



*0Add a classification if required*

## Project Completion Report

*To be completed by the implementing organisation within three months of the end of project.  
All sections should be completed, and returned to the Project Officer in the Post.*

**The final project payment cannot be made until the Project Completion Report has been submitted to the Post.**

### 1. Basic Information

Departmental Strategic Objective	DSO6		
Fund/Programme	SPF HRDGG		
Programme Indicator	2.2.3 Development of civil society/ HRD capacity to influence, monitor governments and parliaments and to hold governments to account in the most authoritarian regimes.		
Country Business Plan Objective	Object 1		
Project Title	Strengthening civil society to actively engage with the National Assembly		
Countries covered	Kingdom of Cambodia		
Name of Implementer	The Advocacy and Policy Institute (API)		
Planned start Date	October 2008	Actual start date	October 2008
Planned end Date	December 2010	Actual end date	31 December 2010
Please explain any variance in planned start and end dates			

### 2. Project Design

**Project Purpose** (From the **original** Project Bidding Form/Contract). The Purpose is the reason you are doing the project.

To create a professional civil society lobby group to actively engage with the National Assembly to facilitate policy dialogue and communication with public and civil society organisations initially leading towards the adoption of the Anti-Corruption and the Rights of Access to Information Laws.

Please describe any significant changes to project design (*outputs, activities, budgets, duration etc.*) during the project implementation.

The creation of a twenty page booklet 'Practical Mechanisms for Communication with the National Assembly'. The booklet and its 1,200 copies were cancelled because many institutions had already published similar booklets. This was agreed with the British

Embassy.

### 3. Achievement of Project Purpose

Purpose level indicators <i>(from original proposal)</i>	Status before the project started <i>(from original proposal)</i>	Outcome achieved at the end of the project	Source of information (where you obtain the information or evidence)
1. Effective engagement of the Civil Society Lobby Group ( <b>CSLG</b> ) with National Assembly members making valuable contributions to enable the Anti-Corruption and Access to Information laws to be passed and fully implemented before the end of the present Government's term of office (2013)	1. There are three (NGO Forum, Comfrel and the Cambodia-Canada Legislative Support Project) organisations and/or projects working with the National Assembly. There is not a civil society professional lobby group working and engaging with the National Assembly.	The Civil Society Lobby Group (CSLG) and API now have effective communication and collaboration with: Members of Parliament in Commissions 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9 of the National Assembly; Senators in the Commissions 1, 6 and 9 of the Senate; the Secretary General of National Assembly and the Senate and Assistants of each Commission, so that now good working relationships facilitate and provide opportunities for NGOs to submit recommendations, concerns and contributions to law making and law implementation, particularly the Anti-Corruption Law passed March 2010 and the future Access to Information Law.  Civil Society Organisations made positive contributions towards the making of the Anti Corruption Law by their comments and advocacy actions and they are now supporting the Government in the process of formulating the Access to Information Law.	National Assembly Bulletin published by National Assembly On 1-February 2010 about of National Assembly meeting with API and the Consolidated Report of The Civil Society Lobby Group.
2. The first drafts of the Anti-Corruption Law were prepared in 1994. Revised draft expected to be discussed by Council of Ministers Office by the end of 2009 and then	2. To date there is no clear indication when these laws will be debated, passed by the National Assembly and	The Anti Corruption Law was adopted by the National Assembly on 10 March 2010, by the Senate on 19 March 2010 and by the King on 17 April 2010.  The National Council for Anti-Corruption and the Anti-Corruption	Minister of the National Assembly, Senate Relation and Inspections confirmed with The

<p>debated by the National Assembly at the beginning of 2010.</p> <p>The access to information policy framework is currently with MONASRI. It will be reviewed and agreed by the Council of Ministers Office and the first draft available by the beginning of 2010 to be debated and passed by the National Assembly by mid 2010.</p>	<p>implemented.</p>	<p>Unit are established and functioning. The Anti-Corruption law is being implemented and already a few key corrupt provincial judges and members of the police and the military have been arrested.</p> <p>An access to information policy framework is currently with the Ministry of the National Assembly Senate Relation and Inspection (MONASRI). Meanwhile an Access to Information Law was proposed by the opposition political party and submitted to the Cambodian National Assembly on 23 December 2010.</p>	<p>Phnom Penh Post newspaper on 16 November 2010.</p> <p>A copy of Anti-corruption law which passed by National Assembly and Senate on 17 April 2010.</p> <p>A copy of proposed Access to Information Law by A group of Members of Parliament, led by H.E Sun Chhay, San Rainsy Party on 23 December 2010.</p>
<p>3. At least two issues in any one year successfully lobbied with particular National Assembly Commissions and least two recommendations per year</p>	<p>3. Very few issues have been raised by civil society with the National Assembly Commissions; those raised</p>	<p>During the two year project period the following policies and issues were lobbied with the National Assembly Commissions to encourage further law enforcement: the laws on the General Status of Civil Servants, Road Traffic, Tourism, the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Trafficking, Anti-Corruption, the Rights Access to Information and the Organic Law. Likewise</p>	<p>The provincial forum report and Report of provincial governor cabinet.</p>

<p>forwarded to the Government for response.</p>	<p>were not addressed.</p> <p>Currently National Assembly Commissions have no real influence on the Government.</p>	<p>lobbying took place to improve communication and collaboration between Government, Parliament and civil society; to increase, Member of Parliament's participation and collaboration with the National Assembly and civil society in law development including the NGOs and Association Law; to further strengthen law enforcement and to oversee the executive branch and recommendations made and submitted to line government agencies such as the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of National Assembly, Senate Relation and Inspections and the National Assembly.</p> <p>Nine out of ten policy and recommendations have been accepted and implemented. The Access to Information Law has yet to be passed.</p> <p>The recommendations have resulted in: road traffic accidents and deaths in Kampong Chhnang province reducing in 2010, based on the report from the Government line ministries and the National Assembly: the Ratanakiri provincial office referring to the appropriate article of the Statute Civil Servant Law when promoting staff; improvements in Tourist Law enforcement in Siem Reap province and more informal businesses applying for business licenses; the Human Trafficking and Sexual Trafficking Laws being better enforced in Kompot province; the Anti-Corruption Law being passed and enforced; increased understanding about the District Governor, District Council and Commune Councillor roles and duties identified in the new Cambodian Sub-National Administration Law in Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang and Banteay Meanchey provinces; improved civil society engagement with MPs and government, MPs' are more participative and have improved communication with the</p>	
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		<p>National Assembly, action in line government ministries and civil society organisations towards law development and enforcement has improved, particularly the NGO and Association Law; the Rights Access to Information Law is under discussion in the National Assembly due to the proposal by the Sam Raingsy Party Team Leader after a discussion with the Member of Parliament, H.E. Mr. Son Chhay, from Sam Raingsy Party, in November 2010.</p>	
<p>4. At least three key issues identified per year and discussed and at least two practical recommendations formulated by the <b>‘Think Tank’</b> for the Lobbyist Group to act on with the National Assembly.</p> <p>It is expected that each issue will take no longer than 4 months from the time of being identified to being communicated to the specific Commissions of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>4-There is not a particular lobby group discussing specific issues and formulating practical recommendations.</p>	<p>The policies above mentioned and nine key issues (the draft Anti-Corruption Law; decreasing democratic space in Cambodia; relations between Government, National Assembly and Civil Society Organisations; the Law on Disability; the development of laws to address NGOs and Association and the Rights Access to Information; changing aid effectiveness to development effectiveness through strengthening law enforcement; overseeing the executive branch of Royal Government of Cambodia and enforcing a new Cambodian Organic Law on Sub-national Administration) were identified and discussed by the NGO Leaders (Think Tank) at thirteen meetings where concerns and recommendations to address the issues were recorded and submitted to the relevant line government ministries and Commissions of the National Assembly. Submissions have taken place in separate lobby/briefing meetings with representatives from the Civil Society Lobby Group and the Advocacy and Policy Institute’s NGO Working Groups. The Advocacy and Policy Institute plays an important role in promoting communication between the National Assembly, Civil Society Organisations and</p>	<p>Civil Society Lobby Group Meeting Minutes.</p>

		Development Partners within the Technical Coordination Secretariats of National Assembly at their monthly meetings.	
5. At least seven civil society organisations implementing successful advocacy campaigns on specific issues within a year of the training and as a direct result of the training.	5. Advocacy campaigns exist but with limited results; there is a high demand on advocacy skills training.	Seventeen advocacy plans have been produced on health, land conflict, social land concessions, economic land concessions, fisheries, HIV and AIDS, garment factories, Commune Councillors' accountability and disability issues. Fifteen civil society organisations have implemented advocacy campaigns which were produced by Advocacy Expert Training participants to use after the training. Based on the report from participants, 77% of the advocacy campaigns were successful.	Advocacy plan and report that produced by AET participants. AET completion Report.
6- Clear roles and expectations between National Assembly members and the Civil Society Lobby Group by February 2009.	6. The National Assembly has not any working experience with civil society lobby work roles they play; nor what the expectations are on both sides for policy development.	At least five of nine Commissions of the National Assembly and two Commissions of the nine Commissions of Senate are now able to fully understand about the roles of civil society, the Advocacy and Policy Institute and the Civil Society Lobby Group. Additionally civil society organisations have gained an effective understanding about the roles and responsibilities of Members of Parliament and Lobby Group members fully comprehend the necessity for different lobby techniques for Members of Parliament and political parties after lobby meetings with MPs and members of the Think Tank, Access to Information Working Group and Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability.  Through more collaboration with development partners and civil society organisations at meetings with API delegations, the National Assembly have improved their performance in passing laws, monitoring law enforcement and representation of the	National Assembly always invite API to attend important meetings, workshop and regular monthly meeting at the National Assembly.

		<p>people to address emerging issues in Cambodia. Previously only the Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL), Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC) and Pact Cambodia collaborated with MPs, however currently it appears that many MPs have accepted many other Civil Society Organisation invitations, appointments, recommendations and concerns. API in particular has been able to share MPs' information and clarify mutual issues to allow straightforward progress. MPs have attended various civil society organisation meetings and workshops, the national forum and international forums. An example of the increased political participation in civil society activities: H.E. Mr. Cheam Yeap, Chairman of Commission 2, H.E.Mr. Un Ning, Chair of Commission number 4, H.E. Som Chean, Vice President of Commission 9, H.E. Ok Kong, Senator, H.E. Tep Ngorn Second Vice-President of the Senate to name just a few have been involved in API's and other CSO activities at the local and national level.</p>	
<p>7- National Assembly agree to co-host a workshop with civil society organisations on 'The Role of the National Assembly in Promoting Civic Engagement and Accountability'. The Workshop will be in Phnom Penh for 80 people in</p>	<p>7. Communication space is limited to interact and dialogue with National Assembly.</p> <p>Most National Assembly Commissions are representatives of their</p>	<p>Technical Coordination Secretariats of the National Assembly agreed to co-host a workshop with API on 'The Role of the National Assembly in Promoting Civic Engagement and Accountability'. The workshop took place, on 6 November 2009 in Phnom Penh with 93 participants who included parliamentarians, representatives of Embassies, development partners, the Technical Coordination Secretariat, the Government, NGOs and</p>	<p>On 22 July ,2009 API received an acceptance letter from National Assembly President co-hosting the workshop on 'The</p>



<p>April/May 2009</p>	<p>political party rather than the electorate. They have little public contact.</p>	<p>the media.</p> <p>The civil society recommendations for mechanisms to improve communications were accepted by the National Assembly. MPs have shown commitment to improve their collaboration and the implementation of their roles.</p> <p>This first workshop with National Assembly motivated Senators to request the same workshop with the Senate resulting in a workshop on access to information and the Cambodian Parliament. This was jointly organised by the Advocacy and Policy Institute, the Freedom of Information Working Group and the Secretariat General of the Senate and was held at Senate Palace in Phnom Penh on 7 December 2010. The workshop was attended by 149 people from the Cambodian Parliament, the Royal Government, donors, embassies, Development Partners and civil society. The majority of the participants expressed strong support for an access to information law and promotion of civil society to implement a role to oversee government law implementation and enforcement, particularly information disclosure.</p>	<p>Role of the National Assembly in Promoting Civic Engagement and Accountability'</p> <p>Report of the workshop with Pictures and TV show</p>
<p>8. Four policies (one at each Forum) discussed at the provincial forums with 70 participants from a broad range of representatives from the Government, National</p>	<p>8. There is very limited law enforcement and policy implementation in Cambodia. There is little debate and strategy</p>	<p>Four Laws: Road Traffic, General Status of Civil Servants, Tourism and the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Trafficking were discussed in four provincial forums in Kampong Chhnang, Ratanakiri, Siem Reap and Kampot provinces. 356 participants from the sub-national administration who directly implement</p>	<p>Meeting minutes between Provincial Offices and API on the laws to be discussed at the</p>

<p>Assembly and public and civil society organisations. The Forum will be come up with enforcement/ implementation strategies suggested during these forums.</p> <p>Forums will take place in the four provinces: Kampong Cham, Ratanakiri, Siem Reap and Kampot and in the following months. December 2008, August 2009, January and August 2010.</p>	<p>generation to strengthen law/ policy enforcement and policy implementation particularly at the provincial level.</p>	<p>these laws attended.</p> <p>Based on follow up and direct meeting with H.E Touch Marin, First Governor in Kampong Chhnang; Mr Am Sophea, Chief of Cabinet. H.E Bou Lam, second Governor on Rattanakiri; Mr. Bun Heng, Cabinet of Chief; Mr. Ly Samrith, Chief of Cabinet Siem Reap; Mr. Prak Solida Director of Minister's Cabinet of Ministry of Tourism; H.E Um Sarith, General Secretary of Senate; Mr. Ngov Seng Kak, Director of Tourism Department; H.E Khoy Khun Huor, First Governor in Kampot; HE Mrs Kang Sao Thorn, Second Governor in Kampot; HE Som Chen, Parliament Member, these laws are now being particularly enforced by the Government. The forums contributed to reducing traffic road accidents in Kampong Chhnang province; more identification, apprehending and punishing of corrupted officials and officials abusing their powers in Ratanakiri province; more owners of guest houses and hotels in Siam Reap province applying for official business licenses and the reduction of human trafficking cases in Kompot province.</p>	<p>provincial workshops and follow up meetings and direct report.</p>
<p>9. Creation of a 20 page booklet 'Practical Mechanisms for Communication with the National Assembly'. 1,200 copies published in August 2010 and distributed wide to civil society organizations.</p>	<p>9. At present there is not an effective or clear communication mechanism for communication between the National Assembly civil society and the public that providing space for active</p>	<p>API project staff worked with Assistants of seven Commissions of the National Assembly to produce a booklet on Practical Communication with the National Assembly. Input for the handbook was researched and collected. A first draft of the booklet was produced and compared with publications from five other institutions. The content was very similar although the lay out was different. API agreed the British Embassy to cancel this</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

	mutual engagement.	activity and cut the budget.	
10. At least three National Assembly's Commissions (Protection of Human Rights and Complaint Reception; Interior, National Defence, Investigation and Anti-Corruption; and Legislation) working actively and openly with civil society organisations at any one time.	10. NGO Forum and Comfrel organisations currently work with National Assembly Commissions on monitoring and capacity building.	<p>API collaborated with the Civil Society Lobby Group, Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability, Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee, Pact Cambodia, the NGO Forum on Cambodia, the Committee for Cooperation of Cambodia and MEDICAM to express policy concerns and submit recommendations to Members of Parliament in Commissions 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9 of the National Assembly, to Senators in Commissions 1, 6 and 9 and to the Secretary General and Assistants of Commission 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 of the National Assembly. Please see list of National Assembly and Senate Commissions below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission 1: Commission on Human Rights Reception of Complaints Investigation and National Assembly- Senate Relation.</li> <li>• Commission 2: Commission on Economy, Finance, Banking and Audit.</li> <li>• Commission 3: Commission on Planning, Investment, Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Water Resources</li> <li>• Commission 4: Commission on Interior, National Defence, Investigation, Anti-Corruption and Public Function.</li> <li>• Commission 5: Commission on Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, Information and Media.</li> <li>• Commission 6: Commission on Legislation and Justice.</li> <li>• Commission 7: Commission on Education, Youth and Sports,</li> </ul>	Meeting minutes between National Assembly's Commissions and API and Civil Society Lobby Group members

		<p>Religious Affairs, Culture and Tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission 8: Commission on Public Health, Social Works and Veteran, Youth Rehabilitation, Labour, Vocational Training and Women’s Affairs.</li> <li>• Commission 9: Commission on Public Works and Transport, Telecommunications, Posts, Industry, Mines, Energy, Commerce, Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The same names and numbers apply to the Commissions of both the National Assembly and the Senate.</p>	
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\*From the bidding form/contract. Please include and **highlight** any new indicators since the project started.

Has the purpose been achieved? If not, give reasons. Please state the sources of evidence

**Yes. API Three Year Evaluation Report.**

Have any external factors contributed to the achievement of the project purpose? Please describe.

Passing Civil Code and Criminal Codes, government political will and influence of Cambodian development partners with the actively engagement of civil society organisations contribute the passing the Anti-Corruption Law.

UN Agencies, Development Partners and Opposition Political Party strongly support the Access to Information Law, therefore, then, it was proposed by the a

group of MPs from Sam Rainsy party in late 2010.

Please describe any **unplanned** outcomes?

A strong and open relations and cooperation with the Senate rather than the National Assembly. The Senate views API is a potential partner to work and contribute to support Senators in strengthening their role to work with the Commune Councils as well as with the Civil society organizations.

Close relations and cooperation paved the way for API to get additional funding from the British Embassy to boost its work with the Cambodian Parliament in promoting the access to information law and information disclosure.

#### 4. Outputs

Outputs ( <i>from original proposal</i> )	Indicator of success ( <i>from original proposal</i> )	Result at the end of the project.
<b>1. A Civil Society Lobby Group (CSLG) formed and functioning by the end of February 2009 to support and facilitate public and</b>	Clear CSLG work plan for lobbying with National Assembly drawn up by the Think Tank and Lobby Group for 2009 and 2010.	A Civil Society Lobby Group was formed and led by the Advocacy and Policy Institute. The Group's work plan for lobbying the National Assembly in 2009-2010 was produced. Over two years, five Group meetings prepared for every lobbying and debriefing meeting with the National Assembly and for capacity development of the Group members. The Group also attended other NGO and network meetings.

<p><b>civil society organisations contributing to debate leading to the adoption of the Anti-Corruption and the rights Access to Information laws.</b></p>	<p>Five Lobby Group meetings (meetings could be more frequent as required).</p> <p>Active participation of CSLG members in lobbying the National Assembly. At least three meetings as needed. Close working relations between Anti-Corruption Coalition and Freedom of Information Working Group through shared concerns and strategies for adopting the laws.</p> <p>At least three requests from organisations, coalitions and NGOs seeking assistance in their work on policy development.</p>	<p>Currently, the Civil Society Lobby Group is functioning. Between four and six members actively lobbied the Commissions of the National Assembly and participated in the CSLG members meeting.</p> <p>In addition to working with the National Assembly and the Senate, the Group is involved with the Anti-Corruption Coalition/Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability, the Freedom of Information Working Group, the Committee for Cooperation of Cambodia, NGO Forum and MEDICAM. It shared concerns, strategies and recommendations on above identified issues at four meetings.</p> <p>Additionally, six organisations and coalitions (Cambodian Cooperation Committee, Cambodian Disable People Organisation, Cambodian Human Right Action Committee, NGO Forum on Cambodia and the Coaliton for Integrity and Social Accountability and MEDICAM) invited API and members of CSLG to provide comments on the Law on the Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities, the Budget Law 2010, the Peaceful Assembly Law, the National Strategy Development Plan 2009-2013, the Anti-Corruption Law and the NGO and Association Law. The policy recommendations and comments were forward to the National Assembly by the CSLG.</p>
<p><b>2. A 'Think Tank' made up of respected and experienced professionals supporting the Lobby</b></p>	<p>High profile, respected leaders invited to be Think Tank members in November 2008. Around ten people</p>	<p>API introduced a Think Tank initiative with several NGOs leaders at the beginning of the project and called for their interest. Some high profile, respected leaders were also invited to be Think Tank members. Finally, more than ten NGO leaders were selected and accepted to be Think Tank members with agreed Terms of References. In 2010, Think Tanks or Working Groups have</p>

<p><b>Group in identifying issues and promoting communication with the National Assembly.</b></p>	<p>selected and accepted to be part of Think Tank with clear Term of References.</p> <p>Five Think Tank meetings.</p> <p>Five meetings between CSLG and Think Tank.</p> <p>At least three issues per annum identified, researched, findings discussed and where appropriate actions formulated.</p> <p>Practical recommendations formulated for the Lobbyist Group by the first meeting in January 2009.</p>	<p>been formed by other NGOs and API has worked with these more diverse groups to assist them in communicating with the National Assembly about ongoing national policy, law development and emerging hot issues needing discussion in Cambodia. In total, thirteen Think Tank meetings, led either by API or API in collaboration with other NGOs were held to discuss six hot issues as bellow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Democratic space in Cambodia in 2009.</li> <li>2. Communication and engagement between civil society and the National Assembly and the Government.</li> <li>3. The Government’s reaction to the USAID supported ‘Survey of Corruption in Cambodia’, disclosing and passing the Anti-Corruption Law and the Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement.</li> <li>4. Integrating anti-corruption and access to information laws in the updated National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2009-2013.</li> <li>5. Changing the aid effectiveness to a development effectiveness framework for collaboration among government and development partners.</li> <li>6. The draft NGO and Association Law.</li> <li>7. The proposed Access to Information Law.</li> </ol> <p>The above identified issues were given very little time for leaders of NGOs to discuss before the policies or laws were officially debated and passed in the National Assembly. Because of this, at five of the thirteen Think Tank meetings, members of CSLG were invited to participate and forward messages to the National Assembly as a matter of urgency.</p> <p>All the above identified issues, policies and laws were discussed, analysed and researched by civil society organisation stakeholders including API and recommendations submitted to the National Assembly, the Senate and relevant government ministries. It is understood that these were considered by both legislative and executive branches of the Government. The CSO recommendations, although very limited, for further law enforcement were accepted by the</p>
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		Government and National Assembly and have been put into practice.
<p><b>3. One Advocacy Expert Training course of 18 days (6 times x 3 days), conducted successfully to build the capacity of 25 emerging Lobby Group members, civil society leaders and representatives from the National Assembly. Government, who will possess increased advocacy knowledge, skills and experience in managing advocacy campaigns.</b></p>	<p>25 people trained in advocacy and lobby skills; 100% of training participants with increased advocacy knowledge and skills.</p> <p>Twelve advocacy plans developed by participants to use after the training.</p> <p>80% of participants expected to use the advocacy expert handbooks as guidance for their advocacy.</p> <p>Seven civil society organisations implementing advocacy campaigns on specific issues identified in the training.</p> <p>Four of case studies documented.</p> <p>Four advocacy campaigns</p>	<p>As a result of the intensive Advocacy Expert Training (AET) Course of 18 days, 23 out of 29 participants graduated successfully with a remarkable increase in advocacy skills and knowledge.</p> <p>The results of the post tests show a significant increase in the skills and knowledge of all participants: skills were up by 45% in the last module. Understanding and knowledge of participants increased from the first to the sixth module as most of the topics were relevant to their work except Module Five which indicated less improvement than the others because the participants have less experience in policy and the judicial system. It was a challenge for participants to absorb difficult policy terms. However, even then their knowledge increased by 19%.</p> <p>The Advocacy Expert Training participants produced seventeen advocacy plans on specific issues to enable fifteen civil society organisations to implement advocacy campaigns. Based on participants' reports 77% of advocacy campaigns on specific issues were successfully undertaken as a result of the training. The following are the results from their campaigns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Changed the health service charge policy for peer educators from around 5,000-40,000 Riels (1.25USD to 10.00 USD) per peer educator to free of charge.</li> <li>2. Returned fifteen hectares of land to community people in Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province from powerful people.</li> <li>3. The social land concession was given to the poorest families in Memot, Kampong Cham province.</li> <li>4. Reduced illegal fishing in Stung Trong, Kampong Cham province.</li> <li>5. Increased number of local people using local rice seeds.</li> <li>6. Improved accountability of Commune Councillors regarding a hidden Commune Fund.</li> <li>7. Shoe Premier II Cambodia., Co.Ltd. accepted the Collective Bargaining Agreement. The Ministry of Affairs and a Vocational Training official recognising and signing the agreement.</li> </ol>



	<p>successful and documented.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Social land concessions for vulnerable groups including people with disabilities. Among 230 people, 130 of the poorest households received 20mx40m of land for each family from government officials after a trainee undertook effective advocacy with the Provincial Governor in Kratie province. Land for the remaining families will be discussed in the second step of the negotiations.</li> <li>9. Over four thousand hectares of the economic land concession of a Vietnamese company which was considered as community forest land was given to over three thousand families in three communes in Sandan district, Kampong Thom Province.</li> <li>10. Three AET trainees from the National Assembly contributed to solving a land case related to a road construction project in Phnom Penh Thmey, Sangkat Sen Sok, Phnom Penh.</li> <li>11. Development in communities was effectively improved and is more sustainable.</li> <li>12. Ensured people living in development areas enjoy positive results from land concessions and that the land concession law is fully implemented.</li> <li>13. Improved better living conditions for people affected by HIV and AIDS and reduced the new transmission of HIV and AIDS among vulnerable groups through education and improving the care of HIV and AIDS patients in accordance with the HIV and AIDS Law and the Constitution.</li> </ol> <p>The majority of AET participants reported that they used the advocacy expert handbooks as guidance for their own advocacy training. Participants from Cambodian Disabled People’s Organisation, Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture, Cambodia Centre for Human Rights, Cambodian HIV and AIDS Education and care , the Lutheran World Federation in Battambang and Kampong Chhnang have, in total, provided 28 advocacy training sessions for their target communities of 862 people.</p> <p>Five case studies of successful advocacy campaigns on land conflicts, health policy change and garment factories have been documented.</p>
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<p><b>4. Increased active communication and policy dialogue between members of the National Assembly and public and civil society organisations leading to effective actions.</b></p>	<p>4. National Assembly agree to co-host a workshop with civil society organisations on 'The Role of the National Assembly in Promoting Civic Engagement and Accountability'. The Workshop will be in Phnom Penh for 80 people in April/May 2009.</p> <p>Four policies (one for each Forum) discussed at the provincial forums with 70 people attending each forum representing a broad range of individuals from Government, National Assembly and public and civil society organisations. The Forum will be come up with enforcement/ implementation strategies suggested during these forums.</p> <p>Forums will take place in the</p>	<p>The TCS of the National Assembly and the Senate agreed to co-host their first workshop with API on 'The Role of the National Assembly in Promoting Civic Engagement and Accountability.' The Workshop was held in Phnom Penh on 6 November 2009. 93 parliamentarians and representatives from embassies, donors, development partners, TCS, the Government, NGOs and media attended.</p> <p>The second workshop on access to information and the Cambodian Parliament was jointly organised by the Advocacy and Policy Institute, the Freedom of Information Working Group and Secretariat General of the Senate at Senate Palace in Phnom Penh on 7 December 2010. This initiative effectively contributed to increased active communication and policy dialogue between members of the National Assembly and Senate and Government Representatives and public and civil society organisations leading to the proposed access to information law by Members of Parliament on 23 December 2010.</p> <p>An indication of the close and active communication and collaboration between the Cambodian Parliament, API and other Development Partners can be seen in the invitations of the National Assembly and the Senate to attend regular monthly meetings and other important events.</p> <p>API does not only lead policy dialogue at the national level but leads policy discussions at the provincial level through organising provincial forums, in this instance four, in four different provinces.</p> <p>The Forums were held on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Road Traffic Law at Kampong Chhnang province on 12 December 2008 which was presided over by the provincial governor and a representative from the British Embassy. 88 people representing relevant local provincial departments and authorities and NGOs attended. The key speaker was from Ministry of Public Works and Transport.</li> </ol>
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	<p>four provinces: Kampong Cham, Ratanakiri, Siem Reap and Kampot and in the following months. December 2008, August 2009, January and August 2010.</p> <p>At least two recommendations developed per annum and appropriate actions taken by National Assembly. Has any output from this indicator</p> <p>Creation of a 20 page booklet 'Practical Mechanisms for Communication with the National Assembly'. 1,200 copies published in August 2010 and distributed wide to civil society organizations.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The General Status of Civil Servants Law at Ratanakiri province on 25 June 2009 was presided over by the Provincial Governor. 73 representatives from relevant commune, district and provincial government departments attended and the key speaker was from the Ministry of Interior.</li> <li>3. The Tourism Law at Siem Reap Province on 26 January 2010 was presided over by a Senator H.E Uk Kong. 85 representatives from Commune Councils, district offices, provincial departments attended. The key speaker was Dr. Suon Rany, Director of Law Group from the Ministry of Tourism.</li> <li>4. The Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Law at Kompot province on 10 August 2010 was presided over by H.E.Mr. Som Chen, Vice Chairperson of the Commission 9, the Secretary of State of Ministry of Interior and Provincial Governor and a representative from the British Embassy in Phnom Penh. 112 participants, of whom 32 were women, attended.</li> </ol> <p>After each policy forum, API prepared reports and recommendations and submitted these to the National Assembly, the Senate and the Government law enforcement ministries through the CSLG and the National Assembly lobbying meetings.</p> <p>In total ten lobbying sessions were held (five lobbying meetings with five commissions of the national assembly and other five lobbying events in the national consultative forums on changing aid effectiveness to development effectiveness and annual advocacy conference). These lobbying meetings were held between CSLG members and around twenty Members of Parliament in the Commissions 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9 of the National Assembly and 10 Senators in the Commissions 1, 6 and 9 of the Senate and regular meetings with Secretary General of the National Assembly and the Senate and Assistants of each Commission. The main issues being</p>
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		<p>lobbied were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The enforcement of laws on Road Traffic, the General Status of Civil Servants, Tourism and the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation which had been discussed at the policy provincial forums. The lobby meetings were based on the provincial forum report and recommendations.</li> <li>• Improving collaboration: MPs' participation, collaboration and communication among the National Assembly and civil society organisations in law development.</li> <li>• Disclosing, passing and enforcing the Anti-Corruption Law.</li> <li>• Passing the Rights Access to Information Law; Juvenile Justice Law and Establishment of Commercial Court Law.</li> <li>• Changing AID effectiveness to development effectiveness through further strengthening law implementation and overseeing the executive branch of the government.</li> <li>• Enforcing the new Cambodian Organic Law on Sub-national Administration</li> </ul> <p>API had prepared a draft booklet: 'Practical Mechanisms for Communication with the National Assembly' which was based on API's experience, its lessons learned, best practice, inputs and challenges of communications and meetings between civil society organisations and the National Assembly. The first draft of booklet content was produced and found to be too similar to existing publications from five other institutions. The activity was cancelled and project budget reduced.</p>
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\*From the bidding form/contract. Please include and **highlight** any new outputs/indicators since the project started.

## 5. Project Activities

Were all activities completed? If not, give details

Yes, almost all activities were well completed; only The creation of a twenty page booklet 'Practical Mechanisms for Communication with the National Assembly'. The booklet and its 1,200 copies were cancelled because many institutions had already published similar booklets. This was agreed with the British Embassy.

<b>Activities</b> (original planned activities for the project)+	Completed? Yes/ No)	Progress (describe progress this project)
<p><b>Main Activities for Output 1:</b></p> <p><b>1.1</b> Employ a consultant to initiate effective paths of communication with the National Assembly; provide lobby skills training; and assist in establishing a Civil Society Lobbyist Group.</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Deliver two skills training sessions for prospective Lobby Group members.</p>	Yes	<p><b>1.1.</b> The Consultant Terms of Reference (ToR) were produced and Ms. Catherine Cecil hired as a short term lobby consultant to design and provide lobby capacity development training. A lobby three day training curriculum was written by the consultant. Two Courses of Lobby Skills Training were organised and facilitated. The consultant also assisted the launching of the Civil Society Lobby Group.</p> <p><b>1.2</b> API delivered two lobby skills training sessions for prospective Lobby Group members. The first lobby skill training was undertaken by the consultant from 25-27, March 2009 to provide skills on how to influence law makers to change policies to develop Cambodia. There were 26 participants including 19 from NGOs, (five from API), two from government institutions (Constitutional Council and Cambodian Red Cross) and one from a private company. Participant's knowledge on lobby skills appears to have improved based on the pre-test and post-test results. The second lobbying skills training session enabled members of CSLG to repeat the training along with five members from the Lutheran World Federation, the Church World Service, World Vision Cambodia and Legal Aid of Cambodia. 100% of the participants increased their lobbying skills according to the average pre test result of 71.2% and average post test increase of 88%. Both training sessions were facilitated by the consultant who has extensive experience working with Members of Parliament in the United States of America and Cambodia.</p>

<p><b>1.3</b> Establish Civil Society Lobbyist Group from interested experienced trainees.</p> <p><b>1.4</b> Organize the launch of CSLG</p> <p><b>1.5</b> Provide administrative support to Lobby Group.</p>	<p><b>1.3.</b> API prepared Terms of Reference to establish the Civil Society Lobby Group. Then, API sent invitation letters to selected people to become members of the Lobby Group and also shared the Terms of Reference with the first Lobby Skills Training participants. The majority of participants showed an interest in becoming members of the Civil Society Lobby Group. API accepted applications from 24 candidates from different organisations to become Lobby Group members and seven experienced people from the Lutheran World Federation, Church World Service, World Vision Cambodia, Legal Aid of Cambodia, Cambodian Legal Education Centre and ADRA Cambodia Organisation were selected by API to form the Group. The members have a diversity of working experience and educational background and the first meeting provided the opportunity to share experiences, expectations, objectives, expected outputs and the lobby process with the National Assembly in Cambodia. Five CSLG member meetings have taken place within the two years, 29 June, 25 August 2009, 27 April, 25 June and 27 September 2010, to reflect on the performance and to draft briefing notes and talking points for the meetings with Members of Parliament and Commissions.</p> <p><b>1.4.</b> Before the official launch of the CSLG, API held a half day workshop on lobbying and promoted the launch of the group through newspapers and its website. This workshop aimed at learning and sharing experiences on how effective lobbying contributes to sound public policy. The launch took place on 31 March 2009 and the 106 guests heard valuable contributions from international and national guest speakers.</p> <p><b>1.5.</b> API actively communicates and cooperates with the Technical Coordination Secretariats of the National Assembly. It should be noted that this Secretariat is financially and administratively supported by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) Legislative Assistant Project, which also discourages pre-meetings or open public policy dialogues by civil society organisations. This has been accepted at the present to maintain relationships.</p> <p><b>[Annex A: The consolidation report Civil Society Lobby Group.]</b></p>
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<p><b>Main Activities for Output 2:</b></p> <p><b>2.1</b> Invite people to create a 'Think Tank' to support and guide Lobby Group.</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Deliver an information day to 'Think Tank' members on their roles, responsibilities and commitments.</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Organise regular 'Think Tank' meetings.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><b>2.1.</b> After the establishment of the CSLG, API introduced the initiative of a Think-Tank to the directors and senior staff of thirty national and international organisations and explored recommendations from respected individuals for possible membership. API introduced the concept of a Think Tank to support the Lobby Group's activities.</p> <p><b>2.2.</b> API produced Terms of Reference (TOR) about the roles, responsibilities and commitment required by Think Tank members who were to be voluntary. These were agreed by the members.</p> <p><b>2.3.</b> Since the Think Tank was established there have been thirteen Think Tank meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 March 2009, API organised an NGO Leaders' meeting to bring civil society leaders together to talk about common goals and ways of working together to contribute to Cambodian policy making and to improve CSO partnership with the Government. 22 participants from 17 NGOs including five staff from API attended the meeting. Two issues were identified: the perception of Government that civil society organisations are a political opposition group which requires NGOs to meet and clarify with the Government. Second issue was limited engagement between Cambodian Civil Society and Poliy makers.</li> <li>• 15 June 2009, the Think Tank NGO Leaders' Meeting was held. 17 Think Tank members including two women from 14 NGOs discussed the most recent political developments particularly relating to NGOs and their relations with the Government: the Anti-Corruption Campaign; a long or short term NGO joint strategy to push the passing of the Anti Corruption Law; the status of the Government's actions towards an NGO Law, an analysis of the country's political trends and the formulation of a common strategy to address these challenges.</li> <li>• 9 October 2009, 37 Think Tank members/NGOs leaders and members of the Access to Information Working Group, and Anti-Corruption Coalition from 33 NGOs held a meeting to re establish the Anti-Corruption Coalition. The Coalition name was changed to Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability and its leadership, structures and strategy were altered.</li> <li>• 9 December 2009, representatives from the Think Tank, CSLG, Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability and Access to Information Working Group discussed the progress of the Anti-Corruption Law which had just been passed by the Council of Ministers. They also provided input on the access to information legal framework in the updated National Strategic Development Plan 2009-2013 and celebrated International Anti-Corruption Day.</li> <li>• 17 December 2009, a Think Tank meeting discussed an advocacy strategy to support the CSLG and media calling for the Government to disclose the draft Anti-Corruption Law that had the Council of Ministers approval. The media campaign continued the campaign and CSLG lobbied the Government and the National Assembly until it</li> </ul>
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was released.

- 15 January 2010, a Think Tank meeting discussed democratic space, the Government's reaction to the USAID corruption survey in Cambodia, the NGO recommendations and concerns on the draft Anti-Corruption Law and commented on the updating of NSDP 2009-2013 particularly concerning the adoption of the Anti-Corruption and the Rights Access to Information Laws.
- 31 May 2010, a collaboration of API and the Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability organised an NGO leaders meeting. Twelve NGOs leaders discussed the strategies to contribute to Anti Corruption Law enforcement and the rule of law. Five strategies were identified: 1) Enhance media systems to increase understanding of the anti-corruption law; 2) Produce an educational campaign on the Anti-Corruption Law; 3) Increase cooperation with Government especially with the anti-corruption unit to enable the publication and distribution of the Anti-Corruption Law ; 4) Increase the number of members and networks in the Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability; 5) Encourage and strengthen communication with development partners to support NGOs to publish Anti-Corruption Law information.
- 20-22 July 2010, the Advocacy and Policy Institute, the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia, MEDiCAM and the NGO Forum on Cambodia jointly organised the civil society 'Development Effectiveness National Consultation Forum: Moving from Aid Effectiveness towards Development Effectiveness'. Seventy key NGO leaders and civil society network representatives, including the Think Tank, attended from the majority of provinces in Cambodia and had meaningful discussions on the best ways and means to contribute to realising development effectiveness in Cambodia. The Think Tank also discussed good governance in civil society and called on all Development Partners, civil society and the Government to commit to contributing to Cambodia's development, to working together and coordinating activities at national and subnational levels. These recommendations were sent to Cambodia's major development partners (Heads of the European Commission in Cambodia, the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), Asian Development Bank (ADB)...etc), to three Members of Parliament and government representatives from the Ministry of Interior were lobbied.
- 23 August 2010, Think Tank members took part in the Cambodia-Korea-Transparency International Joint Symposium on 'Fighting Corruption to Achieve Development'. Concerns were expressed that the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals would not be possible by 2015 in Cambodia even though the Anti Corruption Law was adopted and the Anti Corruption Unit was officially established. The Think Tank and anti-corruption NGOs issued a joint recommendation in order to promote integrity and transparency more effectively. This has been sent to all stakeholders in Cambodia and in Korea such as: the Governments,



Parliaments, civil society organisations, international donors and the media.

- 19 August 2010, a Think Tank meeting led by Cooperation Committee for Cambodia, NGO Forum and MEDICAM discussed the draft Association and NGO law. Civil society had called for the Ministry of Interior to release a draft copy of this law to enable meaningful participation by civil society in its making. On 01 September API in collaboration with the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia followed up progress of the NGO law with an official letter to make an appointment with H.E. Mr. Nuth Sa An, Secretary of State of Ministry of Interior to lobby him to disclose the draft law. On 6 September 2010, H.E. Mr. Mey Narath, Deputy Director, Department of Political Affairs, Ministry of Interior promised to persuade H.E. Nut Sa An, Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, and Chairman of the Committee on drafting the NGO Law to meet directly with NGO Leaders about the draft law. On 13 September 2010, an assistant of H.E. Mr Nuth Sa An said that his leader checked suitable dates to meet with NGO representatives. As a result of the letter, the Government called for civil society contributions to the draft Association and NGO Law and a consultative forum was held on 10 January 2011. On 1 September 2010, NGOs representatives sent letters to the Ministry of the Interior on NGO law disclosure. The Government released the draft NGO and Association Law for public consultation in November 2010 after series of letters and meetings with the Ministry of Interior.
- On 18 November 2010; 22 and 24 December 2010, 4 and 10 January 2011 more than 500 civil society organisation leaders participated in Think Tank consultative meetings and workshops to analyse the draft NGO Law and provide recommendations to the Government. Conversations between CSOs and the Ministry of the Interior are ongoing.

<p><b>Output 3:</b></p> <p><b>3.1. Announce and select participants for Advocacy Expert training.</b></p> <p><b>3.2 Reprint advocacy series handbooks for training.</b></p> <p><b>3.3 Put out handbooks printing costs to competitive tender and agree printer.</b></p> <p><b>3.4 Prepare training curriculum and materials.</b></p> <p><b>3.5 Deliver an Advocacy Expert Training Course (AET); 3-day training for 25 participants (including a study tour and action plan). Follow-up and coach trainees as necessary.</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>3.1 Advocacy Expert Training documents were produced in Khmer and English and included publicity, application forms, support documents, descriptions of the training: objectives, topics, methodologies, time frame, training fees and scholarships, information on the selection process, training venue, facilitators and trainers. A set of training information packages were prepared and publicly announced in the printed media, by email and hard copies were distributed at national conferences to target potential organisations in Phnom Penh and the provinces. There were 35 applicants who were screened and interviewed and 29 people were accepted for the training. The successful applicants include: five National Assembly staff, one Senate staff, 22 staff from 13 NGOs and Media and one Labour Union.</p> <p>The NGOs represented were:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia Centre for Human Rights (CCHR.)</li> <li>• Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC).</li> <li>• Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation (CDPO).</li> <li>• Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care (CHEC).</li> <li>• Community Development Organisation (CODO).</li> <li>• Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD/C).</li> <li>• Human Rights in the Labour Market in Cambodia (CCTU).</li> <li>• Love Mission in Cambodia.</li> <li>• Lutheran World Federation (LWF).</li> <li>• Marie Stopes International Cambodia (MSIC).</li> <li>• Minority Organisation for Development of Economy (MODE).</li> <li>• NGO Forum on Cambodia.</li> <li>• Peace Family International.</li> <li>• Phnom Srey Association for Development (PSAD).</li> <li>• Press Council of Cambodia (PCC).</li> </ul> <p><b>3.2.</b> 2500 advocacy series handbooks for training have been reprinted and used for the advocacy expert training.</p> <p><b>3.3.</b> The contract to reprint and supply the advocacy series handbooks was put out to three companies for an open bid for the contract and Ouddompheap Advertising and Printing company was successful.</p>
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		<p><b>3.4.</b> AET training curriculum and materials were revised into different modules.</p> <p><b>3.5.</b> The training was in six modules:-  Module 1: Advocacy Campaign Management, 08-10 April 2009.  Module 2: Building Relationships with Government, 14-16 July 2009.  Module 3: Working with the Media, 23-25 September 2009.  Module 4: Building and Maintaining Coalition, 31 March to 02 April, 2010.  Module 5: Advocacy Through Legal Services, 14 to 16 July, 2010.  Module 6: Community Mobilisation, 25-27 October 2010.</p> <p>The training was undertaken and facilitated by twenty Cambodian experts from different educational backgrounds with diverse skills and advocacy experience and knowledge. Guest speakers. Please see list of advocacy trainers and guest speakers in attached training report.</p> <p>The training employed different methodologies to create an active learning environment: technical presentations, open plenary discussions, brainstorming, working in pairs, small group work, role play, games, case studies, video, sharing experiences with guest speakers and study visits related to important topics such as leadership and community mobilisation.</p> <p>Between training courses participants undertook assignments to practice the advocacy skills and knowledge they had learned. The API team provided follow up and coaching for 16 participants on their project assignments and how to apply the new knowledge and skills in their work.</p> <p><b>[Annex B: AET completion report]</b></p>
<p><b>Output 4:</b> <b>4.1 Organise Phnom Penh</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><b>4.1.</b> The workshop: 'The Role of the National Assembly in Promoting Civic Engagement and Accountability' was co-hosted by the TCS and API on 6 November 2009 in Phnom Penh. 93 parliamentarians, representatives from</p>

<p><i>workshop: 'The Role of the National Assembly in Promoting Civic Engagement and Accountability'</i></p> <p><b>4.2 Organise four provincial forums: 'Policy and Implementation' for a broad range of representatives from Government, National Assembly, civil society organisations, and public. They will take place in the four provinces: Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Ratanakiri, and Kampot and in the following months: December 2008, August 2009, January and August 2010.</b></p> <p><b>4.3 Set up briefing meetings with specific National Assembly Commissions on</b></p>	<p>embassies, donors, development partners, government officials, NGOs and media participated.</p> <p>API had consulted with TCS and members of parliament on the workshop concept note and finalised it both in English and Khmer. The TCS of the National Assembly agreed to organise the parliament workshop in collaboration with API</p> <p>Organisation for the workshop was very slow taking five meetings after the concept paper was agreed. The meetings took place between API and project staff with H.E. Leng Peng Long, Secretary General of the National Assembly, H.E. Chheang Von, Chairman of Commission 5, Mr. Pen Prakath, Technical Coordination Secretariat project manager and members of the Development Partners Meeting.</p> <p>Speakers were Members of Parliament, representatives from embassies, development partners and NGO directors. They addressed the following topics: understanding democratic parliament and cooperation with civil society; creating and strengthening mechanisms and communication for future cooperation between parliament, civil society organisations and the public; the role of the Cambodian Parliament to engage people and the roles of civil society organisations in promoting participation. It has been noticed that since the workshop the communication between API and the National Assembly has improved.</p> <p><b>4.2</b> API in collaboration with the National Assembly, the Senate, the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Tourism and Provincial Governors have organised four provincial forums on four laws and their implementation, (The Road Traffic Law; General Status of Civil Servants Law; The Tourism Law; The Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Law). The forums were aimed at a broad range of representatives from the Government, National Assembly and civil society in four provinces: Kampong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Ratanakiri, and Kampot. They took place on 12 December 2008; 25 June 2009; 26 January 2010; and 10 August 2010 respectively.</p> <p>Details for organising each forum were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Forum on the Road Traffic Law and its Implementation, 12 December 2008</b></li> </ul>
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Meeting between API project staff and the Kompong Chhnang Provincial Governor who suggested that the priority topic for the provincial forum should be enforcement of the Road Traffic Law.

API prepared logistics for the forum and invited Mr. Preap Chanvibol, Deputy Director of Land Transport Department from the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation who could speak on the law.

12 December 2008 API in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and the Provincial Governor held a provincial forum on the Road Traffic Law and its implementation. The forum was presided over by Kampong Chhnang Provincial Governor and attended by a representative from the British Embassy in Phnom Penh and 88 representatives from local authorities and provincial departments, Commune Councillors, traffic police and the military. All the participants received a traffic law handbook and traffic sign posters for use themselves, at work with colleagues and in communities. The forum report was sent to the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation and the Provincial Governor with recommendations for better road traffic law enforcement.

- **Forum on the Status of the Civil Servant Law and Its Implementation, 25 June 2009.**

On 17 February, 2009 API project staff met with the Ratanakiri Provincial Governor and discussed about law enforcement and policy implementation in Rattanakiri province and identified the priority laws and policies to be strengthened and implemented. Ratanakiri Provincial Governor suggested that the priority law for the provincial forum should be the Status Civil Servant Law.

04 March, 2009 a meeting took place between the API Director and H.E Secretary General of National Assembly to receive advice for the forum in Ratanakiri and to invite a Member of Parliament to be a speaker. At first the Member of Parliament was able to attend the forum, later the Member of Parliament was not available.

28 May 2009, API approached the State Secretariat for the Civil Service to be the key speaker for the forum. This Secretariat is the responsible government institution for enforcing this law. At the last minute, no speaker was

available. 19 June 2009, API then sought the Ministry of the Interior for a law speaker on the Status Civil Servant Law and its implementation for the Rattanakiri forum. The Ministry of Interior is the most powerful ministry to enforce this law in practice. Forum participants who were predominantly from sub-national government officials are directly under this ministry so such a speaker had an invaluable influence and played a vital role in an interesting presentation and discussion. A speaker was Mr. Chan Sothea, Deputy Director of Personnel and Vocational Training Department, Ministry of Interior. 19 May 2009 a meeting between API staff and the Provincial office staff discussed the organisation of the provincial forum and the roles and responsibilities of API and Provincial Office. 25 June 2009 the forum took place with 73 participants who clearly understood the key messages in different articles of Statute Civil Servant law. It was observed that: many government officials abused their power; did not know or understand their roles and responsibilities and misused the law. This forum helped civil servants to better enforce the law, reported by Ratanakiri provincial cabinet.

- **Forum on the Tourism Law and Its Implementation, 26 January, 2010.**

A meeting was held between API staff and the Chief of Cabinet of Siem Reap Provincial Governor and the Chief of Local Administration to consult about organising a provincial forum in Siem Reap and to identify the priority law for debate. It was suggested that the Tourism Law was much in need of reinforcement.

Through the communication and assistance of the Ministry of the Interior, API was able to organise the provincial forum in collaboration with Siam Reap Provincial Authority and a Member of Parliament and Dr. Suon Rany, Director of Law Group from the Ministry of Tourism, Representative from the Ministry of Tourism were invited and agreed to speak on the Tourism Law. They accepted because of API's close relationship with the Cambodian Parliament.

26 January 2010, the provincial forum on Tourism Law was held in cooperation with the Provincial Governor in Siam Reap Province. 93 participants, including eleven District Governors, attended from key government provincial and district offices, tourism associations, tourism agencies, entertainment clubs, the Apsara Authority, Village Culture Company and the media. The Tourism Law was presented by Dr. Soun Rany, Chief of the Council of Law in the Ministry of Tourism. The forum was presided over by H.E. Mr. Ok Kong, Senator of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

During the forum it became evident that the Tourism Law was not fully enforced.

- **Forum on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Trafficking Law and its Implementation on 10 August 2010.**

6 June 2010 a meeting between the leader of API and the Kampot Provincial Governor and his colleagues considered the topic for a provincial forum in Kampot. The Governor was highly appreciative and suggested that the forum topic should be on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Trafficking Law. Kampot province is a border province to Vietnam, human trafficking issues are a problem.

17 June 2010 a meeting approved the forum programme, list of participants, logistics, speakers and the date.

24 June 2010, API invited H.E. Som Chen, Vice Chairman of Commission Number 9, to preside over the forum; and H.E. Mrs. Chou Bun Eng, Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, to be speaker.

10 August 2010 the fourth provincial forum on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Trafficking law and Its Implementation was held in Kampot province. It was presided over by the Member of Parliament and Representative of Kampot province, H.E Mr. Som Chen, the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Interior and the Provincial Governor and a representative from the British Embassy, Phnom Penh. 110 participants representing government offices at commune, district, provincial and national level attended.

**4.3** API and CSLG held totally twenty six briefing meetings with Commissions, assistants of National Assembly and Senate on issues which were identified by the Think Tank and the forums.

The issues concerned : policy recommendations on increasing democratic space in Cambodia; better communication and engagement between civil society and the National Assembly and the Government; the passing and implementation of the Anti-Corruption Law, integrating an Access to Information Law into the updated NSDP 2009-2013; changing Aid Effectiveness to Development Effectiveness through further law implementation;

integrating civil society recommendations into the draft NGO and Association Law; enforcing the Road Traffic Law, Status on Civil Servant Law, Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Trafficking Law and the Organic Law on Subnational Administration.

The lobbying meetings with Members of Parliaments, Senators and Assistants were held on the following dates:

- The Technical Coordination Secretariats and Development held regular monthly meetings in 2009-2010.
- 22 December 2008, 4 March 2009 and 3 December 2009 meetings with H.E. Mr. Leng Peng Long, Secretary General of National Assembly.
- 5 on 22 April 2009 meetings with Members of Parliament: HE Chheang Vun, Chairman of Commission.
- 28 April 2009 meetings with the Government Working Group Representatives in the Government Donor Cooperation Committee (GDCC).
- 13 July 2009 meeting with the Secretary of State, Ministry of National Assembly and Senate Relation and Inspection (MoNASRI), Chairman of Working Group for Preparation of Policy Framework on Access to Information
- 26 July and 27 September 2010 meetings with HE. Duch Sovannary, the Secretary of State of MONASRI.
- 4 August 2009 meeting with the Government Spokesperson: H.E. Khiev Kanharith, Minister of the Ministry of Information.
- 18 February 2010 meeting with Members of Parliament: H.E. Mr. Vann Seng Ly, Vice Chairman of the Commission.1; H.E. Mr. San Inthor.
- 4 and 23 February 2010 meetings with Members of Parliament: H.E. Un Ning, Chairperson of the Commission 4 and H.E. Chau Sophon, Member of Parliament, Secretary of Commission.
- 24 March 2010 meetings with Member of Parliament: H.E. Mrs. Khuon Sudary, Chairperson of Commission 1 of National Assembly.
- 18 May 2010 meeting with H.E. Mr. Oum Sarith, Secretary General of the Senate.
- 1 June 2010 meeting with Members of Parliament: H.E. Dr. Cheam Yeap, Chairman of Commission 1 of National Assembly; H.E. Mr. Sman Teath; H.E. Mrs. Ly Kim Leang, H.E. Mrs. Chhun Sarim, H.E. Mr. Khek Sam On, H.E. Mr. Chhim Ma.
- 3 September 2010 meeting with Member of Parliament: H.E. Mr. Som Chen, Vice-Chairman of Commission 9.
- 13 October 2010 meeting with five Senators: H.E. Mrs. Men Maly, Chairman of Commission 1 of the Senate; H.E.



Mr. Sek Sam-iet, Deputy of Commission 1; H.E. Mr. Kim Naing; H.E.Mr. Kong Chan and H.E Ok Kong and five Commission Assistants

- 18 October 2010 meeting with Senators: H.E. Mr. Yang Sem, Vice Chairperon; H.E.Mr. Chea Son, Commission Secretary; H.E.Mr. Boeuy Koeuk and six Commission Assistants.
- 16 November 2010 meeting with Key Assistants of Commission of the Senate included Chief Assistant of 1, 5, 6 and key Assistants Commission of National Assembly.

**4.4** Working with the Assembly and Commissions to: produce mechanisms for communicating and collaborating with civil society; maintaining, improving effective working relationships with the nine commissions of the National Assembly and producing practical communication mechanisms for the National Assembly and civil society to use.

**The** CSLG and API organised briefing meetings with the assistants of the key commissions to request meetings with the Chairmen of each Commissions to follow up the recommendations of the previous lobby meetings. These briefing meetings were organised both formally and informally on the following dates:

- 26 March 2010 meeting with:
  1. Mr. Keo Borey, Assistant of Commission 1 of National Assembly (NA).
  2. Ms. Chhorn Sophalida, Assistant of Commission 2 of NA.
  3. Mr. Doung Sophal, Assistant of Commission 4.of NA.
  4. Mr. Tith Sarany, Assistant of Commission 4 of NA.
  5. Mr. Ly Dara, Assistant of Commission 8 of NA
  6. Ms. Seng Sowatha, Deputy Director of Legal Research Department of NA.
- 20 May 2010 meeting with Mr. Sem Pysey, Assistants of the Secretary General of NA.
- 24 May 2010 meeting with Mr Ly Dada, Assistant of Commission Number 8.
- 27 May 2010 met with Ms Chhorn Sophalida, Assistant of the Commission Number 2.
- 07 June 2010 meeting with Mr Khim Khema, Assistant of Commission number 7.
- 20 August 2010 met with Mr Heng Sokhorn, Assistants Commission 9.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 September 2010 with Mr. Sath Puthavy, Assistant of the Commission 3, Ms. Som Rasmeay, Assistant of Commission 7</li> </ul> <p>The results and experiences and lesson learned from the lobbying meetings and communication with the Members of Parliament and stakeholders had been documented to supply the content of a booklet: 'Practical Mechanisms for Communication'. Input from the CSLG members, Members of Parliament, civil society organisations and the parliamentary workshop have been documented and analysed. The first draft of the booklet was produced but it was found to be too similar to other existing publications: 1) 'Directory of the Third National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia Mandate 3 (2003-2008' published by the Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL), Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC) and Pact Cambodia; 2) 'Report Year One on Observation to National Assembly and Representatives; Mandate 4: October 2008-September 2009' produced by Comfrel; 3) 'Agency Contact Listing' published by the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC); 4) 'Parliamentary Year Planner 2010' published by the Cambodia Parliament; 5) 'Daily Planner Year 2010' produced by the Cambodia Parliament. API has learned from the experience and will in future check the market before wasting time and resources on publications.</p> <p>This activity and its budget were cut: the publication was cancelled with the approval of the British Embassy.</p>
<p><b>Activity: Monitoring and Evaluation</b></p>		<p>API external evaluation, included this project and was undertaken in the first half of 2010.(please see attached API evaluation report).</p>

## 6. Project Expenditure

Planned Total Cost	<b>£52,864</b> or <b>\$82,299</b>
Actual Total Cost	<b>£52,514</b> or <b>\$81,736</b>

Variance  
(difference between planned cost and actual cost)

**£350** or **\$563**

Please explain any difference between planned and actual expenditure, where the difference is greater than 5%

The left amount in the variance of **£350 (\$563)** is the fund balance that API had been refunded to British Embassy. In 2010 there was an activity of the Develop and print " Practical Mechanisms for communication with the National Assembly" publication was cut by British Embassy of **£2,592**.

Was value for money achieved? Please explain how

The provincial forums and advocacy expert trainings expenses have been shared by the ICCO and EED. The shared project purpose was achieved.

## 7. Sustainability

What evidence do you have that the benefits of your project will be sustained? Please describe

As described in the project funding proposal, the sustainability can be measured in the following:

1. The skills of AET participants continue to exist and utilize at the National Assembly and Senate. As a representative of AET participants, Ms. SENG Sovutha,

State Secretariat of the National Assembly. In fact, advocacy does not mean opposition in all things but it means making the best effort to achieve the common wishes of society in the interests of all people. When I attended this course, I knew that my work activities and the work of the National Assembly are the subsequent advocacies but the term advocacy was not used in the public. Based on the meaning and the structure of advocacy, I understand that it is very important for professional advocates to train, or give comments to, any person who wishes to practice advocacy for any suitable, clear and confident purpose. From the legal perspective, advocacy means impartial education to enable the Royal Government and civil society to draw closer together and to become indispensable partners. The connection of all skills related to advocacy is the creation of national solidarity, trust and wisdom for the people. I will best use of my advocacy skills. Ms. SAY Mom, Executive Director of CODO Organization said this training course is really important for my work as it allows advocacy tasks to proceed smoothly and successfully based on the various methods of advocacy strategies that I have learned so far.

2. The Cambodian Parliament, particularly the Senate has viewed that API is a potential partner in working towards strengthening the relations and cooperation between the Cambodian Parliament and civil society organizations. For example, in April and May meeting between Secretary General of Senate and API, he requested API to organize a workshop to identify the concrete inputs how the Cambodian Parliament could perform their three roles, passing laws, oversight and representing the people. In recently letter from Senate's General Secretary, he would like API to assist in providing legal inputs and research finding for the members of Cambodian Parliament
3. All members of Parliament from both houses have expressed that they want to work more and deeply with API and Lobby Group members for the benefit of the Cambodian society. Civil Society Lobby Group members now are actively engaging in other civil society organisations on policy and law development in Cambodia.
4. Second Three Year Strategic Plan for API, 2011-2013, has integrated the activities with the Cambodian Parliament in order to strengthen the relationship between the Cambodian Parliament and civil society.
5. Anti-corruption law passed and being enforced remarkably. Government is taking actions to fight many corruption cases. This will benefit society as whole.
6. The recent proposed Access to Information Law by opposition political party will encourage and awake National Assembly and Government to pass it or draft its own version in within this government mandate.

## 1. Key Lessons Learned

What were the three main lessons learned that could be applicable to running this type of project again elsewhere?

API defines itself as a learning organisation. Its staff are proud to increase their knowledge through operations, challenges and experiences. The lessons learned from the past ensure that API adopts strategies to meet challenges and to improve and strengthen the services necessary to achieve its mission and goal.

Over the two years of project implementation the Lobby Group and API identified three main out of eleven (11) lessons learned as follows:

1. Participation of Cambodian parliamentary members and high ranking government officials in NGO activities is difficult and minimal. It depends to some extent on each individual NGO's strategic communication, their cooperation with their own institutions, their understanding of the Cambodian system of government and their personal relations and background. API understands that jointly organised activities between NGOs and the Cambodian Parliament and Government lead to more effective cooperation between the three, greater participation and more positive results. API has learned through experience that patience and being prepared to put aside a large amount of time and good preparation are essential for strategic communication with government officials and administration.
2. The briefing meetings with key Secretaries and Assistants of the Commissions of the National Assembly and Senate were considered an important way to indirectly lobby the Chairman and other members of the Commissions. When these people understood and knew about the Lobby Group and what API and civil society organisations are doing they trusted them and transmitted good messages to the Chair and members of the Commissions so that made Lobby Group and API found communication much easier. It is identified that some key MPs who are more powerful and influential than others MPs. Some MPs now show an understanding of civil society and recognise the importance of meetings with CSLG to respond to the needs of the people and nation. We learned that these MPs can be valuable alliances for civil society and we should organise some events so that we can invite them to participate and speak out to support civil society issues.
3. We learned that it can make our activities easier if we are able to identify the MPs and their provincial base and invite them to participate in the civil society organisations' activities. MPs often go to their station and meet with their constituents. If there is an issue which we had discussed MPs could follow it up and take any action forward. As invitations to MPs representing the provinces where the forums are being organised enables greater cooperation and interaction during the forum and subsequent discussions. This also led to most MPs indicating that they would attend to the identified necessary changes after the forum. For example, in the Kampot provincial forum on 10 August 2010, H.E Som Chen, one of MPs representing Kampot province, attended the forum in order to speak, share, intervene and listen to what the participants had to say and took part in discussions during the forum. The MP heard the issues and concerns being voiced by the local authorities and the people. These MPs have put forward forum recommendations and results to more MPs and the Commissions of the National Assembly. MP participation has given encouragement for future cooperation between organisers like API and the provincial offices and MPs.

We would welcome your feedback and comments on FCO procedures and systems in relation to this project.

Signed .....

Name .....Sinthay Neb.....

Position Held.....API Director.....

Implementing Organisation Name...Advocacy and Policy Institute (API).....

*Please now submit this Project Completion Report to the Post*

**Project Officer Comments**

Please make an assessment of whether this is a fair and accurate report.	
Is there a key lesson the post has learnt from this project? Please describe.	
Following completion of the project what are the next steps? <i>(E.g. Is an evaluation required or desirable? Will there be a follow on project?)</i>	

Signature.....

Name.....

Position.....

Post.....

Date.....

If appropriate, please now pass the final invoice from the implementer to the accounts section for payment. Please send a copy of this completed form to the Programme Team in London

**Programme Team Comments**

Programme Team comments	
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