

Capacity Building of NGO and Raising Awareness of Commune/District Councils on the Citizens' Rating Report

Final Report



Cambodian Civil
Society Partnership

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Executive Summary

The Citizens' Rating Report (CRR) is an innovative rating process developed by the Cambodian Civil Society Partnership (CCSP) designed to elicit community feedback on basic services in rural Cambodia, with a view to improving these services and thus improving the lives of poor Cambodians.

From November until December 2010, CCSP in partnership with the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS) and with funding from the World Bank sought to raise awareness of the CRR and to enhance the CRR methodology. To this end CCSP undertook three activities. Firstly, CCSP trained representatives from provincially based Cambodian NGOs working with rural communities in the CRR methodology. Secondly, CCSP conducted CRR awareness raising workshops with commune and district councilors from four provinces. Thirdly, CCSP hosted a learning forum where select participants from the training and awareness raising workshops reflected on the CRR, identified potential improvements to the process for rural Cambodia and made recommendations for future actions using the CRR.

As a result of these activities:

1. Thirty three NGO representatives (11 female) from 15 NGOs in two provinces were trained in the CRR, social accountability and encouraged to implement the CRR;
2. Fifty-nine commune and district councilors from four provinces were made aware of the CRR as a tool for improving service delivery; and,
3. Sixty-one participants attended a learning and evaluation forum where they reflected on the CRR concept and the CRR processes.

Following the implementation of these activities and reflecting on the lessons learned CCSP would make the following recommendations to the NCDDS:

1. Consider providing funding to support the implementation of CRRs in communes covered by participants in the training and awareness raising workshops, so they can learn from doing;
2. Consider expanding the CRR training to new provinces and communes, but in doing so extending the training to a five format;
3. Consider new options for keeping councilors informed, such as regular radio programs.

Introduction

This Report outlines the activities undertaken by the Cambodian Civil Society Partnership as part of the “Capacity Building of NGO and Raising Awareness of Commune/District Councils on the Citizens’ Rating Report Project” implemented under the World Bank’s Rural Investment and Local Governance Project – Additional Funding (RILG-AF) through the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat. Additionally, this report outlines the lessons learned during the implementation of these activities and the recommendations from participants for future actions concerning the CRR.

The CRR was first developed by the Commune Council Support Program¹ (CCSP) in 2004, in response to developments in the decentralization and de-concentration (D&D) process being implemented by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) which saw the enactment of the Laws on the Management and Administration of the Commune/Sangkat (LMAC) in 2001, and the election of 1,621 commune and sangkat councils across the country in 2002; the first such elections in Cambodia’s history.

The CRR is an innovative process, based on the Bangalore Citizen Report Card and a citizen satisfaction survey conducted in the Philippines, which is designed to increase citizen influence, improve the responsiveness of service delivery agencies and ensure greater government accountability, starting at the commune level. The CRR seeks to identify and understand local needs and concerns, reflect on and scrutinize areas for improvement, encourage citizen participation, and promote critical dialogue at local level leading to better delivery of public services. The CRR is distinct from the Bangalore Citizen Report Card in that it takes a participatory approach to survey development and is deployed only at the local level. As such, the CRR seeks to promote advocacy skills of local citizens, so that they can engage with commune councils and local service providers, with a view to improving services and good governance in general.

In February 2007 CCSP commissioned an independent evaluation of the CRR and used the recommendations from this to refine the CRR implementation manual. Following this CCSP organized CRR training for national and international NGOs who expressed interest in promoting social accountability at the local level. Now, in 2010, CCSP with funding from the World Bank, in partnership with the NCDDES, with active support from the Ministry of Interior’s Department of Local Administration and with technical assistance from international NGO Pact, is seeking to update this manual to ensure its continued relevance and to train new local partners in the CRR methodology. Following this training CCSP will have created an expanded corps of people who will be able to implement CRRs in local communities.

¹ CCSP became a local NGO in 2010 under the name Cambodian Civil Society Partnership, keeping the same acronym.

List of Acronyms

CC	Commune/Sangkat Council
CCSP	Cambodian Civil Society Partnership
CRR	Citizens' Rating Report
CRT	Commune Research Team
D&D	Decentralization and De-concentration
DC	District Council
DOLA	Directorate of Local Administration
LMAC	Laws on the Management and Administration of the Commune/Sangkat
MOI	Ministry of Interior
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NCDDS	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RILG-AF	Rural Investment and Local Governance – Additional Funding

Background and Context

In Cambodia today, there is persistent concerns for the performance and accountability of governmental agencies that deliver services, formulate policies and make decisions, particularly for the poor and the marginalized. Most performance indicators focus on the input and expenditure; but beyond these, there is scarce information on the quality of services delivered, on the appropriateness of policies and procedures formulated, and even on the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the internal functioning of local government units. Beyond the arithmetic, such as literacy rates, not much is known on the outcomes of public service delivery in the country, particularly on whether it meets the needs of those it intends to serve.

A minimum participation right of citizens in a democratic society is to vote for leaders and representatives in periodic elections. In Cambodia, for instance, citizens vote for commune council officials and representatives in the National Assembly. The expectation is that, once elected, government leaders will formulate policies, design programs and make decisions in accordance with broad public opinion, or at least based on expressed needs of the population. The reality, however, is that political participation through voting in elections provides citizens with very little influence over decision makers. The effectiveness of elections, perceived traditionally as the principal mechanism for accountability has also proved weak; they are seen as a blunt instrument for holding government officials and employees accountable to their particular actions. Poor people see little recourse to justice for criminality, abuse of authority and corruption by institutions.

Not surprisingly, poor men and women lack confidence in state institutions, even though they still express their willingness to partner with them under fairer rule. For most citizens, the direct face of the state and of the government is where they encounter them – through public services. Poor people’s dissatisfaction with public service institutions relates largely to issues of voice and accountability. Poor people believe that state institutions whether delivering services, providing police protection or justice, or as political decision makers are either accountable to nobody or accountable only to the rich and powerful. As a result of a growing interest in civic participation in local governance worldwide, direct democratic mechanisms are now increasingly applied to facilitate active participation of citizens in local decision-making processes and to hold governments accountable and responsive to citizens.

The CRR advocated by CCSP is an innovative strategy to increase citizen influence, improve the responsiveness of service delivery agencies and ensure greater government accountability, starting at commune level. The mechanism enables understanding of local needs and concerns, reflection on and scrutiny of areas for improvement, encouragement of people’s participation, promotion of critical dialogue at local level, and a reliable source of education and mobilization for public interest groups and the citizenry at large for facilitating citizen's voice in advocating for better delivery of basic public services. The CRR has made an impact on various relevant actors including local implementing organizations, target beneficiaries and advocacy targets.

The CRR aims primarily to provide a systematic assessment of basic local services, from the service user’s point of view, thus equipping service users and commune councils with clear evidence with

which to advocate for improved and more responsive services from other government departments and other service providers. The CRR is specifically tailored to the rural Cambodian context and focuses on key rural services: primary education, potable water, basic health care, small scale irrigation and road maintenance.

Activities

Activity 1: NGO Training

In order to create a larger pool of facilitators who can assist commune councils and local communities implement CRR process in rural Cambodia, CCSP conducted two training workshops in Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang provinces with staff from local NGOs. Over three days participants were trained in the importance of social accountability tools and the CRR methodology as a mechanism for enhancing service delivery and good governance at the commune level in Cambodia. In addition to the training, participants took part in a field visit to a commune that had undertaken a CRR in their community, so that they could learn from practical implementation experiences. As a result of this training, the NGO participants developed sufficient capacity to facilitate a CRR process in partnership with community groups and commune councils.



Kampong Cham NGO training participants visit Sangkat Veal Vong

The first training session took place at the Kampong Cham Provincial Planning and Investment Office and Seven Makara Hotel from the 10th to 12th of November 2010. This workshop attracted 17 participants (4 female) from Kampong Cham based Cambodian NGOs.

The second training session attracted 16 participants (7 female) from local NGOs and took place at the offices of local NGO Community Capacity Building Development (CCD) and the Tonle Sap Restaurant in Kampong Chhnang from the 16th until the 18th of November 2010.

Both training sessions followed the same format. After an introduction by Mrs. Prak Sokhanny, Executive Director of CCSP, and Mr. Erin Blake, Social Accountability Expert from Pact Cambodia, participants were taken through the five modules developed by CCSP in the CRR training module:

- Module 1: Understanding decentralization and commune councils

Through this module participants learned about the current status of decentralization in Cambodia, the meaning of decentralization, the objectives of decentralization, and the relevant laws and policies related to local affairs, thus providing participants with a good understanding of the current contexts and commune councils so that they are better able to formulate advocacy efforts.

- Module 2: Legal frameworks for public service delivery in Cambodia

Through this module participants were provided information on the legal framework related to public service delivery in Cambodia. Participants reviewed the government perspective on public services and policies, and the design of mechanisms for effective service delivery. They also learned how to assess key challenges in public service delivery at local level in Cambodia.

- Module 3: What is the CRR?

In this module participants were provided with an overview of the purpose of the CRR. Participants reviewed the legal provisions for social accountability and basic service delivery procedures at commune level in Cambodia, and learned why the CRR is important and what the CRR aims to achieve. Following this module participants were able to explain and describe the 'big picture' of the CRR and its importance.



Kampong Chhnang NGO training participants at the completion of the workshop

- Module 4: Process of implementing the CRR

This module took participants through the steps of implementing a CRR. The CRR is broken down into 21 activities that participants can follow when implementing a CRR. During this session participants were also provided with tips on how to support the execution of CRR activities and information for orientating ordinary citizens, mobilizing the media and grassroots advocacy work.

- Module 5: Readings in social accountability and effective service delivery

This last module further developed participants understanding of social accountability and alternative tools to promote accountability and improve service delivery. It highlighted international experiences, including the Bangalore report card, and lessons learnt from these experiences. Finally, the module analyzed the legal context of social accountability in Cambodia.

During these events participant travel costs were defrayed by CCSP.

Throughout the training the trainees remained engaged and asked many questions. However the trainers felt that the training time was limited and that it would be beneficial to deliver the training in the original five-day format in the future, as some participants demonstrated a limited understanding of the topics at the end of the training. Additionally trainers felt it would be

beneficial to develop some visual aids to assist participants to more easily digest the training and remember key points.

Following the workshop, participants were asked to complete a confidential evaluation form. Through the evaluation form participants noted that they were largely satisfied with the content of the training, the facilitators and the logistics for the workshop. Many of the comments from participants encourage CCSP to extend the training to other NGOs working with the community. However, participants also felt that the study tour could be improved to be of greater benefit, and that more time should be given to ensure that all participants acquire a good understanding of the topics covered, especially in technical areas such developing a sample. Participants also suggested including a session that explored developing relationships between commune councils and civil society groups.

The participants also completed a pre-test and post-test during the training sessions. At the Kampong Cham training session the average score on the test increased from 3.625 at the start of the training to 12.375 at the end of the training, an increase of 241%. At the Kampong Chhnang training participant scores increased from an average of 5.5 at the start of the training to 13 at the end of the training, an improvement of 136%.

Activity 2: Commune and District Council Awareness Raising Workshops

To promote greater awareness of the CRR and social accountability amongst district and commune councilors - key stakeholders in the CRR process - CCSP organized two one-day workshops in Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang. Prior to the events, CCSP sent out invitations to district and commune councilors. The aim was to have 30 councilors at each workshop, that being 10 commune councilors and five district councilors from each of the four target provinces. Particular efforts were made to target and invite female councilors for these events.



Small group discussion at the Kampong Cham Commune and District Council Awareness Raising Session

The Kampong Cham workshop was hosted at Seven Makara Hotel on November 15, 2010. This event attracted 29 participants from Prey Veng and Kampong Cham provinces, which included 12 female councilors, nine district councilors and 20 commune councilors. The workshop was opened by Mr. Min Chheng the Director of the Planning and Investment Office in Kampong Cham and Mrs. Prak Sokhany, Executive Director of CCSP. Mr. Sor Vorin, Deputy Chief of the Department of Local Administration,

based in the Ministry of Interior, was also in attendance and gave a presentation on the role and responsibility of commune and district councils.

The Kampong Chhnang event, included 30 councilors from Pursat and Kampong Chhnang, and was hosted at the Tonle Sap Hotel and Restaurant on November 19, 2010. Participants at this event included eight female councilors, seven district councilors, two municipal councilors and 13 commune councilors. This workshop was opened by His Excellency Cheng Nhan, Deputy Governor of Kampong Chhnang, and Ms. Prak Sokhany, Executive Director of CCSP. As with the Kampong Cham workshop, Mr. Sor Vorin, Deputy Chief of the Department of Local Administration, gave a presentation on the role and responsibility of commune and district councils.

Councilor travel and accommodation costs were defrayed by CCSP at both of these events.

Both events followed the same format. In the first session, participants were presented with an explanation of social accountability and examples of social accountability tools. In the second session participants reviewed the role and responsibilities of district and commune councilors. While in the third session councilors learnt about the advantages of the CRR, and in the last session councilors were given an overview of the CRR process. These final two sessions were led by the training team, Ms. Klout Phally and Mr. Pao Soben. Following the presentations councilors worked in small groups to reflect on and discuss what they had heard.

Throughout the workshops participants were encouraged asked questions. Numerous questions were put to Mr. Vorin, Ms. Phally and Mr. Soben. Many of the questions put to Mr. Vorin centered on the basic functions of commune councils, such as the issuing of *dekkas*, revealing a low understanding of commune councilor roles by some participants. While questions put to Ms. Phally and Mr. Soben tended to focus on the practical implications of undertaking a CRR.



Mr. Sor Vorin addresses the Kampong Chhnang Commune and District Councilor Awareness Raising Workshop

Following the workshop, participants were asked to complete a confidential evaluation form. Through the evaluation form participants noted that they were largely satisfied with the content of the training, the facilitators and the logistics for the workshop. Many of the comments from participants encourage CCSP to extend the length and regularity of such training as the participants found it useful. From the comments it is clear that participants were most interested in better understanding social accountability, and in better understanding the role and responsibilities of

district and commune councils. Participants also encouraged CCSP to deliver training of this nature to all the community members, commune councilors and district councilors across the nation. The only negative comments from the participants related to the short notice provided before the training event and some small editing errors in the handouts, both of which are a result of the short time that CCSP had in which to implement this activity.

Activity 3: Learning Forum

With a view to capitalizing on the awareness raising with commune and district councilors and the training provided to NGOs, CCSP hosted a one day learning and evaluation forum at the Imperial Garden Villa and Hotel in Phnom Penh on the 14th of December 2010 with participants from these two events. During this event commune councilors, district councilors, NGO representatives, and MOI representatives reflected on the CRR and developed recommendations for the CCSP, NCDD and World Bank for the future of the CRR.

The learning and evaluation forum was opened by His Excellency Ouk Kong, Mr. Sor Vorin and Mrs. Prak Sokhanny and included 61 participants (26 female).

During his opening remarks, His Excellency Ouk Kong noted the importance of decentralization as a means to improving service delivery and countering poverty across the country. He noted that decentralization was one of the key pillars with which the RGC was promoting reform in addition to fighting corruption, judicial reform and reform of the public administration. He also noted the need for strong participation and accountability for this reform to be successful, especially at the sub-national level.

In order to promote openness and participation, participants were organized into small groups of NGO staff, commune councilors and district councilors to discuss the key learning questions that CCSP had developed:



1. What are the advantages of CRR implementation?
2. What are the challenges to CRR implementation?
3. Do you have any recommendations to improve CRR?
 - a) Solution to the challenges found in this morning's session?
 - b) Methodology for disseminating CRR?
 - c) Who will be invited to participate in CRR dissemination?
4. What should CCSP do to promote CRR in the future?

Following the small group discussion participants were brought together in a large group where they listen to other groups points-of-view and engaged in a larger discussion.

As a result of this process participants articulated the following key points:

- The CRR is useful for citizens because they can express their concerns, become more aware of services, services are more transparent, they learn about their rights, and it establishes better communication between them and local authorities.
- The CRR is good for service providers because they will receive greater support from citizens and it will help them to promote more effective development.
- The CRR is good way of identifying problem areas, promoting greater communication, improving service delivery, ensuring that services respond to the real need and assisting the commune leadership to promote more effective development.
- The challenges to implementing the CRR include a lack of confidence amongst citizens to voice concerns, local authorities resistant to change or public judgment, a lack of time and interest (often due to competing priorities such as income generation activities) by key stakeholders to participate, poor relationships between councils or service provides and civil society groups, limited education amongst key participants, and a lack of follow up on the results of the CRR (leading to disillusionment).
- Greater participation in the CRR could be encouraged by developing better relationships between key stakeholders, using the media to disseminate information, working through local institutions such as pagodas and schools, regularly disseminating information through multiple channels (banners, information boards, local radio, commune meetings), providing regular training, conducting the CRR at an appropriate time of year (so as not to clash with harvests etc), and ensuring the capacity of the commune research team (CRT) to better implement and communicate the CRR process.
- To improve the CRR, CCSP should allocate funds to support the implementation of CRRs in local communities, continue to provide training on the CRR, assist local groups to establish better working relationships with local authorities, conduct radio programs to publicize the CRR, foster local leadership for the CRR, extend the length of the existing training program (especially in technical areas such as survey sampling), provide more opportunities for study tours, and monitor the implementation of CRRs.

Lessons Learned

Issue	Background	Lesson Learned
Weak relationships between civil society and commune councilors at the local level limit the ability of CRT to implement the CRR.	It is clear that many civil society groups, including NGOs, and commune councils do not trust each other and this limits the ability to implement a CRR effectively. It is important to establish trust and good working relationships before a CRR is introduced in a commune.	Host training or information sessions where NGO representatives and commune councilors learn about the CRR process together (and each other), and ensure that this aspect is covered more thoroughly in training.
The limited time for implementing this project meant that participation was not as great as it could have been.	The timeframe imposed on this project was extremely short (about 2 months). This meant that participants were only given short notice of training and awareness raising sessions which affected the numbers of people who could attend.	CRR training and awareness raising events should be well planned out so that invitations can be sent out early to potential participants – this will promote the greatest amount of participation.
The three-day CRR training program meant that some participants did not strongly grasp key concepts.	CCSP shortened the CRR training from a five-day format to a three-day format due to the limited time available.	While the three-day format meant that the training was more practically focused than theory focused, the shorter format did mean that some participants were still having problems with key concepts. However, this may be improved with more time spent on clear examples or by field visit that spent longer in the field visiting service providers and community groups as well as council offices.
None of the participants were supported to actually implement a CRR.	Due to the limited time available the practical implementation of CRR had to be cancelled and participants could not implement what they had learned. Consequently, participants did not have the opportunity to design a survey, create a sample, compile and analyze data – key aspect of the CRR.	The learning derived from implementing what someone has learned is invaluable and should be included in the training program (especially if extended to five or more days). Alternatively, grants could be made available to participants to implement a CRR shortly after completion of the training program or to pilot the CRR as a group in a local area.
Including MOI in awareness raising is beneficial.	Having a speaker from MOI/DOLA at the awareness raising session promoted greater participation by commune and district councilors. It was also an area where councilors	Future events with commune and district councilors should always allocate time for an MOI/DOLA representative.

	expressed the greatest satisfactions.	
Awareness Raising Workshops greatly valued by councilors.	It is clear that the awareness raising workshops were greatly valued by the councilors and that they would like to see more of them on a regular basis.	The MOI/DOLA should consider hosting such events on a regular basis across the country – CCSP and other organizations could assist with this.
The current sampling strategy appears to be difficult and confusing for people. Additionally, it might not be the best system for rating services.	In the current form of the CRR the CRT team is designated with the responsibility of selecting a random sample of people to answer the questionnaire that has been developed. While this may yield interesting information about the frequency services are used, this methodology appears to create confusion and thus is unlikely to be applied properly. Additionally such a sampling methodology may result in a sample of people that have not used the services and thus are not in a position to provide useful feedback on those services.	Consider changing the sampling methodology to capture users of the services (e.g. by asking every second or third person coming out of a health clinic about health services, or using school records to sample students parents views on educational services) rather than doing a random survey. This would make it far easier to conduct a CRR and would produce more accurate results about the services as it would correspond to the perceptions of actual service users. That said, privacy issues will need to be addressed in order to capture honest feedback and interviews should be conducted away from the service delivery centre.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The CRR has proven record of improving service delivery and facilitating good governance at the local level in Cambodia. Although there remain challenges in implementing the CRR, not the least of which being the often strained relationships between NGOs and commune councilors, many of these challenges could be easily overcome with strong support from the Government and a lead NGO, such as CCSP, who could assist communities, local NGOs and commune councils to initiate such a process. CCSP believe that once a community has gone through the CRR once then it will be much easier to conduct a CRR a second or third time, independently. Consequently, CCSP has the following recommendations for the NCDDDS:

- Support and facilitate the implementation of CRR in the provinces where NGO facilitators were trained, so that they can learn from doing and NCDDDS can monitor the results of these efforts.
- If NCDDDS seeks to implement the CRR training in any new provinces ensure that sufficient time for capacity building is allocated, and that the minimum of five-days is set aside for CRR training. Additionally, ensure that participants undertaking training make a commitment to implement a CRR process and that they are provided with technical support from an organization experienced with the CRR process, such as CCSP, so that they can achieve a productive output, learn from their experiences and are encourage to undertake further CRRs on their own.
- Continue to explore methods for providing commune and district councilors with information regarding their role and responsibilities, and concepts that are new to them such as social accountability. While workshop provides an ideal means to achieving this, it may not be practical solution for NCDDDS given the costs and distances involved. However, it might be possible for NCDDDS to consider the use of a regular radio program aimed at commune and district councilors broadcast across the country.

Annex

Annex 1: Participant List from Kampong Cham CRR Training for NGO staff

No.	Name	Sex	Position	NGO	Telephone Number
1	Um Ero	M	Executive Director	NPOD	012 960 172
2	Phang Chanthat	M	Program Officer	NPOD	092 719 734
3	Phorn Sokren	F	Assistant Program Officer	NPOD	077 304 961
4	Pauch Phalla	M	Executive Director	KCDA	092 364 546
5	Heng Borey	M	Program Officer	KCDA	097 257 2622
6	Hun Brak	M	Deputy Director	HDAB	092 818 010
7	Sem Samon	M	Program Officer	HDAB	012 264 987
8	Mean Chey	M	Deputy Program Officer	BAED	012 524 591
9	Voeun Lavy	F	Trainer	BAED	017 528 709
10	Prom Dy	M	Coordinator	BSDA	012 265 585
11	Chhon Srors	F	Human Resource Assistant	BSDA	077 926375
12	Yun Sopor	F	Admin and Finance Officer	Samaky	092 917 225
13	Tan Rithy	M	Project Assistant	Samaky	068 939344
14	Por Kemsry	M	Technical Teacher	PTC	097 940 0809
15	Sorm Soriya	M	Administrative Manager		092 220 221
16	Korn Ngon	M	Technical Officer	ARRO	092 462 751
17	Duch Sokunthea	F	Technical Officer	ARRO	092 696 219

Annex 2: Participant List from Kampong Chhnang CRR Training for NGO staff

No.	Name	Sex	Position	NGO	Telephone Number
1	Khem Paghna	M	Community Facilitator	SOFDEC	089 573579
2	Sen Tam	M	Community Facilitator Team Leader	SOFDEC	015 416982
3	Sor Sat	F	Executive Director	AEC	017 655526
4	Heang Sokun	M	Project Coordinator	AEC	012 291381
5	Min Rom	M	Field Coordinator	AEC	012 649472
6	Kong Channdy	F	Executive Director	SRCO	012 524561
7	Nhep Panha	F	Field Staff	SRCO	097 9928815
8	Sieng Sophorn	M	Field Staff	SRCO	089 795616
9	Sam Vuthy	M	Field Staff	PNKA	097 9418065
10	Siv Sathavy	F	Admin Assistant	PNKA	092 649594
11	Rath Sitha	F	Field Officer	PNKA	097 5859797
12	Theng Saron	M	Team Leader	KYA	092 924176
13	Nhok Sreyphalla	M	Livelihood Project staff	CCD	097 9147810
14	Seth Kimsong	M	Project Manager	CCD	017 657274
15	Toth Kimsroy	M	Executive Director	KKK	097 8600135
16	Srorn Sreyna	F	Field Staff	KKK	097 8600135

Annex 3: Participant List from Kampong Cham Awareness Raising Workshop

No.	Name of Participant	Sex	Position	District/Commune	Province	Contact Number
1	Ches Yoeurn	M	District Councilor	Sithor Kandal District	Prey Veng	012334252
2	Pen Sokey	F	District Councilor	Peareang District	Prey Veng	089934438
3	Hok Naren	F	District Councilor	Kanchreach District	Prey Veng	012293805
4	Pok Chhonn	M	District Councilor	Kamchay Mear District	Prey Veng	012680025
5	Him Chhoeurn	M	District Councilor	Svay Antor District	Prey Veng	012247416
6	Pea Hor	M	Commune Councilor	Porpeus Commune, Svay Antor District	Prey Veng	012697821
7	Vann Eam	F	Commune Councilor	Porpeus Commune, Svay Antor District	Prey Veng	077935817
8	Ob Sath	M	Commune Councilor	Chea Khlang Commune	Prey Veng	012531460
9	Ith Yann	M	Commune Councilor	Chhrey Commune, Svay Antor District	Prey Veng	0976769915
10	Saing Siyorn	F	Commune Councilor	Chhrey Commune, Svay Antor District	Prey Veng	092169384
11	Chum Yong	M	Commune Chief	Ang Tret Commune, Svay Antor District	Prey Veng	092627543
12	Chen Srey Mom	F	Commune Councilor	Kanchreach Commune, Kanchreach District	Prey Veng	N/A
13	Vann Chhum	M	Commune Councilor	Thnot Commune, Kanchreach District	Prey Veng	092150848
14	Pho Phal	M	Commune Councilor	Chong Ampil Commune, Kanchreach District	Prey Veng	012212096
15	Oung Chheang	M	Commune Councilor	Koak Kong Lech Commune, Kanchreach District	Prey Veng	012420327
16	Gney Sam Ang	M	District Councilor	Memort District	Kampong Cham	012202657
17	Kuch Srun	F	District Councilor	Srey Santhor District	Kampong Cham	012940614
18	Chhoeung Mach	M	District Councilor	Pognea Krek District	Kampong Cham	011673710
19	Thlang Yam	F	District	Batheay District	Kampong	017470806

			Councilor		Cham	
20	Gnin Deth	M	Commune Councilor	Mean Commune, O Reang Ov District	Kampong Cham	092124107
21	Kong Siek Eng	F	Commune Councilor	So Korng Commune, Korng Meas District	Kampong Cham	092725022
22	Mao Saroeurn	M	Commune Councilor	Roka kory Commune, Korng Meas District	Kampong Cham	012283698
23	Chhourn Sarun	F	Commune Councilor	Dambe Commune, Dambe District	Kampong Cham	092990096
24	Moeung Thach	M	Commune Councilor	Seda Commune, Dambe District	Kampong Cham	092643022
25	Meach Chanthou	M	Commune Councilor	Thmor Poun Commune, Prey Chhor District	Kampong Cham	012369385
26	Sim Sokhom	F	Commune Councilor	Prey Chhor Commune, Prey Chhor District	Kampong Cham	017925318
27	Srey Ouch	F	Commune Councilor	Sdoeung Chhey Commune, Chhoeung Prey district	Kampong Cham	09776219852
28	Pin Pey	M	Commune Councilor	So Tep Commune, Chhoeung Prey District	Kampong Cham	016377172
29	Mean Sa Em	F	Commune Councilor	Damrel Commune, O Reang Ov District	Kampong Cham	089893578

Annex 4: Participant List from Kampong Chhnang Awareness Raising Workshop

No.	Name of participants	Sex	Position	District/Commune	Province	Contact number
1	Dy Soeurng	M	District Councilor	Samakei Meanchey District	Kampong Chhnang	092403812
2	Prak Kimsan	M	Commune Councilor	Samakei Meanchey District	Kampong Chhnang	N/A
3	Nov Peng Srun	M	Commune Councilor	Boribo District	Kampong Chhnang	092255128
4	Long Ban	M	District Councilor	Chhol Kiri District	Kampong Chhnang	0977771706
5	Oun Sarum	M	Commune Councilor	Thmor Eth Commune, Kampong Tralach District	Kampong Chhnang	012586320
6	Mok Chantaracy	F	District Councilor	Toek Pos District	Kampong Chhnang	092404813
7	Sim Sarun	F	Commune Councilor	Kbal Toek Commune	Kampong Chhnang	089677627
8	Heng Chamroeun	M	Commune Councilor	Ampil Toek Commune, Kampong Tralach District	Kampong Chhnang	092538412
9	Kit Saphorn	F	District Councilor	Boribo District	Kampong Chhnang	017533652
10	Kang Longdy	F	Commune Councilor	Sangkat Pshar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	011278405
11	Nget Vary Phal	F	Councilor	Kanpong Chhnang Municipality	Kampong Chhnang	0979875925
12	Sen Sareth	F	Commune Councilor	Andoung Snay Commune	Kampong Chhnang	0923822403
13	Chan Leng	M	Commune Councilor	Chrei Bak Commune, Ralea Paea District	Kampong Chhnang	092814417
14	Ming Eang	F	Commune Councilor	Toek Hou Commune, Ralea Paea District	Kampong Chhnang	0974990226
15	Srei Thoeurn	M	Commune Councilor	Pralay Meas Commune, Kampong Leng District	Kampong Chhnang	092925193
16	Eam Saroem	F	District Councilor	Kan Deang District	Pursat	092621664
17	Hout Kim Leang	M	Commune Councilor	Saya Commune	Pursat	0975898112
18	Penh Mith	M	Commune Councilor	Svay Loung Commune	Pursat	092271422
19	Meas Sang Vat	M	District Councilor	Krakor District	Pursat	0979965407

20	Pen Hou	M	Commune Councilor	Boeng Kantouth Commune	Pursat	089591955
21	Chab Sor Phorn	M	Councilor	Pursat Municipality	Pursat	0979591716
22	Yous Sam Ath	M	Commune Councilor	Sangkat Svay Ath Commune	Pursat	0979888490
23	Klork Von	M	Sangkat Councilor	Sangkat Bantey Dei	Pursat	012583059
24	Tep Sear	M	District Councilor	Kravanh District	Pursat	092976461
25	Ven Koy	M	Commune Councilor	Satre Commune, Kravanh District	Pursat	0121788636
26	Nhem Me	M	Commune Councilor	Samrong District	Pursat	092205406
27	Chearb Kem	M	Commune Councilor	Tnaot Chhum Commune	Pursat	092272698
28	Kiev Che	M	Commune Councilor	Bakan District	Pursat	012952533
29	Soun Sok	M	Commune Councilor	Kna TaToeng Commune, Bakan District	Pursat	092470280
30	Soung Rom	M	Commune Councilor	O Tapaong Commune	Pursat	092949716

Annex 5: Participant List from Phnom Penh Evaluation and Learning Workshop

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Telephone Number
1	Khem Paghna	M	Community Facilitator of SOFDEC	089 573579
2	Heang Sokun	M	Project Coordinator of AEC	012 291381
3	Kong Channdy	F	Executive Director of SRCO	012 524561
4	Nhep Panha	F	Field Staff of SRCO	097 9928815
5	Sieng Sophorn	M	Field Staff of SRCO	089 795616
6	Sam Vuthy	M	Field Staff of PNKA	097 9418065
7	Rath Sitha	F	Field Officer of PNKA	097 5859797
8	Theng Saron	M	Team Leader of KYA	092 924176
9	Phorn Sokren	F	Assistant Program Officer of NPOD	077 304 961
10	Pauch Phalla	M	Executive Director of KCDA	092 364 546
11	Hun Brak	M	Deputy Director of HDAB	092 818 010
12	Prom Dy	M	Coordinator of BSDA	012 265 585
13	Chhon Srors	F	Human Resource Assistant of BSDA	077 926375
14	Yun Sopor	F	Admin and Finance Officer of Samaky	092 917 225
15	Por Kemsry	M	Technical Teacher of PTC	097 940 0809
16	Duch Sokunthea	F	Technical Officer of ARRO	092 696 219
17	Dy Soeurng	M	DC from Samakei Meanchey District, Kampong Chhnang	092403812
18	Mok Chantaracy	F	DC from Toek Pos District, Kampong Chhnang	092404813
19	Nget Vary Phal	F	Councilor of Kampong Chhnang Municipality	0979875925
20	Ming Eang	F	CC from Toek Hou Commune, Ralea Paea, Kampong Chhnang	0974990226
21	Eam Saroem	F	DC from Kan Deang Distrct, Pursat	092621664
22	Klork Von	M	Chief of Sangkat Bantey Dei, Pursat	012583059
23	Nhem Me	M	CC from Samrong District, Pursat	092205406
24	Kiev Che	M	Chief of DC from Bakan District, Pursat	012952533
25	Pen Sokey	F	DC of Peareang District, Prey Veng	089934438
26	Hok Naren	F	DC of Kanchreach District, Prey Veng	012293805
27	Vann Eam	F	CC of Porpeus Commune, Svay Antor District, Prey Veng	077935817
28	Saing Siyorn	F	CC of Chhrey Commune, Svay Antor District, Prey Veng	092169384
29	Pho Phal	M	CC of Chong Ampil Commune, Kanchreach District, Prey Veng	012212096

30	Gney Sam Ang	M	DC of Memort District, Kampong Cham	012202657
31	Thlang Yam	F	DC of Batheay District, Kampong Cham	017470806
32	Chhourn Sarun	F	CC of Dambe Commune, Dambe District, Kampong Cham	092990096
33	Meach Chanthou	M	CC of Thmor Poun Commune, Prey Chhor district, Kampong Cham	012369385
34	Sim Sokhom	F	CC of Prey Chhor Commune, Prey Chhor District, Kampong Cham	017925318
35	Soth Tara	M	CC for Anlong Tnaoth commune, Kra Kor district, Pursat	092 22 65 56
36	Phong Chantha	M	Project Officer from NPOD	092 71 97 34
37	Prak Sokhany	F	Executive Director from CCSP	012 94 08 51
38	Klok Chantara	M	Financial Assistant from CCSP	012 69 99 49
39	Pao Sarben	M	Consultant	012 915 435
40	Klot Phally	F	Consultant	012 87 62 89
41	King Sothina	M	Volunteer from CCSP	097 72 46 268
42	Noun Tha	M	Driver from CCSP	011 712 719
43	Sor Vorin	M	Deputy Chief from DOLA	011 93 24 17
44	Phar Soknea	F	FAA from CCSP	077 79 19 66
45	Kheourn Sokhom	F	Receptionist from CCSP	092 16 73 87
46	Neb Toca	M	Reporter	012 72 06 08
47	Try Ngoun Eng	M	Core Group / YRDP	097 85 15 914
48	Chim Savet	F	Project Coordinator from CCSP	012 267 049
49	Erin Blake	M	Consultant from Pact	092 92 00 80
50	Heng Sokhul	M	YRDP	017 265 466
51	Uh Chan Tha	M	NCDD	011 62 91 88
52	Lim Vatha	M	Assistant Project Officer from CCSP	012 31 67 78
53	Leng Nary	F	Project officer from CCSP	012 26 79 37
54	Ok Kong	M	Senator	012 200 653
55	Im Phanim	M	Trainer	012 423 923
56	Ruld Corsd	M	Advisor for NCDD	012 80 99 41
57	Khim Nina	F	Project Officer from API	092 64 44 04
58	Yun Mane	F	Project Officer	012 31 73 68
59	Ong Chaing Bun	M	Consultant	092 29 25 76
60	Pheap Sochea	M	President from CIYA	092 61 79 90
61	Yin Sopheap	M	Advisor from CIYA	012 71 42 57