



# Briefing Note

Senator Group of Region 1

## **Sub-National Administration Budget in Phnom Penh: Background for Field Mission**

FACT  
Fiscal Analysis Capacity Training

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**Contents**

- 1. Introduction..... 1
- 2. Progress of Decentralization and De-concentration Reforms in Cambodia ..... 1
- 3. Sub-national Administration Budget and Local Development in Phnom Penh ..... 3
  - 3.1 Sub-national Administration Revenue Collection in Phnom Penh .....3
  - 3.2 Subnational Administration Budget Expenditure in Phnom Penh.....5
- 4. Public Services ..... 8
  - 4.1 One-Window Service.....8
  - 4.2 Electricity and Water’s Service.....9
  - 4.3 Village-Commune/Sangkat Safety Policy in Phnom Penh.....9
  - 4.4 Advisory Committee of Women and Children Affairs (ACWCA) .....10
- 5. Points of discussion ..... 11
- Appendix..... 11
- References..... 12

## 1. Introduction

Cambodia has made significant progress in Decentralization and De-concentration (D&D) reforms following the enactment of the Law of the Administration Management of Commune/Sangkat in 2001, aimed at transferring administrative and financial authority from the central government to subnational administrations. The government's long-term vision was laid out in the Strategic Framework for D&D Reforms adopted in June 2005 and more recently in the National Program for Sub-National Democratic Development, which set a 10-year roadmap for local governance reform over 2010 to 2019 [1]. The delegation of the responsibilities is expected to empower local authorities to be more responsive to the needs of citizens through subnational budget management, promotion of local development and more effective public services.

Implementation of reforms has been a priority for the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and local authorities alike, however, progress and performance vary across different sectors and areas. This briefing note attempts to provide an overview of the progress of fiscal decentralization in Cambodia, and in Phnom Penh specifically, in response to a request from the Senator Group of Region One to support their mission to observe financial and public administration in Phnom Penh. The research is based on existing government data and desk-based reviews of relevant documents.

## 2. Progress of Decentralization and De-concentration Reforms in Cambodia

Fiscal decentralization is one of the broad pillars of D&D reforms pursued by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). The RGC has achieved the following fiscal decentralization reforms:[2, 3, 4]

- The Commune/Sangkat (CS) Fund was established and implemented in 2002. The National Budget transfers funds directly to the CS Fund for revenues to be managed autonomously by elected CS councils. The CS Fund is the primary revenue source of local CS administrations.
- The *Law on the Financial Regime and Management of State Property of Subnational Administrations* was enacted in 2011 with the goal of establishing several local revenue sources for capital/province (CP) and DMK administrations, including tax and non-tax revenues, transfers from the central government (known as subsidies) and others.[5] The law also established local responsibilities for spending in several administrative operations and public services.
- The District/Municipality (DM) Fund was established in 2012, following enactment of the *Organic Law on the Administrative Management of the Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts, and Khans* in 2008. Similar to the CS Fund, the National Budget transfers funds directly to all DM administrations within a unified administration.<sup>1</sup>[6] The DM Fund is the primary revenue source of local DM administrations.
- Several specific revenues have been devolved for provincial collection. These include tax on profit, registration tax, property tax, public lighting tax and tax on means of transportation and vehicles.
- Tax on rent of properties and property tax was transferred to capital/provincial administration through the Prakas of MEF #1431 in 2017. [7] At the same time, the RGC also enlarged the revenue source of DMK and CS administrations through the Prakas of MEF #1458, requiring that 3 percent and 1 percent of PC administration's tax revenues be shared to DMK and CS, respectively.[8]

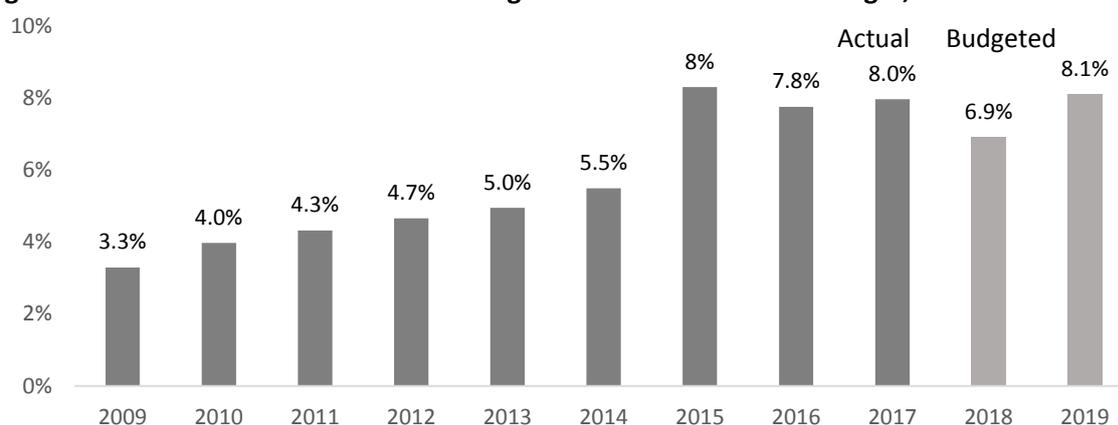
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<sup>1</sup> The system of intergovernmental relations where councils at the subnational level maintain authority to manage their finances, revenues, staff, and assets.

- The principle of “*finance follows function*” recommends that if the functions of central ministries are transferred to sub-national governments, revenues should be increased commensurately. As the RGC has strongly urged line ministries to transfer some main functions to subnational governments by 2020 to move public services closer to citizens, subnational administration revenues are expected to increase[9].<sup>2</sup>

To track the progress of fiscal decentralization, we can look at how much of the National Budget has been shifted to subnational administrations over time. Figure 2.1 shows that there has been considerable progress toward devolving budget responsibility over the last decade. Subnational government expenditure was only 3.3 percent of the National Budget in 2009 (one year after the *Organic Law on the Administrative Management of the Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts, and Khans* was adopted). The share increased to 4.7 percent in 2012, the year that the DM Fund was established, and has continued to grow, reaching 8.3 percent in 2015, where it has remained roughly constant at 8 percent over the last three years of outturn data (2015 to 2017). Subnational administrations are expected to be a similar share of the National Budget in 2018 and 2019, ranging between 6.9 percent and 8.1 percent.

**Figure 2.1: Subnational administration budgets as share of National Budget, 2009 to 2019**



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (*Implementation Law of National Budget 2009-2017 and Budget law 2018-2019*)[10]

Table 2.1 provides a breakdown of the subnational share of expenditure since 2015. Although spending has grown in riel terms, as a share of the National Budget it has remained roughly constant at around 8 percent. To fund expenditure, the subnational government has received subsidies from the central government of around 39 percent of total subnational expenditure on average over the last five years (See Table 2.1).

**Table 2.1: National and subnational budgets from 2015 to 2019 (billion riel)**

<sup>2</sup> This concern was raised in the 41<sup>st</sup> Congress of the Central Committee of the ruling Cambodian People’s Party (CPP) and action was incentivized.

Budget Expenditure	Implementation			Budget Law		Average Growth Rate
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Capital and Provinces (1)	896	946	1,177	1,090	1,477	15%
Municipalities and Districts (2)	98	118	147	160	199	20%
Sangkats and Communes (3)	294	312	352	434	524	16%
Subnational Budget (1) +(2) +(3)	1,288	1,376	1,676	1,685	2,200	15%
Share of Subsidies to Subnational Budget	34%	41%	39%	44%	36%	
National Budget	14,660	16,928	20,016	23,428	25,765	15%
Total National Budget	15,505	17,743	21,038	24,375	27,164	15%
Share Subnational to Total National Budget	8.3%	7.8%	8.0%	6.9%	8.1%	

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (Budget implementation 2015-17 and Budget law 2018-19)[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

### 3. Sub-national Administration Budget and Local Development in Phnom Penh

#### 3.1 Sub-national Administration Revenue Collection in Phnom Penh

The subnational budget of Phnom Penh consists of the Capital administration, Khan administrations, and Sangkat administrations. The revenues Phnom Penh raises account for around 50 percent of total sub-national revenue across the country (See Tale 3.1).

Unlike other subnational governments in Cambodia, the capital administration of Phnom Penh is not subsidized by the state budget and is able to generate enough revenue to independently fund its expenditures. About nine-tenths of total revenue is generated from domestic taxes, while the remaining is from non-tax revenue. Non-tax revenues include subsidies that the Capital administration receives from the central government but must pass on to the Sangkat authorities (and therefore do not contribute to its direct expenditure).

Table 3.1 shows that the main sources of tax revenues for the Phnom Penh capital authority are registration tax and special tax, which has accounted for 39.4 percent and 21.4 percent on average, respectively, from 2015 to 2019. Non-tax revenues other than state subsidies are mainly from earnings on the sale or rental of state properties and services, with an average share of 32.3 percent over the same period.

**Table 3.1: Summary of revenues in Phnom Penh (million riel)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average
<b>Sub-national Revenue</b>	<b>1,107,196</b>	<b>1,334,525</b>	<b>1,605,714</b>	<b>1,684,674</b>	<b>2,199,636</b>	<i>na</i>
<b>Phnom Penh</b>	<b>597,222</b>	<b>719,460</b>	<b>843,239</b>	<b>787,936</b>	<b>1,166,203</b>	<i>na</i>
<b>% of Sub-national Revenue</b>	53.9%	53.9%	52.5%	46.8%	53.0%	52%
<b>Capital Revenue</b>	<b>532,363.5</b>	<b>650,669.2</b>	<b>763,927.9</b>	<b>719,788.0</b>	<b>1,097,640.0</b>	<i>na</i>
<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>499,069.0</b>	<b>612,785.0</b>	<b>722,592.0</b>	<b>674,341.0</b>	<b>1,045,697.0</b>	<i>na</i>
<i>Direct tax (Earnings and Profit taxes)</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	29.3%	<i>na</i>
<i>Special tax</i>	22.1%	21.7%	22.0%	24.5%	16.9%	21.4%
<i>Tax on specific service</i>	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%
<i>Tax on use or execution of the property</i>	20.0%	17.2%	18.6%	20.2%	14.8%	18.2%
<i>Registration Tax</i>	38.0%	44.4%	44.4%	41.0%	29.3%	39.4%

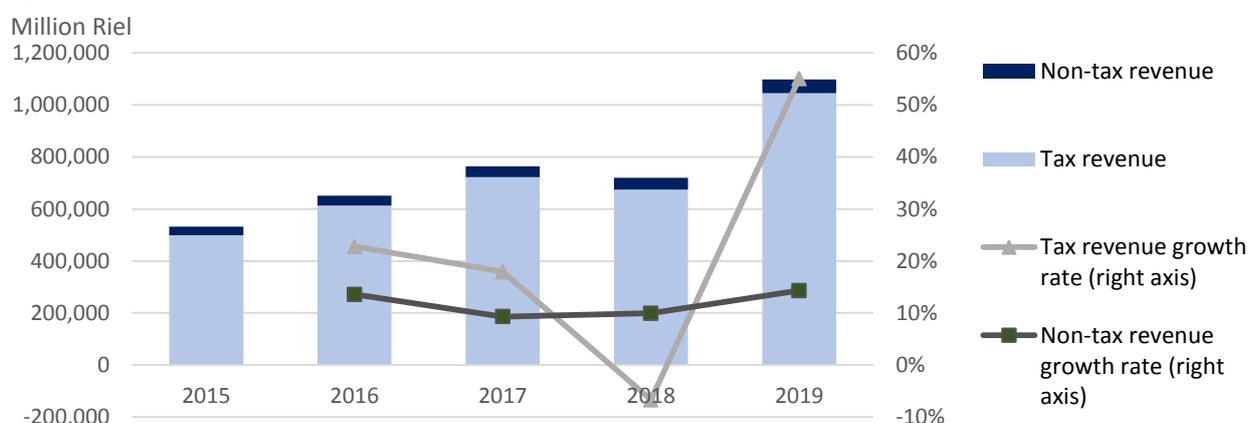
	<i>Property Tax</i>	18.0%	15.0%	13.5%	12.7%	8.4%	13.5%
<b>Non-tax revenue</b>		<b>33,294.5</b>	<b>37,814.2</b>	<b>41,335.9</b>	<b>45,447.0</b>	<b>51,943.0</b>	<i>na</i>
	<i>Earning on State Property</i>	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	24.0%	0.8%	5.5%
	<i>Earning from property and service sold or rental</i>	45.0%	42.2%	37.5%	8.3%	28.2%	32.3%
	<i>Fines and penalty</i>	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	<i>Subsidy and gifts (state subsidy to Sangkat)</i>	54.3%	54.5%	61.4%	67.7%	70.9%	61.8%
<b>Khan-District Revenue</b>		<b>64,858.8</b>	<b>68,791.0</b>	<b>79,311.0</b>	<b>68,148.0</b>	<b>68,563.0</b>	<i>na</i>
<b>Non-tax revenue</b>		<b>64,858.8</b>	<b>68,791.0</b>	<b>79,311.0</b>	<b>68,148.0</b>	<b>68,563.0</b>	<i>na</i>
	<i>Earning from property and service sold or rental</i>	7.5%	12.8%	12.4%	12.0%	12.5%	11.4%
	<i>Subsidy and gifts</i>	92.5%	87.2%	87.6%	88.0%	87.5%	88.6%

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (Budget law 2015-19)[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Budgeted tax revenues were expected to decline in 2018, as the result of an expected fall in revenue generated from stamp tax and property tax, but are expected to rebound sharply in 2019 (Figure 3.1).

Total Capital administration revenues grew by 21.6 percent on average from 2015 to 2019, with tax revenues growing by 22.3 percent and non-tax revenues by 11.8 percent (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: Growth of revenue in Phnom Penh's Capital administration from 2016 to 2019**



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance ( Budget law 2016-19)[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

The Khan administrations in Phnom Penh receive two main sources of revenue: subsidies from the Capital administration and their own earnings from property and services sold or rented (Figure 3.2). The subsidies grew at 0.5% on average from 2015 to 2019 and accounted for about 90% of total Khan revenue over the past five years. Khan administrations' own earnings grew significantly, by 20.2% over the period. Overall, total Khan revenue has grown by 2.0% on average, from 64.9 billion riels in 2015 to 68.6 billion riels in 2019.

**Figure 3.2: Growth of Khan revenues in Phnom Penh from 2016 to 2019**



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (Budget law 2016-19)[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

### 3.2 Subnational Administration Budget Expenditure in Phnom Penh

Table 3.2 shows that total budget expenditure in Phnom Penh has been rising in recent years, from 558.8 billion riels in 2015 to 779.4 billion riels in 2019, with an average annual growth rate of 9.4 percent. The share of expenditure in Phnom Penh to total subnational administration expenditure has declined over the same period, from 50.5 percent to 35.4 percent. Expenditure at the Sangkat level more than doubled from 2015 to 2019, in line with the government’s policy to enable the commune/sangkat administrations to have more budget expenditure responsibility for local development according to citizens’ needs. Khan budget expenditure grew relatively slowly over the period, at 2.0 percent a year.

**Table 3.2: Budget expenditure in Phnom Penh from 2015-2019 (billion riel)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average growth rate
Budget expenditure at Capital	475.9	580.7	675.9	599.8	674.0	9.9%
Budget expenditure at Khans	64.9	68.8	79.3	68.1	68.6	2.0%
Budget expenditure at Sangkats	18.1	20.6	25.4	30.8	36.8	19.5%
Total budget expenditure in Phnom Penh (1)	558.8	670.1	780.6	698.7	779.4	9.4%
Share of (1) to total subnational expenditure	50.5%	50.2%	48.6%	41.5%	35.4%	

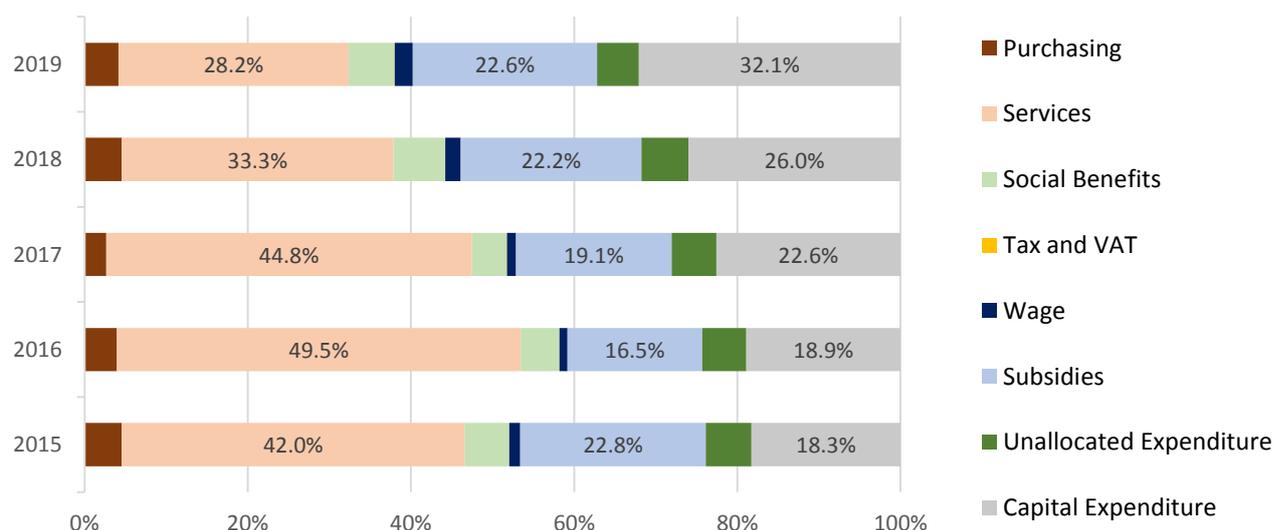
Budget Expenditure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average growth rate
Budget expenditure at Capital	475.9	580.7	675.9	599.8	674.0	9.9%
Budget expenditure at Khans	64.9	68.8	79.3	68.1	68.6	2.0%
Budget expenditure at Sangkats	18.1	20.6	25.4	30.8	36.8	19.5%
Total budget expenditure in Phnom Penh (1)	558.8	670.1	780.6	698.7	779.4	9.4%
Share of (1) to total subnational expenditure	50.5%	50.2%	48.6%	41.5%	35.4%	

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance ( Budget law 2016-19)[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Figure 3.3 gives a breakdown of budgeted current and capital expenditure at the Phnom Penh capital administration level from 2015 to 2019. Of current expenditure, services have historically been the largest component of spending, although the share has fallen from 42.0 percent in 2015 to a budgeted 28.2 percent in 2019. Purchases of goods have also declined over the period, standing at 4.2 percent of total expenditure in 2019. The share of spending on wages increased from 1.4 percent in 2015 to 2.2 percent in 2019.

The share of subsidies to Khans and Sangkats in spending has fluctuated but stands at roughly the same amount in 2019 (22.6 percent) as in 2015 (22.8 percent). Capital expenditure has risen significantly from 18.3 percent in 2015 to 32.1 percent in 2019, becoming the largest share of budgeted expenditure for 2019.

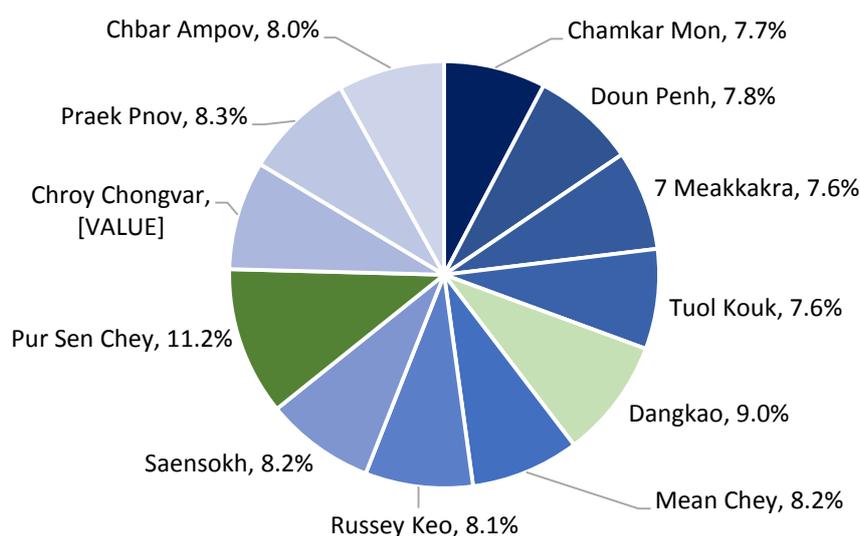
**Figure 3.3: Expenditure share at Capital Administration in Phnom Penh, 2015-2019**



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance ( Budget law 2016-19)[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Phnom Penh is divided into 12 Khans that each receive different budget allocations. Figure 3. 4 shows that Khan Pur Sen Chey has the largest share of budgeted expenditure in 2019, equivalent to 11.2 percent of total Khan spending, followed by Khan Dangkao at 9.0 percent. The remaining 10 Khans receive similar shares ranging from 7.6 percent to 8.3 percent. The budget allocation for two newly established Khans (Khan Kambol and Khan Beoung Keng Kang) is not yet available in budget law.

**Figure 3.4: Budget expenditure by Khans in 2019 (% of total expenditure at Khan level)**

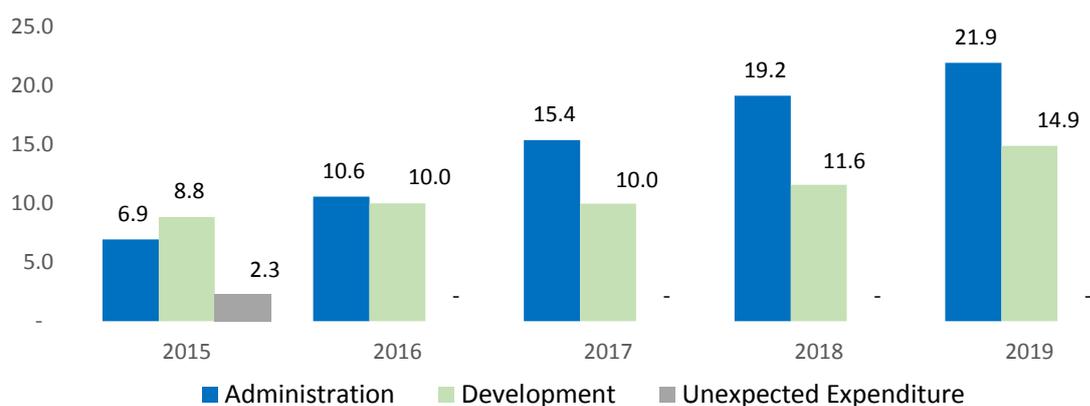


Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (Law of National Budget 2018) [14]

For Sangkat administrations, the only budget source to fund expenditure is subsidies from the central government. Budgeted expenditure at the Sangkat level can be divided into three components: administration, development and unexpected expenditure.

As shown in figure 3.5, administrative expenditure (wages, purchases and rental of office equipment, utility charges, repair and maintenance, and other consumption and administrative spending) has more than tripled, from 6.9 billion riels in 2015 to 21.9 billion riels in 2019. Development spending (investment in roads, irrigation, bridges and other development projects) rose at a slower pace, from 8.8 billion riels in 2015 to 14.9 billion riels in 2019. An amount reserved for unexpected expenditure has not been budgeted since 2016.

**Figure 3.5: Spending from the Sangkat Fund from 2015 to 2019 (billion riel)**

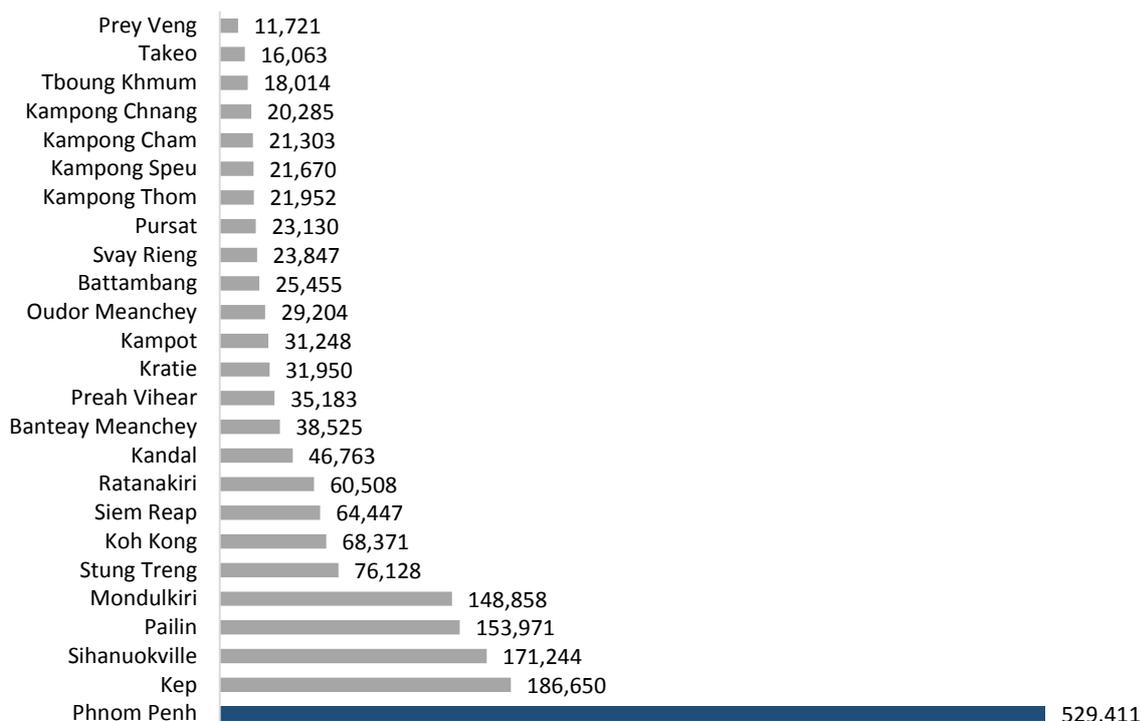


Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance (Budget law 2016-19)[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

### Comparing spending in Phnom Penh to other provincial administrations

Figure 3.6 shows Phnom Penh's subnational administration expenditure per capita at the capital administration level compared to other provincial administrations in 2019. Phnom Penh ranks the highest, with per capita SNA spending of 529,411 Riel, almost three times higher than the next highest provinces (Kep and Preah Sihanouk).

**Figure 3.6: Subnational administration budget expenditure per capita by CPs (in Riel)**



*Note: For the calculation, SNA budget expenditure in 2019 includes SNA budget surplus from 2018*

*Source: Budget Law 2019 and Ministry of Planning 2017: Population Projection of Cambodia 2013-2023[10, 16]*

## 4. Public Services

### 4.1 One-Window Service

One-window service offices were initially piloted in 2005 in Siem Reap and Battambang. After a successful pilot, they were expanded across the country reaching 52 offices in District Municipality Khan in 2017[17]. The objective of One-window service offices is to enhance the efficiency of administration service delivery in compliance with principles and procedures based on simplicity, speed, transparency, accountability and credibility, while combatting corruption. Service fees and revenue collection at One-window service offices also contribute to sub-national revenues.

One-window service offices are intended to provide 14 services that are the responsibility of capital/provincial administrations and capital/provincial departments, including: legal authentication of documents, administration, health, tourism, public work and transportation, culture and fine arts, information, environment, industry and handy craft, mine and energy, trade, land management urban planning and construction, agriculture forestry and fisheries, and labour and vocational training. However, three sectoral services are still run solely by provincial departments: culture and fine arts, mining and energy, and public works and transportation [17].

In Phnom Penh, One-window service offices are located in all 12 Khans and two more offices are expected to be opened in the newly established Khans: Kombol and Beoung Keng Kong. For the first quarter of 2019, one-window service offices provided a total of 17,186 services and earned about 1.6 billion riels of revenue[18].

## 4.2 Electricity and Water Service

Although Phnom Penh is the capital city of Cambodia, there are still some places that do not have adequate supplies of electricity and water. The supply of electricity does not meet demands, resulting in frequent blackouts [19].

The supply of electricity and water are under the management of public enterprises. By 2017, the number of clients (households, businesses, industries, wholesales) using electricity supplied by Electricite Du Cambodge (EDC) was 652,858 with a total electricity supply of 6,740,075,940GWh[19]. The percentage of households without electricity is 0.1 percent in Khan Sensok, 0.1 percent in Khan Chbar Ompov, and 0.9 percent in Khan Chhroy Changvar. The remaining other nine khans of Phnom Penh capital have an access rate of 100 percent.

The water supply is under the control of the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) (recognized as a public enterprise). According to Table 4.1, the number of final users of the water supply was 364,150 channels in 2018, with total water used of 188.8 million cube meters. Households accounted for the largest share of final users at 82 percent, followed by business enterprises at 16 percent, rental rooms at 1.6 percent, public institutions at 0.18 percent, and water retailers and distributors at 0.01 percent. In contrast to electricity utilities, the amount of water produced by the PPWSA is about 17.8 million cubic meters more than the amount sold in the market [19].

Table 4.1: Water supply in Phnom Penh capital, 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Final users (number of channels)	270,812	289,024	31,835	333,288	364,150
New supply channels	18,497	19,920	23,608	25,040	24,244
Water production (million cubic meters)	149.55	163.15	178.23	194.04	206.62
Water sold (million cubic meters)	134.67	147.92	164.38	177.56	188.81

Source: Phnom Penh Capital Council (2018) (Three years-rolling investment program)

## 4.3 Village-Commune/Sangkat Safety Policy in Phnom Penh

The village-Commune/Sangkat Safety Policy was introduced in 2010 by the Ministry of Interior to strengthen security and ensure the safety of all citizens and society[20]. The policy has nine performance criteria: 1) stopping stealing, snatching, robbery, 2) no production and dealing of illegal drugs, 3) no prostitution of women, children trafficking and domestic violence, 4) no gangsterism, 5) no illegal gambling, using illegal weapons and crime, 6) lowering of traffic accidents 7) no danger of unexploded ordnance, 8) taking measures to prevent, manage and respond to all issues with efficiency, and 9) no illegal police checks [21].

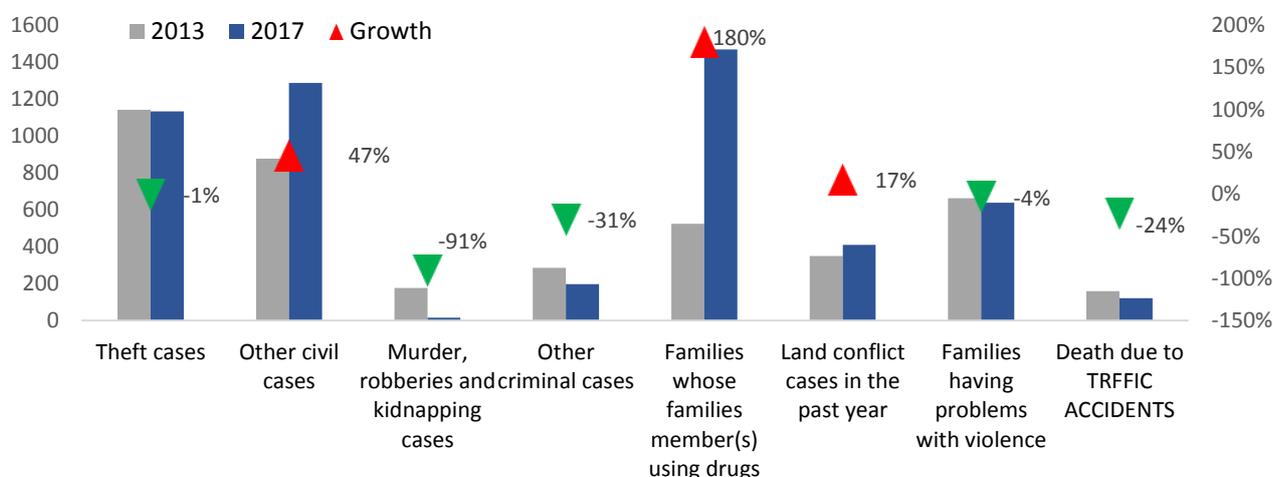
Figure 5.1 shows data on the criteria for village-sangkat safety in Phnom Penh as a whole in 2013 and 2017.<sup>3</sup> As the figures show, many main criteria have shown improvements over time. The numbers of murders, robberies and kidnapping cases, and other criminal cases have decreased noticeably by 91 percent, and 31 percent, respectively, particularly in Chamkarmon, Chroy Chongvar, Daun Penh, Mean Chey, Russey Keo, and Toul Kork.

Progress has also been made to reduce the number of deaths due to traffic accidents in almost all locations except Chamkarmon which rose from zero to 8 cases over the period. Cases of domestic violence fell by 4 percent. Meanwhile, the number of theft cases decreased only slightly to 1132 cases in 2017, a decline of only 1 percent over the five years.

<sup>3</sup> Breakdowns of the achievement by DM level is provided in Appendix Table A.

Other civil cases, families whose family members using drugs, and land conflicts increased markedly across Phnom Penh. For example, the number of families with at least one family member that uses drugs reached 1467 cases in 2017, an increase of 187 percent compared to the past five years. These numbers can be difficult to interpret, as they may be either increases or decreases in the underlying activity, the likelihood of reporting the activities, or efforts of authorities to pursue those activities.

**Figure 5.1: Main criteria of village-commune/sangkat safety in Phnom Penh, 2013 and 2017**



Source: Commune Database, 2013 and 2017

#### 4.4 Advisory Committee of Women and Children Affairs (ACWCA)

The Advisory Committee of Women and Children Affairs (ACWCA) was established in the Law on Administrative Management of the Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans, and the amendment of this law of Preah Reach krom No ស្រុក/ក្រុង/ខេត្ត/ 004, dated 24 January 2019 and the Prakas No. 4275/្រុក of Ministry of Interior on the organization and functioning of Advisory Committee of Women and Children Affairs in councils of the Capital, Provincial, Municipal and District dated 30 December 2009[22, 23]. The committee has the authority and duty to advise and make recommendations to the Councils, the Board of Governors and other committees of the Councils on issues relating to gender equality, issues of women, youth and children within the powers, functions and duties of the Councils.

In order to succeed in its mandate, the ACWCA requires a sufficient budget. According to the first semester committee report in 2019, during the ACWA’s second mandate of the Capital Council from 2014 to 2018, it received a budget from several sources, including the three-year development plan (3DP), the capital administration, UNICEF, charities, and the President of the Capital Council, as listed in Table 6.1.

**Table 6.1: The Sources of Phnom Penh ACWCA budget support, from 2014 to 2019 (in Million Riel)**

Year	Budget source (million riel)					Total
	3DP	Capital administrative	UNICEF	Donner	Chairman of the Capital Council	
2014	4.23	10.00	-	-	4.00	18.23
2015	7.26	24.00	-	-	-	31.26
2016	7.67	24.00	4.00	7.00	-	42.67
2017	7.67	24.00	6.04	7.00	-	44.71
2018	-	37.67	10.00	7.00	-	54.67

2019 - 50.00 6.00 7.00 - 63.00

Source: ACWCA Phnom Penh Capital [24]

To provide greater funding stability going forward, the ACWCA has submitted and will receive its own three-year budget plan from 2019 to 2021 from the Capital administration, along with other discretionary funding from external sources such as NGOs [24].

### The Committee's Activities

For the implementation of duties related to women's affairs, the ACWCA has organized a workshop on Women's Health Education and a mentoring session and has promoted investment in social services for 105 Sangkats in Phnom Penh with the goal of increasing investment in the Sangkat Development plan by 20 percent in 2023 compared to 2020. At the same time, the Committee disseminated information and procedures on the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy for pregnant women and children under 2 years old in poor families [24].

The ACWCA also encourages the participation of women in management positions to increase the number of women in management positions to 25 percent at the sub-national administration, as laid out in the National Strategic Plan [25].

For the implementation of duties related to children affairs, the ACWCA organizes education sessions on child rights, celebrates International Children's Day, follows up on cases of children integrated to families and communities after leaving child alternation care centers, and monitors child care and management service in orphanages in Phnom Penh [24].

## 5. Points of discussion

This section has been redacted as confidential advice to Parliament

## Appendix

**Table A: Main criteria of village-commune/sangkat safety by khan in Phnom Penh, 2013 and 2017**

Description	Chamkarmon		Chbar Ampov		Chroy Chongvar		Dangkor		Daun Penh		Mean Chey		Prek Pnov		7 Makara		Por SenChey		Russey Keo		Sen sok		Toul Kork	
	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017
Theft cases	198	97	61	67	43	51	32	61	53	39	145	158	38	58	29	33	120	217	202	104	92	128	128	119
Other civil cases	28	119	55	61	60	54	50	127	14	52	175	85	74	115	49	52	117	326	119	124	80	116	56	54
Murder, robberies and kidnapping cases	140	0	1	7	5	0	2	2	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	2	4	7	0	2	2	5	0
Other criminal cases	28	7	29	30	8	5	70	14	38	12	52	35	2	9	3	12	14	19	26	26	9	16	6	13
Families whose families member(s) using drugs	2	20	75	219	29	62	38	128	31	47	76	96	42	142	18	36	37	391	90	167	51	112	34	47
Land conflict cases in the past year	24	29	31	41	33	25	39	28	6	17	45	80	30	33	0	2	19	53	67	45	31	32	25	24
Families having problems with violence	5	12	37	43	62	54	113	92	9	11	56	44	60	58	11	12	149	187	63	43	81	71	16	11
Death due to TRFFIC ACCIDENTS	0	8	36	18	6	12	22	16	3	0	13	5	6	4	9	3	20	18	10	11	25	19	9	7

Source: Commune Database, 2013 and 2017

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