



គណៈកម្មាធិការ
សហប្រតិបត្តិការអឺរ៉ុបកម្ពុជា
Cooperation Committee
for Cambodia
Comité de Coopération
Pour le Cambodge

ទស្សនវិស័យ: ការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាពសម្រាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Vision: Sustainable development for Cambodia

Regional Workshop in Kampot

Meeting Date: 26th October 2017

Meeting Time: 8:00am to 5:00pm

Meeting Venue: Mittapheap Hotel

Recorded By: CMD

The Minutes of Regional Workshop

- This regional workshop will be focused on Development Trend Impacts on CSOs, which co-organized between CCC and Provincial NGO Network in Kampot. This workshop will discussed on the updated status of Law on Associations and Non-Government Organizations (LANGO) and taxation, assessment of Social Media Tools for ICT, updated on localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and current status of CSO space, and small grand scheme for provincial NGO network.

OBJECTIVES

- To update on development of policy impacts on CSOs such as CSDGs, LANGO, and Taxation
- To share and discuss our challenges, preparation response to the trend, and disseminate of a small grand.
- To share and assess of the communication channels through social media tools.

Summary of Discussion

Topics	Speakers/Presenters
Welcome and Opening Remarks	<p>Dr. El Sotheary, Head of Program</p> <p>I would thank Kampot governor who spends his time attending this workshop. Thanks to the provincial NGO network, members, and non-members of CCC who are actively involved in the development work. Today, we also have a joint visit from our partners like Diakonia, NPA, and LAC. The meeting can be possible with the arrangement from CCC staff.</p> <p>Mr. Ngeyth Savoeun, Deputy of Administrative Department, Kampot Province</p> <p>I would like to use this opportunity to express my acknowledgment to the work of NGOs that contributed to the development of the country. At the same time, I would like you to think about the government officials who work so hard to build this country from the empty hands. I shared my personal story on how I came to work in Kampot when my homeland is in Takeo. When I reached an adulthood, I came to Kampot by train and I rode a bicycle near the Round Space. An old man reached me and asked for qualified staff to work at the provincial level. I showed him my Bach 1 diplomate certificate and he was so happy to accept it and offered me a job at the provincial office. That my working story starts.</p> <p>Some people would say NGOs are not good, and some said the government is bad. I would say we are Khmer and we can work together. If NGOs can raise million dollar funds, they just bring the money and work for the development of Cambodia. I would say we should focus on our work, our country development rather than competing each other. I would like to open up the workshop onwards.</p>

Section 1:
Update on
LANGO and
Taxation

Presentation 1: LANGO and Taxation (attachment of the slide presentation)

By Mr. Chhem Roth, LAC

Based on Law on Associations and Non-governmental Organizations (LANGO), the penalties of Local NGOs on article 32 shows that authorities take action to terminate immediately LNGOs who unregistered with MoI. Unregister NGO continued to operate will be fined from 50,000 Riel to 1 million Riel. The same applies to LNGO who MoI delist from the list or suspends activities and continues to act in Cambodia.

Formation of Domestic Association/NGO

Ministry of Interior (MOI)

1. Two Registration Forms
2. One Letter of address from commune chief.
3. Two Biographies of founders
4. Two statutes

MOI for 45 days:

1. Accept or decline the registration
- 2- Notify of correction
- 3- Decide within 15 days after correction.
- 4- If MOI does not fulfill the above, it is assumed to have been legally registered.

Formation of Foreign Association/FNGO

(MoFA / IC)

Agree to disagree with FNGO within 45 business days. (Article 14)

1. FNGO's letter proposes to appoint its representative by incorporating a personal application and a proposal to open a representative office.
2. Certificate of Representative of Cambodia from the Chief of Commune or Sangkat Chief.
3. A letter issued by the country of origin allows FNGO to operate.
4. FNGO supporting letter by the Cambodian Public Authority.
5. Proof of financial support for FNGO projects at least six months, certified by permanent overseas office.
6. Promissory Letter for every FNGO account at Cambodian Bank.

- Bank accounts to MoFA / IC and MoEF

30 from the date of registration

Representative of FNGO

Administrative Measures and Penalties

Article 30/1 does not follow:

Article 10:

- Notification of bank account (30 days) from registering
 - Amendment of the Statute of Exchange of Exchange, changing the bank account (15 days) from the exchange
 - Article 24: The neutral position of all political parties
 - Article 25a 1/2: - Financial and activity reports no later than February of the following year - In case of necessity, MOI may request a report of activities, activities, and finance.
- Article 30 /2: Not implemented in accordance with the statute
- Article 30 /3: Acting affecting the security, stability and public order or causing harm to national security, national unity, culture, traditions and good conduct of the society.

Article 34: FNGO acts as a non-registered or endorsed (MoU) by the MoFA / IC.
Additional measures: Eviction of workers under immigration law yet to be criminalized
Article 33 does not comply

Article 17:

- Notification of bank account (30 days) from registering
- Amendment of the Statute of Exchange of Exchange, changing the bank account (15 days) from the exchange
- Article 24: The neutral position of all political parties
- ARTICLE 25 / A3: Annual and annual financial and social reporting of copies of original documents to donors within 30 days of donor assistance. Enclose project activities and financing contracts.

Article 35: Not in accordance with the memorandum

Activities affecting security, stability and public order or causing harm to national security, national unity, culture, traditions, good habits of the society.

Presentation 2: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) *Attachment of Slide Presentation*

Dr. El Sotheary, Head of Program CCC

SDGs is the global development agenda for post-2015, adopted by the UN on 25 September 2015

Proposed SDGs contains 17 goals, 169 targets, and 232 indicators. These are agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission's Interagency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) in March 2016

Each state member is not required to achieve all goals and targets of SDGs
But they have role in contributing to achieving the goals and targets

- Need to localize into the context of each state members
- Reinforce country ownership and alignment of each stakeholder
- Each state has been encouraged to conduct consultation among Statistic and Planning Unit to prioritize targets, check with the national priorities and identify data support for each indicator.
- Important roles for MDBs to help countries mobilize finance needed to realize the SDGs
- Moving development finance from billions to trillions
- Need financing framework to channel resources and investment of all kinds—public and private, national and global towards SDGs

Why Need SDGs Localization?

- Envision SDGs into the Cambodian development context
- SDGs to get fully integrated with the national policies
- Multi-sectoral approach which leverages holistic development
- SDGs belongs to everyone, bearing the “Leave No One Behind” Principle

However, CSDGs is just the framework and the achievements of CSDGs heavily rely on the capacity of individual state members and the enabling environment contributed by the external factors.

- In Cambodia, the MoP (General Directorate of Planning) is facilitating the localization process of CSDGs
 - Mechanism used for the localization of MDGs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing mechanism (Government and TWG-PPR) - CCC has participated in most platforms of the meetings: TWGS, observer of the inter-ministerial meeting.... • Goal 9 of CMDGs has been added to Goal 18 of CSDGs <p>Why Localization of CSDGs Takes Time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of national M&E framework which provides related targets, indicators, definitions, tools.... • Different M&E capacity of relevant institutions • Too many indicators, even more than the neighboring countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newly proposed indicators, no clear measurement, no baseline information - Data is not available, particularly in the national statistics - No clear definition, no common understanding • Unavailability of the baseline information and realistic target setting by year • Lack of clarity on the roles of responsible institutions • Dilemma between keeping the proposed indicators and generating resources to investigate the progress • Some indicators are not relevant or are not reflected in the target. • Some ministries are responsible for too many indicators while some other ministries are not. • Reconfirmation from relevant ministries/institutions • Agreement on the content of the CSDGs document • Next inter-ministerial meetings? • Endorsement at the PPRTWG • Approval by the CoM (expected by end of 2017) • Consolidate comments and channel them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focal contact of relevant ministries - Consolidate overall comments and specific comments for MoP • Familiarize with the final version of the CSDGs and align the programs according to the priorities • Keep watching all process and progress of the C/SDGs
<p><u>Section 2:</u> <u>Progress and challenges in development for CSOs</u></p>	<p>Mr. Phou Teng, Executive Director for Children & Women Development Center in Cambodia (CWDECC) to facilitate the group discussion on the <i>“Progress and challenges in development for CSOs”</i> by addressing on progress and challenges at the subnational level, at each province. The participants were divided into four small groups. However, inputs of the group discussions were consolidated as follow;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited temporary camp/refuge for vulnerable people - Ongoing illegal fishing activities - Certain local authorities have no willing to fulfill their responsibilities or lack of budget to support - Funding from donors are decreasing after LANGO has been ratified - It is difficult to change community’s attitudes in the targeted area - Land reclamation of 200ha where along the Kep Tmei’s shoreline - Community’s facility center is not allowed to build (Kep Tmei’s Fisheries

	<p>Community)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local authority does not allow to grow mangrove - Local authorities participation is limited due primarily to political tendency - Discrimination on disable people (lack of understanding on exclusive concepts) - Increasing gambling in the villages - Limited local inhabitants participation - Authorities are still gapped to manage information and data from the villages - Most disable families (including children) are living under the poverty line - Waste disposal into the creek (Prek Trapeang Ropov) - Ongoing crab's egg fishing - Administrative procedures which are submitted to provincial authority are often prolonged - Increasing drug addicts in the Prek Tnaot commune - Trapeang Plaing's authority has not taken action to prevent illegal activities on land encroachment into community land - Destructive fishing gears (So-called rat-tailed trap) - Small NGOs have lost their donors - It is difficult to communicate with local authorities (Local authorities see us (NGOs) as opposition party) - Lack of understanding on LANGO and tax law - The achieved outputs are not meet to the expected outputs as planned - Discrimination among different groups of people due to political bias - Some staff have limited capacity - Disable people are the least participation on the social work - Any NGOs that work on human rights have been restricted by authorities (every single meeting has to notice to authorities in advance) - People have downgraded on participation <p>Besides, group discussions were also addressed several key progress, as follow;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good cooperation from local authorities to encourage in natural resource protection, coastal fishery resources - Local authorities participate and support on social work (mobilizing fund for children) - Authorities are responsible for their implementation - Increasing social services in order to respond the needs of communities
<p>Section 3: <u>Strategy for communication & enhancing CSOs</u></p>	<p>Mrs. Sin Putheary, Head of Communication and Member Development of CCC</p> <p>Group Discussion: Putheary facilitated the discussion on strategic communication and enhancing CSOs. Questions were asked of participants about using smartphones and Facebook including FB Messenger. Almost 100% of participants use smartphones, FB and FB Messengers. Also, Putheary (facilitator) suggested to participants connecting to CCC webpage and CCC's FB page and introducing on how to connect to CCC's FB page because CCC webpage and CCC's FB page store a huge data and up to date information</p>

available. Additionally, an exercise for participants on how to access quickly to CCC website was assigned. The three winners who could answer correctly and quickly, then they won the contest and each winner got one umbrella with CCC's logo-GPP. Meanwhile, another consolation award was given to the female participant as the fourth winner. Besides, facilitator introduced online on how to use communication handbook for social benefits and there are many ways of communication, for instance, Twitter, and other many Apps but FB is most dominant users in our society. Facilitator emphasized on how to get that handbook from CCC website by downloading. There are several efforts that has done by CSOs but lack of awareness in comprehensive channels if compared to private sector, they have promoted extensively in relation to their business, facilitator raised to the floor. The awareness is so important to be understood on CSOs's works in order to get attraction and understanding on communities and donors. The meanings of the communication handbook are updated and this needs to cooperate with all relevant networks from NGOs/CSOs to fulfill the information. The handbook consists of many key contents and important themes and it is suggested participants have it by download from the CCC website. Meanwhile, all participants were required to complete questionnaires (14 questions) in relation to ICT. All questions were also explained by CCC's facilitators if they did not understand clearly.

Mr. Prom Veasna to wrap up the participants' inputs on ICT questionnaire and the results as follows:

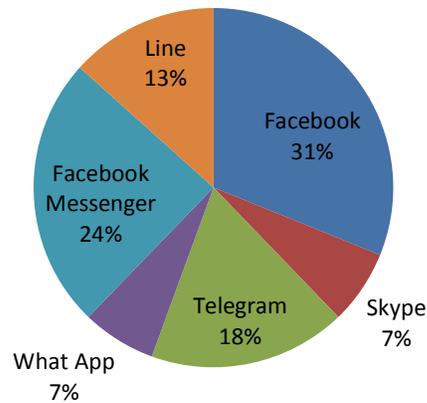
ICT and the needs of CSOs

In the new era, ICT is not only important for the private sector as well as government, it is also very important for civil society. Social media such as Facebook, website, YouTube, line, Telegram and Skype are common tools for internal and external communication to NGOs in Cambodia. Plus, M&E tool, share points, and other Apps are being important to enhance the effectiveness of CSOs. However, these significant tools are not yet served properly to CSOs in Cambodia. Therefore, CCC is in the trunk to enabling working condition among CSOs. Bellow, CCC had conducted a survey to monitor the needs and challenges of using ICT among members. The result of this survey is shown below:

Communication with beneficiaries

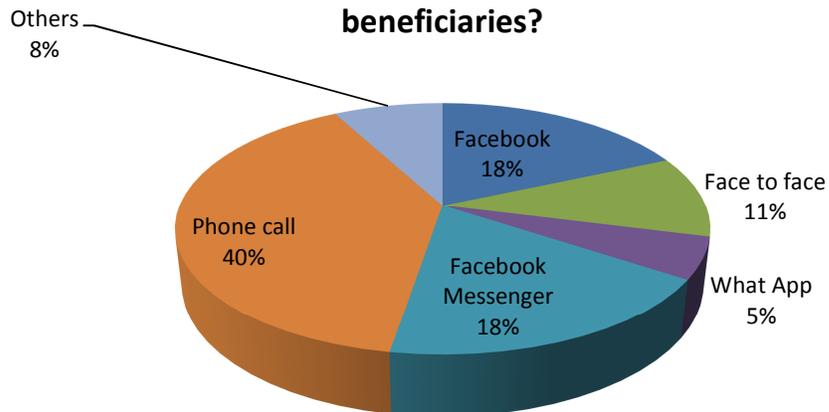
On average, an NGO works with around 1700 beneficiaries who are disabled people, woman and children, youth, CBO and other communities. Among those beneficiaries, there is 65% use mobile phones but only 26% of those people use smartphones.

What is the most popular App?



Based on the estimation of respondents, they believe that Facebook is the first App that their beneficiaries use while Facebook messenger is the second choice for their communication.

How does your organization communicate with beneficiaries?

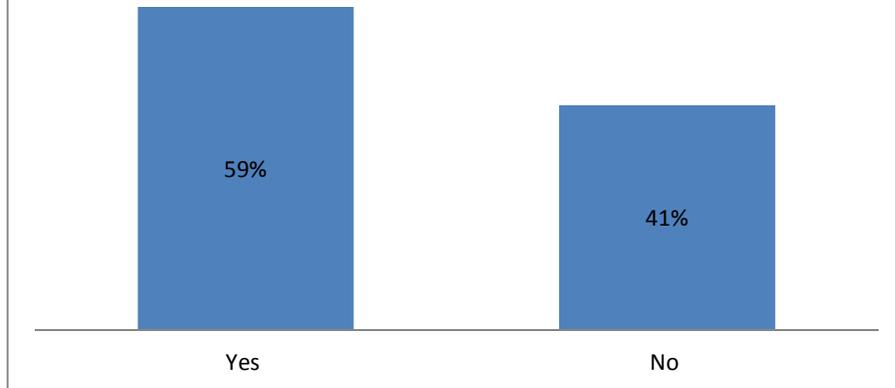


Even though, the majority use Facebook, many organizations use 40% of a phone call to communicate with their beneficiaries while they use Facebook and Facebook messenger 18% as second priority for their external communication to the beneficiary.

Public communication

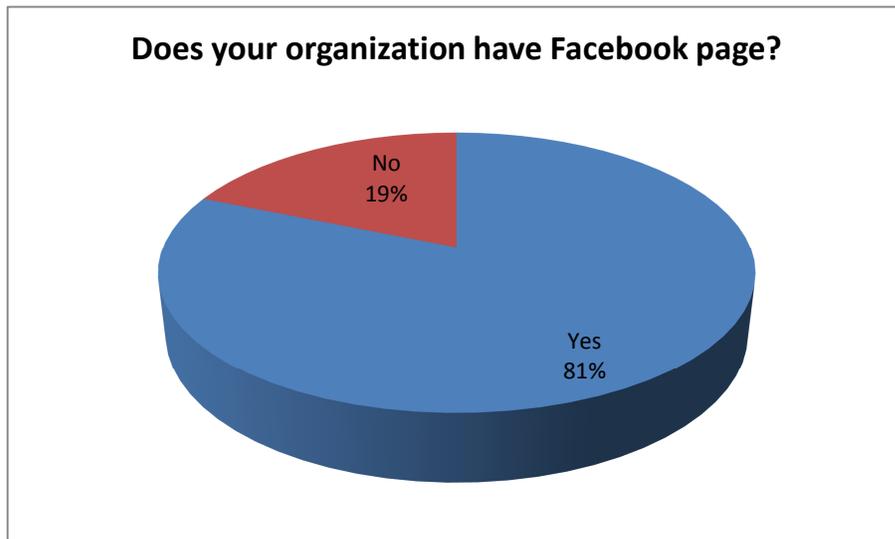
While some media institutions have been censored in Cambodia, the voice of civil society also decreases. Social media has become a significant channel to reach public with low paid.

Does your organization have website?



The result of this survey found out that only 59% of organizations have a website and 41% do not have it. Responding to the questions what are challenges to your website? The majority of respondents mentioned they lacked human resources to control it while others complained their staff has no proper skill to work on it.

Does your organization have Facebook page?



Interestingly, 81 % of CSOs use Facebook while only 19% do not have Facebook. They use Facebook as the best channel to promote feasibility, organizational campaign, and advocacies of their organizations. However, they have some challenges in controlling Facebook. First, they lack human resource to control it. Most of Facebook controllers are Executive Directors and management teams. Very small proportion is controlled by communication people. Most of the respondents reacted that their Facebook is not attractive due to low engagement, unattractive content, inactive posting and limitation of staff capacity.

	<p>Suggestion of respondents</p> <p>In overall of this survey, the majority of respondents suggest CCC provide training on how to control, create and enhance contents for the website. They also ask CCC to provide capacity on using Facebook effectively. Last but not least, they call for CCC to update new technology to serve the need of CSOs.</p> <p>Conclusion and recommendation</p> <p>Based on the survey, we can assume that website and Facebook are not so active to promote their feasibility, campaign, and advocacy for their organizational activities. The result shows that in average they post Facebook only 4 times per month while global stand recommends posting 1 to 3 times per day and the website is not up to date since they update only one time per month in average. Low engagement in using Facebook and website might be caused by the limitation of human resource and staff capacity.</p> <p>For better use of ICT among CSOs, CCC should provide any training or guideline in using their website and Facebook and update new technology which fit the need of CSOs Cambodia. Possibly, those NGOs should invest their budget to enhance their social media because some independent media institutions have been blocked.</p> <p>In short, ICT doesn't only refer to Facebook and website, but it also refers to any technologies that can improve internal and external communication. This survey is just focused on the small scale of ICT. It would be much better if we can look further inside of NGOs including, M&E tool, HR system, finance management as well as equipment that can enhance their external and internal communication.</p>
<p><u>Section 4:</u> <u>Mechanism & process for CSOs</u></p>	<p>Mr. Ros Bansok, CCC's Research & Knowledge Management Specialist, to facilitate the group discussions on other themes, i.e., (1) preparation strategy to solve the emerging challenges, (2) strategy for better improvement on communication and social media & partnership and (3) preparation the responses for legal implementation. Inputs from group discussions were also consolidated as follow;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize donors and networking - Increase friendly communication with authorities - Communicate with CCC to have advised on legal consultation - Incentive/encouragement to implemented agencies to get more attraction - Do all the best to explain people during the awareness and promoting local good governance - Provide training to staff - Seek support from authorities (including all NGOs' programs) - Individual organization has to fulfill its statute/regulation that is required by government ministries and explain them on the interest of participation - Continue cooperation with authorities at all levels - Strengthen cooperation, roles, and responsibilities between NGOs/CSOs with authorities in aiming at community's interest - Increase awareness on inclusive principle in comprehensive ways

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen legal procedures on local safety to local in the habitats - Mainstream and conduct awareness through every meetings/gathering in the communities - Conduct awareness on the important benefits of the participation- such as organizing objectives of the meetings, increasing friendly environment and friendship, conduct feasibility fact findings of communities (families situations, occupations, basic needs, culture,... and strengthening community's ownership - Continue to educate/train and awareness - Consult to increase cooperation - Responsible authorities - Strengthen law enforcement - Communication strategy, social awareness, and partnership - Connect communication and strengthening networks - Awareness communication system among networks - Strengthen capacity on information communication and technology (ICT) - Promote good cooperation - Seek to understand clearly on legal procedures - Implement and obey law correctly - Conduct awareness comprehensively
<u>Closing remark</u>	<p>Finally, Ms. Toy Monireth, Membership Development of CCC to conclude for the workshop. In addition, she also emphasized on how to become CCC members. She also expressed appreciation to all participants that play active discussion to provide critical inputs during this full-day workshop.</p>