



The Advocacy and Policy Institute

**Annual Progress Report
01 January - 31 December 2009**

1. Acronyms

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| ADHOC | Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association |
| ANSA-EAP | Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific |
| API | Advocacy and Policy Institute |
| CCC | Cooperation Committee for Cambodia |
| CCHR | Cambodian Centre for Human Rights |
| CCIM/VOD | Cambodian Center for Independent Media / Voice Of Democracy. |
| CCTU | Cambodian Confederation of Traid Union |
| CDCF | Cambodian Development Coordination Forum |
| CDGG | Government Donor Cooperation Committee |
| CDPO | Cambodian Disabled People’s Organisation |
| CEDAC | Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture |
| CHEC | Cambodian HIV.AIDS Education and Care. |
| CHRAC | Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee |
| CIMS | Cambodia Institute for Media Studies. |
| CISA | Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability |
| CJR | Center for Justice and Reconciliation, Moving Forward Together. |
| CODO | Community Development Organization |
| COMFREL | Committee for Free and Fair Election in Cambodia. |
| COWS | Cambodian Organisation for Women Support |
| CLEC | The Community Legal Education Center |
| CRC | Cambodian Red Cross. |
| CSD | Centre for Social Development |
| CSLG | Civil Society Lobby Group |
| CSO | Community Support Organization and Development |
| CTC | Coalition for Transparency Cambodia |
| CTN | Cambodian Television Network |
| CWS | Church World Service |
| DPA | Development in Partnership and Action |
| GAD/C | Gender and Development for Cambodia |
| HACC | HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee |
| HCC | Health Care Center for Children |
| HRTF | Housing Rights Task Force |
| HU | Health Unlimited. |
| KID | Kampuchea Institute of Democracy? |
| LAC | Legal Aid of Cambodia |
| LWF | Lutheran World Federation |
| MEDICAM | Membership of Organization for NGOs Active in Cambodia's Health Sector. |
| MODE | Minority Organisation for Development of the Economy |
| MoNASRI | Ministry of National Assembly Senate Relation and Inspection |
| MSIC | Marie Stopes International, Cambodia |
| NA | National Assembly |
| PAC/S | Provincial Association of Commune/Sangkat |
| PCC | Press Council of Cambodia |
| PDP Center | People Center for Development and Peace. |
| PSAD | Samakum Phnom Srey Derbei Akphiwat |
| SK | Star Kampuchea |
| SPDA | Samakum Phnom Srey Dembei Akphiwat |

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|-----------|---|
| TCS | Technical Coordination Secretariat and Interaction between Parliament and CSOs in Cambodia. |
| TDSP | Tekdey Sovan Phum |
| UNIAP | United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. |
| Vigilance | Vigilance Human Rights Organisation. |
| VSG | Village Support Group |
| VSO | Volunteer Service Overseas |
| WP | Wathnak Pheap. |
| VSO | Voluntary Service Overseas |
| WVC | World Vision Cambodia |

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the second Annual Report of the Advocacy and Policy Institute (API). The report demonstrates that API has made considerable progress toward contributing to Cambodia's long-term democratic and social development. API has played a significant role in the building capacity for advocacy, as well as promoting policy dialogue and community forums. In addition, API played a leadership role in the campaign on developing access to information in Cambodia.

This report provides detailed information of API accomplishments. The report has the following parts:

- Three-Year Strategic Plan 2008-2010
- Statement of Results in 2009
- Programme Reporting (table: planned activities, actions, outputs, and immediate outcomes)
- Organisational Excellence
- Funding and Resources
- Challenges and Lessons Learned
- API Workplan for 2010
- Conclusion

2. THREE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN (2008-2010)

The Strategic Plan commits API to concentrate on three main programmes with specific results:

1. Grassroots Democracy Programme (GDP) – aims to promote democratic participation and human rights at the grassroots level by educating and supporting community based organisations, local government (Commune Councils) and local NGOs, so that they are more effective in advocating their communities' needs.

Specific Results:

- 1.1: Increased knowledge, skills, confidence and contacts of grassroots advocates so that they are more aware of their rights and more effective at conducting advocacy campaigns.
- 1.2: Increased engagement and cooperation between local citizens and government on important community human rights, democracy and development issues.
- 1.3: Increased cross-community activity in support of advocacy by grassroots community activists to regional and national level decision makers.
- 1.4: Increased appreciation for community activists among Cambodian citizens.

2. Freedom of Information (FOI) Programme – aims to increase public access to public institutions, public information and the legislative process through a coordinated campaign that will foster a culture of maximum information disclosure and encourage the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and the National Assembly to adopt a Freedom of Information (FOI) Law which reaches an international standard.

Specific Results:

- 2.1: Mobilised civil society organisations with increased capacity to support and lead FOI advocacy campaign activities.
- 2.2: Promoted cooperation between civil society and government and secured space for community input into the development of the RGC's FOI policy and legal framework.
- 2.3: Increased public awareness of FOI and its role in the protection of livelihoods and human rights.
- 2.4: Mainstreamed access to information within the political centralisation and decentralisation of Cambodia.

3. Advocacy Capacity Building Programme (ACP) –aims to increase the number of Cambodian civil society organisations proficient in the design, management, implementation and evaluation of lobby and advocacy campaigns and initiatives.

Specific Results:

- 3.1: Increased numbers of advocates initiating and participating in advocacy activities to address important community needs.
- 3.2: Targeted Cambodian NGOs, professional associations, trade unions, networks, and other important social groups are skilled in the design and implementation of advocacy campaigns.
- 3.3: A culture of effective lobbying and advocacy established through the promotion of best practice and outlining common intra and cross-sector goals and cooperative measures.
- 3.4: A professional group of Cambodian lobbyists and advocates working together to achieve RGC public policy outcomes which serve the best interests of Cambodian citizens.

3. STATEMENT OF RESULTS IN 2009

Throughout the year of 2009, API has achieved in the following results:

Grassroots Democracy Programme:

1. Enhancing grassroots advocacy capacity

Finding sustainable solutions to cross-cutting public issues and the protection of community people's human rights depends upon these people being able to effectively advocate for themselves. API has worked towards strengthening grassroots advocacy capacity by building up the confidence and contacts of grassroots advocates, encouraging community activists to become increasingly aware of their rights and supporting the more effective conduct of advocacy campaigns.

In response to the needs of community people, API cooperated with provincial NGOs and local government partners to organise two three- day grassroots advocacy training sessions in two different provinces for a total of 61 people, including 18 women. Around 60% of the participants were Commune Councilors and 40% were fisheries and forestry community leaders and staff from provincial NGOs partners in Kampong Thom and Kampong Chhnang. A survey entitled Practical Grassroots Advocacy in Cambodia, Analysis of 80 Case Studies was produced. The findings and recommendations of the survey were presented to around 300 grassroots advocates in Cambodia and used in API grassroots advocacy training. As a result of the training, 13 advocacy plans were produced on diverse issues involving forestry, land, fisheries, domestic violence and the salaries of Commune Councillors. Three of these plans have already been successfully implemented:

- Local activists protected a community forest by convincing government officials to remove 400 hectares of the forest in Tropieng Tlorck village in Bantey Chmar commune, Thor Pouk district, Banteay Meanchey province from a government investment plan with a private company after two community leaders (API trainees) collected and submitted 110 thumb prints to local and provincial authorities, as well as line ministries.
- Following a land grabbing by private businessmen, 150 families got back the 6 hectares of community land in Sala Santok village in Korkoh commune in Sontok District in Kampong Thom province, when community leaders (API trainees) filed a case, met with a commune councillor and complained to the District Land Conflict Resolution Committee.
- At all levels of government, agencies acknowledged that four community forests in Nhorn, Sandann, Dornrek and Mean Rith communes in Sandann district, Kampong Thom province were protected, after community leaders and commune councillors (API trainees) intervened and reported cases of deforestation and illegal logging to the sangkat forestry administration and the district governor. As a result, illegal actions such as illegal logging and clearing forest have been decreased.

2. Community and local government dialogue

In Cambodia the opportunities and mechanisms for dialogue between citizens and the state are slowly increasing, along with communication and cooperation between local citizens and the RGC and opportunities for community members to raise their concerns. However, there is still a need for improvement.

To support dialogue and citizen participation, API collaborated with its partners to conduct 12 community forums with 496 participants, including 213 women, in six communes in three provinces. Participants discussed forestry, land and fisheries issues and the roles and responsibilities of commune councillors. In addition, through the use of an API booklet (The Roles and Responsibilities of Government and Citizen's Rights) around 10,000 community people increased their understanding of the roles and responsibilities of commune councillors and citizens and the key articles of the Constitution and commune and sangkat administration laws on land, forestry and fisheries.

Some issues were solved immediately while others took longer. Some are still unresolved as advocates intervene. Examples of issues raised at the commune level by community people and addressed by government officials include:

- 4,500 hectares (Veal Oh Kdey village) of forest land in Kraya commune, Santuk district, Kompong Thom province, which had been reserved as economic concession land, was inaccessible to local people. An API forum provided community people their first opportunity to discuss their concerns with Provincial Forest Administration leaders. This led to the cancellation of the RGC's economic land concession plan and the 4,500 hectares becoming officially registered by the RGC as a community forest area. Local people now have access to these forest resources.
- Public services in Sethey commune in Kampong Chhnang are improving. All people are aware of the regular dates of commune meetings, and they have access to more information on commune councillors. More useful social information has been disseminated to nearly all people in the commune. Cooperation among the commune council and civil society organisations and citizens has been strengthened through API forums.
- Illegal fishing in Kok Balaing commune in Monkolbory district in Banteay Meanchey province has reduced after key fisherman, community members and local authorities discussed the Fishery Law and the rights of local people to access fishery resources in an API forum.

3. Strengthening community and local government partnerships

Cooperation between community based organisations and local authorities, particularly commune councillors, requires strengthening partnership and increasing cross-community networks and opportunities for people to learn effective advocacy strategies from each other.

To support these actions API, in cooperation with partner organisations (VSG, TDSP, COWS, MODE and PAC/S) organised one two-day, annual grassroots exchange forum which brought together 52 people, of whom 30% were women, from community forests and fisheries, commune councils and provincial partners in around 30 communities in Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Kampong Chhnang. Participants exchanged ideas and concerns about issues discussed lessons learned, experiences, good practices and mechanisms for partnerships between community members and commune councillors to address community issues. The results of included:-

- Increased cooperation among community people, leaders of six community forests and commune councillors in three communes in Thmor Pouk district in Banteay Meanchey province leading to the success of three important land cases.
- Leaders from community fisheries, local government, Fisheries and Forestry Administrations and provincial military officials worked together to solve illegal fishing issues, particularly in Sambu commune in Mongkol Borey district in Banteay Meanchey province.

Freedom of (access to public) Information Programme:

1. Support for an access to Information Law in Cambodia

Currently, in Cambodia, gaining access to information, even public information, is exceptionally difficult. Yet access to information is a necessary component in fostering a culture of human rights and increasing democratic space. Currently Cambodia does not have a Access to Information Law, although the present Government has agreed to pass such a law during this term in office.

To support the RGC's commitment and to promote awareness, cooperation and input from civil society, government and the community into the development of an Access to Information Law, API organised nine provincial consultative forums. These were attended by 362 key stakeholders (including 79 women). National and provincial government officials and citizens and who attended the API forums said they strongly supported passage of the Access to Information Law soon. The participants' understanding of the rights access to information increased at these forums, and participants were also able to express their opinions linked on access to public information. Inputs and effective mechanisms to increase the flow of information for the Access to Information Law were produced and documented. These inputs will be submitted to the RGC when the law is drafted. Related issues were raised and discussed by community members. The forums helped ensure that the Access to Information Law has been discussed actively as one of the top items on the agendas of senior government officials, donors and civil society organisations at the national level in late 2009.

2. Promoting awareness of the value of access to public information

The right of access to public information is a very new concept in Cambodia and it is often confused with freedom of the press. There is little public awareness of the right of access to public information and its role in the protection of livelihoods and human rights.

To support an increase in public awareness, API, in cooperation with 18 member organisations, produced 34,400 posters and a series of educational songs and dramas. In addition, a media campaign used newspapers, radio, television and various electronic media at such opportune times as the Right to Know Day. The outcome of this concerted effort has been a notable increase in people's interest in and understanding of access to information.

3. Leading the freedom of information coalition

An efficiently organised, high-status working group with an effective network is needed for a successful advocacy campaign to ensure that a law on Access to Information which that reaches international standard is passed in Cambodia. To meet this need, API leads the Freedom of Information Working Group (FOIWG), (consisting of 18 member organisations) with regular monthly participatory meetings resulting in an achievable work plan, a strategy and a structure with specific roles and actions for each member to actively support capacity building on access to public information leading towards passage of the law. Key inputs and recommendations were produced by the coalition for key government policy documents and government and donor meetings. The coalition's inputs and recommendations are now being considered by the RGC for possible inclusion in the Access to Information Law in the National Strategy Development Plan, 2009-2013. This working group has been acknowledged by the RGC as an active representative of civil society organisations on this issue.

4. Promoting the disclosure of commune Information

The Government is implementing a Decentralisation and De-concentration Policy which integrates the principles of access to information in the instructions to commune councillors.

API piloted the Commune Information Disclosure Project in eight communes in five provinces to promote a culture of information disclosure. Thirteen communes in three provinces of the DANIDA-NRML (Natural Resource Management and Livelihood) programme were assessed to consider if they could work together

with commune councillors to implement the principles of access to information within the commune framework. This involved consultation and cooperation with local government and line agencies and working provincial partners, especially commune councillors, community based organisations and community people. API, in collaboration with the commune councillors, organised three Access to Information workshops and three training sessions on commune information management, sound systems and transparent filing cabinets. In total, training and support, including technical support and direct coaching, was given to 244 people, including commune councillors and clerks, village chiefs, heads of health centers, school principals, police, community based organisation staff and community people. Materials were also published to raise awareness on access to information issues and to give support to commune councillors.

The outcomes of these activities include:

- Commune councillors have increased support, skills and understanding on access to information and the commune councillor mandates. As a result, the commune councillors have improved their management of commune information.
- Community people have a better understanding of their rights in relation to commune councillors, particularly attendance at their meetings and the right to access to information from the commune councillors.
- Community councillors have made a commitment for the first time to improve commune service delivery to their constituencies.

Advocacy Capacity Building Programme:

1. Issue-based advocacy publications

Cambodian advocates, both community and NGO staff are increasingly making demands to strengthen their advocacy capacity to address specific issues.

API published an advocacy handbook on gender discrimination and advocacy, along with a three-day training curriculum, written by its VSO volunteer and provided training for senior staff from 15 NGOs. A total of 12,000 copies of the handbook were published in Khmer and English and an official launch to place. Due to the vast demand for the handbook, API printed 2,500 copies for free distribution and inclusion in the Advocacy Expert Training sessions. API's trainees have integrated gender discrimination into their organisational policy and the project designed by API and Church World Service.

Community members have used the contacts and tools in the Grassroots Advocacy Handbook when seeking legal advice and assistance from organisations and the media. The Roles and Responsibility of Commune Councillors and Rights of Citizens handbooks have successfully encouraged commune councillors in API target communes to organise regular commune meetings and promoted citizen participation in the meetings. API trainees from Phnom Srey Association Development (PSAD); Lutheran World Federation (LWF); Cambodian Disabled People Organization (CDPO); Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR) have used the API advocacy handbooks and materials to provide echo advocacy trainings to their field staff and communities.

2. Building capacity for Cambodian advocates

As the value and effectiveness of peaceful advocacy methods becomes known and understood there is a rising demand for training in advocacy methods.

API organised training for 29 representatives from the National Assembly, the Senate, trade unions, the media and senior NGO managers in three modules of the Advocacy Expert Series: Advocacy Campaign Management, Building Relationships with the Government and Working with the Media. The result was that 17 of the participating organisations produced advocacy plans and four used their improved advocacy knowledge, skills and materials to provide echo training to field staff and communities.

To date the outcomes have involved:

- Marie Stops International Cambodia, LWF and Press Council of Cambodia, Cambodian Disabled People Organisation and Cambodian Center for Study and development in Agriculture succeeded in their advocacy to change a service charge policy;
- Community people in Teuk Phos district in Kampong Chhnang province got back 15 hectares of land that had taken from them in a land-grabbing incident by powerful people;
- The poorest families received a social land concession in Memot district, Kampong Cham province;
- Other outcomes include enforcement of the Press Law; passage of the Law on Disabilities; a reduction in illegal fishing in Stung Trong district, Kampong Cham province; and an increase in the number of local people using local rice seeds.

3. Policy implementation

During the four mandates of the present Cambodian Parliament many laws have been adopted, however law and policy enforcement are limited for various reasons, including a lack of understanding and communication among officials at the provincial level.

API has encouraged making law enforcement a higher priority through a provincial forum on the Civil Servant Statute Law with the provincial governor of Ratanakiri, line ministries and the National Assembly. The forum was attended by 73 key government officials who are tasked with enforcing the law the laws at provincial level. Effective mechanisms for communication and recommendations were identified and sent to the National Assembly, which has may have led to the following outcome:

- According to a report from the Provincial Governor's Cabinet of Kampong Chhnang province there is more enforcement of the Road Traffic Law.
- Government staff promotions in the Ratanakiri province regularly refer to specific articles in the Law on The General Status of The Civil Servants.
- The RGC has recently begun to take strong actions to enforce the above two laws nation-wide.

4. Strengthening civil society engagement with the Cambodian Parliament

Communication and liaison between civil society and the Cambodian Parliament are the most effective mechanisms to increase democratic space and reduce the exclusion of civil society in Cambodia.

API took on the role of coordinating engagement between civil society and Parliament by working with the Parliament's Technical Coordination Secretariat. Together they organised a Parliament Workshop for 93 key representatives from the National Assembly, Senate, development partners, embassies, NGOs the media to provide an increased understanding the of the roles of Parliament and civil society organisations in a democratic state; coordinate NGO Civil Society Lobby Group meetings with parliamentary members; and mobilise 14 NGO leaders to analyse and provide input and technical assistance to members of Parliament for their communications with civil society organisations. API is often invited by Technical Coordination Secretariats of National Assembly to participate in seminars and regular meetings, such as a seminar to mark the "International Day of Democracy" on the 15th September 2009. This project is fully supported by those government officials who have been involved. Future partnership is possible, especially on the Access to Information agenda.

5. National Advocacy Forums

Cambodian society needs opportunities for people to learn about advocacy actions. In 2009 API organised its annual national advocacy forum for Cambodian advocates to discuss emerging community issues, in collaboration with 12 national and international organisations (Advocacy and Policy Institute -API, Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association -ADHOC, Center for Justice and Reconciliation-CJR, Gender and Development-GAD/C, Development and Partnership in Action-DPA, Lutheran World Federation-LWF, NGO Forum on Cambodia, Star Kampuchea, Housing Right Task Force-HRTF, Vigilance, Voluntary

Service Oversea-VSO and World Vision Cambodia). In the forum, 298 Cambodian advocates and representatives from NGOs, donors, the RGC and the media from more than 100 communities had the opportunity to reflect on existing community issues, advocacy efforts, input into government plans and policies and the RGC's responses. The forum provided space for discussion, sharing issues and challenges, experiences and knowledge, case studies and relevant research. Final reports and recommendations relating to land, forestry, fisheries, mining, evictions and good governance have been sent to the respective key agencies and responsible line ministries. The RGC has increased its attention to solving community issues raised in the forum and many cases have been resolved already.

4. Programme Reporting: Planned activities, actions, outputs and immediate outcomes.

The following table describes Programme progress during 2009. The first column identifies key planned activities; the second refers to the number of specific results in the current three-year Strategic Plan; the third notes the actual activities implemented; the fourth describes the known Outputs¹ for this first year of the Strategic Plan and the fifth column states the immediate changes (outcomes) from each activity.

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
|---|------------------------|--|---|---|
| I. Grassroots Democracy Programme | | | | |
| 1. Partnership MOU Development Conduct six-monthly partner meeting | 1 | Organized two meetings with PAC/S and developed the partnership action plan and signed MoU. API organized a partners meeting on 3 June 2009 to monitor the 18-month programme results, compare the planned activities and expected results and develop a strategy to improve during the next 1.5 year of programme implementation. API partners from Kompong Thom and Banteay Meanchey provinces presented results of partnership programme implementation in the past 1.5 year. | The partnership action plan from 2009-2010 developed and agreed. PAC/S and API signed partnership MoU for 2 year 2009-2010. Outputs and outcomes of partnership programmes contributed to mutual success. Experience and lessons learnt shared for further organisational development. Partners are very satisfied with partnership with API. | Two years of Grassroots Democracy Programme reviewed by API and its provincial partners. This showed that API & partners have made progress in achieving the programme's goal, objectives and expected results. |
| 2. Provide two three-day Grassroots Advocacy Training courses for 50 | 1 | In corporation with PAC/S, COWS and MODE, API implemented: Three meetings with partner's leaders to discuss Grassroots Advocacy Training Preparation. | Report of training needs assessment produced. Training curriculum including training session plans, training materials handout and presentations updated. | To date there is significant progress in training participants' communities: Participants (staff of provincial partners and leaders of communities , commune |

¹ **Output** is defined as information and products resulting directly from activities or projects. It relates to the completion of one or more activities and reflects results achieved in a relatively short time period (0-2 years).

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| participants | | <p>Training Needs Assessments (TNA) were conducted through individual interviews with nearly all identified participants. Interviews measured participant's profiles, community responsibilities, advocacy experience and level of educations including knowledge of advocacy.</p> <p>Based on results of the TNA, an existing Grassroots Advocacy Training curriculum was upgraded twice for leaders of community based organisations, communities and commune councillors and commune councillors who are members of Provincial Association of Commune Councillor/ Sangkat.</p> <p>Terminology from previous training materials were revised to enable commune councillors to become advocates and to lead grassroots advocacy campaigns, rather than serving only as the target audiences of campaigns by others.</p> <p>API cooperated with PAC/S to organize a three-day grassroots advocacy training on 25-27 May, 2009 for 34 commune councillors, including 5 women, from 28 communes/sangkats of four districts/cities in Kampong Chhnang province.</p> <p>API cooperated with MODE and COWS to</p> | <p>In total, 61 participants, including 16 women (40 commune councillors, 1 district councillor, 6 NGO partner staff and 14 leaders of CBOs) received training. Participants were from 25 communes in Kampong Chhnang and 15 communes in Kampong Thom provinces.</p> <p>Based on the average of pre and post training test scores, participants' advocacy knowledge, skills and confidence increased 21.61% (77.03%-55.42%) in the first training and 35.81% (81.78%-49.54%) in the second training.</p> <p>Participants' knowledge and skills increased in the following key topics: rights- based advocacy, practical advocacy steps, the advocacy cycle, ways to: identify community problems, mobilise community, facilitate effective meetings, select good advocacy leaders, collect evidence and information, set objectives, analyse stakeholders and targets, define methods and develop advocacy plan, lobby, analyse possible risks and threats and plans to reduce them.</p> <p>As result of two trainings participants developed six advocacy action plans on</p> | <p>councillors) who had attended API grassroots advocacy trainings in 2008-09 have provided around 20 echo grassroots advocacy trainings courses and dissemination sessions on some selected key advocacy topics to 544 community members, included 279 women, in Kampong Thom and Banteay Meanchey provinces.</p> <p>Nine of 13 community advocacy plans developed during trainings have been implemented. Three succeeded, two failed and another eight plans are still underway. The three successful advocacy campaigns are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local people got back 400 hectares of community forestry in Tropieng Tlork village Bantey Chmar commune from a government investment plan involving a private company after two community leaders (API trainees) implemented advocacy plan by collecting and submitting 110 thumbprints to local and provincial authorities and line ministries, in order to protect community forest. - 150 families got back six hectares |

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | <p>organize a three-day grassroots advocacy training on 19-21 August for 27 participants, including 11 women, from 15 communes in Kampong Thom province. Participants included COWS and MODE staff, community fishery leaders, commune councillors, and members of a Commune Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>Detailed reports were produced for both training sessions, including results of discussions and development of advocacy plans.</p> | <p>increasing commune councillor's salaries and benefits and addressing issues relating to fisheries, health, land and food security issues in 15 communes in Kampong Thom province.</p> <p>These training sessions commune councillors who are members of PAC/S, leaders of communities in Kampong Chhnang and Thom provinces their first opportunity to learn advocacy skills.</p> | <p>of community land in Sala Santok village in Korkoh commune, Sontok District, Kampong Thom province, which had been taken by businessmen in a land grabbing incident. Community leaders (API trainees) implemented advocacy plan by documenting a case, meetings with a commune councillor and complained to the District Land Conflict Resolution Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At all levels of government, agencies have acknowledged four protected community forests in Nhorn, Sandann, Dornrek and Mean Rith in Sandann district, Kampong Thom province, after leaders and commune councillors (API trainees) together implemented advocacy plans by intervening and reporting cases of deforestation and illegal logging cases to the sangkat forestry administrative office and the district governor. Illegal acts have been decreased. - The number of illegal deforestation cases has dropped in four community forests in Ngoun, Sandan, Dang Kambet and Mean Rith communes in |

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
|---|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | <p>Sandan district.</p> <p>Provincial partners, VSG, COWS, MODE and PAC/S and communities are now using API training's tools and materials to support community advocacy initiatives.</p> |
| <p>3. Develop, print and distribute Roles and Responsibilities of Citizens and Commune Councillors booklet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed booklet to partners and community people. - Collect feedback and recommendation from readers | 2 | <p>Booklets on Roles and Responsibilities of Commune Councillors and Rights of Citizens were distributed to NGO partners and community people through API forums, trainings in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampong Chhnang.</p> | <p>6,662 copies of booklet distributed to 11 INGOs and local NGOs, one university, 49 government officials, 407 commune councillors, district governors and community people in 45 communes.</p> <p>Participants used booklet as a tool to increase understanding on key articles of the Forestry, Fishery, Land and Commune Administration Laws and using booklet as a pocket tool to challenge forum speakers, commune councillors and training facilitators during the community forum and as well as commune meeting.</p> <p>Most forum participants in Kok Baliang commune, Mongkolbory district, Banteay Meanchey province and Sethey commune, Samaki Meanchey district, Kampong Chhnang province raised their hands to confirm that "they have never known commune councillor's roles and responsibilities, their rights and roles; particularly community people's rights to attend the commune meetings."</p> | <p>The commune councillors of Kok Baliang commune, Mongkolbory district, Banteay Meanchey province and Sethey commune, Samaki Meanchey district, Kampong Chhnang province put ideas in the Roles and Responsibilities of Commune Councillors and Rights of Citizens booklet into action, specifically by conducting regular commune monthly meeting.</p> |

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
|--|------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | <p>After they read the booklet they said they realised they have the right to participate in commune meetings.</p> <p>Participants then questioned commune councillors to confirm their participation and dates of commune meetings.</p> <p>Commune chiefs of Kok Balang and Sethey communes read the booklet at the same time and declared that community people can participate in commune meetings. They also mentioned the citizens' rights and roles in the commune affairs and dates of monthly commune meetings.</p> | |
| <p>3. Conduct six Citizen and Local Government Forums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To communicate with partners for preparing forum action plan and budget request. - To obtain a permission letter from | 2 | <p>The Forum objectives are to increase engagement and cooperation between local citizens and government on important community human rights, democracy and development issues related to land, farming and livelihood, and identify possible solution to alleviate poverty.</p> <p>Dates and places of Citizen and Local Government Forums. In collaboration with provincial partners COWS, MODE, TDSP and VSG and cooperating commune councillors, API conducted six citizen and local government forums on the following dates: 6 March, 19 March, 28 May, 29</p> | <p>The forum provided the first opportunity for community people from all six communes to raise, discuss and resolve issues directly with local authorities.</p> <p>The knowledge of community people and commune councillors on Commune Administration, Land, and Fishery and Forestry laws was enhanced.</p> <p>Remarkable community issues have been discussed in forums and solutions are in progress to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote engagement between commune councillors and leaders of | <p>After 12 community forums in 2008-09, engagement among local government officials, commune councillors and community people improved; participation among local people in communes increased in those communes which hosted forums.</p> <p>Remarkable community issues had been raised in forums and resolved after forums as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal tree cutting and logging cases were addressed by Sandan commune councillors. |

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
|--|------------------------|--|---|--|
| <p>local authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To invite participants and speakers - To conduct community forum - To write a forum report | | <p>June, 21st July and 19th December. Three forums were conducted in Kompong Chhnang, two in Kompong Thom and one in Banteay Meanchey provinces.</p> <p>Forums topics (community land issues, roles and responsibilities of commune councillors, fishery management) were identified by community people, commune councillors and provincial partners. This procedure helped ensure that the forums were effective tools to address key community issues by local government officials, who were the main forum speakers. Many other community issues were raised and discussed by at the forums, such as commune development plans, health services, issues facing women, children, people with disabilities...etc.</p> <p>Speakers were local government officials responsible for dealing with community issues, working directly with community people and enforcing laws. A total of 31 such officials, including provincial officers dealing with local administration units, women's affairs, rural development and fisheries; district governors and deputy district governors; commune chiefs and commune councillors and chiefs of commune police, participated in the six</p> | <p>CBOs to address community issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the quality of the procurement process on infrastructure in Mean Rith Commune - Promote awareness on laws and rights of access to forest, fish and land in Mean Rith Commune - Eliminate illegal logging in Mean Rith Commune - Resolve conflicts between fishery lot owners and community people on access to floating forest, fish and travel in Bralay Meas commune - Resolve conflicts among Cambodian, Vietnamese and Islamic communities on fishery issues on Tonle Sap lake - Decrease use of illegal fishing tools in Bralay Meas commune, committed mainly by some ethnic minority people, Muslim and Vietnamese fishery men who are living on the Tonle Sap lake - Promote awareness on the negative impact of chemical pesticides in rice fields. These pesticides have destroyed biodiversity and killed fish, animals and birds, as well as man who drank polluted water. They also cause diarrhoea. Local authorities are committed to raising community awareness on this issue and disseminating more information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A community request for a new channel in Mean Rith commune was included in the district development plan in mid-2009. - A community request for a primary school teacher was granted for Oromdeng primary school in Tom Ping Rusey commune. - A serious domestic violence case in Tom Ping Rusey commune was resolved. - Two cases of land disputes in Kvav Lech commune were completely resolved by Svay Chek commune councillors. - There is now a regular meeting between leaders of a community fishery and a community protected area to intervene in cases of illegal activities, Banteay Meanchey province. - There is increased access to free services at a health centre Sethey commune. - Commune services of registration of birth certificates, married certificates and divorce in Sethey and Kok Balang communes have improved. - Community forums contributed to encourage the government |

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
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| | | <p>forums. Leaders of CBOs and NGOs also participated.</p> <p>Criteria for selecting participants were set by API and provincial partners. Participants were invited by leaders of CBOs, commune councillors, village chiefs and provincial partners. A total of 496 participants, including 213 (42.94%) women, attended the six forums. They included leaders and members of CBOs, people by community issues, vulnerable people those who illegal fish and cut trees. Some participants were very interested to participate the forum even there was no invitation nor did they accept travelling costs given by organisers. For example a leader of 100 Vietnamese families who are living in Tonle Sap lake, Kampong Chhnang province attended the forum.</p> <p>Questions and issues raised in the forums. Around 130 specific questions and issues were raised by participants in all six forums. This means at least one of four local citizens stood up, face to face, to question their local leaders and representatives of government agencies on different issues. Questions and concerns were related to the roles and responsibilities of commune councillors, district levels and government line agencies</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop the illegal deforestation of 320 hectares of the flooded forest in Banteay Meanchey - Resolve two cases of family land conflict in Sethey commune - Increase local participation in developing the Commune Investment Plan, the Commune Development Process and commune meetings. | <p>official and citizens enforce the Commune Administration, Fishery, Forestry and Land laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After community people raised concerns about waste disposal of a company that raises monkeys Tropieng Risey commune, Kampong Thom, district and provincial governors intervened. The company now controls the waste properly. - Officials addressed issues of gangsters and gambling in Sangkat Ksam, Kampong Chhnang province. |

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
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| | | on resolving issues of local administration, fishery, land conflicts, agricultural, infrastructure, environment, health, education and livelihoods. | | |
| 1. Annual 2-day grassroots exchange forum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop forum concept paper - Develop program - Invite participants and speakers - Propose and prepare budget - Check, book forum venue , refreshments and accommodation for all participants - Prepare forum report | | <p>API, in cooperation with partners (VSG, TDSP, COWS, MODE and PAC/S), organized an annual 2-day grassroots exchange forum on the theme of "Working Together for Promoting Grassroots Democracy by Sharing the Progress, Experience, Issues and Solutions" on 21-22 October in Siem Reap province. Participants exchanged ideas on issues, lessons learnt and good practices for grassroots advocacy.</p> <p>Preparation activities were completed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed forum concept paper, program and facilitation guide, monitoring tools and presentations. - Conducted meetings with communities in three provinces to support their initiatives and collect their achievements for forum reports. - API established criteria for participants and invited only those who actively resolved issues raised in community forums or led the implementation of grassroots advocacy plans. An additional 5 leaders of CRWRC's provincial partners participated in the forum with their own organisational | <p>55 commune councillors and community representatives from 23 communes in three provinces who attended previous API's grassroots advocacy training, community forums and annual forum shared and reflected together.</p> <p>Participants reviewed progress of advocacy plans, community efforts and commitments made by all participants and local authorities in all previous API's activities.</p> <p>Recommendations to address key unresolved issues were provided from other experienced communities.</p> <p>Cross-community learning was conducted.</p> | <p>As results, most of the community people, leaders of six community forests and commune councillors of three communes in Thmor Pouk district Banteay Meachey province improved their engagement and cooperation to advocate on land issues.;</p> <p>Three land cases were resolved.</p> <p>Leaders of community fisheries, local government officials, fishery and forest officials and provincial military officials increased their cooperation to resolve illegal fishing issues, however these plans have not yet succeeded, particularly in Sambu commune, Mongkol Borey district, Banteay Meanchey province.</p> |

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
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| | | financial support. - Prepared detailed budget; arranged for venue, moderator and group discussion facilitators. - Acknowledge and shared achievements by partners and communities at forum. - Organized a study tour to PADEC target area on community business center, Leang Dai commune, Siem Reap province to learn about best practices of community organising. - Prepared and distributed forum report with detail and summary. | | |

| Key planned activities | Specific result number | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
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| 4. Monitoring, Participation, and Supporting Grassroots Initiatives | 3 | <p>API participated in a meeting with community leaders, donors, UNCHCR and NGOs to discuss and assist communities about joint community complaints on land issues from more than 10 provinces. The meeting took place when hundreds of community leaders from most of Cambodia's provinces met to submit a joint complaint to relevant government ministries. Some community leaders reported that they had been threatened by local authorities.</p> <p>API supported grassroots meetings among relevant key stakeholders and local authorities (Provincial Administration of Fishery; Provincial Department of Environment; Deputy Chief of Provincial Military; commune councillors; Community Fishery leaders and leaders of VSG) to find ways to address illegal fishing, cutting trees in a flooded forest and negative effects of mining.</p> | <p>Community complaints reached national government offices, with active support from many NGOs at the national level.</p> <p>Two advocacy action plans were developed. One plan relates to cutting trees in a flooded forest of 400 hectares, the other action plan is about use of illegal fishing nets. The Provincial Administration of Fishery will lead implementation of the action plans in cooperation with Community Fishery, VSG and API.</p> <p>Local Monitoring Team (LMT) strengthened. Increased cooperation and participation in monthly community meeting to share successes, lessons learnt, experience, especially in conflict resolution and advocacy cases. Community action plan established. Community meeting schedules have been established and followed.</p> | <p>A livelihood programme is functioning with the support of a provincial partner and government in Tra Pieng Thalok Community, Banteay Meanchey province.</p> <p>Members of the Dang Rak forest community increased cooperation with line government agencies to protect the forest community.</p> |

| II. Freedom of Information Programme | | | | |
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| Key Planned Activities | Specific result number² | Actions carried out in 2009 | Outputs in 2009 | Immediate outcomes |
| 1. Organise FOI Working Group meetings | 1 | The Advocacy and Policy Institute led the FOIWG to hold 11 monthly meetings. Meetings were hosted by different members including CLEC, Pact Cambodia, VOD, NECFIC, Open Forum Cambodia, Star Kampuchea, ADHOC, CHRAC and API to finalise work plan, mechanisms to achieve its strategies and to reform the FOIWG structure. The group also discussed Access to Information IEC materials, an Access to Information radio programme, contents of an Access to Information training curriculum, an Access to Information consultative meeting, political mapping and the status of the Access to Information Policy Framework in the MoNASRI and the lack of an the opportunity to meet with the new MoNASRI minister. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New and flexible strategies identified and prioritized. - 2009 FOIWG work plan approved. - FOIWG structure finalised, work plan approved. A valuable poster created. An interesting Access to Information song, AYAIY, CHAMPEY and dramas composed - Contents of Access to Information consultative meeting, political mapping, Access to Information training curriculum discussed. - A letter seeking information on the policy framework development process sent to MoNASRI. - A statement on Access to information Policy framework finalized and submitted to Government-Donor Coordination Committee (GDCC) meeting (a quarterly meeting between the RGC and donors to discuss progress on Joint Monitoring Indicators). | The agenda on Access to Information was raised on 28 April 2009 in the GDCC meeting at the Council for the Development of Cambodia. |
| 2. Training course on Access to Information | 1 | From 24-27 November, API hosted a training of trainer on the Access to Information to FOI working group members as well as API. The training aimed to increasing the knowledge of FOIWG members on the access to information, enable participants to conduct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Access to Information training curriculum was produced and used to provide training of trainer to some FOIWG members. - The training is very interesting and | |

² The specific result number is referred to in API's Three Year Strategic Plan 2008-2010
Advocacy and Policy Institute: Annual Progress Report, Jan-Dec 2009

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| | | <p>the training, and finalize the curriculum for later trainings.</p> <p>For this training, API mobilised internal resource persons to impart their knowledge on access to information and its importance and experience on law development. API also mobilised an external resource person/trainer to focus on the nine principles of access to information, the legal framework of access to information, proposed exemptions, the three-part test to analyse the type of information that has to be disclosed and good and bad practice of law development in Asian countries.</p> | <p>useful to participants, who were able to learn new concepts and practical examples. Based on the evaluation, 77% of participants recognised it was good while 23% said they were satisfied and said that it is excellent. Participants increased their understanding of access to information. The significant improvement areas were in the nine principles of access to information (17% increased) and legal framework supporting to access to information (35% increased).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comments on making the curriculum more comprehensive one were generated. | |
| <p>3. Consultation Meetings on Access to Information Law Development</p> | 2 | <p>From June to October 2009, API partnered with COMFREL, NECFIC and ADHOC to organize four one-day Access to Information consultative meetings in Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kampot and Prey Veng provinces in cooperation of other FOI Working group members.</p> <p>The meetings were held to raise awareness on the FOI Law and its importance and to seek recommendations ways to resolve barriers to its passage. The meetings highlighted many issues, especially on the lack of information on fishery boundaries/lots, land registration and an environment impact report on a damp building that threatened people’s livelihoods.</p> <p>The meetings include a wide range of participants representing local governments: a vice provincial governor, a representative of the Department of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Underlying concepts, key principals and its importance were elaborated and clarified. - 370 (79 women) participants gained understanding on Access to Information. - The participants were able to express their opinions on access to information. - Case studies on the need for information related to fisheries, environment impact and land registration and the negative effects of lack of information on people's livelihoods were documented. - All participants recognised that the meeting was crucial to livelihoods. They called for mechanisms to enlarge the information flow and for passage of the FOI Law. | <p>Participants were aware of the negative effects of the lack of information. They strongly expressed that this problem leads them to make wrong decisions, lose interest and good opportunities, and that this in turn has a negative effect on development, public participation and transparency. They said this problem forces people to live in darkness and doubt, and to lose confidence,</p> |

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| | | National Assembly Senate Relations and Inspection, representatives of agencies on information, the environment, education, health, police, and provincial military offices, as well as district councillors and commune councils, etc. Representatives of NGOs, the private sector, students and community people also attended. | | which can cause domestic violence, etc... |
| 4. Produce, print and distribute FOI posters. | 3 | API worked with the FOI Working Group to design a poster. based on input collected from community people for a three-month period (by email and phone) to ensure that the poster is effective. Some comments focused on the message while others focused on the pictures. The poster educates the public about their rights and the need for public information. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 34,400 copies of the FOI poster were printed and distributed through forums, workshops trainings and partner's activities. | |
| 5. Sponsor FOI round table radio discussions. | 3 | ADHOC, in cooperation with FOIWG members, hosted a radio roundtable discussion on the status of the Access to Information Policy Framework. The programme was broadcast on FM 105 from 7:30-8:30 am on 25 February 2009. The FOIWG produced an FOI song, two traditional songs (Champey, Ayaiy) and dramas focusing on the definition of FOI, the impact of FOI, how it affects people's lives, as well as the roles of government and citizens for a radio talk show with a quiz show. FOIWG members supported WMC to compose Champey, Ayaiy songs and the dramas, and supported VOD to compose a song and host a roundtable discussion. API provided financial support from Danida. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A popular song, two traditional songs (Champey, Ayaiy), and two dramas were composed for radio programmes. - At least 30 people from 5 provinces (Takeo, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Kandal, Kampong Speu) called in to the radio shows to seek clarification discuss the importance of public information for livelihoods. This figure is higher than in previous radio talk shows. - Six roundtable discussions were organised from September to October 2009. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The audiences understood about the need for Access to Information and were able to share their concerns about the lack of information. ▪ This year has seen a significant increase in media and community interest in this topic. |
| 6. The Commune Information-Disclosure Pilot Project | | | | |
| 6.1 Conduct Commune | 4 | To ensure the potential commune identification for the project implementation, API developed and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three potential communes were identified: Phnov communes in Kampong | |

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| Assessment | | <p>defined five approaches/steps as tools for the access to information campaign within the commune council framework: understanding each targeted commune through a commune data base, working in partnership and field trip to seek the commitment of commune councillors to promote transparency, conducting an Access to Information workshop (see detail on the Access to Information workshop below) with commune councillors, and conducting participatory plan based on a signed agreement between a commune and API.</p> <p>API assessed communes in three provinces though focus group discussion and meetings with commune councillors to seek understanding of concepts of access to information and information management in these communes.</p> | <p>Thom province, Sethey commune in Kampong Chhnang province and Kok Balaing commune in Banteay Meanchey province.</p> | |
| 6.2 Conduct a commune plan for the Commune -Information Disclosure pilot project | <p>4</p> | <p>API, in collaboration with provincial partners (COWS, VSG and a provincial association of commune), organised three participatory planning meetings with commune councillors, a district governor and CBOs in Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Kampong Chhnang provinces to design work plans for the Commune Information Disclosure pilot project aimed at mainstreaming access to information practices into Cambodia's decentralisation and de-concentration movement.</p> <p>These work plans were presented to community representatives, village leaders, village development committees, school principals and health centre representatives, as well as district governors, through monthly commune council meetings to seek feedbacks and ensure participation and support for effective implementation. A total of 72 people (13</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three work plans were designed and acknowledged by local people. - Three MoUs to show clear roles and responsibilities between API and commune councils were agreed to and signed. - The Activity Plan for Commune Information Disclosure Project in the three communes was integrated into the CIP for 2010. | <p>Commune councils and community people have started to see the importance of access to information in their commune.</p> |

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| | | <p>women) commented and acknowledged the plans.</p> <p>The FOI team worked closely with provincial partners and commune councillors, as well as district local administrative unit staff, to clarify the plans to ensure they were integrated into the Commune Investment Plan (CIP) for 2010.</p> | | |
| 6.3 Conduct Access to Information workshops in commune | 4 | <p>Two Access to Information workshops were organised. One was hosted on 19 February 2009 in Kampong Chhnang in collaboration with the Provincial Association for Communes/Sangkat and local authorities while another one was conducted on 22 February 2009 in Banteay Meanchey province in cooperation with Village Support Group (VSG). These workshops were conducted to identify the issues in the communes and to build capacity of commune councillors on the Access to Information Law. Many issues and problems were raised by different communes. Major issues related to land disputes, domestic violence, gender issues and illegal fisheries. The root cause of these concerns is the lack of access to information.</p> <p>From October to November 2009, API organised three Access to Information workshops in three selected communes/potential communes to raise awareness on access to information, and activities and roles of commune councillors and community people. Participants included 193 people (42 women) representing commune councillors, village chiefs, CBOs and key informants in villages.</p> | <p>- 69 commune councillors and community people from 17 communes gained access to information knowledge, which is a new topic in the Cambodian context. In addition, local authorities, including provincial officials, district governors, and commune councillors, were informed about the pilot project. They showed a high degree of interest in cooperation. Among 17 communes, represented, a few of them were suited with the pilot project. (Results are in the commune assessment column).</p> <p>192 (including 42 women) understood the roles of commune councillors to disseminate information, their own ability to demand information and what the commune councillors can do to promote access to information. They could draw and describe a picture of activities to promote access to information. There was a noticeable increase in understanding of CBOs and community people on their roles to participate in commune development work. In particular, they clearly understood that they could attend a commune council meeting even without</p> | <p>The workshops imparted useful knowledge to participants. The participants learned about the right of access to information; saw the importance of information and recognised that lacking access to information affects livelihoods. A participant in Sethey commune gave an example: "I sold my farm land for the price of \$400/hectare. I thought it was a high price, but a few days later a land broker sold it for triple the price, right in front of me. This happened because I did not have access to accurate information."</p> |

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| | | | an invitation. The workshops improved the commitment of commune councils to improve service delivery to their constituency during the plenary discussion on their mandate. | |
| 6.4 Provide information management training | 4 | <p>In July 2009, API designed a training curriculum on the commune information management. The curriculum covers four main topics, including access to information, the roles and responsibilities of commune councillors to provide information to citizens and the roles of citizen to demand information from their elected representatives, and skills for recording and filing commune documents.</p> <p>On August 2009, API delivered three trainings on the commune information management to commune councillors, village leaders, chiefs of health centres and schools, commune police, district local administrative staff, a Community Monitoring Committee (CMC) and provincial partners in three communes in Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Banteay Meanchey provinces. These trainings were two-day trainings facilitated by API with resource persons from the Provincial Unit for Local Administrative. The purpose of these trainings was to build capacity of public service providers, especially commune councillors, to better provide information to their constituents.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A training curriculum on the commune information management was produced. - 92 participants (including 21 women) learned new lessons on access to information and gained knowledge on the roles of commune councils and citizens, and recording and filing documents. - Some participants demonstrated the recordkeeping abilities while the group practiced preparing request letters, invitation letters, minutes and reports. | Officials in Sethey commune in Kampong Chhnang province have improved their skills on recordkeeping. They can prepare a request form to a satisfactory standard. |
| Support commune | 4 | <p>API provided support materials to offices of three communes, including sound systems, filing cabinets and relevant documents in order to help them provide information to community people in a timely manner.</p> <p>API provided technical assistance on how to use</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three sets of sound system were provided to three communes. - A guideline on use of the sound system was provided for three communes. - Six filing cabinets/ shelves were delivered to three communes. - A committee to provide information or | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The commune councillors have prepared well to organise meetings to disseminate information on commune services. |

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| | | <p>these materials effectively, how to disseminate IEC materials in communities and recordkeeping methods.</p> | <p>to improve access to information was formed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 21 meetings between commune councils and citizens were held. | <p>They encouraged people to try to access information as often as they can at the commune office. These meetings provided local people the opportunity to ask their elected representatives questions. The meetings were a starting point for strengthening the relationship between commune councils and citizens.</p> |
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III. Advocacy Capacity-Building Programme (ACP)

| Key Activity | # Rt. | Activities | Output | Outcome |
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| 1- Civil Society Development | 4 | <p>A short-term consultant was hired to design a curriculum and provide training session on lobbying for members of civil society.</p> <p>The first lobby skill training course was conducted by a consultant for 3days in 25th-27th, March 2009 . A total of 26 participants, 19 from NGOs, (5 from API), 2 from government (Constitutional Council and Cambodian Red Cross) and one from a private company, attended the course.</p> <p>API then developed Terms of Reference (ToR) for a Civil Society Lobby Group (CSLG) and announced that membership was open for the group. API selected seven people to become members.</p> <p>A second lobby skills training "Building Relationship with Cambodian Parliament" was conducted for five members of Civil Society Lobby Group on 30th September, 2009. The one-day training aimed to strengthen skills for building relationships and improving cooperation with parliamentarians, to</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two separate lobbying training curriculums developed. - 31 people, including members of the CSLG from NGOs, government, media and the private sector increased lobby skills. - Seven of the 24 applicants for the CSLG were selected. These members are outstanding people from LWF, CWS, World Vision Cambodia, LAC, CLEC and ADRA. - A work plan for lobbying meetings with the National Assembly developed. - The Anti-Corruption Coalition and FOIWG shared concerns and strategies for successful lobbying. Members of both actively lobbied senior government officials (from National Assembly, MONASRI, Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Information) on the FOI and Anti-Corruption laws. - The Secretary General of the National Assembly supported the launch of the CSLG. | |

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| | | <p>strengthen advocacy for adoption of the Anti-Corruption Law, the FOI Law and others.</p> <p>Three Civil Society Lobby Group (CSLG) meetings were organised on 29 June, 25 August 2009 to discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expectations, roles, responsibilities and needs of CSLG members. - Ways to build good relationships with parliamentarians. <p>Members of the Anti-Corruption Coalition and the FOIWG were well informed about the progress of the FOI legal framework and Anti-Corruption Law in two meetings.</p> <p>On 3rd Dec the General Secretary of the National Assembly to discuss ways to better communicate with the National Assembly.</p> | | |
| <p>2-Support Think Tank</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>API introduced a new Think Tank and the CSLG to directors and senior managers of more than 30 national and international organisations. API sought recommendations on highly respected individuals who may be appropriate members for the Think Tank or CSLG.</p> <p>Think Tank meetings were organised on 17th March, 15th June, 10th July, 29th July, 9th October and 17th December 2009. Key civil society leaders were mobilised to talk about:</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three issues were identified and discussed. First, participants said that some government officials view civil society organisations as supporters of the opposition political party; second, they discussed the progress of the Anti-Corruption Law; and third, participants discussed strategy for lobbying and working with the government and donors. - Several recommendations have been made. - NGO leaders requested that API lead a | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs' common goals and ways they can work together to contribute to policy development, - Improving NGO partnership with the government. - The government's reactions to findings of the anti-corruption campaign in Cambodia, as stated by the US Ambassador in a Clean Hands Concert. - Strengthening collaboration and possible approaches for future activities. - Developing strategy on advocacy for the Anti-Corruption Law. <p>Around 15 to 30 NGOs leaders attended the above meetings. Participants were from API, ADHOC, CCC, CCIM/VOD, COMFREL, CLEC, CSD, CTC, DPA, KID, MEDICAM, NGO Forum, PACT Cambodia and PDP Center. Most participants are members of the Anti-Corruption Coalition and the FOIWG.</p> | meeting among donors, government and NGOs. | |
| 3- Advocacy Expert Training (AET) | 2 | <p>A set of AET information packages were prepared and disseminated in printed media, electronic media, and broad distribution of hard copies at national advocacy conferences, a CCC national conference and deliveries to target organisations in Phnom Penh and provinces.</p> <p>Prepared document and materials for three</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Module I: 29 trainees increased their knowledge and skills of advocacy campaign management by 19.44% (81.16% average in training post tests - 61.72% average in pre tests). - Module II: 27 trainees' knowledge about relationships with government officials increased by 30.62% (87.85% - 57.23%) - Module III: 26 trainees' knowledge and | <p>Seven advocacy plans were successful. They were developed and implemented by MSIC, LWF, PCC, CDPO, PSAD and CEDAC in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing a service charge policy - Community people in Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province obtained 15 |

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| | <p>modules of Advocacy Expert Training.</p> <p>API made an open announcement to recruit training participants. API selected 29 (including 11 women) of the 35 applicants for the six AET courses. Participants include five people from the National Assembly, one from the Senate and 22 from 13 NGOs (SPDA, CDPO, CSO, CEDAC, CCHR, GAD/C, WP, MSIC, NGO Forum, LWF, CODO, CHEC and MODE), one from a union (CCTU) and one from the Press Council Cambodia (PCC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three of 6 training modules were conducted for three days each: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Module I: Advocacy Campaign Management on 08-10, April 2009 - Module II: Building Relationships with the Government on 14-16 July 2009 - Module III: Working with the Media on 23-25 September, 2009 ▪ Within each course, all participants were given assignments, including drafting organisational or project advocacy plans, stakeholder analyses, government relations plans, position papers, press releases and media plans. Assignments were completed with technical support, follow up and coaching by before | <p>skills in working with the media increased by 34.85% (79.80%-44.95%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants learned how to develop an advocacy strategic plan, government relations plan, media plan, position paper and press release after completing all given assignments. - Seventeen advocacy plans for every participant's organisation were developed after training with API technical support and coaching. These plans focused on the issues of freedom of Expression, human rights violations in garment Factories, employment discrimination against the disabled, traffic accidents, education, community forestry, land conflicts, gender discrimination, peer education outreach, illegal fishing, drug use, evictions and social land concessions for 165 families. - Seven of the plans were implemented during the training periods on resolving land issues and community forestry (LWF); reducing illegal fishing (PSAD); enforcing Press Law (PCC); passing The Law on The Protection and The Promotion of The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CDPO), using local rice seeds (CEDAC); obtaining social land concessions (Wattanak Pheap); obtaining free consultation services by peer educators (MSIC). | <p>hectares of land that had been taken by powerful people in a land-grabbing scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The poorest family in a village obtained a social land concession in Memot, Kampong Cham - Enforcement of the Press Law - The Law on The Protection and The Promotion of The Rights of Persons with Disabilities was approved - A reduction in illegal fishing in Stung Treng, Kampong Cham province - More local people used local rice seeds <p>Five trainees have used their advocacy knowledge, skills and materials to provide echo training to their field staff and communities as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-PSAD conducted three-day advocacy trainings for three communities in order to reduce illegal fishing. 2- LWF conducted a three-day day training on building relationship with government in Teuk Phos, Kampong Chhnang province. As a result, participants approached a member of the National Assembly to get back |
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| | | <p>participants attended the next course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five trainee organisations were directly coached by API trainers at field offices to improve their echo advocacy trainings for project staff and communities and to improve their advocacy planning | | <p>some land that had taken by powerful people in a land-grabbing scheme.</p> <p>3-LWF in Bavel, Battambang province conducted a three-day advocacy training for community people, in order to protect community forestry.</p> <p>4- CDPO conducted a three-day training for her project staff.</p> <p>5-CCHR conducted a three-day training including press kits for project staff.</p> |
| 4-Organize an annual national advocacy conference | 3 | <p>The National Advocacy Conference Committee (consisting of 12 organizations: API, ADHOC, CJR, GAD/C, DPA, LWF, WVIC, VIJILAND, VSO, HRTF, NGO Forum and Star Kampuchea) conducted nine meetings to prepare for the 4th National Advocacy Conference, discussing the roles and responsibilities of each member, a final concept note, budget contributions, forum topics, invitation letters and guest speakers.</p> <p>The fourth National Advocacy Conference was held on 15-16 December 2009 at the Sunway Hotel. The conference provided opportunities for community representatives, CBOs, NGOs and government to have an open dialogue on many issues and to find a common understanding of issues and recommendations on governance of land and natural resources in Cambodia.</p> <p>In order to generate recommendations, five</p> | <p>Participants gained knowledge and experience from each other, NGOs and government staff through presentations and case studies on land, resettlement, mining, indigenous minority rights, environment and forestry.</p> <p>Advocacy strategies on land, resettlement, mining, indigenous minority rights, environment and forestry were developed by participants. They are expected to be in use after the conference.</p> <p>Increased ownership and support by organizing members in technical and financial terms from API \$4,840; ADHOC \$1,747; CJR \$350; DPA \$800; GAD/C \$2,242; HRTF \$1,000, LWF \$1,110, Star Kampuchea \$250, NGO Forum on Cambodia \$11,500; Vigilance \$526; VSO \$300 and WVC \$1,824.</p> | <p>The RGC has shown increased attention to resolving community issues raised in the conference. Some cases were solved after the conference.</p> |

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| | | <p>groups discussed issues such as land and resettlement, mining, forestry, environment and indigenous minority groups. Groups also discussed lessons learned from unsuccessful advocacy campaigns.</p> <p>A total of 298 participants attended the conference from 24 provinces, including two Senators, five government officials, eight members of the media, 13 NGO staff members and 100 community representatives.</p> <p>Most participants were active in listening and questioning government officials about community problems such as losing their land, moving due to resettlement and difficulties in preserving their culture (especially for indigenous people).</p> <p>The organizing committee finalized the conference report including policy recommendations.</p> <p>API collected advocacy case studies and best practices of community leaders in advocacy.</p> | <p>A total of 109 advocacy cases were collected from 298 participants in a survey. Result of the survey will be presented in the conference in 2010.</p> <p>Three remarkable cases among many were presented to government officials and other participants seeking solutions. These cases are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two cases on negative impacts of economic land concessions on environment and livelihoods in Lamek village, Bousra commune, Pechrada district, Mondulkiri province. 2. Land conflicts of more than 4,000 families with a private company in Boeung Kak Community, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh City. 3. Deforestation of a community forest in Ampil Pram Deum Commune, Bavel district, Battambang province where outsiders have claimed forestry land as private property. | |
| <p>5- Organize provincial forum on policy and implementation for 70 people</p> <p>- Provincial Forum in Rattanakiri</p> | 4 | <p>API met the Ratanakiri Provincial Governor on 17 February, 2009 to talk about topic of a provincial forum. The governor suggested the forum discuss the Law on The General Status of Servants API held several meetings with key leaders of the National Assembly and government ministries to arrange for speakers, including meetings with H.E. Secretary General of National Assembly and H.E. Chheang Vun, Members of Parliament, officials from Ministry</p> | <p>This forum on Statute Civil Servant law is indicated that 73 participants clearly understood the key messages in different articles of Law on The General Status of Servants They will transfer their knowledge to other civil servants in a whole Rattanakiri province with correct information and properly implementation the law.</p> | <p>Government staff promotion in the Ratanakiri province is always referred to the article of Law on The General Status of Servants.</p> <p>The RGC has recently begun taking strong actions to enforce the laws on traffic and civil servants nationwide.</p> |

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| | | <p>of Interior and the Chief of the Provincial Cabinet.</p> <p>The provincial forum was conducted on 25 June 2009 at Rattanakri province. Seventy-three participants (including nine females) from provincial departments and 10 participants from seven districts joined the full-day forum.</p> | <p>Participants knew clearly their roles, responsibilities, and the code of conduct for civil servants.</p> <p>Previous forum reports and recommendations for further Traffic law and the Law on General Status of Civil Servants enforcement have been submitted to the National Assembly and law enforcement officials. Government officials expressed appreciation for these documents.</p> | |
| <p>7- Organize workshop on the Role of the National Assembly for 80 people</p> | 4 | <p>API's Director and project staff conducted five meetings with the Secretary General of the National Assembly, the Chairman of Commission No. 5, the National Assembly's Technical Coordination Secretariat (TCS) Project Director and Representatives of Development Partners on co-hosting a workshop with civil society organisations on "The Role of the National Assembly in Promoting Civic Engagement and Accountability." After slow progress, participants agreed to organise the workshop as partners.</p> <p>The TCS and API co-hosted the workshop on 6th November 2009 in Phnom Penh. The 93 participants included parliamentarians, representatives from embassies, donors, development partners, government officials, NGOs and media.</p> <p>Speakers addressed the following topics: understanding democratic parliament and</p> | <p>Based on the presentation, sharing experiences and plenary discussion, participants understood more clearly the roles of the Cambodian Parliament, Civil Organization and the TCS, which will improve engagement.</p> <p>At the workshop, participants increased their direct communication with Members of Parliament as they discussed engagement and participation issues.</p> <p>Issues of poor engagement and communications between civil society organisations and National Assembly were raised by civil society organisations and recognised by Cambodian Members of Parliament, Senators and staff.</p> <p>Recommendations to improve parliament engagement and communication with civil society organisations were accepted by TCS, General Secretary and Members</p> | |

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| | | <p>cooperation with civil society; creating and strengthening mechanisms and communication for future cooperation between parliament, civil society organisations and public; roles of the Cambodian Parliament in engaging people and roles of civil society organisations in promoting participation.</p> <p>Speakers included Members of Parliament, representatives from embassies, development partners and NGO directors.</p> | <p>of Parliament, both in the National Assembly and Senate. It is expected the National Assembly will be more open to civil society organisations.</p> | |
| <p>8- Working with the National Assembly</p> <p>8.1. Organise briefing to introduce the Project</p> <p>8.2. Organise four briefings/meetings with key National Assembly Commissions</p> | # 4 | <p>API reports (on activities, lessons learnt, experiences, challenges and an updated work plan) were introduced to the National Assembly and RGC ministries, development partners and NGOs through meetings with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Chairman of Commission No. 5 of the National Assembly on 22 April, 2009. - The TCS and development partners each month. - The Government Donor Cooperation committee (GDCC) on Tuesday 28th April 2009. - Leaders of NGOs who were meeting to provide inputs for the first draft of National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) update 2009-2013 to the Ministry of Planning. - H.E. Secretary of State, MoNASRI, Chairman of Working Team for Preparation of Policy Framework on Access to Information on 13 July 2009. - H.E Khiev Kanharith, Minister of the Ministry of Information, on 4th August, 2009. | <p>API's director and staff are often invited by the National Assembly to participate in seminars and meetings, such as a seminar to mark the "International Day of Democracy" on 15th September 2009. The event was moderated by H.E. Andrew Mace, UK Ambassador, and participants included representatives of all the National Assembly commissions and NGO leaders.</p> <p>API received support from government officials for its project in the meetings and briefings. Future partnership is possible, especially on the FOI agenda.</p> | |

| Additional activities: | | | | |
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| Consultancy services | | API provided consultancy services to Handicap International France, GAD/C, CRWRC and World Vision International, Stockholm Policy Group and ICCO. | -Income generation increased. | |
| Capacity building | | <p>A total of 80 grassroots advocacy cases were analysed, published, presented to 298 grassroots advocates to share the lessons learned.</p> <p>API, in cooperation with 4th National Conference Committee, collected 134 advocacy cases and information on best practices of CBOs leaders in advocacy in Cambodia.</p> | <p>A report focusing on 80 grassroots advocacy cases was produced and distributed.</p> <p>A total of 134 advocacy cases and information on best practices of CBO leaders in advocacy was collected.</p> | |
| Press release on the "Right to Know Day". | | <p>With financial support from Danida, VSO, API and FOIWG API prepared a press release on the "Right to Know Day".</p> <p>On 28 September 2009, Cambodia's FOIWG joined its counterparts in a radio talk show on FM106.5 from 5:00 pm-6:00 pm to raise public awareness on the right to public information. It was the first time that this international occasion, which symbolises the global movement for promotion of the right to information, has been celebrated in Cambodia. This event was created in 2002 by freedom of information organisations in various countries around the world at a meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria.</p> | <p>A press release on the Right to Know Day in both Khmer and English was produced.</p> <p>The press release was printed in Cambodia Daily and Kampuchea Thmey News and circulated to NGOs partners.</p> | <p>The release drew attention from the media. Equity TV (supported by UNDP) designed a programme on access to information and broadcast it on National TV (TVK). The Cambodia Daily questioned API on activities to promote access to information in Cambodia as well as the relevant policy framework in order to write an article on this topic. Several messages reflecting interest in access to information were received from the community people .</p> |
| Design a proposal | | From July to August 2009, the FOI programme | A project proposal was finalized and | The project proposal was approved |

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| <p>on Commune Information Disclosure (CID) project</p> | | <p>designed a proposal on the Commune Information Disclosure project in order to expand the project to five more communes in the target provinces of Danida’s NRML programme.</p> <p>The overall objective of this project is to promote access to information and a culture of disclosure information within the decentralisation and deconcentration process in selected communes by strengthening the mandate of commune councils for better public engagement in the development process.</p> <p>In this proposal, API required an external part-time project advisor to implement the project in the other five communes while the FOI team spent 100% of their work in the existing three communes and the FOI programme.</p> | <p>submitted to Danida and The Asia Foundation.</p> | <p>by Danida and The Asia Foundation in September 2009.</p> |
| <p>Implementing CID Project in the five additional communes</p> | | <p>API received funds from Danida through The Asia Foundation at the end of October to implement the CID project in five additional communes, which are aligned with Danida / Asian Foundation partners.</p> <p>API recruited the CID project advisor to run the project activities, a consultant for a baseline survey and research volunteers to conduct the survey.</p> <p>API consulted a baseline survey consultant to design questions and methodologies for the research. API communicated with The Asia Foundation and its partners to identify possible</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A TOR for part-time project advisor was produced. - The project advisor was recruited, oriented and trained. - A baseline survey in the additional communes was conducted. | |

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| | | communes for the survey. This process experienced delays. Ultimately, API finalized the survey questions and began obtaining relevant contact numbers in the target communes. | | |
| Political mapping | | With financial support from Danida, API prepared a TOR and hired a consultant to conduct a political mapping on access to information issues. The purpose of this mapping is to identify the key potential persons among the RGC, donors, NGOs, the private sector, who support the FOI Law. It took long time to have appointment with them. | A report with a political map was produced. It showed that NGOs and donors were very strongly in support of this law. It is difficult for government officials to make a commitment. However, they showed that they are willing to work with NGOs to promote the draft policy framework, and encouraged NGOs to go forward on this. | |
| Joint Universal Periodic Review (UPR) submission on access to information | | API's joint UPR report on the freedom of expression and assembly in Cambodia, written in collaboration with other human right organisations, was submitted to the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva on April 2009. | Cambodian issues around access to information were included in the report and submitted to Geneva. | |

5. ORGANISATIONAL EXCELLENCE

API is committed to maintaining its record of organisational excellence both in its internal and external activities. API plans to continue making improvements as necessary.

- **Reports** on progress are produced quarterly, every six months and annually for internal and external use. They are written in English and available for each programme and finance and administration.
- **Regular staff meetings** strengthen networking and ensure that the API team works efficiently and effectively. The annual staff retreat 2009 was conducted in Viet Nam in Dalat City. As a result of the retreat key outputs were produced, such as a two-year statement of success report (2008-2009); reflection and learning from the progress of API SWOT 2008 and development of API SWOT 2009 and action plan to improve its weakness in 2010; API's work plan 2010; technical collaboration plan; review and enforcement of API staff policy, admin and finance policy and staff development.
- **Management Committee and Board of Director Meetings:** The management committee consists of the programme coordinators, the administration and finance officer and the director. Management committee meetings were held five times in 2009 to discuss and approve important items such as API's work plan; selection of a company to conduct API's audit report for 2008; Programme staff's performance review; staff motivation and selection of a company to organise API's retreat. Board of Director meetings were held twice in 2009 to discuss and endorse updates on activities, a financial report, strategy for working with NGOs and the RGC; ways to contribute to increasing democratic space and a proposal for a new structure. The Board of Director endorsed many items in 2009 such as the Board policy (manual), bylaws, a report of activities in 2008-2009, and a work plan and budget for 2010.
- **API staff:** API has nine official staff members, one temporary staff member and one CID- project advisor to assist the FOI programme. Annual staff performance reviews are conducted in order to ensure quality of work and to identify staff training needs.
- **Volunteers:** A Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) volunteer worked with API to develop the Access to Information training curriculum.
- **Education:** All staff are eligible to receive USD \$600.00 per annum to support them to continue their graduate studies. Using this allowance in 2009, API's 3 staff graduated their Master Degree and 1 staff pursued PhD. They attended both local and the international trainings such as "Human Rights, Peace and Security in Sweden."

6. FUNDING AND RESOURCES

API signed funding contracts with the British Embassy, Forum Syd, Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation (ICCO), Danida and The Asia Foundation. In the year 2009, API received financial support from:

ICCO of USD \$90, 231.26 (Excludes USD \$74, 585 for 2010); Forum Syd of USD \$11,553.08

Danida of USD \$51,775.14; the British Embassy of USD \$42,863.26; The Asia Foundation of USD \$34,

062.62; the VSO of USD \$100.00 contributed for FOI press release; Income generation fund 2009 total USD \$49, 717 (this includes the total bank interest USD \$253 with a beginning balance of USD \$18, 020).

In 2009, API therefore had total budget of **USD \$280, 302** and total expenditures of **USD \$213, 477**.

The financial audit report will be available at the end of February, 2010.

7. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

- Guest speakers in the forums were local authorities (commune councillors, district governors, district rural development officers, district administrative officers and representatives of line government agencies such as the Fishery Administration and Forestry Administration Departments). It is even more effective when community representatives or leaders of CBOs are also invited to be speakers to raise community issues. The forum is an effective mechanism to raise and resolve community issues from the bottom up with responsible government officials. Mobilising key stakeholders on community issues ensures that the forums are more productive.
- Participants of grassroots advocacy training need to produce advocacy plans during training and then practice their skills. Coaching, technical support and some financial support is needed when there is a demand by communities/trainees. Grassroots advocacy plans and initiatives will be more successful if more participants, at least four or five, are invited from each target community to attend the training. Only leaders and representatives of community where there is an advocacy issue should be invited to the training.
- Limited freedom of expression in Cambodia created difficulty for API's project implementation, as it did for efforts by other organisations to discuss and work on policy, democracy, human rights and the role of civil society in promoting democracy and social development. Positive engagement and dialogue between civil society organisations and government is strongly needed. API continues to lead the discussion with NGO leaders to identify the better strategy for: a). improving the working relationship between civil society organisations and the RGC and b). promoting freedom of expression. API strengthens its working relationship (through formal and informal means) with the RGC and the National Assembly in order to ensure that they fully understand the important work of API and other organisations.
- Strong cooperation, participation and ownership in all steps of project cycles with officials at local and national levels (from the National Assembly, different ministries, provincial governors, provincial line departments, district and commune councillors) and community people who deal with local governance, fishery, forestry, land and natural resource management issues contributes to the success of the CID project implementation. For example, a workshop co-hosted by API and the TCS attracted strong participation among Members of Parliament, Senators from both controlling and opposition political parties and high-ranking government officials. This seldom happens within the local NGO context in Cambodia.
- Weak support and commitment from government to pass the Access to Information Law leads the Access to information Policy Framework get static in the MoNASRI. The RGC has not released the draft Anti- Corruption Law which was approved on 11 December 2009 by the Council of Ministers. API, in coordination with CISA and FOIWG, advocate through the media for government to disclose the draft Anti-Corruption Law by facilitating the NGO Leaders (Think Tank) meeting to advise CSLG to lobby Commission of National Assembly and government for accessing to the draft of the law and passing it.
- There is limited space for the CSLG to engage with the National Assembly. API will discuss this with the TCS and try to coordinate a CSLG meeting with particular National Assembly's Commissions in the TCS workplan.

8. API WORK PLAN FOR 2010

API keeps moving forward based on the three year strategic plan; however additional assignments and projects will be implemented.

Additional main actions in 2010 include:

- Researching and assessing Cambodian policy development in order to produce training materials for a short course on policy analysis for civil society organisations and government institutions.
- Leading The Access Initiative (TAI) coalition in Cambodia and conduct environmental assessment on: Access to Information, Public Participation, Access to Justice, and Capacity Building.
- Exploring the feasibility of forming an international advocacy forum on the extractive industries in the Mekong Delta countries to support civil society organisations and strengthen their voices, express their concerns and act together on these issues.
- Evaluating the first three years of API's work by identifying its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in order to produce its next three year strategic plan, 2011-2013.

See Annex A. API 2010 work plan.

9. CONCLUSION

From January to December 2009, API has achieved its expected results. The annual activity plan with additional activities was completely implemented.

The Grassroots Democracy Programme implemented its annual activity plan and achieved expected results. The programme builds advocacy knowledge, skills, confidence and contacts for three successful advocacy campaigns. Twelve communes where API conducted forums demonstrated engagement and cooperation between local government and citizens to discuss and resolve community land issues, fishery issues and the appropriate implementation of roles and responsibilities of commune councillors on community development issues. After conducting annual forums for exchange between CBOs leaders from three provinces, 6 Community fishery and forestry in Banteay Meanchey and 4 community fishery and forestry in Kampong Thom provinces have supported each other to protect their community natural resources.

The Freedom of Information Programme completed its planned activities and included many additional activities and projects. It mobilised 19 civil society organisations to promote awareness on the right to access to information. Most members of the FOIWG have built their capacity on issues surrounding access to information. They are actively in working together to promote the FOI policy and legal framework and moving on advocacy for the FOI law. Even though relationships and engagement between API and the government at national level is moving slowly, cooperation and engagement with government officials at local level is quite strong. Commune councillors strongly support mainstreaming access to information within their commune development plans and their framework.

The Advocacy Capacity Building Programme continues to build advocacy capacity and relationships with the National Assembly. However, the space for dialogue is limited. The programme has built advocacy capacity of 29 national advocates from key sectors with a series of lessons and technical support. Most of these trainees are able to design and implement their organisational advocacy campaigns. During this reporting period trainees who conducted seven of the 17 campaigns designed in the training used their skills and knowledge in successful advocacy efforts. The CSLG and the Think Tank were established by API and began to function slowly, step by step. API sees positive sign of engagement with government and civil society organisations at the national level which can lead to passage of the Anti-Corruption Law and the FOI Law in the near future.

API's staff, its advisor, working groups, provincial partners, Board of Directors and particularly donors have been crucial in providing the necessary support for API to successfully carry out activities toward its goals. API would like to express its gratitude to all its donors, including Forum Syd, ICCO, Danida, the British Embassy, The Asia Foundation, and Handicap International France, for their generous financial support. API

also thanks the organisations who have worked with API's consultancy service. Without strong contribution and commitment of API staff, leaders, partners and government officials alongside financial support from all donors, the above accomplishments would not be reached.

10. APPENDICES

Annex A. API's action plan 2010

Annex B. Photographs of activities 2009

Annex C. List of API's detailed activities in 2009

| Key activities | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
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| 1.Enhancing grassroots advocacy capacity by conducting two GA courses | - Cooperate with VSG to conduct one 3-day grassroots Advocacy Training course for 25 representatives from CBOs, CC and NGOs | | Follow up and coaching | | - Cooperate with PAC/S to conduct one, 3-day Grassroots Advocacy Training course representatives from CBOs and CC. | Follow up and coaching | | | Follow up and coaching | | Follow up and coaching | |
| 2.Community and local government dialogue by organizing 6 Citizens-Local Government Forums and development booklet | - Cooperate with VSG to Organize 1 st Citizens-Local Government Forum for 60 ps. -Develop "The Rights of Citizens and the Responsibilities of Government" booklet | - Cooperate with PAC/S to Organize 2 nd Citizens-Local Government Forum for 60 ps. -Develop "The Rights of Citizens and the Responsibilities of Government" booklet | - Cooperate with COWS to Organize 3 rd Citizens-Local Government Forum for 60 ps. -Develop "The Rights of Citizens and the Responsibilities of Government" booklet | - Cooperate with PAC/S to Organize 4 th Citizens-Local Government Forum for 60 ps. -Develop "The Rights of Citizens and the Responsibilities of Government" booklet | -Develop "The Rights of Citizens and the Responsibilities of Government" booklet | - Cooperate with MODE to Organize 5 th Citizens-Local Government Forum for 60 ps. -Develop "The Rights of Citizens and the Responsibilities of Government" booklet | - Cooperate with PAC/S to Organize 6 th Citizens-Local Government Forum for 60 ps. -Develop "The Rights of Citizens and the Responsibilities of Government" booklet | | | | | |
| 3.Strengthening community and local government partnership by direct monitoring and support and annual forum for exchange | | | | Monitoring, Participation, and Supporting Grassroots Initiatives | Monitoring, Participation, and Supporting Grassroots Initiatives | | Monitoring, Participation, and Supporting Grassroots Initiatives | Grassroots Annual forum for exchange | Monitoring, Participation, and Supporting Grassroots Initiatives | | | |
| 4.Establish the Grassroots Human Rights and Democracy "Appreciation Awards" | Meeting and establishment of committee | Meeting and establishment of committee and action plan and criteria development | Announcement and sending applicants form | Collecting applications | Collecting applications | Screening applications | Screening application | Shortlist applicants based on criteria | Field information verification | Meeting discuss with successful applicants | Announcement successful applicants | Offering Award Ceremony |
| 5.Supporting for Access to Information law development in Cambodia | | | 1 st FOI Consultative forum/meetings | Prepare FOI Statement to CGDD | 2nd Consultative Forum/meetings | 3rd FOI Consultative Forum | 4th FOI Consultative Forum | | | | Statement to CDCF | |
| 6.Promoting Access to Information awareness | | | | | | FOI Radio roundtable discussion | FOI Radio roundtable discussion | | | | | |
| 7.Leadng Freedom of Information (FOI) Coalition | - FOIWG annual meeting, -Review and finalize FOI curriculum | Organise 1st FOIWG meeting | Organise 2nd FOIWG meeting | Organise 3rd FOIWG meeting | Organise 4th FOIWG meeting FOI training to member | Organise 5th FOI WG meeting | Organise 6 th FOI WG meeting | Organise 7 th FOIWG meeting | Organise 8 th FOIWG meeting | Organise 9 th FOIWG meeting | Organise 10 th FOIWG meeting | Organise 11 th FOIWG meeting |

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| <p>8.Promoting Commune Information Disclosure</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support materials to 1st, 2nd & 3rd CCs. -Produce IECs in 1st, 2nd & 3rd Commune - Conduct 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th Commune planning meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Follow up and coaching within 3 communes - Conduct 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th FOI workshops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Follow up and coaching - Produce IECs in the 4th, 5th & 6th commune - Deliver 1st & 2nd Info Mgt training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Follow up and coaching - Produce IECs in the 4th, 5th & 6th commune - Deliver 3rd & 4th Info. Mgt training. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Follow up and coaching communes - Deliver 5th Info Mgt training. -Produce IECs in the 7th & 8th commune. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Follow up and coaching. - Organise 1st & 2nd public hearings -Produce IECs in the 7th & 8th commune | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Follow up and coaching communes -Support materials to 4th, 5th & 6th, 7th & 8th commune. - Organise 3rd, 4th, & 5th public hearings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Follow up and coaching - Conduct 6th, 7th & 8th FOI workshop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up and coaching -Deliver 6th, 7th & 8th Info. Mgt. training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up and coaching. - Conduct 6th, 7th & 8th public hearing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up and coaching | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up and coaching |
| <p>9.Advocacy issue based publication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and print Natural Resource Management hand book - Develop and print the "Practical Mechanisms for Communication with the Parliament" Publication | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop TOR NRM consultant - Conduct assessment on NRM - Collecting information on mechanism and experiences of communication with the parliament | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct assessment on NRM - Hire NRM consultant - Collecting information on mechanism and experiences of communication with the parliament | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Develop NRM hand book - Draft booklet on Practical mechanisms for communication with the parliament | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Develop NRM hand book - Draft booklet on Practical mechanisms for communication with the parliament | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Develop NRM hand book - Draft booklet on Practical mechanisms for communication with the parliament | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize and translate in both Khmer and English and print NRM hand book - Announcement Discrimination and Advocacy Training - Finalize and translate in both Khmer and English on Practical mechanisms for communication with the parliament | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launching NRM hand book - Announcement NRM training - Prepare Discrimination and Advocacy Training materials - Print & publish of Practical mechanisms for communication with the parliament 1,200 booklets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct NRM training -Conduct 2nd. Gender discrimination and Advocacy training | | | |
| <p>10.Strengthen Civil Society engagement with Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think Tank for supporting Lobby group - Civil Society Lobby Group Development - Organize one Provincial Forum on Policy and Implementation for 70 people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think Tank meeting with CSLG - CSLG Briefing meeting and lobby with commissions of NA on issues identified by Think Tank - CSLG Work with Commission # 1 of NA to produce mechanism for engagement. - 3rd Provincial forum in Siem Reap | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSLG Work with Commission # 2 of NA to produce mechanism for engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSLG Work with Commissions # 3 & 4 of NA to produce mechanism for engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think Tank meeting with CSLG - CSLG Briefing meeting and lobby with commissions of NA on issues identified by Think Tank - CSLG Work with Commissions # 5 & 6 of NA to produce mechanism for engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSLG Work with Commissions # 7 & 8 of NA to produce mechanism for engagement - Meeting with Provincial Governor in Kampot | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSLG Work with Commission # 9 of NA to produce mechanism for engagement - Process Provincial forum in Kampot with National Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think Tank meeting with CSLG - CSLG briefing meeting and lobby with commissions of NA on issues identified by Think Tank - Process Provincial Forum with Provincial Governor in Kampot | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct 4th Provincial forum in Kampot | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think Tank meeting with CSLG - CSLG Briefing meeting and lobby with commissions of NA on issues identified by Think Tank | | |
| <p>11.Building Advocacy for Cambodian advocates by conducting Advocacy Expert Training (module 4-6)</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up/coaching AET module 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare AET Module 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct AET Module 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up/coach module 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare AET Module 5 - Follow up/coach module 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct AET Module.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up/coach module 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare AET Module 6 training materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct AET Module 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up/coach module 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AET completion report |

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| 12. Conducting regional programme development assessment for extractive industry | Conducting regional programme development assessment for extractive industry | Conducting regional programme development assessment for extractive industry | Conducting regional programme development assessment for extractive industry | Conducting regional programme development assessment for extractive industry | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Leading TAI Coalition and conduct 18 cases on environmental issues – access to information, publication participant, access to justice and capacity building | Lead and conduct TAI coalition Cambodia | Lead and conduct TAI coalition Cambodia | Lead and conduct TAI coalition Cambodia | Lead and conduct TAI coalition Cambodia | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Policy assessment for developing policy short course training curriculum | | | Conduct Policy Assessment | Conduct Policy Assessment | Conduct Policy Assessment | | | | | | | |
| 15. Conduct evaluation on API work in 2008-2010 | | | | 3-years Evaluation | 3-years Evaluation | 3-years Evaluation | 3-years Evaluation | | | | | |
| 16. Develop Three year planning: 2011-2013 | | | | | | Planning | Planning | Planning | Planning | | | |
| 17. Fundraising strategy and proposals development | | | | | Fund raising & Proposal | Fund raising & Proposal | Fund raising & Proposal | Fund raising & Proposal | Fund raising & Proposal | Fund raising & Proposal | | |
| 18. Monitoring and Reporting | - Asia Foundation Quarterly report - Forum Syd Annual Report | | - API Quarterly report - API Annual report - Annual report (ICCO) - Annual project report (UK) | - Annual report (DANIDA) | | - API Quarterly report - write project - Quarterly report UK - Asia Foundation - semi-annual report - GDP Partners review meeting | | | - API Quarterly report - Project Quarterly report UK - Asia Fund - Quarterly report | | - FOI WG Review meeting | - API Quarterly - API Annual report - Write 6 months report (DANIDA) - write completion project report (UK) - Asia Fund - Quarterly and evaluation report - Write completion report (ICCO) |
| 19. Staff, programme and MC meeting | | Staff meeting | Programme meeting MC meeting | | Staff meeting | Programme meeting MC meeting | | Staff meeting | Programme meeting MC meeting | | | Programme meeting MC meeting |
| 20. BoD meeting | | | | | | BoD meeting | | | | | | BoD meeting |

Technical collaboration:

- Provincial level: GA training, provincial policy forum, FOI forum(1)
 - FOI Working Group Meeting, CSLG Meeting, Think Tank meeting(2)
 - Asia Foundation partners, GDP provincial partners on CIP commune pilot project (3)
- (1) - Date of activities
- Support each other to monitor
 - Place (Kompot Province for FOI Pilot and Forum, and Policy forum, (invited FOI Pilot Project and Some participants from the last FOI forum)),
 - For ACP Program can not monitor so How to monitor, Need FOI and GDP program help to monitor
 - Target Participant (ACP, Leader level Encourage to invited the CCs and district council members. if possible need to tend to FOI Encourage to Organic Law right to our 3 programs objective, Ex: Training Grassroots
- (2) - For ACP have many meeting
- a. FOI & CISA, Network, CC, API staff participate , Step 1
 - b. TT, Step 2
 - c. TT & CSLG meeting together, Step 3
 - d. **CSLG meeting and set up briefing meeting and lobby with NA Commission on issues identified by TT**, Step 4
 - e. **CSLG Members work with the Assembly and Commission to produce mechanism for engaging**, Step 5
- (3) Due to the huge work of FOI programme with additional 5 communes for CID project funded from Asia Foundation, even hire an advisor to implement there still needs collaboration from GDP programme to run the project smoothly. To run it, each member of the two programs (GDP & FOI) needs to share their time to assist in the activity based.

Annex B: Some Picture of Activities of API, Grassroots Democracy Programme in 2009



The participants are ordering the steps of grassroots advocacy in the grassroots advocacy in Kampong Chhnang.



Mr. Sin Samith, Chief of Sethey commune council and member of PAC/S are presenting one year achievement of cooperation between API and PAC/S in the grassroots annual forum for exchange in Siem Reap.



Chief of commune councilor in Prolay Meas commune, Kampong chhnange province, is answering questions of participants related to right of people to access fishery lots.



A poor widow woman is asking Mean Rith commune councilor and Sandann district governor about her rice field has never received the water because of the small water pipe.

Some Picture of Activities of Freedom of Information Programme in 2009



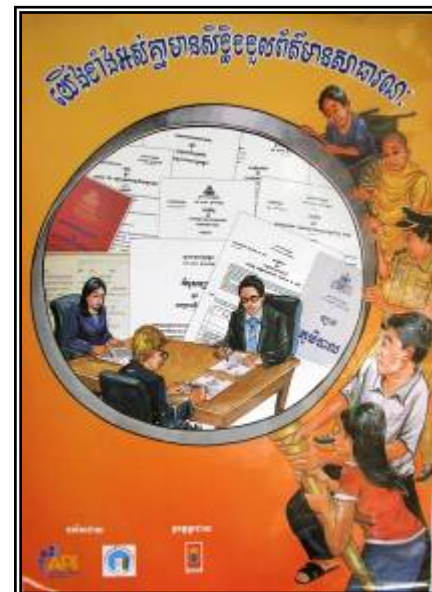
One of city councils, in the FOI consultative meeting in Prey Veng province, shared about the importance of the access to information and how to improve it.



A community people shared about the negative effect of not access to sufficient public information in the FOI consultative meeting in Kampot province.



An external resource person was facilitating the legal provision of Access to Information in the FOI training in Phnom Penh hotel on 24-27 November 2009.



34,400 copies of FOI poster printed. It was designed to educate public on the access to information.



The participants are trying to understand about the concepts of access to information before clarifying with the trainer during the Access to Information workshop in Kampong Thom.



the activities to promote the access to information in Kork Balang commune during the Access to Information workshop.



PLAU staff is providing the recording skill to CCs during the Commune information management training in Kampong Chhnang.



One of activities of participants practicing how to file the documents into box files during the Commune Information management training in Kampong Thom

Some Picture of Activities of Advocacy Capacity Building Programme in 2009



Mr Chan Sothea, Deputy Department Personal and Vocational Training of Ministry of Interior, H.E Pav Hamphan, Ratanakiri Provincial Governor, Mr Neb Sinthay Director API in the opening the provincial forum on Statute Civil Servant law on 25 June 2009 (Picture from left to rights).



H.E Ung Ty, Senator, Directors of API and LWF are wrapping up and closing the 4th national advocacy conference on 15-16 Dec.2009 at Sunway Hotel, Phnom Penh.



HE Mrs Lesley Saunderson, Chargee d'Affaires British Embassy
HE Mrs Khloth Torng Phka, Chairman of the Commission No. 8 Senate and Mr Neb Sinthay Director API in the Understanding the roles of Cambodian Parliament and CSO to strengthen good cooperation workshop on 06 November 2009.



Advocacy Expert Training Module III for 23 participants from NA, Senate, Union, Press council and 16 NGOs which were conducting from 23 to 25 September 2009 at Phnom Penh.

Annex C. List of API activities implemented in 2009

| N ^o | Date | Main Activities | Beneficiaries | Provinces |
|----------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. | Jan to December 2009 | 7,383 copies of Roles and Responsibilities of Commune Councilors and Rights of Citizen booklet distributed. | Over 500 government officials and commune councilors and over 6,000 community people 45 communes and 11 INGOs and local NGOs and 1 university. | All API target provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey) and other NGOs' target provinces |
| 2. | Jan to Mar 2009 | Conducted a Quick Scan Study with four coalitions of NGOs in Cambodia. The main purpose of this study is to examine how civil-society organizations (our clients) in Cambodia have been participating in policy lobby and advocacy. | The NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child (NGOCRC) The Freedom of Information Working Group (FOIWG) Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT) The Rivers Coalition in Cambodia (RCC). | Phnom Penh |
| 3. | Jan to June | API prepared Regional Advocacy Anti Human Trafficking Curriculum for World Vision International - China, Vietnam, Burma, Thai and Cambodia. | World Vision International | Phnom Penh |
| 4. | 6-8 Jan 2009 | Provided advocacy skill training for CRWRC. | 26 (6 women) participants included the director and staff of provincial organizations. | Phnom Penh |
| 5. | 27 Jan 2009 | Signed partnership Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for two years 2009-2010 between Advocacy and Policy Institute and Provincial Association of Commune/Sangkat Kompong Chhang province. | PAC/S | Kompong Chhnang Province |
| 6. | 17 th Feb 2009 | Met Ratanakiri Deputy Provincial Governor to prepare provincial forum on General Status of Civil Servants law enforcement. | Provincial Governors | Ratanakiri province |
| 7. | March 2009 | Produced a FOI poster and printed 34,400 copies. | All target communes, provincial partners and participants of FOI workshop and Trainings. | Phnom Phnom |

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| 8. | 03 March 2009 | Conducted one day planning workshop to develop activity plan for 2009-2010 for Commune Information Disclosure Pilot Project in Phnov commune, Kampong Thom province. | 5 participants, Commune Councillors, Commune Clerk and District Chief Deputy | Kompong Thom Province |
| 9. | 04 March 2009 | Hold one day planning workshop for 2009-2010 for Commune Information Disclosure Pilot Pproject in Sethey commune, Kampong Chhnang province. | 7 participants, Samaky Meanchey District Governor, Commune Councillors and Clerk | Komgpong Chhang Province |
| 10. | 04 March 2009 | Courtesy visited with HE Mr. Leng Peng Long Secretary General of National Assembly to brief the API's project with National Assembly, invited National Assembly Members to be guest speaker in the provincial forum at Ratanakiri in early second semester 2009 and asked collaboration to organize Parliament Workshop on Understanding the Roles of the Cambodian Parliament and Civil Society Organizations to strengthen good cooperation" in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. | National Assembly | Phnom Penh |
| 11. | 06 March 2009 | Organized a community forum on Role and Responsibility of Commune Councillors and Enforcement in Sangkat Skarm, Kompong Thom City, Kompong Thom province, in cooperation with Provincial Association of Commune Sangkat. | 60 participants (29 women), including district governors, commune councilors, government line agency, village leaders and community leaders. | Kompong Chhnang Province |
| 12. | 06 March 2009 | Conducted a NGO Leaders Meeting to talk about the common goals and ways to work together to contribute to policy development. | 22 people participated included 5 women from 17 NGOs (COMFREL, SILAKA, API, CCHR, KID, CSF, VFC, DPA, ADHOC, CDPO, Star Kampuchea, CHRAC,KYA, WMC, CLEC, PDP Center) | Phnom Penh |

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| 13. | 19 March 2009 | Organised a community forum on Role and Responsibility of Commune Councillors to promote citizens' livelihood in Mean Rith commune, Sandann district, Kampong Thom, in cooperation with MODE. | 61 participants (20 women), including district governor, commune councilors, government line agency, village leaders and community leaders. | Kampong Thom Province |
| 14. | 25-27 March 2009 | Organised a 3-day Lobby Skills Training to build civil society capacity in lobbying, defined as efforts to contribute to specific legislation and country development. | 26 Participants, (9 women) 2 persons from Governmental institutions (Constitutional Council and Cambodian Red Cross), 1 private sector (LG Electronics Cambodia) and 23 persons from NGOs (WVC, CCHR, CRRT, WCS, LAC, API, COSECAM, CEDAC, NTFP, CLEC, CWMO, WAC, SEI, KHANA, CFD, CWDC, WMC) | Phnom Penh |
| 15. | 31 March 2009 | Organised a Workshop on the development of lobbying sharing and learning and lunching the Civil Society Lobby Group. | 106 participants, (40 women) from 73 NGOs and 2 Universities | Phnom Penh |
| 16. | 1-3 April 2009 | Provided consultancy services to Handicap International France and its partners on advocacy plan development workshop | 16 staff of nine national and international disabled organizations partners that are working in Cambodia | Phnom Penh |
| 17. | 8-10 April 2009 | Organised a 3-day of Advocacy Expert Training Module I "Advocacy Campaign Management" | 29 participants, 12 females, 17 males, 5 staff from National Assembly, 1 from Senate, 1 from Press Council and 22 persons from NGOs. | Phnom Penh |
| 18. | 22 April 2009. | Provided consultancy services to Handicap International France and its partners advocacy training | 16 staff of nine national and international disabled organizations partners that are working in Cambodia | Phnom Penh |

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| 19. | 22 April 2009 | Courtesy visited with HE Mr Chheang Vun, Chairman of Commission for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, Media and Information (Commission No. 5) of the National Assembly (NA) to discuss on the preparation of provincial forum on Law on General Status of Civil Servants at Ratanakiri province in June 2009, prepare a Parliament workshop on Understanding the Roles of the Cambodian Parliament and Civil Society Organizations to strengthen good cooperation" in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. | National Assembly | Phnom Penh |
| 20. | 25 April 2009 | Participated in commune council meeting to present the CID plan cooperated with the commune council. | 20 participants, Samaky Meanchey district governor, Sethey commune chief, deputies, commune councillors, clerk, village chief, school director, health center chief, police, community representative, and other commissions at Sethey commune | Kompong Chhang province |
| 21. | 27 April-01 May 2009 | Facilitated the Regional Advocacy Anti Human Trafficking in Siem Reap province, Cambodia organized by the World Vision International, Asia Pacific Regional Office, Regional Advocacy Anti Child Trafficking Project. | 26 World Vision International staffs, 13 women from China, Vietnam, Burma, Thai and Cambodia | Siem Reap province |
| 22. | 04 May 2009 | Participated in the Celebration of the World Press Freedom Day 2009 "The Potential of Media: Dialogue, Equity, Mutual Understanding and Reconciliation", organized by UNESCO and Press Council of Cambodia (PCC) at the National Institute of Education. | N/A | Phnom Penh |

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| 23. | 25-27 May 2009 | Conducted grassroots advocacy training for 3 days cooperated with PAC/S | 34 members participated, 5 women. They all are commune councilors. | Kompong Chhnang province |
| 24. | 28 May 2009 | Conducted a community forum on “Roles and Responsibility of Commune and Sangkat council and people” at Sethey commune, Samaky Meanchey district. | 143 participants, 76 women, they are district governor, Sethey commune councilor, district department of women affair health center chief School principle, police and local people | Kompong Chhnang province |
| 25. | 03 Jun 2009 | Conducted partners review meeting to discuss on 2 years result of cooperation, partnership and 2010 plan. | 7 people, 3 women from Bantey Meanchey and Kompong Thom provinces | Phnom Penh |
| 26. | 09-19 Jun 2009 | Hold the CID project planning workshop two days at Kork balang commune, MongkolBorey district. | 22 participants, 4 females commune chief, deputy, village chief, and community and people representative attended | Banteay Meanchey province |
| 27. | 05 Jun 2009 | In cooperation with the Comfrel and Freedom of Information Working Group to prepared a public forum. | 64 participants (7 females). The participants are provincial, district, and commune officials. 24 persons are provincial vice-governor as the chair, leaders of all government provincial departments. Nine community representatives, 15 NGOs representatives, 5 political party representatives, 10 students and teachers and one Media. | Kompong Chhnang |
| 28. | 11 Jun 2009 | API Board of Directors Meeting was conducted on to update API activities and financial report, strategy for API to work with NGOs and Government; and how API contributes to increase democratic space; Board policy (manual) approval and API bylaw endorsement. | API BoD, API Director and all programme coordinators | Phnom Penh |
| 29. | 15 Jun 2009 | Organised a NGO Leader meeting to discuss the most recent developments particularly related to Government’s reactions on the speeches of Corruption in Cambodia. | 17 attendees, 2 females, from 14 NGOs (CCC, API, PACT Cambodia, CLEC, DPA, KID, CTC, CSD, NGO Forum, ADHOC, COMFREL, MEDICAM, CCIM/VOD and PDP Center) attended. | Phnom Penh |

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| 30. | 25 Jun 2009 | Organised a provincial forum discussion on the Law on General Status of Civil Servants. The forum purpose was to improve the enforcement of the law on General Status of Civil Servants. | 73 attendees, 9 females, from provincial departments, and 6 districts and the forum presided by Ratanakiri Provincial Governor | Ratanakiri province |
| 31. | 29 Jun 2009 | API cooperated with Tek Dey Sovann Phum organized a community forum on Land issue in Svay Chek commune, Svay district. | 100 participants (44 women), district governor, commune councilors, government line agency, local NGO (Vigilance) village leaders, community leaders and community people attended. | Banteay Meanchey province |
| 32. | 29 Jun 2009 | Conducted Civil Society Lobby Group (CSLG) meeting to introduce members. | 9 members, 4 females from 5 NGOs (LAC, ADRA Cambodia, LWF, WVC and API) attended. | Phnom Penh |
| 33. | Jun to Dec 2009 | Organised ten organizing committee meetings to prepare the fourth National Advocacy Conference 2009 on Governance of Land and Natural Resource. | API, ADHOC, CJR, DPA, GAD/C, HRTF, LWF, Star Kampuchea, Vigilance, NGO Forum, VSO, WVC. | Phnom Penh |
| 34. | 21 Jul 2009 | API cooperated with Village Support Group (VSG) organized a community forum on Fishery Resources Management in Kork Balaing commune, Mongkolborey district. | 69 participants (17 women) from 17 villages attended. They are governor, commune councilors, Sangkat fishery administrative, village leaders, community leaders and community people. | Banteay Meanchey province |
| 35. | 31 Jul 2009 | Prepared a consultative Forum on Access to Information collaborated with NICFEC and Freedom of Information Working Group. And Mr. Oent Sam On, Provincial Vice-Governor, was the chair. The purpose of the consultative forum was to disseminate the Access to Information, the importance of Access to Information and recommendations. | 66 participants (22 females) attended. The participants are provincial, district, and commune officials and leaders of government provincial departments. Six community representatives, 16 NGOs /civil Society representatives, 07 students and lecturers, and two Medias. | Kampong Thom province |

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| 36. | 17-18 Aug2009 | Prepared an Information Management Training and Commune Administration at Sethey commune. The training developed the capacity to authorities and who provide the social service in order to understand their duties and can fulfill their duty effectiveness and efficiency. | 32 participants (6 females) attended. There were 9 Commune council members, 3 PLAUs staffs, 18 village chiefs and village deputy chiefs, one school director and one health center. | Kompong Chhang province |
| 37. | 19-21 Aug2009 | Conducted a 3 day grassroots advocacy training for commune councilors, leaders of CBOs and staff of partners. | 27 participants, 17 women, being forestry and fishery community, community monitoring committee, commune councilors and NGOs partners participated | Kompong Thom province |
| 38. | 20-21 Aug2009 | Prepared an Information Management Training and Commune Administration at Kork Balaing commune. The training developed capacity to authorities and who provide the social service in order to understand their duty and can fulfill their duty effectiveness and efficiency. | 29 participants (4 females) participated. There are Commune council members, Clerk, one police, 9 commune staffs, 1 PLAUs, 14 Village chiefs and village deputy chiefs, one school director and one health center. | Banteay Meanchey province |
| 39. | 27-28 Jul 2009 | Provided Grassroots Advocacy for Handicap International France and its provincial partners from Kampong Cham and Kampong Speu | 18 participants, including 8 women from 9 (Disability federations) in 2 provinces (Kompong Spue and Kompong Charm) | Phnom Penh |
| 40. | Aug to Oct 2009 | Sthlm Policy Group, as a part of the Stockholm Consortium, entered into a Consultancy Contract with the Swedish International Development Agency, Sida to provide consultancy services in Evaluation of the Regional Strategy for Cooperation with South East Asia 2005-2009. API was recruited as a sub-consultant to provide consultancy services of evaluation. | Sida | Philippines (Manila) and Laos (Vientiane) |

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| 41. | 11-14 Aug 2009 | Provided Advocacy Skills Training to GADNet members | 27 participants, 19 were female. | Phnom Penh |
| 42. | 25 Aug 2009 | Organized second the Civil Society Lobby Group (CSLG) meeting on lobby skills capacity building to members. | 6 members attended. | Phnom Penh |
| 43. | 7-8 Sept 2009 | Prepared an Information Management Training and Commune Administration at Phnov commune. The training developed capacity to authorities and who provide the social service in order to understand their duty and can fulfill their duty effectiveness and efficiency. | 31 participants (10 females) participated. There are Commune council members, clerk, one police, 7 commune staffs, 1 PLAU, 10 Village chiefs and village deputy chiefs, one school director, one health center and 08 community representatives. | Kompong Thom province |
| 44. | 23-25 Sept 2009 | Conducted Advocacy Expert Training, Module III on Working with the Media | 23 participants from Senate, National Assembly, Press Council and 13 NGOs staff attended. | Phnom Penh |
| 45. | 28 Sept 2009 | Released a press release on the "Right to Know Day" talked radio talk show | Cambodian | Phnom Penh |
| 46. | 30 Sept 2009 | Provided Lobby Skills Training to Civil Society Lobby Group (CSLG) members. | 7 CSLG members participated. | Phnom Penh |
| 47. | 06 Nov 2009 | Conducted a Parliament Workshop on Understanding the Roles of the Cambodian Parliament and Civil Society Organizations to Strengthen Good Cooperation" in Cambodia. Workshop conducted in Phnom Penh hotel. | 93 participants include National Assembly members and key staff 11 persons, 6 Senators and 1 key staff, 7 persons from Government Institutions, 7 persons from embassies and development partners, 43 persons of CSO, 12 students and 7 journalists. | Phnom Penh |

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| 48. | 16 Nov 2009 | Met with Chief of Provincial Cabinet and Provincial Local Administration Unit of Siem Reap province to discuss the preparation provincial forum understanding and implement the priority law as needed. Finally, the meeting members agreed to take Tourism Law which planned to conduct on 12 January 2010. | Chiefs of Provincial Cabinet and PLAU | Siem Reap provincial Administrative Cabinet. |
| 49. | 11 Dec 2009 | API Board of Directors Meeting was conducted at Almond hotel. Main agendas included: 1. Report of API activity in 2008-2009 2. Review and discuss API workplan for 2010 3. Review and approve on API budget for 2010 4. Proposal for new structure 5. Director performance review 2009 and 6. Other business | API BoD, API Director and all programme coordinators | Phnom Penh |
| 50. | 15-16 Dec 2009 | Conducted the fourth National Advocacy Conference 2009 on Governance of Land and Natural Resource in Sunway hotel Phnom Penh. | 298 participants included: Senator and key officials of Senate 3 persons, 5 Government officials, 4 Embassy representatives, 5 Development Partner representatives, 85 persons from LNGO and INGOs, 182 persons from communities, 6 students and 8 journalists. | Phnom Penh |
| 51. | 19 Dec 2009 | API cooperated with PAC/S organized a community forum on Fishery Resources Management in Bralay Meas commune, Kompong Leng district. | 66 participants (26 women) attended. They are district deputy governor, commune councilors, leader of Sangkant Fishery Administrative, village leaders, community leaders and community people. | Kompong Chhnang province |
| 52. | Jan to Dec 2009 | Attended monthly meeting with Technical Coordination Secretariat (TCS) of National Assembly. | TCS, NA | Phnom Penh |

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| 53. | Jan to Dec 2009 | Regularly participated in the CISA Coalition meetings working on Anti-Corruption | CISA | Phnom Penh |
| 54. | Jan to Dec 2009 | Organised regular FOI Working Group Meeting working on Access to Information issue in Cambodia and prepared FOI out-reach activities during the year. | FOI Working Group | Phnom Penh |
| 55. | Jan to Dec 2009 | Actively participated in the NGOs Working Groups or Networks at national levels such as NGO Forum, CHRAC and DHRN working on Access to Information, Anti-Corruption, Human Rights, Laws Development, Advocacy and emerging hot issues in Cambodia | NGO Forum, CHRAC and DHRN | Phnom Penh |
| 56. | Jan to Dec 2009 | Provided consultancy services on advocacy skills training to API provided consultancy services to Handicap International France, GAD/C, CRWRC and World Vision International, Stockholm Policy Group and ICCO. | Around 100 partners and members of Handicap International France, GAD/C, CRWRC and World Vision International, Stockholm Policy Group and ICCO. | Phnom Penh |