

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality



Good
Governance



Enhancement
of the
Agricultural
Sector



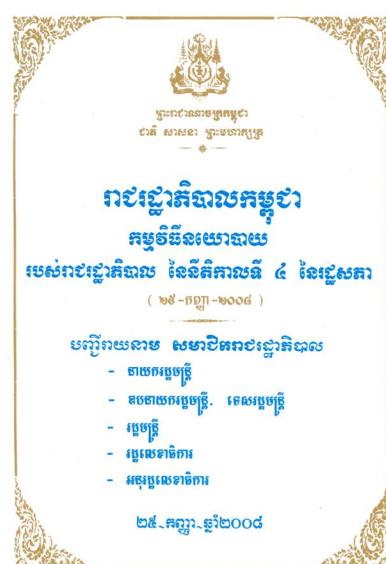
Further
Rehabilitation
and Construc-
tion of the
Physical
Infrastructure



Private
Sector
Development
and
Employment



Capacity
Building
and Human
Resource
Development



PRODUCED BY COMFREL

JANUARY 2010

Results of COMFREL's Voter Workshops

On

Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and

Municipality

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Summary of Methodology and Purpose.....	1
2.1. Terminology	2
3. Output of Benchmarks in Priority Sectors as identified by Voters	2
3.1. Benchmark in Agricultural Sectors	2
3.1.1. Improving Agricultural and Diversification: Benchmarks for Priority Sectors identified by voters (Side 1 of Rectangle 1).....	2
3.1.2. Land Reform and Clearing of Mines: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 2 of Rectangle 1)	3
3.1.3. Fisheries Reform: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 3 of Rectangle 1).....	3
3.1.4. Forestry Reform: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 4 of Rectangle 1)	3
3.2. Benchmarks for Physical Infrastructure development.....	3
3.2.1. Further restoration and construction of transport infrastructure: Benchmarks as identified by voters (Side 1 of the Rectangle 2)	4
3.2.2. Water Resources and Irrigation System Management: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 2 of the Rectangle 2)	4
3.2.3. Development of the Energy Sector: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 3 of the Rectangle 2).....	4
3.2.4. Development of Information and Communication Technology: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 4 of the Rectangle 2)	4
3.3. Benchmarks in Private Sector Development and Employment.....	4
3.3.1. Strengthening the Private Sector and Attracting Investment: Benchmarks as identified by voters (Side 1 of the Rectangle 3)	5
3.3.2. Creation of Jobs and Ensuring Improved Working Conditions: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 2 of the Rectangle 3)	5
3.3.3 Promotion of SMEs: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 3 of the Rectangle 3)	5
3.3.4. Creation of Social Safety Nets: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 4 of the Rectangle 3)	5
3.4. Benchmarks for Capacity Building and Human Resource Development.....	5
3.4.1. Strengthening the Quality of Education: Benchmark in as identified by voters (Side 1 of the Rectangle 4).....	5
3.4.2 Enhancing Health Services: Benchmarks as identified by voters (Side 2 of the Rectangle 4)	6
3.4.3. Implementation of Gender Policy: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 3 of the Rectangle 4).....	6
3.4.4. Implementation of National Population Policy (Side 3 of the Rectangle 4).....	6
3.5. Benchmarks for Good Governance	6
3.5.1. Fighting Corruption: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Point 1 of Good Governance)	7
3.5.2. Legal and Judicial Reform: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Point 2 of Good Governance)	7
3.5.3. Public Administration Reform: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Point 3 of Good Governance)	7
3.5.4. Reform of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Point 4 of Good Governance).....	7
3.6. Peace, Political Stability, Security and Social Order	7

4. Support of elected officials to have priority sectors implemented	7
Appendix A: Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in provinces and municipality	10
A.1. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Banteay Meanchey.....	10
A.2. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Battambang.....	10
A.3. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampong Cham	11
A.4. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampong Chhnang.....	11
A.5. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampong Speu	12
A.6. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampong Thom.....	12
A.7. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampot.....	13
A.8. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kandal.....	13
A.9. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kep	14
A.10. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Koh Kong	14
A.11. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kratie.....	15
A.12. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Mondul Kiri.....	15
A.13. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Odor Meanchey	16
A.14. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Pailin.....	17
A.15. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Phnom Penh	17
A.16. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Preah Sihanouk	18
A.17. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Preah Vihear.....	18
A.18. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Prey Veng	19
A.19. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Pursat	20
A.20. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Rattanak Kiri.....	20
A.21. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Siem Reap	21
A.22. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Stung Treng.....	21
A.23. Benchmark in Priority Sectors in Svay Rieng.....	22
A.24. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Takeo.....	23
Appendix B: Methodology	24
Appendix C: Partner Organizations	28

1. Introduction

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) of the 4th legislature of the National Assembly (NA) – after receiving a vote of confidence from the NA – has issued a political agenda and the Rectangular Strategy phase II to accelerate development and the rule of law in Cambodia.

COMFREL, however, views both the political platform and the Rectangular Strategy as broad and generalized. Neither focuses on the particular needs of each constituency and they also lack precise indicators against which to measure progress. This makes it difficult for voters to evaluate and monitor the progress made against the political pledges made by the RGC.

Having noted these problems, and the fact that the political platform and Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency covers numerous sectors, one of which may be more important in one province or municipality than another, COMFREL organized workshops in which voters identified benchmarks against which to measure progress in the priority sectors relevant to the development of their own constituency. The results from these workshops will be submitted to parliamentarians, the RGC, provincial councilors, board of provincial or municipal governors and other relevant institutions.

Voter benchmarking will specifically address the questions: What needs to be done? Where an activity needs to be carried out? What will be the quantity required? What level of quality is expected to be achieved? What is a reasonable timescale?

COMFREL, with sponsorship from donor groups and in cooperation with other NGOs, associations, community groups (See Appendix C for a list of partner organizations) at provincial and capital level, organized workshops for all provinces and invited voters to identify what they considered important benchmarks for the priority sectors within their provinces.

The 24 workshops were attended by 15 parliamentarians from all political parties, 21 provincial/municipal councilors, and 20 provincial authorities (governors or deputy governors).

A total of 2104 participants attended the 24 workshops: 35% were female and 65% male. 946 participants were farmers, workers, students. 463 were community representatives; 67 were village chiefs. 59 were commune councilors and members of political parties. 177 were civil servants (teachers, medical practitioners, police); 384 were NGOs' staff members; 8 were journalists.

The workshop is a part of COMFREL's project to monitor progress made against the political platform of the RGC of the 4th legislature.

2. Summary of Methodology¹ and Purpose

The workshop was conducted in 24 provinces and municipality with samples ranging from 90 to 110 participants per area selected from districts throughout the constituency. Voters were a representative cross section of their communities and also included interested parties such as NGO's, businesspersons, government officials, students and farmers. Participants' were divided into groups that were specific to the priority sectors within which they worked. After identifying and selecting the priority sectors relevant to each constituency, elected officials (parliamentarians and provincial or capital councilors) attended the workshop and were informed of the priority sectors and the benchmarks for progress that had been established.

The workshop on voter's benchmark was held for the following purposes:

- 1- To raise voter awareness of the RGC's political platform and Rectangular Strategy.
- 2- So that voters themselves would be able to identify precise indicators and establish benchmarks for priority sectors in their constituencies.

¹ The detailed methodology is attached in appendix B

- 3- A voter's benchmark report for each constituency will be produced so that participant voters will be able to monitor implementation in the set priority sectors by the RGC and MPs.

2.1. Terminology

Political Platform: The promises or pledges made by the RGC

Rectangular Strategy phase II of the RGC: The published RGC strategy to support the implementation of the political platform.

Priority Sector: Education, judiciary, economy, business, garments, and other sectors that are viewed as priorities for development.

Precise indicator: A clearly quantifiable target or goal by which progress can be measured

Benchmark: A standard of achievement with a precise indicator and implementing methodology

3. Output of Benchmarks in Priority Sectors as identified by Voters

The summaries for each of the priority sectors as identified by voters in the workshops in all 24 provinces and municipality reflects the structure of the RGC's "Rectangular Strategy" phase II and "Political Platform". A detailed summary for each constituency as identified by voters can be found in appendix A.

3.1. Benchmark in Agricultural Sectors

The RGC of the 4th legislature considers enhancement of the Agricultural Sector to be a priority. The RGC's political platform has issued policies for the Agricultural sector consisting of 3 key areas:

- Natural Resource Management and Environment
- Water Resource Management
- Land Reform and clearing of Mines

Moreover, the rectangular strategy breaks these down into further activities for each area:

1. Improving agricultural diversification.
2. Land reform and clearing of mines.
3. fisheries reform
4. Forestry reform.

All 24 provinces and municipality identified enhancement of the agricultural sector to be a priority concern in their constituency. However, these differed from the basic Rectangular Strategy structure of the RGC by identifying precise indicators for each of the priority sectors.

(Please see Appendix A for detailed the priority sector for each province-municipal):

3.1.1. Improving Agricultural and Diversification: Benchmarks for Priority Sectors identified by voters (Side 1 of Rectangle 1)

- *Provide agricultural technical training (Farming and Vegetable growing and Animal feeding) was identified as a priority by voters in 16 provinces (Koh Kong, Kampong Chhnang, Kep, Siem Reap, Takeo, Pailin, Svay Rieng, Kandal, Preah Sihanouk, Odor Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng) starting from 2009.*
- *Provision of high quality rice starting from 2010 by voters in 4 provinces (Pursat, Kep, Mondul Kiri and Odor Meanchey)*

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

- Provision of technical training on animal feeding and husbandry (Mondul Kiri, Koh Kong, Rattanak Kiri, Kep and Kampong Thom).
- Provision of animal inoculation programs (Takeo, Kampong Speu and Rattanak Kiri).
- Create animal farming community to commence from 2010 (Prey Veng)
- Improve access to markets for agricultural products identified by voters in 10 provinces (Mondul Kiri, Pailin, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Battambang, Preah Vihear, Kandal, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham) starting from 2009 to 2011.
- Starting immediately the Government should purchase surplus agricultural product raised by voters in Kampong Speu
- The Government should provide low interest loans raised by voters in 8 provinces (Kandal, Kampong Chhnang, Takeo, Pailin, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Kampot and Siem Reap) starting from 2009 or 2010.
- Reduce the tax on agricultural product by 50% raised by people in Pailin.
- The government to make public announcements (television, radio etc) of the price of agricultural staples 3 times per year and increase the price of agricultural products by 20% identified by voters in Odor Meanchey.
- Create agricultural advisory service requested by voters in Battambang.
- Halt the importation of agricultural products raised by voters in Siem Reap.
- Reduce the tax on import fertilizer identified by voters in Prey Veng.

3.1.2. Land Reform and Clearing of Mines: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 2 of Rectangle 1)

- Provide social concession land to people who have no agricultural land was identified by voters in 12 provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Mondul Kiri, Kampong Speu, Battambang, Odor Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Preah Sihanouk, Koh Kong and Stung Treng)
- Please provide land titles for all people between 2010 and 2013 was identified by voters in Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Kep, Odor Meanchey, Kampong Speu and Phnom Penh.
- Before offering economic concession land to investors the government must perform studies of the location and evaluate the impact on residents identified by voters in Preah Sihanouk.
- Divide social concession land fairly and stop offering economic concession land when the impact on local residents is unacceptable raised by voters in Kratie, Stung Treng starting from 2009.
- Participate in solving land disputes and offer reasonable compensation in line with market prices raised by voters in 4 provinces (Kampong Speu, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng and Kampong Chhnang) starting from 2009.

3.1.3. Fisheries Reform: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 3 of Rectangle 1)

- Prevent illegal fishing and establish register fishing community forums was raised by voters in 6 provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Kep, Siem Reap, Kampot and Battambang).
- Open all lakes, rivers and channels for public fishing where it has been banned by private companies raised by voters in Kandal starting from 2010.

3.1.4. Forestry Reform: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 4 of Rectangle 1)

- Prevent illegal deforestation identified by voters in Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang Battambang and Preah Vihear.
- Establish forestry community forums raised by people in Kampong Speu.
- Halt all aspects of land violation and confiscate land from illegal loggers identified by voters in Stung Treng starting from 2010.

3.2. Benchmarks for Physical Infrastructure development

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

Policies concerning physical infrastructure are points of 29 to 33 in the political platform of the RGC.

The RGC of the 4th legislature considers enhancement of the physical infrastructure to be a priority. The RGC's Rectangular Strategy has issued policies for the development of physical infrastructure consisting of 4 key areas:

- Further Restoration and Construction transport Infrastructure
- Water resources and irrigation system management
- Development of the energy sector
- Development of Information and Communication Technology.

Voters in 24 provinces and municipality participated in the workshop. Improvements to physical infrastructure were the area most often emphasized by each constituency. (See Appendix A for detailed benchmarks for each constituency)

3.2.1. Further restoration and construction of transport infrastructure: Benchmarks as identified by voters (Side 1 of the Rectangle 2)

- *Repair and build new roads and provide drainage raised by voters in 15 provinces (Prey Veng, Kratie, Kampong Cham, Pailin, Svay Rieng, Mondul Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Kampong Thom, Odor Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Preah Sihanouk, Kampot, Kep, Battambang and Koh Kong) to be completed by 2012.*
- *Provide street lighting in Prey Veng to be completed by 2010.*

3.2.2. Water Resources and Irrigation System Management: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 2 of the Rectangle 2)

- *Repair dams, build channels, flood gates, irrigation systems, bridges and repair pipes seen as a priority in 9 provinces (Pursat, Kep, Takeo, Pailin, Svay Rieng, Battambang, Kampot, Odor Meanchey and Phnom Penh) starting from 2010 to 2012.*
- *Make improvements to water supplies and drainage and reduce the price of the water starting from 2010 raised by people in Takeo.*
- *Construct more wells to be ready in 2010 identified by voters in Mondul Kiri.*

3.2.3. Development of the Energy Sector: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 3 of the Rectangle 2)

- *Reduce the price for the installation electrical services and the price of electricity raised in 9 provinces (Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Odor Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Kandal, Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk) starting from 2010.*

3.2.4. Development of Information and Communication Technology: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 4 of the Rectangle 2)

- *Create more post offices, reduce the price of post and telecommunication service, and provide short course on telecommunication were identified by voters in Takeo and Kampot to be implemented in 2010.*

3.3. Benchmarks in Private Sector Development and Employment

The Rectangular Strategy phase II of the RGC considers that "Private Sector Development and Employment" as the third area for attention and consists of four key areas.

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

- Strengthening the private sector and attracting investment
- Creation of jobs and ensuring improved working conditions
- Promotion of small to medium sized enterprises
- Creation of social safety nets for civil servants, employees and workers

See Appendix A for detailed benchmarks of each province and municipality

3.3.1. Strengthening the Private Sector and Attracting Investment: Benchmarks as identified by voters (Side 1 of the Rectangle 3)

- *Establish clear pricing guidelines for produce raised in 5 provinces (Svay Rieng, Takeo, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kampong Thom).*
- *Provide training in the marketing of agricultural products for farmers and raise the tax on imported agricultural products raised by voters in Kampot.*

3.3.2. Creation of Jobs and Ensuring Improved Working Conditions: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 2 of the Rectangle 3)

- *Work to ensure an employment market where at least 50% of University graduates can find employment raised by voters in Phnom Penh.*

3.3.3. Promotion of SMEs: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 3 of the Rectangle 3)

- *Create factories and businesses (sewing, sugar and flour) and increase the salaries of workers identified by voters in 8 provinces (Prey Veng, Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Odor Meanchey, Mondul Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Kampong Thom and Battambang).*

3.3.4. Creation of Social Safety Nets: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 4 of the Rectangle 3)

This issue was not raised in any of the 24 constituencies.

3.4. Benchmarks for Capacity Building and Human Resource Development

Human Resource Development in the political platform focuses on Education and Health services and the Rectangular Strategy related to Capacity Building and Human Resource Development is divided into key areas.

- Strengthening the quality of education
- Enhancing health services
- Implementation of gender policy
- Implementation of national population policy

See Appendix A for detailed benchmarks for each province and municipality

3.4.1. Strengthening the Quality of Education: Benchmark in as identified by voters (Side 1 of the Rectangle 4)

- *The creation of universities, colleges and primary schools is raised by voters in 5 provinces (Pursat, Takeo, Mondul Kiri, Rattanak Kiri and Preah Vihear) to be ready as long as 2011.*

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

- Prevent the collection of unofficial fees and the sale of lesson papers and the collection of fees during exams. Also prevent teachers offering private classes during regular school hours from 2010 was identified by voters in 3 provinces (Kampong Cham, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk).
- Create vocational training courses is a priority for voters in 5 provinces (Kep, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Kampot and Odor Meanchey).
- Provide additional training courses for teachers of all levels raised by voters in Kampong Speu and Preah Vihear.
- Increase salaries of government employees including teachers is raised by voters in 10 provinces (Kampong Speu, Kampot, Pailin, Siem Reap, Phnom Penh, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Koh Kong and Pursat).

3.4.2. Enhancing Health Services: Benchmarks as identified by voters (Side 2 of the Rectangle 4)

- Prevent staff from collecting fees prior to treatment of patients at health centers and referral hospitals. Enforce the policy of not charging those who are too poor to pay identified by voters in 8 provinces.
- Provide sufficient medicines to health centers and service costs at health centers and hospitals should be lowered and staff should work full time raised by voters in 8 provinces (Pursat, Koh Kong, Pailin, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, Phnom Penh and Kandal) starting from 2010.
- Provide more health centers raised in Kep.
- Inspect and close any pharmacies that do not have official licenses and no professional pharmacist raised in Phnom Penh.
- Remove from employment and prosecute medical staff for malpractice raised by voters in 4 constituencies (Kratie, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng and Phnom Penh) starting from 2009.

3.4.3. Implementation of Gender Policy: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Side 3 of the Rectangle 4)

- Stop discrimination against woman and encourage and support woman as political leaders from national level to local level raised by voters in 3 provinces (Phnom Penh, Battambang, and Kratie).
- Enforce the closure of brothels etc identified by people in Siem Reap and starting from 2010.

3.4.4. Implementation of National Population Policy (Side 3 of the Rectangle 4)

This issue was not raised in the 24 provinces and municipality.

3.5. Benchmarks for Good Governance

Government Reform is part of the political platform of the RGC and is included in the Rectangular Strategy phase II. There are four areas for reform.

- Fighting Corruption
- Legal and a judicial reform
- Public administration reform
- Armed forces reform

Please see Appendix A for detailed benchmarks related to Good Governance for each province and municipality.

3.5.1. Fighting Corruption: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Point 1 of Good Governance)

- *An anti-corruption law to be approved in 2010 is demanded by people in 15 provinces (Pursat, Prey Veng, Kampong Chhnang, Kratie, Siem Reap, Takeo, Pailin, Svay Rieng, Kampong Speu, Rattanak Kiri, Kampong Thom, Battambang, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Stung Treng)*
- *Prevent all bribery in all sectors was identified by voters in Pursat and Kratie starting from 2010.*
- *Prevent police taking money or property from the victims of crime with immediate effect was raised in Kampong Cham.*
- *Prevent the collection of unofficial fee for road taxes from road users starting from 2010 raised in Kandal province.*
- *Publish official service charges and timescales for obtaining public documents such as birth certificates raised in Preah Sihanouk and Stung Treng starting from 2010.*
- *Publish official service charges for lawsuit registration raised in Preah Sihanouk.*
- *Publish official government reports on progress made against priority sector issues raised by voters in Phnom Penh.*

3.5.2. Legal and Judicial Reform: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Point 2 of Good Governance)

- *Statue of Judges Law is demanded in 3 provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom)*
- *Create national strategy against the impunity raised by voters in Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Kampong Thom, Pursat and Kratie and Penalize government officials who commit illegal acts in at least 70% of cases identified by voters in Kandal and Kratie.*
- *Do not take fees from poor people when they submit a lawsuit. Do not charge the public to visit prisoners identified by voters in Mondul Kiri.*
- *Please provide lawyers for poor people for free of charge which is the priority sector to be raised by people in Odor Meanchey.*

3.5.3. Public Administration Reform: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Point 3 of Good Governance)

- *Please do not take money when issue wedding letter is the priority sector in Kampong Cham.*
- *Please increase salary of Government Officials is the priority sector to be identified by voters in 10 provinces (Kandal, Pursat, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Pailin, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Odor Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Phnom Penh).*

3.5.4. Reform of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces: Benchmarks as identified by Voters (Point 4 of Good Governance)

- *Do not permit the armed forces to work for individuals be raised by Rattanak Kiri.*

3.6. Peace, Political Stability, Security and Social Order

- *Reduce social crime and ‘gangsters’ and gambling was raised in Prey Veng and Kep.*

4. Support of elected officials to have priority sectors implemented

COMFREL invited parliamentarians from all political parties who held seats in the constituency where the workshops took place to attend. However, some parliamentarians could not be present due to their busy schedule.

The 24 workshops were attended by 15 parliamentarians from all political parties, 21 provincial/municipal councilors, and 20 provincial authorities (governors or deputy governors).

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

15 parliamentarians, 21 chief and provincial councilors from all political parties and 20 provincial-municipal authorities (Provincial Governors, Deputy of Provincial Governors or Provincial officials) participated in the workshops in all of the 24 constituencies.

4 parliamentarians from Cambodian People's Party, 8 parliamentarians from the Sam Rainsy Party, 1 representative from Nationalist Party (former Norodom Ranariddh Party) and 1 representative from Human Rights Party participated in their constituency workshops. Additionally, 10 provincial councilors from Cambodian People's Party, 10 provincial councilors from Sam Rainsy party and 1 provincial councilor from Nationalist Party participated in the workshops.

List of Politicians and provincial authorities attending the workshops:

1. **Banteay Meanchey:** H.E. Mr. Nheuk Bunchhay (Parliamentarian), H.E. Mr. Chung Preseth (Provincial Councilor), H.E. Mr. Ke Samphors (Provincial Councilor) and Mr. Ream Sarin (Deputy Provincial Governor).
2. **Battambang:** H.E. Mr. Chea Chiv (Provincial Councilor).
3. **Kampong Cham:** H.E. Mrs. Thak Lany (Parliamentarian) and Ms. Khong Sun Eng (Deputy Provincial Governor).
4. **Kampong Chhnang:** H.E. Mr. Khy Vandeth (Parliamentarian), H.E. Mr. Long Chhunlay (Provincial Councilor), H.E. Mr. Torm Sary (Provincial Councilor), H.E. Mr. Tim Bunna (Provincial Councilor) and Mr. Siet Kimleang (Deputy Provincial Governor).
5. **Kampong Speu:** H.E. Mr. Ly son (Parliamentarian) and H.E. Mr. Nut Romduol (Parliamentarian) and Ms Tim Savat (Deputy Provincial Governor).
6. **Kampong Thom:** H.E. Mr. Keo Chamroeun (Parliamentarian) and H.E. Mr Mom Sary (Provincial Councilor) and H.E. Mr. Kong Vimean (Deputy Provincial Governor).
7. **Kampot:** H.E. Mr. Sales Sen (Parliamentarian and Former Deputy Provincial Governor)
8. **Kandal:** H.E. Mr. Khim Laky (Parliamentarian), H.E. Mr. Ou Chanrith (Parliamentarian), H.E. Mrs. Noun Nirodey (Provincial Councilor) and Mr. Nou Sakhorn (Takmao Deputy Governor).
9. **Kep:** H.E. Mr. Mut Morn (Provincial Councilor) and H.E. Mr. Kep Satha (Deputy Provincial Governor).
10. **Koh Kong:** H.E. Mr. Say Socheat (Deputy Provincial Governor).
11. **Kratie:** H.E. Mr. Katoe Toyab (Parliamentarian), H.E. Mr. Tim Sothun (Provincial Councilor) and Mr. Thun Try (Deputy Provincial Governor).
12. **Mondul Kiri:** H.E. Mr. Heng Samnang (Deputy Provincial Governor).
13. **Odor Meanchey:** H.E. Mr. Yim Thin (Provincial Councilor).
14. **Pailin:** H.E. Mr. Ich Saro (Parliamentarian) and H.E. Mr. Mey Mak (Deputy Governor).
15. **Phnom Penh:** H.E. Mr. Son Chhay (Parliamentarian) and H.E. Mr. Phrum Kun (Municipal Councilor).
16. **Preah Sihanouk:** H.E. Mr. Vong Phanat (Provincial Councilor), H.E. Mr. Sok Savat (Parliamentarian) and Mr. Serey Sambath (Provincial city hall officer).
17. **Preah Vihear:** H.E. Mr. Norng Chorn (Provincial Councilor), H.E. Mr. Sok Narean (Parliamentarian) and Mrs. Khoy Bunthan (Deputy Provincial Governor).
18. **Prey Veng:** H.E. Mr. Min Sean (Parliamentarian), H.E. Mr. Kong Bora (Parliamentarian), H.E. Mr. Sao Rany (Parliamentarian) and Mr. Thorng Keoun (Deputy Provincial Governor).
19. **Pursat:** H.E. Mr. Nhoun Poseng (Provincial Councilor) and Mr. Pich Horn (Deputy Governor).
20. **Rattanak Kiri:** H.E. Mr. Mom Saroeun (Deputy Provincial Governor).
21. **Siem Reap:** H.E. Mrs. Ke Sovannroth (Parliamentarian), H.E. Mr. Koy Sorng (Provincial Councilor), H.E. Mr. Sok Kimseng (Provincial Councilor) and Mrs. Em Phallamony (Deputy Provincial Governor).

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

22. **Stung Treng:** H.E. Mr. Puy Chanthala (Provincial Councilor).
23. **Svay Rieng:** Mr. Chan Savann (Svay Rieng Provincial City Hall Officer).
24. **Takeo:** H.E. Mr. Kouy Bunroeun (Parliamentarian) and H.E. Mr. Korng Sam Oeun (Deputy Governor).

Appendix A: Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in provinces and municipality

A.1. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Banteay Meanchey

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Banteay Meanchey
1. Ensure that the referral hospital in Banteay Meanchey treats poor people for free and reduce other charges by 35% starting from 2010.
2. Government encourages the National Assembly to approve the anti-corruption law in early 2010.
3. Increase the salaries of teachers by 40% (to provide a reasonable standard of living) and provide accommodation for teachers at least 2 rooms in each school in 2010.
4. Prevent deforestation in Svay Chek and Dorng Rek mountain area, Thmor Pork district, Banteay Meanch completely from December 2009.
5. Reduce the price of electricity to 600 Riels per kilowatt in Banteay Meanchey starting from January 2010.
6. Build a garment factory in Poipet city (Kilometre 4 village, Poipet Commune, Poipet city) that will employ 1000 people starting from 2010.
7. Repair 6 small roads: 1. from Prey Moun village in central of Phnom Srok district. 2. from Rohat Teuk commune to Seou commune in Mongkolbory. 3. From the central of Mongkol Borey district to Sras Raing commune 2. From the central of Svay Chek district to Ta Pho commune. 5. from Chork village, Preas Ponlea commune. 6. From Group 5, village 1 to Preash Ponlea commune. All roads should be completed by early the end of 2010.
8. Health Ministry to enhance staff performance in hospitals and increase the salaries of staff by 40% (per year to provide an adequate standard of living) in Banteay Meanchey starting from the early of 2010.
9. Identify markets for agricultural produce from Banteay Meanchey to bring sales to similar levels to that of neighbouring countries starting from 2010.
10. Enhance the role of women in political life at all levels in Banteay Meanchey. A minimum improvement of 50% starting from 2010.

A.2. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Battambang

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Battambang
1. Identify markets for agricultural produce. The price of rice per Kilogram should be equal to 40% of the price of gasoline per litre starting from October 2009.
2. Create an advisory centre for the agricultural sector in Moung Reussy district by 2012.
3. Set a price for taxis to the province (during public holidays). Set the price of gasoline, oil and fertilizer to similar levels of to neighbouring countries starting from September 2009.
4. Build a factory for handicrafts in Ek Phnom and a factory to produce orange juice in Battambang by the end of 2011. Build a garment factory in Battambang city between 2010 and 2011.
5. Create a fishing and forestry community in Moung Reussy and Kous Krolo between 2009 and the end 2010 (government develops the group and then passes management to the local community).
6. Create a clear polity to encourage women to participate at least at a 40% level in levels of government in Battambang starting from 2010.
7. Clear mines in Kous Kolor district, Chhnol Moan commune, Chhlark village in order to provide at least 5 hectares per family of social concession land to poor people starting from September 2009.
8. Provide low interest loans (1% per year) for agricultural sector in Battambang starting from 2009.

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

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| 9. Build one new bridge (replacing the old bridge) made from concrete 12 metre span and 8 metre width in Knarchromeas village, Kharchromeas commune, Bavil district in Battambang completed in 2010. |
| 10. Government to approve the anti-corruption law in early of 2010. |

A.3. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampong Cham

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Kampong Cham
1. Develop new markets for agricultural products and ensure that the price of rice is equal to 30% of the price of gasoline per litre, the price of beans to 50% of the price of gasoline per litre, the price of potatoes equal to 20% of the price of gasoline per litre and the price of sesame equal to the price of gasoline per litre by the end of 2009.
2. Please approve the law on judges and prosecutors statute before 2010.
3. Prevent hospital staff from charging patients prior to treatment immediately.
4. Prevent local authorities (Village, Commune, District, Province and other institution) from charging fees for wedding certificates, ID cards etc and ensure that the service is implemented efficiently, from the end of 2009.
5. Transfer management of the Teuk Chha resort, which is managed by private company, to the community group in 2010.
6. Prevent police from taking money or property from the victims of crime with immediate effect
7. Government should hold a national campaign (marching and other celebrations) against impunity from prosecution Kampong Cham, starting from 2010.
8. Prevent teachers collecting money from students for lessons, examinations and the buying of results from teachers in Kampong Cham starting from the beginning of 2010.
9. Provide a red gravel road 7 Kilometres long, width 5 meters with drainage from Pteas Kpous village to O Ta nhean, tong rong commune, Prey Chhor district starting between 2010 and 2012. One road 6 kilometres long, width 6 meters, starting from Mean Trang at gateway Kloy to Beoung Thom starting between 2009 and 2010. Repair a gravel road from corner Thmor Da to Svay Pleoung road Svay Pleung village, svay pleung commune, baray district, Kampong Thom province starting between 2010 and 2012.
10. Provide social land concessions for poor families for agricultural use of at least 2 hectares per family starting from the beginning of 2010. Provide agricultural and technical training of 2 courses per commune for one semester in Kampong Cham starting between 2010 and 2012.

A.4. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampong Chhnang

Benchmark in 10 priority sectors in Kampong Chhnang
1. Eradicate all illegal fishing and deforestation in Kampong Chhnang starting from 2010.
2. Provide social land concessions for agricultural use to all landless peoples in Kampong Chhnang by the end of 2010.
3. Hold a public bidding for the provision of the electrical supply in Kampong Chhnang starting from 2011 and reduce the price of electricity to 800 Riels per kilowatt starting from 2010.
4. Approve the anti-corruption law by the beginning of 2010.
5. Help solve land disputes by issuing land titles for all people in Kampong Chhnang by 2013.
6. Provide agricultural technical training of 10 courses per year in all villages in Kampong Chhnang starting from 2010.
7. Intervene in the finance sector in Kampong Chhnang to decrease interest rate to 1.5% per month starting

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

from 2010.

8. Intervene in the garment factory in Kampong Chhnang to increase worker's salaries to the market rate of at least 70\$ per month (basic salary) starting from 2010.
9. Lower charges for poor people by 80% of the current price in all health centres and referral hospital starting from 2010.
10. Pass the law on judge and prosecutor statutes by the middle of 2010.

A.5. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampong Speu

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Kampong Speu

1. Prevent deforestation in Korng Pisey, Oral, Srouch Phnom and Tporng districts (100%) in 2010 and create community fisheries in the Phnom Preah area, Year Ang commune, Tporng district of 3879 hectares in 2009. Ensure that the forest administrator recognizes the fisheries community in Torp Mean commune, Tporng district.
2. Give social concession land 1,850 hectares for 8 villages in Am Laing commune, 1,400 hectares for 3 villages in Year Ang commune, a rice field of 42927 hectares in ACO at MohaSang commune and Tang Sva, land for growing vegetables of 11547 hectares (for 10 community groups) and solve a land dispute in Pring village, Rolaing Chork, Samroung Torng district. Provide land titles for people in Tasal commune in Oral district.
3. Provide animal vaccinations on the approved annual cycle for all areas and provide technical support to the slaughterhouse in Kampong Speu starting from May 2009.
4. Stop the use of illegal fishing equipment (electricity etc) by 100% in 2010 and stop the hunting and poisoning of wild animals starting from 2010.
5. Sanitation problem: Introduce refuse collection in Kampong Speu Market and river starting from 2009.
6. The government should purchase surplus agricultural produce at a higher price than the price in the market.
7. Increase salaries of government officials, especially teachers and medical practitioners, from 100 USD starting from 2010. Provide training to teachers of all levels once a year in all schools starting from 2010.
8. Provide sufficient medicines to health centers and ensure that health centers are staffed 24 hours a day from the end of 2009. Stop service charges for poor people in all health centres.
9. Pass the anti-corruption law as soon as the beginning of 2010.
10. Solve all land disputes, especially ACO land, in 2009. Punish corrupt court, government, military and police officials.

A.6. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampong Thom

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Kampong Thom

1. Ensure that court cases are judged fairly, neutrally, and eliminate corruption from 2009.
2. Provide agricultural technical training in Kampong Thom of 4 courses per commune per year for all communes starting from the end of 2009.
3. Provide credit with interest lower than 3% per year for poor people in Kampong Thom starting from the end of 2009.
4. Provide 4 roads: 1. Repair a tarmac road connecting Ta Hou commune to Kdey Doung commune and Peam Kreng village (7 kilometres long and a width of 8 meters) by the middle of 2010; 2. A gravel road in front of Kdey Doung pagoda to Kork Ghoun health centre (3 kilometres long and a width of 8 meters) by the end of 2010; 3. Tarmac road from Kampong Krabao village to Kampong Svay (10 kilometres long and a

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

width of 8 meters) by the end of 2011; 4. Tarmac or gravel road from Koun Thnot village to Prasat Sambo district (13 kilometres long) by the end of 2012.
5. Help to expand national and international markets for agricultural products starting from the end of 2009.
6. Pass the anti-corruption law at the beginning of 2010.
7. Build 2 garment factories in central Kampong Thom (Employing 500 to 2000 people) between 2010 and 2015.
8. Create two carving and textile vocational training centres in central Kampong Thom from 2010.
9. Set the price of rice (1 kilogram rice equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the price of gasoline per litre) starting in 2010 in Kampong Thom.

A.7. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kampot

Benchmark in 10 priority sectors in Kampot
1. Repair irrigation systems every year in all 7 districts, Teuk Chhou, Chhouk, Dorng Toung, Kampong Trach, Banteay Meas, Chumkiri and Angkor Chey starting from 2009.
2 Provide training in the marketing of agricultural products for farmers and raise the tax on imported products starting from 2009 to 2012.
3. Fisheries authority to recognize and register the fishing community group that has already submitted its application. Halt all illegal fishing starting from 2009.
4. Provide lawyers for free of charge for poor people from 2010.
5. Punish all forestry authorities, armed forces and elite officials who participate in illegal deforestation in Kampot starting from 2009.
6. Reduce the price of phone calls to 3 cents (USD) per minute for calls across networks. All district offices should have an internet connection for use by local people free of charge for all 7 districts including Kampot city, the connection should be ready in 2011.
7. Increase salary of teachers 45% per year.
8. Create a vocational training centre with 2 buildings (sewing, motor repair) for street children and the unemployed in Kampot. This building to be ready by 2012.
9. Repair the dam at Koh Toch commune, Teuk Chhou district in Kampot. Lower the price of gasoline to 2000 Riels per litre and the price of oil to 1000 Riels per litre.
10. All credit institution should provide an interest rate of 1% per month and educate people about loans before lending starting from 2010.

A.8. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kandal

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Kandal
1. Request that the government provide technical training for rice and other crop cultivation and provide technical training for the feeding of livestock and fish for all districts in Kandal. Provide 2 courses per year starting from 2010.
2. Expand markets for agricultural products (Rice, Corns, Beans and Vegetable) with a profit return of 50% over production costs starting from 2010. Create a market place for buying rice in central Kandal by 2010.
3. Prevent the sale of lesson papers in schools in Kandal starting from 2010. Increase government official's salaries at least 150 US dollars per month for Kandal starting from 2010.
4. Request that the government open the irrigation channel in Kandal which is presently closed by a private company starting from 2010.

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

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| 5. Enforce the law and punish government officials who break the law prosecuting at least 70% of all cases starting from 2010. |
| 6. Prevent officials charging additional fees over the official price of the road tax disc by 2010. |
| 7. Connect Kandal Stung, Ksach Kandal, Muk Kampul, Lvea Em, Punhea Leu and Leuk Dek Districts to the electrical grid and set the price of electricity at around 400 Riels per Kilo Watt. |
| 8. Provide loans with an interest rate of 3% per year for agricultural sector starting from 2010. |
| 9. Prevent hospitals in Kandal from charging fees for poor people. |
| 10. Hospitals and health centres should be staffed 24 hours a day and all doctors should follow their contracted work hours starting from 2010. |

A.9. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kep

Benchmark in 10 priority sectors in Kep

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| 1. Support the local fishing authority in its efforts to stop illegal fishing in Angkol village, Angkol commune, Damnakchang Er district, Kep. Also stop illegal fishing in Cambodia seas by Vietnamese fishing vessels. |
| 2. Provide continuing agricultural technical training (farming and animal feeding) starting from early 2010. |
| 4. Provide land titles free of charge in Kep to be done for 100% by 2010. |
| 5. Create one free service health centre in Prey Thom district, Kep city, Kep staffed by honest professionals by the end of 2010. |
| 6. Create one vocational training centre (repairing moto's, bicycles and other machines) in Poum Thmey village, Prey Thom district, Kep city in Kep, to be ready in 2012. |
| 7. Reduce social crime and 'gangsters' and gambling in 2010. |
| 8. Local authorities must encourage young people to register and go to school especially street children starting from 2010. |
| 9. Local authority to cooperate with the community group to create Krong Kang tourism community in Poum Thmey village, Prey Thom district, Kep city, Kep starting from October 2009 to 2010. |
| 10. Repair channel and water gate in Poum Thmey, Prey Thom commune, Kep city. To be ready in early 2010. Build two small roads: one is from Ta Ping street to Sre Yol (Angkol village, Angkol commune, Damnak Chang Er), one from national road 33 to edge of canal (Poum Thmey village, Prey Thom commune, Kep) to be ready the end of 2010. |

A.10. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Koh Kong

Benchmark in 10 priority sectors in Koh Kong

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| Build a new road (bridge and drainage) cover with gravel from national road 48 to Thmar Bang about 35 km, width 12 m in Thmar Bang district and repair road, pipe and bridge from Cham Yeam to Vong Tak (in Pak Khlorng commune, Mondulseima district about 6 kilometres, to be ready in 2011). |
| 2. Provide social concession land to poor people who have no agricultural land for 7 districts in Koh Kong starting from 2009. |
| 3. Stop police involvement in drug trafficking in Koh Kong before 2011. |
| 4. Reduce the service charges in hospitals and health centres in Koh Kong starting from the end of 2009. |
| 5. Provide technical training for growing rice, fruit and rubber and provide seeds. Open national and international markets to sell agricultural products for Botum Sakor, Sre Ambil, Thmor Bang and Koh Kong districts between 2009 and 2010. |

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

6. Open the Special Economic Zone in Cham Year by 2011
6. Prevent hospital staff from charging patients prior to treatment immediately.
8. Build two drainage pipes on both sides of road number 48 from Mondulseima district office to the beach by 2012.
9. Provide agricultural technical training (vegetable cultivation and animal feeding) to poor people or community group and provide annual vaccines for animals for all 7 districts starting from 2009.
10. Increase the salaries of primary school teachers living in the community group to more than 400,000 Riels starting from 2012.

A.11. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Kratie

Benchmark in 10 priority sectors in Kratie
1. Provide land titles to all families in Kratie (100%) between 2010 and 2013.
2. Prevent the use of illegal fishing equipment in small rivers, lakes and the river in Kratie starting from 2010. Reduce breeding of fish which prey on other fish in Kratie starting from October 2009.
3. Ensure that court cases are judged fairly, neutrally, and eliminate corruption. Stop the taking of fees from victims (Poor) starting from October 2009.
4. Prosecute and remove corrupt officials who are involved in illegal forestry and fishing in Kratie from their positions by early 2010.
5. Apply administrative punishment statutes against hospital staff that are corrupt or do not work their official hours in all health centres and referral hospitals in Kratie.
6. Clearly define the economic and social concession land in Chrova village, Kontout commune, Chiborey district in Kratie in 2009. Provide social concession land to people who have no agricultural land in line with decree 19 starting from October 2009.
7. Build a factory to produce sugar employing 150-200 people in Kratie in 2010.
8. Prevent discrimination against women and ensure they can express the opinion in all meetings by 2010 in Kratie.
9. Approve the anti-corruption law as soon as the end of 2009 and punish corrupt officials starting from 2010.
10. Provide 4 roads: One tarmac road (3 kilometres long, width 6m) in Sobkroam village, Sob commune, Prek Prosob, Kratie, by the end of 2010. Repair the damaged 500 metres of road in Chrova Village, Kantout Commune, Chiiborey district, Kratie between 2010 and 2011. Tarmac the 40 km road in Kroch Village between Domrey Phong commune and Kampong Damrey commune, Chhlong district, Kratie between 2010 and 2011. Repair the gravelled road in Prek Roka village, Sob commune, Prek Prosob district, to be completed by the end of 2010.

A.12. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Mondul Kiri

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sector in Mondul Kiri
1. Government provide rice seeds (Jasmine, coconut and Senpidor) in O rang Ouv, Keoseima, Koh Nhek, Pichda and Senmonorom city for 50 kilogram per family for all families starting in 2010.
2. Provide social concession land to people who have no agricultural land in all districts in Mondul Kiri, providing 5000 hectares per district starting between 2010 and 2015.
3. Provide 5 wells per village, for all villages in all districts of Mondul Kiri by 2010.
4. Provide 4 roads with bridges and drainage. 1. Tarmac road from Keoseima market to Kati village,

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

- Srepreah commune, Keoseima district with a width of 8 metres and a length of 24 kilometres between 2010 and 2012. 2. Construction of a small road from Srepreah village to Sreampil village with a width of 7 metres and a length of 8 kilometres between 2011 and 2012. 3. A tarmac road in Doskromom village, Srepreah commune, Keoseima district with a width of 7 metres and a length of 1000 metres between 2010 and 2011. 4. A road in O Spean village, Speanmeanchey district with a width of 10 metres and a length of 1000 metres between 2009 and 2010.
5. Develop market for potatoes and fruit produce (Banana, Jackfruit). Set the price of one kilogram of potato equal to rice per kilogram and the price of jackfruit, banana equal to the price of gasoline per litre and the price of Ber (name of fruit) per kilogram should be equal to the price of 2 kilograms of rice from early 2010.
6. Construct flour factory in the central province and also provides 4 tractors for Senmonorom city in 2010.
7. Ensure that court cases are judged fairly, neutrally, and eliminate corruption. Stop the taking of fees from victims and the poor starting from 2009.
8. Provide breeding stock (cows, buffalo, pigs, chicken, and ducks) in O raing Ov, Keoseima district, Pichda district and Senmonorum city by providing one animal per family for all villages and provides to at least 50 families per year, starting from early 2010.
9. Build a secondary school with 6 classrooms constructed from concrete in Romnea district, Senmororom city, by early 2010 to 2011.
10. Construct a garment factory. At least one factory for youth employment in central Mondulkiri by 2010.

A.13. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Odor Meanchey

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Odor Meanchey

1. Connect an electrical to all districts in Odor Meanchey between 2010 and 2012. Accept Riel currency and set the price of electricity at 500 Riels per kilowatt from 2010. Reduce the cost of the electricity connection service by 50% from 2010.
2. Tarmac 3 roads. The first street runs from Osmach, Somrong city to Kralanh district in Siem Reap province and from Somrong city to Banteay Chhmar commune, Thmar Pouk district. The second runs from Somrong to Cheung Phnom village in Bansayrak commune, Somrong city. The third street runs from Anlong Veng district to Somrong city to be completed by the end of 2012.
3. Provide an agricultural technical training centre and provide seeds such as rice, corn, potato and others and provide a natural fertilizer technical centre in each district by the end of 2011.
4. Government to find investors to build a sugar factory in Samrong city by 2010. Investors will also buy sugar cane at the market price or make a contract to buy sugar cane at 20 USD per 1 ton.
5. Provide one canal (length 2000 metres x 2m x 1.5m) at Bansayrak commune, Samrong city by the end of 2011.
6. Announce the market price of corn, rice, bean and potato three times a year and increase the price of the product by at least 20% every year from 2009.
7. Government to seek investors in flour mills in at least one place in Samrong city and investors commit to buying fresh potato at 400 Riels per kilogram and dry potato at 800 Riels per kilogram.
8. Cadastral Office to stop charging people when doing systematic land registration starting from 01 January 2010.
9. Provide social concession land to landless families. Provide at least 2 hectares of agricultural land for 1,500 families in Odor Meanchey by the end 2011.
10. Increase salaries of teachers to at least 400,000 Riels per month with an annual increase of 20% from 2010.

A.14. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Pailin

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Pailin
1. Identify markets for agricultural produce. Prices should be equal to 25% of the price of gasoline per litre in Pailin starting from November 2009.
2. Reduce export and import tax on agricultural product by 50% in Pailin starting from 2009.
3. Provincial agricultural office should provide technical training. Lower the import tax of agricultural seeds in Pailin starting from 2010.
4. Provide a canal in Stung Trang commune, Salakrao district. The length of the canal should be 30 kilometres, the width 5m and the canal should run from Tomnub village to the central Stung Treng commune. Completed between 2010 and 2012.
5. Provide three tarmac roads and one bridge between 2010 and 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first road is in O Tavao commune from Pang Rolim village to Kracha Leu village (12 kilometres). - The second road is in O Andoung commune from Thnol Keng village to Koun Damrei village in Stung Treng commune (18 kilometres). - The third road is from Phnom Koy village to Sre Anteak village in Salakrao commune (8 kilometres). - One bridge is in Botangsou village in Boyakha commune.
6. Increase the salary for the village chief and commune chief to 100% of the official salary. Increase salaries by 40% for government officials in all departments in Pailin every year starting from 2010.
7. Provide low interest loans (1% per month) for farmers in Pailin starting from 2010 to 2015.
8. Eliminate fees for people in the hospital in Pailin or at least reduce the current charges by 50% in 2010.
9. Government to approve the anti-corruption law by the end of 2009.
10. Increase teachers' salaries to 400,000 Riels per month in Pailin starting from 2010.

A.15. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Phnom Penh

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Phnom Penh
1. Penalise, according to established statutes, hospital staff that do not perform their duties as contracted. Reduce service charge or do not charge any fees for the treatment of poor people all health centres and public hospitals in Phnom Penh from 2010.
2. Reduce the price of water and electricity in Phnom Penh and rural areas by 30% from 2010. Decrease the price of gasoline to a similar level to that of neighbouring countries (The neighbouring country with the lowest price) from 2010.
3. Increase by 40% the salaries of government employees (Education Sector) per year from 2010. The government should penalise all teachers who charge unofficial fees from 2010.
4. Pass the anti-corruption law in 2010.
5. Repair the drainage system and increase pipe diameters to 2 metres in Sen Sok and Reussey Keo districts between 2010 and 2012.
6. Work to ensure an employment market where at least 50% of University graduates can find employment by 2010.
7. Equal opportunities for women to participate in political life, from national to local levels, so that they make up at least 30% of the fourth legislature.
8. Health Ministry enhances to inspect and close any pharmacies that do not have official licenses and no

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

professional pharmacist in Phnom Penh.

9. Publish official government reports on progress made against priority sector issues every 3 months through Radio, TV, Newspapers and other media starting from 01 January 2010.
10. Government issue land title for all families in Phnom Penh between 2010 and 2012.

A.16. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Preah Sihanouk

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Preah Sihanouk

1. Government approves the anti-corruption law in 2010.
2. Repair small roads and the national road and tarmac them in Preah Sihanouk between 2010 and 2012.
3. Connect electricity for the whole of Preah Sihanouk by 2012. From 2010 the price of electricity should be 500 Riels to 700 Riels per Kilowatt and the supply available 24 hours a day.
4. Provide at least one hectare per family of social concession land for families who have no land in Preah Sihanouk between 2010 and 2012.
5. Before providing economic concession land to investors a thorough evaluation of the location, the impact to environment and public should be made. The government should also inform the public of any development and publish an impact report for the area to be developed before proceeding with the project. Information should be broadcast in the media from 2010.
6. Don't charge fees for treatment of: Dengue Fever, Intestinal Disease, and Operation during birth delivery starting from 2010.
7. Prevent teachers charging unofficial fees during examinations and standard school hours from 2010.
8. Set standardised official fees for lawsuit registration in Preah Sihanouk from 2010. Set standardised official fees for ID cards and family books in all communes in Preah Sihanouk from 2010.
9. Provide technical training for crop and animal agricultural at least twice a year in Preah Sihanouk from 2010.
10. Hold public discussions before providing protection status or economic concession land to investors in all communes from 2010.

A.17. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Preah Vihear

Benchmarks in 10 Priority Sectors in Preah Vihear

1. Connect everyone in Preah Vihear to the electrical grid and set the price at 1000 Riels per kilowatt between 2009 and 2013. Connect the electrical supply between Stung Treng and Preah Vihear by 2010.
2. Halt illegal fishing methods, such as poisoning with chemicals, in all seasons in Stung Sen from 2009.
3. Provide 3 roads: 1. Tarmac road from central Chheb districts starting from 2010 and completed by 2012. 2. Tarmac road from Kongsy Chas to Kjorg Horng village, Preah Vihear city completed between 2010 and 2011. 3. A Tarmac road from north Kulen village to Pure Chrourk village, Kulen district by the end of 2011. Build drainage in Preah Vihear city, Kampong Pranak commune by the end of 2010.
4. Develop markets for the export of agricultural produce. The price of rice and beans should be 1000 Riels per kilogram. The price of bean should be 2500 Riels per kilogram from 2010.
5. Develop cooperation between the Department of Environmental and other institutions to protect forests in Phnom Tbeng, Sangkum Thmei, Kulen, Tbeang Meanchy and Roveang districts from illegal deforestation from 2009.
6. Provide farm land to poor people at 5 hectares per family in Korkbeng, Kampong Pronak commune (50 families) and in west chheb village, chheb 1 commune, Chheb district and land for growing crops for 80

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

families in O Khlengpo village, Palhal commune, Preah Vihear city by 2011.

7. Police to improve public security against violence and intimidation from gangs and stop traffic police issuing false fines.
8. Provincial Education department to provide enough teachers and establish twice annual training courses for all districts in Preah Vihear from 2010. Build a new high school in Chheb with five classrooms, a directorate and a library between 2010 and 2012. Provide an extra building for Moset primary school in Paha commune, Preah Vihear City by 2012. Provide one building in Sangkum Thmei secondary school with 5 classrooms including a directorate. Provide more teachers from 2010. Build a new University in Preah Vihear city by 2011.
9. Provide vocational training and help to find jobs for women who are the victims of domestic violence. Increase by 50% the current salary for teachers and government officials every year from 2010.
10. Develop markets to sell agricultural produce at fixed prices. The price of produce should be higher than the current price of 30% starting from 2010. Build a potato and sugar factory in Preah Vihear city between 2010 and 2011.

A.18. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Prey Veng

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Prey Veng

1. Reduce crimes such as slander, gambling, ‘gangsters’, drugs, child abuse and illegal fishing in Prey Veng by 70% from 2009.
2. commercial ministry and agricultural ministry find 6 market communities to sell agricultural produce such as rice, corns, beans and sesame in Sithokandal, Peamro, Baphnom, Kampong Trabek, Svay Antor and Prey Veng city, it should be done in 2011. Reduce import taxes on fertilizer by 50% starting from 2010. The agricultural department should provide technical training in the use of fertilizers and crop growing.
3. Chief of health department helps referral hospital and Neak Leung in Prey Veng to stop advance payment of fees, ensure that hospitals are stocked with enough medicines and reduce the service charge by 50% starting from the end of 2009.
4. Agricultural ministry cooperates with NGO’s to create communities for animal and provide seeds and animal food in Prey Veng from 2010.
5. Government approve the anti-corruption law in 2010.
6. Repair road and tarmac (100 metres in length, 8 metres in width) in number 3 village, Kampong Leav commune in Prey Veng (Road behind Samsameu Pagoda) beginning in early 2010 and completed by the end of 2010.
 - Repair the road 13 kilometres from Peanea village, running between Ampilkrao commune and Dem Thneoung village, Prey Demthneoung, Sithokandal starting in 2010 and completed by 2011.
 - Repair the road 1800 metres from national road 13 in Nikumsoramrithsihanouk village, Baboung commune, Peamro district in Prey Veng starting in 2010 and completed by 2011.
7. Build garment factories in each district (one per district) in Prey Veng between 2010 and 2012.
8. Provide street lighting in Prey Veng city from early 2010.
9. Increase factory worker’s salary to 100 USD per month between 2010 and 2012.
10. Increase the salary of government employees (Teachers and doctors) to 400,000 Riels from November 2009.

A.19. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Pursat

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Pursat
1. –Repair the canal from Kbal Hong (Veal commune), Kandeang district to Bakan district between 2010 and 2013. Repair two canals; one canal in Pthah Prey commune to Svay Daunkeo commune, Bakan district and another in Prey Nhy commune to Kroko district between 2010 and 2012.
2. National Assembly approves the anti-corruption law and the law should be enforced in 2009.
3. Reduce hospital charges by 50% in Pursat. - Ensure that hospitals are staffed 24 hours a day and that staff behave professionally. Provide a free ambulance service to all districts. All hospital staff should be fully trained professionals from 2010.
4. After building the hydroelectric power plant the price of electricity should be reduced to 1000 Riels per Kilowatt.
5. Pursat Court proceeds every lawsuit as soon as stated in the Court Procedure. Each case is judged fairly; that's both plaintiff and defendant accept the judgement is fair.
6. Ensure that all health centres and referral hospitals in Pursat do not charge any fees before treating patients and reduce the current cost of treatment by 30%.
7. Provide high quality rice seed (Bun Rany Hun Sen somaly rice) at least twice a year to poor people in the amount of 25 kilogram per family starting from January 2010.
8. Create a public university in Pursat (One building 2 stories with 30 rooms). Each classroom should have enough equipment starting in 2010 and completed by 2011.
9. Increase the salary of teachers in primary and secondary schools in Pursat by 50%, from early 2010. Pay a bonus for teachers of 50% of their current salary and a 100% bonus for teachers who live in remote areas.
10. Intervene to stop corruption in all public institutions (courts, police etc) starting immediately.

A.20. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Rattanak Kiri

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Rattanak Kiri
1. Pass the anti-corruption law by 01-January-2010 and see that the law is implemented efficiently. Anyone found guilty of corruption should be punished according to the law without regard to rank or position. The government should also create an independent anti-corruption committee in 2010.
2. Prevent the armed forces from working for elite or rich people that then use this power to threaten local people and workers. Disputes must be solved legally and peacefully.
3. Provide technical agricultural officers to train people how rear animals (3 times a year: January, April, September, starting from 2010) in Norng Li village, O chrouv commune, O chum district and Kamplex village, Liang commune, Lumphat district and 3 village, Trapaing krohom commune, Koun Mon district in Rattanak Kiri.
4. Ensure that court cases are judged fairly, neutrally, and eliminate corruption. Stop the taking of fees from victims starting from 2010. Stop prisons guards demanding money from inmate's visitors, starting from 2010.
5. Build a tarmac road from central Lumphat district to Batang village, Batang commune by 2011. One tarmac road from Banlung district to Tasuy village, Kachage commune by 2011. One tarmac road from O yadao district to Korng Thom village by 2011. Surface with tarmac road 78 to La en village, Teun commune, Koun Mon district by 2011.
6. Construct one primary school with 6 classrooms in Ta orng village by 2011. Build one primary school with 4 classrooms in Kalaysapoun village, Phnom Kok commune, Vernsay district. Build one kindergarten in Kachang commune by 2012. One primary school with 5 classrooms in Sala village, Kok commune, Bokeo

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

district. Construct one health centre (made of concrete) in Trapaing krohom commune by 2012. Build a health centre in Ta Ong commune by 2011. Build one market in Koun Mon district, Tropaing Chres commune (made of concrete) in 2010.

7. Provide technical agricultural officers to train people how rear animals (3 times a year: January, April, September, starting from 2010) and provide yok ksea pig breeds 60 pigs (40 sows and 20 pigs) to Kalay, Sapoun, Phnom Kok village, Phnom Kok commune, Vern Say district and Kate village, Lung Chor commune, O yadao district. Distribution should be controlled by the village chief. All completed in 2010.
8. Veterinarians to be made available from early 2010 to vaccinate cows and buffalo twice a year (June and December). There should be a minimum of 3 veterinarians present during vaccinations.
9. Build 3 small factories to process produce cashew nuts, flour and soybean in central Rattanakiri by 2012.
10. Construct one primary school with 2 buildings. One building in, Tasuy group, Kachage commune, Banlung district, another in Korngyu, Pate commune, O yadao district ready by 2010.

A.21. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Siem Reap

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sector in Siem Reap

1. Pass the anti-corruption law. The law should be followed by regular checks results published for all Cambodians to see.
2. Provide agricultural technical training of 4 courses per commune per year for all communes starting from the end of 2009. Each district should achieve a harvest level of 1 ton to 3 tons per hectare from 2010.
3. Stop the importation of produce into Siem Reap from 2010. Halt all illegal fishing from October 2009.
4. Provide social concession land to the landless by providing 3 hectares per family in Siem Reap in early 2010.
5. Increase government salaries, including the Armed Forces, to at least 150 USD per month starting from 2010.
6. Reform the legal system so that it is independent and fair starting early 2010.
7. Reduce the price of electricity to a point where 1 kilowatt is equal to 25% of the price of a litre of gasoline from 2010.
8. Compensate the people living in Varin district at market prices and favour local people when selling land from 2010. Stop the use of the armed forces to threaten local people in Siem Reap from 2009.
9. Apsara authority exchanges equivalent farm land as fair compensation for land they confiscate starting from 2010. End the confiscation of farm land from people in the Apsara area from September 2009.
10. Put an end to the sex industry in Siem Reap in 2010.

A.22. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Stung Treng

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Stung Treng

1. End the seizure of land through the use of military force in Reacheanouk village, Stung Treng commune, Stung Treng city from the early of 2010
2. Put an end to the culture impunity from prosecution in Stung Treng from 2010.
3. Provide agricultural technical training of 2 courses a year for each district in Stung Treng from early 2010.
4. Build more vocational training centres (machine repair, sewing etc) in Stung Treng city by 2011.
5. Confiscate land from people who illegally deforestation from 2010. Provide social concession land to the landless by providing at least 3 hectares per family in Stung Treng between 2010 and 2012.

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

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| 6. Prevent hospital staff from charging patients prior to treatment from 2010. |
| 7. Pass the anti-corruption law in early 2010. |
| 8. Set the price of cashew nuts at 4000 Riels to 5000 Riels per kilogram, beans at 3500 Riels per kilogram, potatoes at 1000 Riels per kilogram from early 2010. |
| 9. Government does not provide economic concession land when it has a negative impact on local people in Thalaborivat, Siembok district and Stung Treng city from early 2010. |
| 10. Sangkat/commune adheres to the decentralization policy and also publishes the official fees for wedding and birth certificates in Strung Treng from 2010. |

A.23. Benchmark in Priority Sectors in Svay Rieng

Benchmark in 10 Priority Sectors in Svay Rieng

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| 1. Provide 2 irrigation systems for growing rice in dry season and raining season. The first irrigation channel to flow from the Vayko river, Kampongchork to Pongteuk commune about 5000 metres in length, 15 metres in depth and 4 metres in height. The second irrigation system to flow from Kampong Trach to Meun Chey about 18 kilometres in length 12 metres in depth and 4 metres in height between 2010 and 2012. |
| 2. Connect rural areas to the electricity grid (from Chipho market to Kampong chork market through Chrok Mtes, Popet, Prey Ta Ey, Kokisaom, Svayrumpea commune). Set the price of electricity at 450 Riels per kilowatt starting 2009. Connect electrical supply from Chiphu market to the central of Chantra district through Prey Angkug, Prey Koki and Mesthgok commune from 2009. |
| 3. Provide agricultural technical training for growing rice and feeding animals 3 times a year for 6 districts from 2009. Government helps to find open new markets and guarantee the price of agricultural produce from 2009. |
| 4. Government help to fix the price of produce such as fertilizer, gasoline and others products. The price of high quality fertilizer should be 80,000 Riels per bag (50kg), the price of gasoline 2500 Riels per litre, the price of oil 2000 Riels from 2009. |
| 5. Health department to stop referral hospitals demanding advance payment of fees, ensure that hospitals are stocked with enough medicines and reduce the service charge by 50% starting from the end of 2009. |
| 6. Provincial agricultural department to provide training in the use of natural fertilizer and check chemical fertilizer usage twice a year. |
| 7. Police help to solve land disputes for poor people fairly in Romeas Hek, Chan Trea, Romdoul, Svay Teab, Kampong Ro and Bavet district by 2013. |
| 8. Surface national road number 13 from Kroch village, Chrol Popel commune, Rumdoul district to central of Romeas Hek district. Repair the Samroung bridge (width 8 metres, length 30 metres. Build a concrete bridge in Chong O village, Trapaing Trach commune with a width of 8 metres and a length of 10 metres between 2009 and 2011. |
| 9. Repair national road from chiphou market to the border at Toul Sdey commune (width 10 metres, length 35 kilometres) surface the road and build two bridges: One concrete bridge in Ta Im in Dey Krohorm village, Mesthgork commune, Chantrea district, (width 8 metres , length 12 metres). A second concrete bridge is Doun Tey, Toul Sdey commune, (width 8 metres, length 15 metres) and build to drainage 25 pipes with a width of 1metre and length of 10 metres between 2009 and 2011. |
| 10. Government approves the corruption law in 2010. |

A.24. Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in Takeo

Benchmark in 10 priority sectors in Takeo
1. The government should provide low interest loans for the agricultural sector. The interest rate should be 1.5% per month (the current interest rate is 3%) starting from September 2009.
2. Government and provincial agricultural office should provide technical training in the manufacture and use of fertilizers for all districts in Takeo at least once a year starting from 2009.
3. Repair 15 Kilometres of canal in Ta yeoung village, Doung Kpous commune, Borey Chulsa district Thmor Sor to be completed in 2011. Build a new 3 kilometre canal in Krang Leav commune, Baty district completed by June 2010.
4. The National Assembly should approve the anti-corruption law in 2010.
5. Increase the price of rice to around 33% of the price of gasoline per litre in Takeo starting from September 2009.
6. Provide vaccines for animals at least twice a year for 10 districts in Takeo starting from July 2009.
7. Connect Tele-communication ICT and create a short course for Information Technology at High School in 10 districts in Takeo starting from 2010.
8. Government create one university in Takeo and provide scholarship for students graduated high school at least 70% of all students in the province, it should be provided in 2011.
9. Provide vocational training in law and other skills to armed forces starting from 2010.
10. Create sewerage system and lower the price of water to 1000 Riels per cubic meter in Daun Keo city, between 2009 and 2010.

Appendix B: Methodology

1. Workshop Procedure

- **Registration:** There should be at least two desks for participant registration. Each registration desk should hold cards numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, which represent each side of the RGC's Rectangular Strategy Phase II. Number 1 represents Group 1, which will discuss Rectangular Strategy Side 1 on **Enhancement of the Agriculture Sector**. Number 2 represents Group 2, which will discuss Rectangular Strategy Side 2 on **Further Rehabilitation and Construction of Physical Infrastructure**. Number 3 represents Group 3, which will discuss Rectangular Strategy Side 3 on **Private Sector Development and Employment**. Number 4 represents Group 4, which will discuss Rectangular Strategy Side 4 on **Capacity Building and Human Resource Development**. Number 5 represents Group 5, which will take the Rectangular Strategy's **Priorities of Socioeconomic Policy**, which include the **Core of the Rectangular Strategy and Overarching Environment for the Implementation of the Strategy**.

During participant registration, participants will be asked to select the sector they want to discuss by choosing a numbered card from the desk. There should not be more than 20 of each numbered card, as each group should hold between 10 and 20 participants.

- **Filling in a pre-test questionnaire on the political platform and Rectangular Strategy documents for participants:** To measure participants' knowledge on the political platform and Rectangular Strategy of the RGC for the 4th legislature, participants are requested to fill in the pre-test questionnaire after registering their name. After registration and group selection, participants will be given the pre-test questionnaire and a pen and asked to fill it in before the workshop starts. Participants will be given documents, including the agenda, post-test questionnaire, political platform of the 4th legislature of the RGC and others when they return the pre-test questionnaire.
- **Opening of the workshop (facilitator):** The provincial governor or representative or workshop facilitator will give the opening remarks. The facilitator will explain to participants the workshop procedure: agenda; Rectangular Strategy; benchmark for priority sectors with precise indicators; group discussion; brief presentation by each group; selection of priority sectors with precise indicators; vote of confidence in the 10 selected priority sectors; and presentation of findings.
- **Brief presentation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase II by facilitator:** (Before briefing, the facilitator must explain the relevance of the presentation in group discussion). The guest speaker/workshop facilitator will briefly present the Rectangular Strategy of the RGC so participants can identify benchmarks in priority sectors with precise indicators in their own constituency in accordance with the Rectangular Strategy Phase II and the political platform of the RGC for the 4th legislature. (Participants can identify other priority sectors whether or not they are stated in the political platform.)

The guest speaker/facilitator must explain clearly how to identify the priority sectors with precise indicators by giving clear examples related to what the province needs (What do they want? Where? When? How many? What is the quality? How can we achieve this?)

The four sides of the Rectangular Strategy include the following:

- 1) Rectangle I (Side 1): Enhancement of the Agriculture Sector (improving agriculture and diversification, fisheries reform, land reform, clearing of mines, forestry reform).
- 2) Rectangle II (Side 2): Further Rehabilitation and Construction of Physical Infrastructure (further restoration and construction of transport infrastructure, development of the energy sector, water resources and irrigation system management, development of information and communication technology).
- 3) Rectangle III (Side 3): Private Sector Development and Employment (strengthening the private sector and attracting investment, promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises, creation of jobs and improved working conditions, creation of social safety nets for civil servants).

- 4) Rectangle IV (Side 4): Capacity Building and Human Resource Development (education and health services/strengthening the quality of education, implementation of gender policy, enhancing health services, implementation of national population policy).
- 5) Core and environment for the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy: Good Governance (fighting corruption, legal and judicial reform, public administration reform, reform of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces) and (peace, political stability and security and social order, Cambodia's integration into the region and the world, partnership in development with all stakeholders, favorable macroeconomic and financial environment). Participants will be able to ask questions after the explanation.

- **Group discussion formation:** Group discussions will be set up during registration when participants are requested to select the number/sector they want to discuss (see above). The facilitator will explain group discussion to the participants.

Each group must comprise participants from different districts within the province, and the number of members in each group will be between 10 and 20 based, on the preference of the participants. Hence, the participant registration list will contain information about where the participant is from. Each participant can join only one group. The number of members in each group may not be equal. The organizer must make sure that there are 5 group discussions. When the group discussion session starts, the facilitator will announce the names of participants to join each group based on the number they chose during registration.

- **Group discussion process:** Local non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives who understand the Rectangular Strategy and the workshop methodology, or who have had it explained to them, will be group facilitators. Guidelines on facilitating the groups, the RGC's political platform, the Rectangular Strategy, the workshop methodology and a sample of benchmarks in priority sectors will be provided and explained in advance to each group facilitator to ensure smooth discussion. A meeting between COMFREL's working group and local group facilitators will be help before the workshop starts.

Group facilitators will provide some ideas and information related to the topic they are discussing and ensure participation from every member. During discussion, each group must identify 5 benchmarks in their chosen priority sector with precise indicators. This means that they have to produce precise indicators for their constituency (What do they want? Where and when do they want it? How many do they want? What quality do they want? How will this be done?) These must be clear and measurable.

As a result, there will be at most 25 benchmarks in priority sectors. The priority sectors of each group will be presented in the plenary session, when only the top 10 priority sectors will be submitted to elected officers (parliamentarians, the RGC members, provincial councilors/boards of governors and other concerned institutions).

- **Presentation by each group:** After finishing the discussion, a representative of each group will provide a brief presentation on the priority sectors of their own group. Each group will have a presenter, a group facilitator and reserve/assistant presenters.

During the plenary session, participants can ask the presenting group to add more indicators. They may not change the core of what the original group has put forward, beyond numbers and locations. For instance, Group 1 might suggest "building a tarmac road connecting A and B districts by the end of 2010". Other participants can propose more: "building a tarmac road connecting A and B districts and **from B district to C district** by the end of 2010".

- **Selection of top 10 benchmarks in priority sectors:** The working group will type up all the benchmarks in priority sectors presented by each group during the plenary session and print 10 copies. After the presentation by all groups, the 25 priority areas will be printed and placed in 10 spots close to each other. Each spot will be supervised by the group facilitators to make sure that participants understand how to choose. Each participant can choose no more than 10 of the 25 benchmarks. To make it easy to total the score, after each benchmark there will be space/column. Participants will be asked to mark their choice by drawing a vertical line. If the benchmark has already been chosen, the participant must draw a horizontal line connected to it (the first two sides of a square). If it has been chosen twice or three times, participants must

Results of Voter Workshops on Benchmarks for Priority Sectors in 24 Provinces and Municipality

draw a third or fourth line (the third and fourth sides of the square). Finally, on the fifth time of choosing, participants must draw a diagonal line across the completed square:

To conclude, the methodology for selecting the benchmarks is as follows: 1) the 25 benchmarks in priority sectors will be shown via LCD projector; 2) to make it easy for participants, the facilitator will set up 10 spots, each holding the 25 benchmarks, where participants can select their preferred benchmarks by drawing lines to complete a crossed square equal to 5 votes; 3) to ensure that participants follow the rules, group facilitators must stand close to the queue and check that participants select no more than 10 (1 group facilitator checks 2 lines/queues); 4) after participants select their preferred benchmarks, the organizer will total up the results and pick the 10 benchmarks with most votes.

- **Vote to select the top 10 benchmarks in priority sectors:** After identifying the top 10 benchmarks in priority sectors with precise indicators, the workshop facilitator will show only the top 10 benchmarks on the LCD projector screen. Participants will then be asked to vote by raising their hand whether they accept the top 10 benchmarks in priority sectors, with an absolute majority ($50\%+1$) of all participants present. If the vote is less than $50\%+1$, the selection of 10 benchmarks will be conducted again following the same methodology.

- **In case more than 10 precise priority sectors receive equal votes** (example: the last priority sectors 10, 11 and 12 receive 40 votes each): In this case, the last priority sectors with the same number of votes will be shown on the LCD screen and all participants will vote by raising their hand to choose only one. In the end, there will be only 10 priority sectors and the procedure will follow the above-mentioned method.

- **Announcement and distribution of findings:** After voting, the facilitator must show the top 10 benchmarks in priority sectors. The top 10 benchmarks will be printed and distributed to each participant to keep as a reference for monitoring and evaluating achievement by elected officials on what the participants have identified. Furthermore, participants are requested to sign voluntarily on the back of the report consisting of the 10 benchmarks.

- **Closing remarks:** COMFREL will invite parliamentarians from all political parties who have won a seat in the constituency to give their impressions and remarks on the 10 benchmarks in priority sectors in their own constituency.

2. Place and Time

The workshop will be held in the municipality of each province. As participants are from different areas in the province, the time for the workshop will be from 8:30AM to 15:00PM, with lunch.

3. Participants

The number of participants must be between 70 and 100 people, made up of those living in other areas in the province (at least 75% must be from communities in different areas in the province) and people who have voted in previous elections. The participants must at least read Khmer language. Participants will be from various sectors, such as agriculture, the private sector, education, health services and infrastructure/construction.

Other criteria for participants are as follows:

- Community representatives (agriculture, fisheries, environment, forestry, self-help groups), village volunteers, community-based organization (CBO) members, COMFREL district contact persons/commune activists;
- Staff or representatives of NGOs, representatives of associations who work for different sectors in the province/municipality;
- Private sector representatives, businesspeople, vendors;
- Government officers, such as professors, teachers, doctors, etc.;
- Students, workers, farmers.

4. Findings and Report Dissemination to MPs, Political Parties, RGC and Public

After finishing the workshop, COMFREL will produce a report on the findings of the workshop, indicating the benchmarks in priority sectors in the province for the 4th legislature as identified by the voters. The report will be released to the media and submitted to NA members/elected political parties, RGC members, provincial councilors/boards of government and other concerned authorities.

Furthermore, COMFREL will make effort to meet with all MPs in each constituency where the workshop is held to present the findings. COMFREL will request a meeting with constituency political parties that have won seats in the NA in order to submit the report.

5. Monitoring

After the workshop, COMFREL will conduct a voter forum the following year and invite the same participants to evaluate and give a score on the achievements of elected officers on the 10 benchmarks in priority sectors that participants identified during the workshop.

6. Radio Talk Show

COMFREL will produce a radio talk show, inviting experts from each sector and NGO representatives to evaluate achievements on the RGC political platform.

Appendix C: Partner Organizations

No	DATE	Provincial/Municipal	Name of Organizations
1.	08-April-2009	Kampong Speu	
2.	29-April-2009	Kampot	DPA, YCC, CWDCC, Samakum Teang Thaut
3.	20- May-2009	Koh Kong	Save Cambodia Wildlife, Marie Stops
4.	27-May-2009	Mondul Kiri	DPA, CLEC
5.	02-June-2009	Svay Rieng	PADEK, RAO, PDP, NGOs Advocacy Coordination Network
6.	11-June-2009	Rattanak Kiri	DPA, CLEC
7.	17-June-2009	Kampong Thom	CDP,ADHOC, LICADHO, Minority Organization Development Economy and Cambodian Organization for Women Support
8.	15-July-2009	Pailin	ADHOC, Buddhist for Developments
9.	17-July-2009	Battambang	ADHOC
10.	22-July-2009	Takeo	ADHOC, Bright Social Organization
11.	27-July-2009	Siem Reap	PADEK
12.	18-August-2009	Kampong Cham	ADHOC
13.	24-August-2009	Kep	ADHOC, YCC, FACT, LICADHO
14.	28-August-2009	Kratie	ADHOC, PADEK
15.	09-September-2009	Kampong Chhnang	ADHOC, CYD, Phnom Neang Kangrei Association, VCAO
16.	15- September-2009	Prey Veng	PADEK, ADHOC, VETERAM INTERNATIONAL, NICFEC
17.	02- October-2009	Pursat	VIGILANCE, ADHOC, BDASE, SAFF, LICADHO
18.	13- October-2009	Odor Meanchey	ADHOC, BFD, CIDO, CHHRA
19.	16- October-2009	Preah Vihear	ADHOC, NICFEC, KIPD
20.	30- October-2009	Preah Sihanouk	ADHOC, CNRO, KKKHRA, FACT
21.	11- November-2009	Phnom Penh	PDP-Center, KYA, PADEK, DPA, CLEC
22.	13- November-2009	Kandal	ADHOC, CARITAS, PADV, Indradevi Association
23.	18- November-2009	Banteay Meanchey	ADHOC
24.	27- November-2009	Stung Treng	KKKHRA, ADHOC

SUPPORTED BY:



Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL)

Vision

A democratic society that democratisation in particular democratic elections are promoted and qualified to bring benefit to people.

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