



Project Completion Report

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

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

1. Basic Information

Foreign Policy Priority*			
Fund/Programme		Human Rights and Democracy Program	
Programme Indicator			
Country Business Plan Objective			
Project Title		Enhancing the democratic space to enable civil society networks to hold the Cambodian Parliament and the Government more accountable	
Countries covered		Cambodia	
Name of Implementer		Advocacy and Policy Institute	
Planned start Date	1 June 2011	Actual start date	1 June 2011
Planned end Date	29 February 2012	Actual end date	29 February 2012
Please explain any variance in planned start and end dates			

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1. **Safeguard Britain's national security** by countering terrorism and weapons proliferation, and working to reduce conflict.
 2. **Build Britain's prosperity** by increasing exports and investment, opening markets, ensuring access to resources, and promoting sustainable global growth.
 3. **Support British nationals** around the world through modern and efficient consular services.
- Strengthening the rules based international system in support of our values

2. Project Design

<p>Project Purpose (from the original Project Bidding Form) (1 sentence only, describing the anticipated change. The direct benefit the project will achieve resulting from the activities and outputs. The reason for doing the project)</p> <p>Strengthened civil society networks to effectively collaborate with and influence the Cambodian Government and Parliament to be more accountable and to take action on critical issues.</p>

<p>Were any significant changes to project design agreed with Post? (outputs, activities, budgets, duration etc.,) Please describe these changes.</p> <p>API requested for a reallocation of the budget's unexpended items (£1,405) to allow for</p>
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printing additional copies of the human rights booklets. The British Embassy approved this request on 5 November 2011.



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

3. Achievement of Project Purpose

Purpose level indicators <i>(from original proposal)</i>	Status before the project started <i>(from original proposal)</i>	Outcome achieved at the end of the project.	Source of information (where you obtain the information or evidence).
<p>1. At least five civil society networks professionally increased their skills in advocacy and lobbying so that they are able to influence the Parliament and Government in addressing critical issues.</p>	<p>There are number of civil society networks working in different sectors/issues (e.g. human rights, de-concentration and decentralisation, accountability and transparency, fishery and extractive industries).</p> <p>Networks often face challenges such as lack of capacity to advocate, a need to understand networking and how to work on a common strategy to influence the Government.</p> <p>This results in civil society networks having only a limited ability to hold the Government to account and to influence policy change.</p> <p>'Opportunities to strengthen the capacity of CSO networks particularly in advocacy and</p>	<p>Ten national and six provincial civil society networks have increased their skills in advocacy and lobbying. They are Access to Information Working Group (A2IWG); Working Group for Partnership in Decentralisation (WGPD); Civil Society Lobby Group (CSLG); The Access Initiative (TAI) Cambodia; Cambodian Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT); Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT); Cambodian Coalition of Fishers (CCF); Older People's Association (OPA) of the Help Age International and Community Peace Network (CPN); and six NGO provincial networks in six different provinces. They are utilising their skills to influence Members of Parliament; and the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of National Assembly, Senate Relation and Inspections (MONASRI), and others, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FACT, CCF; CPN and six NGO provincial network members were able to develop an advocacy plan on fishery to lobby Members of Parliament and the Government. They produced a briefing paper on illegal fishing in Cambodia, documenting conflicts between community fishery and private fishery lots in Tonle Sap Lak, the Mekong River and Coastal areas for policy makers. They actively used briefing papers and lobbied Senators and Senior Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy strategy and workplan of each CSO's network. • Prime Minister's speech on 5th Jan 2012 at Kampong Cham province. • Two training reports on Advocacy Skill on Fishery and Grassroots Advocacy. • A draft of A2I Law. • A three-demand statement on A2I, public participation, and access to justice for the UN reparation in next Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro,

	<p>policy analysis are yet to be fully maximised' (API Assessment Report on Advocacy Capacity Building, 2010).</p>	<p>Officials. They have utilised their advocacy skills and plan to influence several Members of Parliament and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery in four different lobbying sessions on illegal fishing in Sihanouk province and Tonle Sap Lake, as well as addressing flooded forest management in Tonle Sap Lake.</p> <p>Subsequently, illegal fishing in Tonle Sap Lake and rivers in five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake were addressed by both national and local authorities. This result specifically contributed to, in part, the project by cooperation between FACT and CCF.</p> <p>Fish supplies have significantly increased in Cambodia since late 2011. Members of FACT, CCF and CPN in Cambodia are highly satisfied with their advocacy efforts in 2011. The Prime Minister of Cambodia and Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery acknowledged the government's decision was right in dissolution of 35 private fishery lots for conservation, and in addressing illegal fishing issues.</p> <p>2. WGPD and 17 NGO provincial networks were able to produce briefing papers on decentralisation and de-concentration and gender policy implementation for discussion with Senators, representatives of the Ministry of Interior, local councillors, and D&D development partners within seven official dialogues and debriefing sessions.</p> <p>Ministry of Interior, local councillors, and D&D development partners accepted issues forwarded by CSO networks and appreciated inputs from civil society organisations. The Ministry has paid more attention to those issues and addressed many issues related to D&D policy enforcement,</p>	<p>Brazil, in June 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A NGOs and associations joint statement on the draft law on Association and Non-Governmental Organizations. • A briefing paper on decentralisation and de-concentration and gender policy implementation. • A position paper on decentralisation and de-concentration • An advocacy plan on fishery and a briefing paper on illegal fishing in Cambodia. • Government Order No. 01 on eliminating illegal fishery tools and construction across the river, 2011. • A Government sub-decree issued on fishery 17 February
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		<p>particularly the transparency issue of commune clerks with regard to commune budget allocations for women and children; issues in several provinces have been resolved.</p> <p>3. A2IWG: A series of legal analyses and surveys on access to information produced through several official dialogues at regional, national and sub-national levels by The A2IWG.</p> <p>The draft policy framework on Access to Information which was drafted by the Ministry of National Assembly-Senate Relation and Inspection (MoNASRI) in 2007 was reviewed again by the A2I Working Group members who have legal backgrounds.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the proposed law on access to information, which had been submitted by the opposition political parties and then denied by the national assembly, was analysed by the A2IWG in collaboration with Article 19 based in London, UK. The legal analysis was based on access principles. It gave recommendations to cover the broad extension of access rights. These analyses offered support to the Members of Parliament to achieve a foundation and broad ideas on law development. The Ministry of National Assembly Senate Relation and Inspection (MoNASRI) in Cambodia also received this position paper and analysis.</p> <p>The analysis reports were used as a lobbying tool with Members of Parliament and MoNASRI. Members of Parliament from controlling and opposing political parties were very interested in the analyses.</p> <p>On 1 March 2012, a Member of Parliament from Sam Rainsy Party, Law Maker Son Chhay, who proposed the</p>	<p>2012.</p>
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		<p>access to information law, has resubmitted the second proposed version after making improvements based on the recommendations from the National Assembly and civil society's Access to Information Working Group's analysis.</p> <p>Meanwhile, API has led the A2IWG to produce another sample law on access to information in February, 2012.</p> <p>4. TAI Cambodia was able to produce a three-demand statement on access to information, public participation, and access to justice for the UN reparation at the next Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, in June, 2012. This statement was endorsed by all TAI members and five other civil society organisations and networks. It was also submitted to the Ministry of Environment for response. Now the Government pays more attention to this issue.</p> <p>5. CPN Members were able to develop an advocacy plan on Prey Lang to advocate Members of Parliament and the Government. Prey Lang is one of Cambodia's largest remaining primary forests and a source of income for tens of thousands of people. They produced a briefing paper on deforestation in Prey Long, in Cambodia, addressing conflicts between community and private companies on illegal logging. They actively used briefing papers and lobbied Senators and Senior Government Officials and conducted several protests. They have utilised their advocacy skills and plan to influence several Senators and the Forest Administration in two different lobbying sessions on Prey Lang. Recently, the prime minister of Cambodia signed a sub-decree that protects 480,000 hectares of the Prey Lang forest as a conservation area.</p>	
2. Critical issues will be discussed officially	There is no established official and regular communication mechanism between civil	Ten critical issues had been discussed officially among representatives of civil society networks (A2IWG; Cooperation Committee for Cambodia-CCC, NGO Forum on Cambodia,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT's issue briefing on Illegal fishing in

<p>between civil society networks, Members of Parliament and government officials within an official and regular mechanism.</p>	<p>society organisations and the Government.</p> <p>'The Prime Minister has underlined the importance of communication between government and civil society. The Government and civil society should be encouraged to pursue dialogue towards the establishment of a regular consultation mechanism.'</p> <p>A statement by Professor Surya P. Subedi – UN Special Reporter on Human Rights. There are existing mechanisms, for example, e.g. Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum (CDCF) and Technical Working Groups where civil society can raise their concerns and call the Government and donors to be more accountable. However civil society was not given time to speak out and share their concerns and solutions.</p>	<p>Working Group for Partnership in Decentralisation-WGPD; Civil Society Lobby Group-CSLG; FACT, 20 provincial NGOs networks) and 117 Members of Parliament and around 300 Government officials, commune councillors and district councillors and representatives of relevant Government Ministries. The critical issues include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal fishing in Cambodia; conflicts between community fishery and private fishery lots in Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River and Coastal areas including serious illegal fishing in Stung Hav, Sihanouk Province; and strengthening flooded forest management in Tonle Sap Lake. These issues were submitted to relevant government Ministries and Senators through several meetings with Senators and in national advocacy conferences and workshops. Both national and local government authorities significantly addressed this issue positively in the Tonle Sap Lake and Mekong River, but lack of law enforcement in Coastal areas, including serious illegal fishing in Stung Hav, Sihanouk province, remains to be addressed. 2. Decentralisation and De-concentration: Poor commune governance and poor public service from commune councillors and police clerks was discussed in three Senate forums and in regular quarterly meeting between CSOs and the Ministry of Interior. Senators forwarded this issue to the Ministry of Interior for a response. The Ministry of Interior has addressed the transparency issue of commune clerks on commune budget allocations to women and children issues in all provinces. 3. Engagement among civil society organisations, the private sector, and Members of Parliament was achieved when 180 representatives from civil society organisations, the private sector and Members of Parliament participated in a Parliamentary forum in November, 2011. As a result of the 	<p>Cambodia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WGPD's position paper on Decentralisation and De-concentration. • A minute meeting with Cambodian Parliament on "Strengthening Cooperation and Promoting of Understanding between Cambodian Parliament, Royal Government, Civil Societies and Private Sectors in Cambodia." Date: 17 November 2011/Phnom Penh. • 2012 Workplan between API and National Assembly. • A2IWG's Access to information positions. • NGOs' statement on The Draft Law on NGOs and Association.
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		<p>animals. It destroys fisheries and bio-diversities. The issue of compensating communities that are affected by the Se San hydro power dam needs to be addressed and the Government should stop the hydro power dam project in the Sambo district, Kratie province. Neither the Government nor Members of Parliament considered stopping this project.</p> <p>10. Forest, indigenous people and their seasonal mobile farms and cultures have been negatively affected by economic land concessions. Community land registration is a very slow process. These issues have been discussed among representatives of community networks and civil society organisation networks and representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development. A recommendation was made to speed up indigenous people community land registration. The Ministry of Rural Development accepted this recommendation. However with regard to the Prey Lang Forest case, which is the largest remaining lowland evergreen forest in mainland Southeast Asia, no positive response has been made.</p>	
<p>3. More critical issues identified by civil society networks have often been debriefed to individual Members of Parliament and government officials through informal lobbying meetings.</p>	<p>Over the last three years communications with parliament and the government have indicated that some members of parliament and government officials do not prefer official meetings or open meetings to discuss sensitive critical issues. They were often scared of their political party's influence and or civil society's criticisms.</p>	<p>The above same issues related to economic land concession, serious illegal fishing, land, housing, social land concession, mining exploration, the hydro-power dam, and deforestation cases were also documented and have been debriefed to 27 individual Senators and several Senate senior officials and Government officials through six informal lobbying meetings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes with the Senators and the Government officials.
<p>4. An official recognition statement by the</p>	<p>The Government has often accused civil society of working</p>	<p>The Prime Minister of Cambodia, Chairpersons of 3rd, 4th and 6th Commissions of the Senate; President of National League</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report of the forum with Senators of

<p>Cambodian Parliament and government institutions about the participation and engagement of civil society organisations addressing critical issues and policy development with the government and parliament.</p>	<p>for the opposition party and has shown little recognition of the importance of civil society's work with human rights and democracy. This has manifested itself in civil society not being adequately represented in communications between development partners and the government.</p>	<p>of Commune/Sangkat, Minister of Ministry of Interior, and Secretary of State, Chairperson of 5th Commission of National Assembly, have recognised the participation and engagement of civil society organisations in making and strengthening law enforcement and implementation in a fair and accountable manner, particularly the Law on Rights Access to Information; Decentralisation, De-concentration and Gender policies; the Law on Commune Sangkat Administration; the Law on Administrative Management of the Capital, Province, Municipalities, Districts and Khans; the Law on Anti-Corruption; the Law on Tax Collection; the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management; the Land Law; the Law on Mineral Resources Management and Protection; the Forestry Law; the Fishery Law; the Law on Governance of Water Resources; the NGOs and Association Law, and its relevant legal framework...etc. in Cambodia.</p> <p>Official statements were delivered by the President of the National Assembly; Second Deputy of Senate; Secretariats of Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy; Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Environment; and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Official recognition statements were made regarding the participation and engagement of civil society organisations addressing social land concession conflicts, housing rights, economic land concession, hydropower dams, and forestry and policy development at the 6th National Advocacy Conference held from 22-23 November at Sunway Hotel, and the Forum on Strengthening Cooperation and Understanding between the Parliament, The Royal Government, Civil Societies and The Private Sector, held on 17 November 2011 at the National Assembly Palace.</p> <p>Both the President of National Assembly and the Prime Minister</p>	<p>Region No 1 on "Rights Access to Information; the Decentralisation, De-concentration and Gender policies" on 5-6 May 2011 at Senate Palace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minute of the 6th National Advocacy Conference held from 22-23 November. • A workplan with the Cambodian National Assembly for 2012. • Address of the Prime Minister Hun Sen at the Closing of the 2011 Stocktaking and 2012 Direction Setting Conference of the Ministry of Rural Development. Chaktomuk Conference Hall, February 21st, 2012.
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		<p>of Cambodia announced having regular dialogue with Civil Society Organisations within official mechanisms. The Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen officially recognised the participation and engagement of civil society organisations and Government. The Government will organize an annual forum between the civil society organisations and Government. The Cambodian Development Councils will prepare criteria of selected NGOs. The prioritized criterion: NGOs who work in partnership with Government institutes.</p> <p>The Cambodian National Assembly agreed and will work together with API to develop a joint activities workplan for 2012.</p>	
<p>5. At least three key policy issues which have been identified by civil society networks are discussed and positively responded to by the Cambodian Government and Parliament.</p>	<p>Currently there is minimal networking between the Civil Society Lobby Group and issue based civil society networks to raise concerns and issues with the Government and Parliament. 'API leads the Civil Society Lobby Group which has been supported by the British Embassy over the last three years; this initiative needs to be continued to further build on the successes already achieved'. (API three year evaluations and completion report, 2010).</p>	<p>Four key policy issues which have been identified by WGPD, FACT, CCF, CPN and Provincial NGO networks. These were discussed and positively responded to by the Cambodian Government and Parliament. The following results were achieved by the Government with contribution in part from the civil society networks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Cambodian Prime Minister's Oder 01 to eliminate illegal fishing in Tonle Sap Lake. And Prime Minister Hun Sen ordered Agriculture Minister Chan Sarun to fire five senior fisheries officials around Tonle Sap Lake who are accused of failing to prevent illegal fishing in the areas. (The Cambodia Daily, 2-3 July, 2011). Government issued a sub-decree for dissolution of all private fishery lots. <p>Illegal fishing tools in the Tonle Sap Lake and rivers in five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake were confiscated and destroyed by both national and local authorities with help from API network partner members (FACT and CCF). Illegal fishing activities were significantly reduced in the Tonle Sap Lake.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Oder 01 on Eliminating Illegal fishing in Tonle Sap Lake. • Government Sub-decree 35, Dissolution of all private fishery lots in Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng and Takeo Provinces for conservation areas from, dated 5, March 2012. • The local media broadcast the meetings between community networks' representatives meeting with the

		<p>Additionally, Government has issued a Sub-decree No.35, Dissolution of all private fishery lots in Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng and Takeo Provinces for conservation areas from, dated 5, March 2012.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Government issued a Sub Degree of limitation of flooding plant areas for 647,406 hectares in the six provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchhey, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom) around Tonle Sap Lake. 3. Enforcing the policy on Decentralisation, De-concentration and Gender and organic law was committed by The Prime Minister of Cambodia. The Senate established a committee to investigate cases of irregularity identified by previous senate forums and forwarded the findings to Ministry of Interior. The Ministry of Interior solved key issues on commune budget transparency and the misconduct of the commune clerks in all provinces in Cambodia. 4. Government issued a sub-decree that protects 480,000 hectares of the Prey Lang forest as a conservation area. Local activists from the Prey Lang Network are celebrating the decision, but remain sceptical of the plans. The Government has yet to release a map delineating the exact location of the conservation area. In previous versions of the map, "critical areas of the forest were not included, [and] concessions would form most if not all of the forest boundary, leaving the Prey Lang communities largely left out," according to a Prey Lang Network advisor. 	<p>Senators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes from meetings held with senators were submitted to the President of the Senate for appropriate actions. • Prime Minister's speech quoted by The Cambodia Daily on 17 August 2011, Page 25. • Newspaper Doeum AmPil on 30 August 2011. • Prime Minister's speech in a Congress on Achievement of Commune/ Sangkat Councils in the second mandate from 17-18 August 2011. • A speech of H.E. Chhim Chay Ly, a Vice-president and a Chairman of Rehabilitation and Rural Agricultural Development Councils in a Siem
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			<p>Reap provincial hall on 04 March 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Sub-Degree 35 issued on 05 March 2012.
<p>6. Increased joint efforts between human rights and social development organisations to work on human rights and other issues for influencing the Parliament and Government.</p>	<p>There are many diverse publications produced by different human rights organisations (i.e. ADHOC, LICADHO) on the complaint mechanisms.</p> <p>There are existing tools and mechanisms for promoting and protecting human rights. However only the group of human rights organisations know and understand them and many other civil society networks have little knowledge them. On the other hand, there is no assessment or study of how effective mechanisms are for working with and influencing the Cambodian Parliament and government institutions.</p>	<p>There were increased joint efforts between human rights and social development organisations to work on the draft NGOs and Association Law; human rights publications; good governance of natural resources; dialogue mechanisms between CSOs and the National Assembly; and Asian People Forum for influencing the Parliament and Government. They include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hundreds of human rights and social development organisations have joined hands to endorse the NGO joint statements on the draft Law on NGOs and Associations. They also discussed the government closing a few human rights NGOs. The NGOs, Associations and Unions strongly increased their joint efforts to advocate the Ministry of Interior and MPs. Now, the government has announced that this law is needed further consultation till 2014. 2. More and more human rights and social development NGOs working together to promote natural resources in Cambodia. The 6th National Advocacy Conference was held by 15 human rights and social development organisations including API. Over 300 people from CSOs and CBOs participated. They produced a joint statement to the National Assembly, Senate, Government, and Private Sector. It found that Government has paid more attention to addressing issues of national resources in late 2011 and early 2012. Government increased its ten-year efforts to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft law on NGOs and Associations. • A minute of the 6th National Advocacy Conference 'Working Together for Natural Resource Governance and Implementation of National Development Strategic Plan.' • A minute of the Seminar on "Strengthening Cooperation and Promoting of Understanding between Cambodian Parliament, Royal Government, Civil Societies and Private Sectors in Cambodia." 5. Press release "Transforming

		<p>respond to the Rio Declaration 2002 and flood disaster in Cambodia.</p> <p>3. A diverse group of CSO network representatives, including human rights and social development organisations from all provinces in Cambodia, participated in the Parliament forum jointly organised by API and the National Assembly. All CSO participants demanded regular dialogue with the Parliament. All of networks representatives supported a mechanism of regular dialogue between CSOs and Parliament. The Parliament's Permanence Committee approved having an engagement mechanism between Parliament and Civil Society. Parliament indicated it will start discussion on two issues (EI and D&D) early 2012.</p> <p>4. API with CRRT is facilitating a thematic issue on access to information in oils and gas revenue transparency within the Asian People Forum in Cambodia. Hundreds of NGOs from different sectors are working together this year to organise the Asian People Forum in 2012.</p>	<p>ASEAN into a People-Centred Community," Civil Society in Southeast Asian Region Organizes ACSC/APF 2012 in Cambodia, Phnom Penh, 03 March 2012.</p>
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Has the purpose been achieved? If not, give reasons. Please state the sources of evidence

The project activity implementation contributed to achieve the project purpose. All of the activities completely implemented, hence the purpose was achieved.

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

Community-based organizations, NGOs, policy makers, the Cambodian Human Right Committee, the National Assembly, the Senate, CSO partner networks and working groups, and local authorities made an effort to contribute to successful cases of fishery, D&D, human rights, flooded forest and environment issue resolution. Particularly, there was strong political commitment of country leaders, the Prime Minister, National Assembly, Senate and individual MPs from different political parties and concerned Government Ministries. Government issued a series of legal frameworks with participation of CSOs to ensure effectively addressing the issues. There is a very positive change in fishery and D&D sectors in Cambodia with completion of this project. Government leaders publicly announced and recognised the contributions of CSOs and the importance of dialogue with CSOs for better enforcement of laws.

Please describe any **unplanned** outcomes?

Issues of economic land concessions related to deforestation and illegal logging, human rights abuses (gunfire on protesters) at Kratie and Svay Rieng provinces, including in Phnom Penh on Beoung Kak Lake and Borie Kila communities, seem more serious.

4. Outputs

Outputs (from original proposal)	Indicator of success (from original proposal)	Results at the end of the project.
Improved capacity of selected civil society networks to effectively engage and influence government institutions and the Cambodian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five issue based civil society networks selected to be API's partners. The policy advocacy capacity of at least five civil society networks assessed. 	<p>Nine CSO networks are partnered with API. The A2IWG focuses on access to information. WGPD works on decentralisation and de-concentration policy reform. CISA strengthens the Anti-corruption Law. CSLG builds relationships between civil society organisations and Parliament. TAI Cambodia promotes environmental issues based on article 10 of the Rio Declaration. CRRT works on extractive industries and transparency of resource revenue. FACT works on fishery. OPA works on issues of old people. CPN works on forestry and economic land concessions. WGPD works on decentralisation and de-concentration.</p> <p>The policy advocacy capacity of ten issue-based civil society networks has been assessed. They include: Help Age International (HAI), Housing Right Task Force (HRTF), Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT), Community Peace Network (CPN), Cambodian Coalition Fisher (CCF), Pursat Civil Society Advocacy Coordination Alliance (CACA), NGO Advocacy Cooperation Network (NACN), Pesticide Reduction Network in</p>

Parliament.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 people from issue based civil society networks professionally developed their skills in public policy analysis, policy lobbying and advocacy on human rights issues access to information and their network's issues. • Five civil society network advocacy plans were produced by training participants to enable effective meetings and discussions on their particular issue with Parliament. Five case studies on policy advocacy with members of parliament and government officials documented by five civil society networks, shared with network members and other civil society networks. 	<p>Cambodia (PRNC), Resettlement Action Network (RAN) and Land Action Network for Development (LAND).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 people, 11 women from CPN, CCF, FACT, HelpAge Int., and OPA, developed their skills in public policy analysis, policy lobbying and advocacy on human rights, fishery, older people, forestry, forced evictions and NRM issues. <p>Six advocacy plans of FACT, CCF, A2IWG, CRRT, CSLG and CPN produced plans with the technical support of API to advocate Parliament on issues relating to the environment, extractive industry, illegal fishery at Mekong River and coastal area, and deforestation of Prey Lang forestry related to economic land concessions. Two of five advocacy plans on illegal fishing were implemented directly by training participants from CPN, CCF and FACT. Provincial and national Government authorities supported the advocacy plan objectives, so they in co-operation with community networks confiscated and destroyed illegal fishing tools in the Tonle Sap Lake and rivers in five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake and the Mekong River. The Government of Cambodia has issued several regulations to address illegal fishing activities and dissolution all private fishing lots in Tonle Sap Lake and Mekong River for conservation of fish. Other advocacy plans are being implemented, particularly in the Prey Long forest.</p> <p>Eight case studies and issue briefings on NRM, fishery, decentralisation, and access to information issues with members of Parliament and Government officials were documented by the API, FACT, CCF, CPN, A2IWG, WGDP and Provincial NGOs Networks and shared with network members and members of Parliament, Government, development partners, and other civil society networks in most provinces.</p>
Increased space for formal and informal discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight official meetings between civil society networks and the Cambodian 	<p>Twelve official meetings were held among 112 members of Parliament, senior leaders of Government, 15 development partners and civil society organisations' (CSOs) representatives, including six national CSO networks and 24 CSOs Networks' representatives of 24 provinces.</p>

<p>between civil society, the Government and Parliament on critical issues such as human rights, democratic values, de-concentration and decentralisation and the roles of civil society.</p>	<p>Parliament, the Government and government development partners enabling serious discussion on critical issues related to human rights, democracy, de-concentration and decentralisation, and the role of civil society in strengthening the roles of Parliament.</p>	<p>Members of Parliament, the Government, national CSO network representatives and development partners had a series of discussions on eleven critical issues. The critical issues are (1) Illegal fishing in Cambodia; (2) Decentralisation and De-concentration in Cambodia; (3) engagement among Parliament, civil society organisations and the private sector; (4) access to information law; (5) the draft law on NGOs and Association; (6) economic land concession for mining and plantation in several provinces in Cambodia; (7) land, housing and social land concession in Cambodia; (8) mining exploration in Cambodia, (9) hydro-power lacking in public consultation around EIA; (10) forest, indigenous people, and their seasonal mobile farms and cultures have been negatively affected by economic land concessions, particularly the Prey Lang Forest case which is the largest remaining lowland evergreen forest in mainland Southeast Asia; and (11) human rights, freedom of speech, and assembly in the northeast provinces of Cambodia.</p> <p>Government and Parliament have responded as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal fishing in Cambodia: The Cambodian Prime Minister's Order 01 to eliminate illegal fishing in Tonle Sap Lake. Prime Minister Hun Sen fired five senior fisheries officials around Tonle Sap Lake who were accused of failing to prevent illegal fishing in the areas. Government dissolved 35 private fishing lots in the Tonle Sap Lake for conservation and to address issues of serious illegal fishing activities. Illegal fishing tools in the Tonle Sap Lake and rivers in five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake were confiscated and destroyed by both national and local authorities. Government has issued a Sub-decree No.35, Dissolution of all private fishery lots in Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng and Takeo Provinces for conservation areas, dated 5 March 2012. 2. Decentralisation and De-concentration in Cambodia: Contributions and voices of Civil Society Organisations about poor commune and district investment plan development; poor commune governance; and poor public services of commune councillors, police and clerks have been heard in regular government and development partners' meetings. As result, two representatives of Civil Society Organisations were officially accepted by The National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) and Development Partners for the Technical Working Group on Decentralisation and De-concentration (TWG on D&D). Ministry of Interior supported having an MOU between the Ministry of Interior and WGPD for regular official and meaningful dialogue. 3. Engagement between civil society organisations and members of Parliament. Parliament approved having a regular dialogue with civil society organisations. A concept note on dialogue mechanisms was produced. An annual work of dialogue between CSOs and Parliament for 2012 was produced. The first regular quarterly dialogue is started on the issue of extractive industry and the demand for good governance through "One Window Service" in Cambodia. 4. Access to information law: Members of Parliament from controlling and opposing political parties were very interested in the analysis. There is increased support from Members of Parliament for having an
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		<p>access to information law in Cambodia. Members of Parliament from the Sam Rainsy Party took the analysis of A2IWG and Article 19 to improve his proposed law on access to information. On 1 March 2012, Members of Parliament from the Sam Rainsy Party Law Maker, who proposed the access to information law, has resubmitted the second proposed version.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The draft law on NGOs and Association: After a year of brisk debate over a controversial draft law aiming to set new rules for the 3,000 plus non-governmental groups at work in the country, Prime Minister Hun Sen has lately been applying the brakes. For at least the second time since December, Mr. Hun Sen said recently that the law could even wait until 2014, as per The Cambodia Daily, February 23, 2012. 6. Economic land concessions for mining and plantation in several provinces in Cambodia: Government paid attention to a case of gunfire in the Kratie province, committed by TTY Company's manager joint security guards behind bars. Days earlier, Prime Minister Hun Sen had threatened to fire TTY's owner, tycoon Na Marady, as one of his personal advisers and to withdraw the company's economic land concession licence if it refused to help find the shooters. Now, shooters and the manager joint security guards behind bars, having been arrested. 7. Land, housing and social land concession in Cambodia: There is positive progress of social land concession. But land conflict and forced eviction is still a deep concern. 8. Mining exploration in Cambodia: No positive progress for communities has been seen. 9. Hydro-power is lacking in public consultation around EIA. No positive progress for communities has been seen. 10. Forest, indigenous people and their seasonal mobile farms and cultures have been negatively affected by economic land concessions, particularly the Prey Lang Forest case. No positive response was made by the Government on the Prey Lang Forest case; however, community activists conducted several protests throughout Cambodia. 11. Human rights, freedom of speech and assembly in the Northeast provinces of Cambodia was limited. Local authorities prohibited community people from organising public forums and meetings on the role of civil society in strengthening the roles of Parliament to address above issues. Some members of Parliament and the Ministry of Interior positively addressed these communities' concerns. Cambodia Prime Minister announced publicly the strengthening of cooperation between state and non-state actors, particularly NGOs, to address critical and development issues. Around 600 commune councillors had been educated by the Ministry of Interior to promote participation of citizens, human rights and gender issues within three Senate forums facilitated by the API in 2011.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least twelve members of 	<p>15 (five from senate, five from National Assembly who are members of Parliament, three senior leaders of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, and two representatives of the Ministry of Interior who are responsible for human rights) were informally debriefed separately by three national NGO networks and 24 CBOs</p>

	<p>parliament, senators and government officials (four from each institution) responsible for human rights were informally debriefed separately by Civil Society on critical issues related to human rights, democracy, de-concentration and decentralisation and other issues identified by civil society networks.</p>	<p>networks' representatives from 24 provinces on critical issues related to human rights protection mechanisms in Cambodia, as well as community rights, and freedom of speech and assembly in the northeast provinces of Cambodia where local authorities prohibited community people from organising public forums and meetings. They were also debriefed about democracy, de-concentration and decentralisation, good governance of natural resources related to economic land concessions in several provinces in Cambodia, as well as land, housing and social land concessions, mining exploration, forestry and indigenous people in Cambodia, and engagement between civil society organisations and members of Parliament at the sub-national level and national level. The Senate supported regular dialogue mechanisms with civil society organisations and community networks at sub-national and national levels. They will produce a workplan with API after the Senate election February 2012.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five civil society briefing papers on critical issues and policy briefs submitted to the Government and Parliament. 	<p>Twenty-one issue briefing and position papers on illegal fishery issues in Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal areas, a hydro power dam project in Sesan River, D&D, access to information, economic land concession, housing demolished and forced evictions in Boeung Kak Lake, issues were produced by the networks with the technical support of API and all five briefing papers submitted to senators. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four briefing papers on illegal fishery issues: (1) in Tonle Sap Lake, (2) Mekong River, (3) coastal areas and (4) flooded forest management in Tonle Sap Lake were submitted to Fishery Administration and relevant government ministries for intervention. The Government now pays more attention to illegal fishing in the Tonle Sap Lake. Senate positive responded these issues. 2. One issue briefing on hydro power dam project in Sesan River. Some member of parliament visited the hydro power dam project areas and met with some communities and NGOs to discuss about the EIA. 3. Three issue briefings and position paper on decentralisation and de-concentration and CSOs' issue briefing on D&D for the government midterm report 2009-2011 were produced, debriefed and submitted to development partners and the Government. Both the Government and development partners' representatives accepted CSOs' demands and agreed to have at least two CSOs' representatives attending TWG on D&D and DP on D&D regular meeting. 4. Two A2IWG's briefing papers on Access to Information Policy Framework and the proposed law on access

		<p>to information were produced and submitted, recommending MONASRI to integrate an access to information law further into the government plan 2012-2013. It was also submitted to Members of Parliament. Members of Parliament reviewed the Access to Information position paper and analysis to improve the proposed law on access to information and submitted it to the National Assembly on 1 March 2012.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Six separate issue briefings on economic land concession in six different provinces were produced by six provincial NGO networks and submitted to the Senate for appropriate intervention. Positive responses to address these issues were not made during this project period. 6. An issue briefing on housing demolished and forced evictions in Boeung Kak Lake was produced, debriefed and submitted to Senators by HRTF community members. Senators and senior senate officials were very reluctant to discuss this issue because it is currently very sensitive. Some Members of Parliament from the Sam Rainsy Party intervened in these cases. Only some result was achieved. Many community activists were arrested, imprisoned, and suffered physical violation by police forces and private companies. 7. An issue briefing on engagement among civil society organisations, the private sector, and Members of Parliament, the National Assembly, Senate and Government was officially accepted for having regular dialogue with CSOs. 8. An issue briefing on land, housing and social land concession in Cambodia. 9. An issue briefing on mining exploration in Cambodia that lacks public consultation and access to information. 10. An issue briefing on forest, indigenous people and their seasonal mobile farms and cultures that have been negatively affected by economic land concessions. <p>Most of above issue briefings and positions papers were designed and printed for lobbying Members of Parliament and Government during and after the project report period.</p> <p>With regard to all of the above issues, Civil Society Organisation networks have recommended the National Assembly oversee government law enforcement efficiently; collect community complaints for action; consult with citizens before a new law is passed; and play an effective role in representing citizens. CSOs urged Government to address the above issues and strongly enforce existing laws.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three of the five briefing papers on critical issues forwarded by the 	<p>There were eleven briefing papers on five different sectors forwarded by the Cambodian Parliament to the relevant Government institutions for intervention. They include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four briefing papers on illegal fishery issues. 2. One issue briefing on the hydro power dam project in Sesan River. 3. Three issue briefings and position papers on decentralisation and de-concentration.

	<p>Cambodian Parliament to the relevant Government institutions for intervention.</p>	<p>4. Two A2IWG's briefing papers on Access to Information Policy Framework and the proposed law on access to information.</p> <p>5. An issue briefing on housing demolished and forced evictions in Boeung Kak Lake.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of issues with a response and intervention by the Government and/or Parliament 	<p>Six issues with a response and intervention by the Government and/or Parliament with some positive results. They include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both national and local authorities took serious actions to address illegal fishing activities and tools in the Tonle Sap Lake and the rivers in five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake related to the Mekong River. 2. The Ministry of Interior and Senate solved key issues on commune budget transparency and the misconduct of the commune clerks in most provinces in Cambodia, and on enforcing the policy on Decentralisation, De-concentration and Gender after these issues were raised by civil society networks. 3. Both the Government and development partners' representatives accepted CSOs' demands and agreed to have at least two CSOs' representatives attending TWG on D&D and DP on D&D regular meetings. 4. Members of Parliament reviewed the Access to Information position paper and analysis to improve the proposed law on access to information and resubmitted it to the National Assembly on 1 March 2012. 5. An issue briefing on engagement among civil society organisations, the private sector and members of Parliament, National Assembly, Senate and Government was officially accepted for establishing regular dialogue with CSOs. 6. An issue briefing on forest, indigenous people and their seasonal mobile farms and cultures that have been negatively affected by economic land concessions. Government issued a sub-decree that protects 480,000 hectares of the Prey Lang forest as a conservation area.
Produced tools for civil society to influence Parliament and government institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive assessment report on exiting human right publications in Cambodia produced. 	<p>Review on existing human right publications in Cambodia was completed before producing a new human rights tool 'how to effectively influence the Parliament and Government.'</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New book/tools 'how to effectively influence the Parliament and Government' 	<p>A new human rights tool 'How to Effectively Influence the Parliament and Government' was developed, published and launched for official distribution.</p> <p>API worked together with Cambodian Mekong University, Cambodian Human Rights Committee, and Cambodian-Asian Human Rights Development Centre to develop a human rights handbook on "Human Rights</p>

	published and available for civil society.	<p>Protection Mechanism in Cambodia.”</p> <p>8,520 copies of the handbook on “ Understanding of Human Rights Protection Mechanism in Cambodia “ was printed and distributed to Civil Society Networks and NGO partners through a launching ceremony of the handbook on “Understanding of Human Rights Protection Mechanism in Cambodia.” 210 participants including 95 women received orientation about the contents of the handbook. They received a number of copies of handbooks and distributed them to their CSOs network members in the different provinces.</p> <p>Regarding to the launching assessment result, 88% of the participants read key parts of the handbooks and 64% of them increased Human Rights knowledge and were very satisfied this book. And there were few recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The book was important for all of Cambodian citizens, particularly the rural people who should receive the book. - The working group should provide human rights trainings to the key persons in communities following the content of handbook.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights and social development organisations worked together. 	<p>More participating organisations, CSOs networks, university and government institutions worked together with API to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby MPs and Government on the above critical issues. - Support regular dialogue mechanisms among CSOs and National Assembly and Government. - To produce the human rights tool on “Mechanism to Protect and Promote Human Rights in Cambodia.” - To work together to promote good governance of natural resources in Cambodia. - To support the NGOs’ statements on NGOs and Association Law. - To organize an ASEAN Civil Society Conference (ACSC)/ ASEAN Peoples’ Forum (APF) on March 29- 31, 2012 in Phnom Penh.

*From the bidding form/contract. Please include and **highlight** any new outputs/indicators since the project started.



5. Project Activities

Were all activities completed? If not, give details.	
All of project activities completed.	
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>1.1. Supported and built the capacity of selected civil society networks. The activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed a capacity assessment with the selected civil society networks to identify challenges, the need for capacity development, and to select the networks for capacity support. Produced training materials on topics identified in the assessment. Provided two five-day training courses in Phnom Penh. Organised a day's support learning exercise for the participants' of the five-day training within five months of the training to share, learn, discuss and to identify best practice for future activities. 	Yes
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>2.1. Lead and supported civil society networks to meet and discuss with the Cambodian Parliament, the Government and the Government's development partners. The activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted and coordinated civil society networks to plan and produce briefing papers about their particular issues for discussion at the meetings with Cambodian Parliament, the Government and the Government's development partners. Organised and held formal and informal discussions with the Cambodian Parliament, Government institutions and the Government's Development Partners. <p>2.2. Provided a space for discussion on critical issues. The activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned and discussed with the General Secretariat of the Senate and 	Yes

<p>representatives of civil society their attendance and the delivery of speeches at the regional workshop of the Senate: ‘Senate and its Enhancing of the Decentralisation and De-concentration Policy Implementation and Gender.’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-hosted a day’s seminar in November 2011 in Phnom Penh: ‘Civil Society and the Cambodian Parliament: progress, challenges and the future’ to enable civil society to open an inclusive discussion for strengthening the three roles and responsibilities of Members of Parliament in a democratic society. • Produced briefing papers based on the findings of workshops for directing policy and future Government actions. • Published the briefing papers in Khmer, distributing to Members of the Cambodian Parliament, government institutions, embassies, donors, civil society networks, media, academic and political parties. 	
<p>Output 3:</p> <p>3.1. Documented, analysed and produced tools for civil society. The activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with the Cambodian Human Rights Committee and human rights organisations to assess and identify human rights tools that exist; documented and analysed them and the tools needed. • Worked with civil society networks to assess and identify tools that exist: documented, analysed and developed, as needed, for better influencing the Parliament and government institutions. • Organised a day’s sharing workshop on human rights tools and mechanisms for effective working with Parliament and government institutions. 	<p>Yes</p>

6. Project Expenditure

Planned Total Cost	£31,525		
Actual Total Cost	£31,525	<p>Variance (difference between planned cost and actual cost)</p>	£0

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

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Was value for money achieved? Please explain how.

All project expenses were carefully monitored and followed as per API policy and the project contract. Some activities entailed shared costs with other partners and donors. For example, the cost of the Parliamentary forum on strengthening of cooperation and understanding among the Parliament, the Royal Government, civil society and the private sector has been shared by ICCO, EED, and LWD. Costs of some of the networks meetings, formal and informal meetings with MPs, and regular network meetings were shared by individual networks. The shared project purpose was achieved.

7. Sustainability

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

There is evidence to of sustainable positive benefits to the project, including:

- Civil society networks increased their skills in advocacy to influence the Parliament and Government in addressing critical issues. Several policies were issued by the Government, particularly on Fishery, and Decentralization and De-concentration reform. Members of Parliament and the Cambodian Prime Minister responded positively. These policies will be enforced nationwide in the long-term. Civil society networks continue applying their improved knowledge, skills and credibility in regular communication and collaboration with Parliament as well as the Government for policy-making and implementation relevant to their networks' mission. Many CSOs networks are committed to communicating their issues, actions, and policy recommendations to MPs and the Government.
- Members of Parliament and Government officials officially recognized the mechanism of engagement among the Cambodian Parliament, Government, and private sector and civil society organizations. This mechanism is starting off with a regular quarterly-meeting plan for 2012. Both the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly recognised and endorsed the dialogue mechanism as a channel for communication between them and Cambodian society. The dialogue work plan is starting in March 2012. Civil society networks have integrated their annual workplans for more dialogue with the Government and Parliament.
- Increased cooperation with the Human Rights Committee and Human Rights Government Institute to create more space on human rights. The Cambodian Human Rights Committee will disseminate the project handbook and tools on Human Rights Protection Mechanism to nation-wide, particularly to communities and high schools in Cambodia.

8. Key Lessons Learned

What were the three main lessons learned that could be applicable to running this type of project again elsewhere?
1. Building the ownership and confidence of the National Assembly was very important in establishing effective dialogue between Civil Society and the Cambodian Parliament through co-hosting and jointly organising the events (workshop or forum or dialogue) between Civil Society and the Cambodian Parliament, and involving the support of political leaders, such as Heads of Commissions and the President of the National Assembly in the full process of preparation. So, the expected outcome was reached. Follow up actions of joint initiatives are more cooperative and pro-active.
2. Most CSOs recognised the positive impacts of having more dialogue with Members of Parliament and senior Government leaders, but a few thought the dialogue mechanism and facilitation were to set a stage for MPs and Government officials to criticise some CSOs openly. They considered that the dialogue process and voices of CSOs and Members of Parliament were not balanced. They felt that the space of the dialogue was dominated by the Government and National Assembly. However, the engagement and dialogue pave the way to build understanding, trust and strategic partnership in working together for the benefits of the Cambodian society.
3. Working in partnership with more civil society networks to engage policy makers provides more chance of success on policy dialogues.

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

Signed

Name ...Mr. Sinthay NEB.....

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

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

Please now submit this Project Completion Report to the Post

Project Officer Comments

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

Signature.....

Name.....

Position.....

Post.....

Date.....

Policy Officer/ DHM Comments

Please add your assessment of the effectiveness of this project

Policy Officer/ DHM Comments	
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If appropriate, please now pass the final invoice from the implementer to the accounts section for payment. Please also send a copy of this completed form to the Programme Team in London within one month.

Programme Team Comments

Programme Team comments	
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