analyzing statistics already collected and, on the basis of those statistics, ordering the responsible governance unit as to the number of immunizations needed.
2.2.2	Enhance and provide complementary health services/facilities	C/S	Indicative activities include – transportation to hospital; food supplements for mothers and young children; enhancing other maternal-child programs; contributing financially to costs related to health care (food, travel costs); social/health support to families experiencing domestic violence; supporting 24-hour operation of HC; improving water/sanitation in HC; financing HC night-time security; topping-up salaries of village health volunteers, traditional birthing assistants and members of the c/s women and children's committee.
2.2.3	Raise health awareness and disseminate health information	C/S	Indicative activities include – promoting use of health services; providing information about health care services and costs; educating about HIV/AIDS, maternal/child health, disease prevention, hygiene, immunizations and nutrition.

#	Function	Council	Description
3.	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**		
3.1.1	Coordinate economic development related services provided by governmental and non-governmental actors	C/S	Obtaining information about economic development related services and activities in the c/s and providing information to service providers/potential services providers. The function could entail bringing providers together for periodic coordination and it should give councils the opportunity to influence decision-making about services provided, beneficiaries and modalities.
3.1.2	Advocate for responsive economic development related services	C/S	Including advocating for responsive public utility services
3.1.4	Facilitate an enabling environment for economic development	C/S	Indicative activities include – investment promotion, local regulation, linking economic actors, measures to improve incomes and increase employment, advocacy.
3.1.5	Promote clean and sanitary conditions in markets	C/S	Indicative activities include – awareness campaigns, provision of garbage receptacles, provision of garbage disposal service, waste water treatment, issuance of decca, levying and collecting fees.
3.1.6	Manage small markets	C/S	Market management would include stall rentals, security, waste management, maintenance and repair of infrastructure. The function could be implemented through council committees that include vendors as members. Markets that fall into the category of 'small market' would need to be defined.
#	Build/repair C/S roads and small infrastructure	C/S	In case of small roads classification sub-tertiary 1-3: district to commune, commune to commune, commune to village, and village to village.
#	Maintain roads and small infrastructure	C/S	In case of small roads classification sub-tertiary 1-3: district to commune, commune to commune, commune to village, and village to village.
3.1.8	Establish and enforce rules for appropriate waste disposal	C/S	Disposal, separation, sanitation, treatment or storage.
3.2.1	Regulate the supervision of animals	C	This function would explicitly empower c/s councils to regulate the supervision of owned animals in order to penalize owners whose animals cause damage to property. The function should include the right of the council to impose fines in the event of non-compliance.
3.2.2	Provide agricultural know-how	C	Indicative activities include training on crop diversification and training on new technology for rice and other crop cultivation.
#	Build/repair rural potable water supply	C	
#	Maintain rural water supply	C	Might include levying and collecting of water fees.
3.3.1	Provide waste collection in urban areas for un-serviced households	S	Includes levying and collecting of fees.
3.3.2	Regulate street vending	S	Indicative activities – identifying locations where stalls can/cannot be set up; hours of operation; requirements for waste disposal, providing waste disposal services; levying and collecting fees.

GROUP 4

#	Function	Council	Description
4.	**CONFLICT MEDIATION**		
4.3	Provide conflict mediation services of first resort	C/S	Also includes the provision of information about conflict mitigation and information about the conflict mediation process.
4.4	Receive and manage land conflict cases; alternatively, facilitate access to land conflict resolution	C	This function relates to the function immediately above, and would include, in addition, working with the local cadastral commission and acting as the contact person throughout the process.
4.5	Cooperate and advocate on behalf of citizens in investigations of local disputes not mediated by the C/S council	C/S	In addition to mediating local disputes, there is need for councilors to be in involved when local disputes are investigated by other institutions. This function would involve providing information to other institutions and to citizens, and advocating on behalf of citizens involved in the dispute, or at least assisting those citizens to put forward their case.
5.	**SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER**		
5.1	Establish committees for local security and public order issues	C/S	In practice committees already operating include civic vigilance committees and commune commanding committees.
5.2	Initiate and coordinate with police to deploy security in order to maintain security and public order	C/S	Public events and natural disasters would be examples of when c/s councils would be required to approach and coordinate with local police to deploy security.
5.3	Maintain information for girls and women affected by violence about authorities and services, refer them and act as an on-going link	C/S	This function would relate not only to police and legal authorities/service providers, but also authorities/service providers in sectors such as health and education.

#	Function	Council	Description
6.	**NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT - GENERAL**		
6.1	Coordinate land and NREM-related activities of governmental and non-governmental actors	C/S	Obtaining information about services/activities, service providers and user groups in the c/s. The function could entail meeting providers and user groups individually, or bringing them together for coordination. It should give councils the opportunity to monitor implementation of the land use plan, influence and make decisions about common public resources in the c/s, and integrate concerns reviewing their land use plan
10.	**FORESTRY**		
10.1	Demarcate, classify and plan for the Permanent Forest Reserve	C	
10.2	Implement partnership forestry	C	In partnership forestry, commune councils in or near forests cooperate with the FA to assume responsibility to manage the forest resources and promote sustainable use. The basis for the cooperation is a management plan agreed between the council and the FA.
10.3	Facilitate community commercial forestry	C	Community commercial forestry allows commercial management of forest resources. Norms and outputs are agreed between the community commercial forestry committee and the FA. The committee formulates a management plan in cooperation with the FA and is responsible for its implementation. Benefits are shared with the FA and the commune council (including possible fees for extraction of natural resources - wood collection, grazing, hunting, tourism, agriculture, water collection, collection of medicinal herbs and essential oils).
10.4	Facilitate community forestry	C	In community forestry, communities in or near forests assume a responsibility to collectively manage the forest resources and promote sustainable use. This responsibility is shared with the FA. Management involves marking an area, electing a community forestry management committee, elaborating by-laws, developing and implementing a management plan including possible fees for extraction of natural resources. (Whereas community forestry involves cooperation between communities and the FA, partnership forestry, mentioned above, involves cooperation between a commune council and the FA. Whereas community forestry is practiced on a small-scale subsistence basis, community commercial forestry, mentioned above allows commercial management).
10.5	Monitor community forestry	C	The function would involve, for instance, endorsing objectives as proposed in management plans and monitoring commercial harvesting.

GROUP 6

#	Function	Council	Description
9.	**FISHERIES**		
9.1	Demarcate, classify and plan for the fisheries domain	C	E.g. commercial concessions, reinvestment, preservation.
9.2	Monitor and control fish disease outbreaks	C/S	The FiA plans to have a nation-wide system to monitor and control fish disease outbreaks which will require cooperation from local authorities. Indicative activities by c/s councils would include routine inspections of fish farms, ponds and fish cages.
9.3	Facilitate community fisheries	C	In community fisheries, fishing and coastal communities assume a responsibility to collectively manage the local fishery resources and promote sustainable use. This responsibility is shared with the Fisheries Administration. Large floodplain and coastal areas have been earmarked for community-based management. Management involves marking an area, electing a community fishery management committee, elaborating by-laws, and developing and implementing a management plan.
9.4	Monitor the performance of community fisheries groups on the basis of verifiable indicators	C	Indicative activities would include endorsing planned management objectives; monitoring use of funding; and monitoring the condition of the local fisheries domain.
9.5	Regulate seasonal migration	C	This candidate function concerns the seasonal migration of upland people to lowland fishing areas. Although a traditional practice, in recent years increased migration has undermined community efforts to manage their local fisheries. A community fishery committee and commune council could cooperate to solve this problem. The committee could advise on the maximum number of migrant fishermen in proportion to their own members. The council could register the migrant fishermen and issue them with permits to fish.
9.6	Facilitate construction of fish refuge ponds	C/S	Creating fish refuge ponds.
#	Maintain fish refuge ponds	C/S	Maintaining and protecting fish refuge ponds.

#	Function	Council	Description
7.	**LAND MANAGEMENT**		
7.1.2	Inventorize state land	C/S	Identifying state land and its use (social or economic concessions). Although c/s councils are required to inventorize state land in each village, there is currently no process in place.
7.2.3	Monitor the lease of state land	C/S	Leases and licences are granted over state land for various purposes, such as agriculture, industry and tourism, including economic land concessions. This function would involve following-up on plans and projects involving changes in land ownership or classification; ensuring local consultations on applications; providing and disseminating feedback on applications; and reporting.
7.2.4	Issue permits to occupy	C/S	Permits to occupy for private purposes on a short-term basis can legally be issued by c/s councils over unallocated state land. The role of councils is not further specified and no procedure exists.
7.2.5	Create easements	C/S	Creating easements by bylaw. Examples include – allowing a council to run utilities through private property; creating a public right of way across private property; and creating conservation easements for erosion control measures.
#	Resettlement	C/S	In case land has to be taken for construction of roads or irrigation.
7.3.1	Take measures to promote soil conservation and ecological recovery	C/S	Indicative activities include trainings and demonstrations related to erosion control, re-forestation, re-vegetation, water-run-off control, habitat and range improvement for targeted species, and decreasing wind erosion; and land-use fees.
8.	**LAND ADMINISTRATION**		
8.1	Maintain land registration records	C/S	Currently, copies of cadastral documents are sent to c/s councils that are then required to confirm certifications proving the identity of a parcel and/or owner, and then record them in a registration book. This function would qualify councils (instead of districts) to maintain land registers after systematic registration has been completed.
8.4	Adjudicate in cases of land conflict	C/S	Although c/s councils should not independently adjudicate, they should contribute to the adjudication of cases affecting their locality and raise awareness on appeal possibilities. C/s councils are represented on Admission Commission and District State Land Working Group. They are only members of the Cadastral Commission as and when appointed, however, a status that should be re-considered.

Appendix 5: Four Criteria for Assessing Potential Functions

Criteria 1	Has the function been requested by commune/sangkat councillors or citizens?
Relevance of the function to the area and impact of the function in the area	Is this function necessary or important so that other functions can be implemented?
Criteria 2	Are any councils already implementing the function successfully, especially where there is no external assistance?
Extent to which the council can practically manage the function	If the function were transferred, would significant capacity development be required?
Criteria 3	Are there local preferences related to the function that would require local flexibility?
Extent to which the function will be beneficial and useful in the area	Does the function have scope for local participation or local monitoring?
	Does the function rely on local information that a council can more easily obtain?
Criterion 4	If the function were transferred, would substantial financial or human resources be required?
The function can be readily transferred as part of a starter package of functions	Does the function have the potential to generate revenue through charges and fees?
	Are other government agencies carrying out this function already?
	Might government easily agree to the transfer of this function to councils?

Appendix 6: List of Participants

Opening	Closing
Mr. Say Kosal, President of the NLC/S	Mr. Say Kosal, President of the NLC/S
Ms. Sy Taun, Vice-President of the NLC/S	Ms. Sy Taun, Vice-President of the NLC/S
Ms. Khem Phalla, Vice-President of the NLC/S	Ms. Khem Phalla, Vice-President of the NLC/S
H.E. Phoung Vichet, Deputy Director General, General Department of Legal Service and Collective Territory, Senate	H.E. Phoung Vichet, Deputy Director General, General Department of Legal Service and Collective Territory, Senate
Mr. Vorn Sipha, Deputy Director, Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior	Ms. Shelley Flam, EU-SPACE Consultant
Ms. Katharina Huebner, Program Coordinator, GIZ/EU-SPACE	
Ms. Shelley Flam, EU-SPACE Consultant	
Special Participants	
Mr. Say Kosal, President of the NLC/S	H.E. Phoung Vichet, Deputy Director General, General Department of Legal Service and Collective Territory, Senate
Ms. Sy Taun, Vice-President of the NLC/S	Ms. Khem Phalla, Vice-President of the NLC/S
Mr. Pok Sokundara, Secretary General, NLC/S	Mr. Into Goudsmit, DDLG (EC-UNDP)
Ms. Inga Beie, Advisor, GIZ/EU-SPACE	Ms. Shelley Flam, EU-SPACE consultant
Facilitators	
Mr. Huyvong Dara (NLC/S)	Mr. Eng Chheanghong (EU-SPACE)
Mr. Chhim Spheark (NLC/S)	Mr. Suk Ra (EU-SPACE)
Mr. Sam Nissay (DDLG (DDLG (EC-UNDP))	Ms. May Sreylon (EU-SPACE)
Ms. Om Chhorvanchanny (DDLG (EC-UNDP))	Mr. Por Soknak (EU-SPACE)
Mr. Kyi Kosal Vathannak (UNICEF)	Mr. Khlok Dara (EU-SPACE)

Participants (87 of 108)					
N°	Name	Sex	Organisation & Position	Province	Other
1	Meng Yuy	M	Chief of Association	Koh Kong	
2	Rov Rattanaksambath	M	Deputy chief of Association	Koh Kong	Not on p list
3	Roth Prem	M	Deputy chief of Association	Koh Kong	
4	Hy Tan	M	Deputy chief of Association	Koh Kong	
5	Ma Rors	M	Chief of Association	Kompong Speu	
6	Nov Dim	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kompong Speu	
7	Van Sithen	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kompong Speu	
8	Thou Sarun	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kompong Speu	
9	Keang Eng	M	Chief of Association	Kratie	
10	Him Srong	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kratie	
11	Huy Sroung	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kratie	
12	Gnem Kimtang	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kratie	
13	Sy Yuth	M	Chief of Association	Kampot	
14	Sav Meng	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampot	
15	Hing Neang	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampot	
16	Yem Samen	F	Deputy chief of Association	Kampot	
17	Nong Nim	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampot	

18	Touch Samorm	M	Chief of Association	Kep	
19	My Lin	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kep	
20	Phou Mom	F	Deputy chief of Association	Kep	
21	Kan Kunly	M	Chief of Association	Kampong Cham	
22	Loun Hun	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Cham	
23	Ya Soen	F	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Cham	Not on p list
24	Keo Bunra	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Cham	
25	Kean Sengky	M	Chief of Association	Kampong Thom	
26	Mam Seng	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Thom	
27	Seng Sokkha	F	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Thom	
28	Proch Soy	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Thom	
29	Yous Yoeun	M	Chief of Association	Battambong	
30	Kea Thavy	F	Deputy chief of Association	Battambong	
31	Ear Kimleang	F	Deputy chief of Association	Battambong	
32	Sem Samon	M	Deputy chief of Association	Battambong	
33	In Eav	M	Chief of Association	Mondulkiri	
34	Meas Sitha	M	Secretary	Mondulkiri	
35	Phy Ngok	M	Deputy chief of Association	Mondulkiri	
36	Lorm Lim	M	Deputy chief of Association	Mondulkiri	Not on p list
37	Lay Doeun	M	Chief of Association	Oddormeanchey	
38	Sou Nat	M	Deputy chief of Association	Oddormeanchey	
39	Lot Tara	M	Deputy chief of Association	Oddormeanchey	
40	Soun On	M	Chief of Association	Pailin	
41	Lim Sambo	M	Deputy chief of Association	Pailin	
42	Nov Phy	F	Deputy chief of Association	Pailin	
43	Sor Sovannara	F	Deputy chief of Association	Pailin	
44	Mor Kor	M	Chief of Association	Pursat	
45	Touch No	F	Deputy chief of Association	Pursat	
46	Phorn Sam oul	M	Deputy chief of Association	Pursat	
47	Kang Bunkea	F	Deputy chief of Association	Pursat	
48	Yem Saphorn	M	Chief of Association	Preyveng	
49	Eing So khom	M	Deputy chief of Association	Preyveng	
50	Sors Yab	F	Deputy chief of Association	Preyveng	
51	Ok Yin	M	Deputy chief of Association	Preyveng	
52	Yong Horth	M	Chief of Association	Preahvihear	
53	Sorm So khom	F	Deputy chief of Association	Preahvihear	
54	Hay Seib	M	Deputy chief of Association	Preahvihear	
55	Sam Gnel	M	Deputy chief of Association	Preahvihear	
56	Kan Leng	M	Chief of Association	Preahsihanouk	
57	Ly Prang	M	Deputy chief of Association	Preahsihanouk	
58	Ny Vati	F	Deputy chief of Association	Preahsihanouk	
59	Hong Heam	M	Chief of Association	SiemReap	
60	Chhey Chhem	M	Deputy chief of Association	SiemReap	
61	Le Chenda	F	Deputy chief of Association	SiemReap	
62	Khem Phalla	F	Deputy chief of Association	SiemReap	

			Participants (87 of 108)		
63	Seth Kimteng	M	Chief of Association	Stung Treng	
64	Chea Norm	M	Deputy chief of Association	Stung Treng	
65	Te Thorn	F	Deputy chief of Association	Stung Treng	
66	Kong Vong	M	Deputy chief of Association	Stung Treng	
67	Kong Saro	M	Chief of Association	Svay Rieng	
68	Sam Hong	M	Deputy chief of Association	Svay Rieng	
69	Meas Yon	F	Deputy chief of Association	Svay Rieng	
70	Kham Phalla	F	Deputy chief of Association	Svay Rieng	
71	Sam Pov	F	Chief of Association	Takeo	
72	Mou Gnon	M	Deputy chief of Association	Takeo	
73	Khou Saren	M	Deputy chief of Association	Takeo	
74	Ta Ror	M	Deputy chief of Association	Takeo	
75	Tun Pov	M	Chief of Association	Rattanakiri	
76	Gnean Taysi	M	Deputy chief of Association	Rattanakiri	
77	Teang Bouttepi	F	Deputy chief of Association	Rattanakiri	
78	Mi Din	M	Deputy chief of Association	Rattanakiri	
79	Pal Setha	M	Chief of Association	BanteayMeanchey	
80	Srey Heam	M	Deputy chief of Association	BanteayMeanchey	
81	Svat Vary	F	Deputy chief of Association	BanteayMeanchey	
82	Hul Kimthon	F	Deputy chief of Association	BanteayMeanchey	
83	Phoung Chhoy eang	F	Chief of Association	Kampong Chhnang	Not on p list
84	Chhor Thorn	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Chhnang	Not on p list
85	Meas Lon	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Chhnang	
86	Tep Sorng	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kampong Chhnang	
87	Eang Sokun	M	Deputy chief of Association	Kandal Srok lekdeak	