



គម្រោងភារកម្មជា  
TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL  
Cambodia

# ANNUAL REPORT

Together against Corruption.  
2013-2014



TOGETHER AGAINST CORRUPTION.

# Annual Report

October 2013 - September 2014

September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Supported by:



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## ACRONYMS

<b>A2I</b>	Access to Information
<b>ACU</b>	Anti-Corruption Unit
<b>ALAC</b>	Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre
<b>ANSA-EAP</b>	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and Pacific
<b>API</b>	Advocacy and Policy Institute
<b>BIP</b>	Business Integrity Programme
<b>CAS</b>	Cambodia Advance Study
<b>C.CAWDU</b>	Coalition for Cambodian Apparel Workers Democratic Union
<b>CCC</b>	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
<b>CCIM</b>	Cambodian Center for Independent Media
<b>CCSP</b>	Cambodian Civil Society Partnership
<b>CHRAC</b>	Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee
<b>CISA</b>	Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability
<b>CPI</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>DFAT</b>	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>ERA</b>	Election Reform Alliance
<b>GCB</b>	Global Corruption Barometer
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communications Technology
<b>IRI</b>	International Republican Institute
<b>KIND</b>	Khmer Institute for National Development
<b>KYA</b>	Khmer Youth Association
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>MoEYS</b>	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport
<b>MoI</b>	Ministry of Interior
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NACC</b>	National Anti-Corruption Conference

<b>NEC</b>	National Election Committee
<b>NISA</b>	National Integrity System Assessment
<b>RUPP</b>	Royal University of Phnom Penh
<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Agency
<b>TI</b>	Transparency International
<b>TI-S</b>	Transparency International Secretariat
<b>UNCAC</b>	United Nations Convention against Corruption
<b>UNTAC</b>	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
<b>VoA</b>	Voice of America
<b>VoD</b>	Voice of Democracy
<b>WMC</b>	Women's Media Center
<b>YIS</b>	Youth Integrity Survey

## STRATEGIC GOALS TOGETHER AGAINST CORRUPTION

### Research and Advocacy Programme

Corruption issues will be identified and research findings will be used as references to stimulate debate and to formulate advocacy campaigns. Two main research projects will be conducted over a period of two years. The National Integrity System Assessment (NISA) will provide an in-depth assessment of the country's anti-corruption efficacy by evaluating all key governance institutions. The Youth Integrity Survey (YIS) will provide comprehensive information about the attitudes, perceptions and experiences of young Cambodians with regard to integrity and corruption.

### Partnership and Coalition Building Programme

Combating corruption requires not only political will and government action from but also the collective engagement of all relevant stakeholders. Transparency International Cambodia (TI Cambodia) will work together with individuals and institutions at all levels from the government, media, civil society organisations (CSOs) and the private sector to build a strong social movement across the country and jointly promote integrity and combat corrupt practices.

### Citizen and Youth Engagement Programme

Ultimately, it is the Cambodian people who have the power to make real impact and influence the government to adopt changes and undertake reforms. TI Cambodia will work with the Anti-Corruption Unit and CSOs to create more opportunities for civil society involvement. Citizens will be equipped with knowledge and skills to implement anti-corruption initiatives. In a country where more than 65% of the population is under the age of 30, youth play a crucial role and cannot be ignored. TI Cambodia will therefore actively promote integrity amongst young people, partnering with leading youth projects across the country.

### Governance Foundation and Capacity Building

Strengthening TI Cambodia's governance foundation and building management and staff capacity is essential to effectively plan, implement and monitor projects and deliver TI Cambodia's expected results and impacts. Transparency International Secretariat (TI-S) and National Chapters are constantly developing innovative anti-corruption methodologies and tools to cope with the complexity of the current context and issues. Therefore, it is crucial that the capacity of TI Cambodia's staff and management team continues to be improved in order to remain relevant and develop activities that are consistent with the global movement against corruption.

## VISION

We strive for all Cambodians to live in a society that is free of corruption.

## MISSION

We work together with individuals and institutions at all levels to promote integrity and reduce corruption in Cambodia.

Reforming  
the Judiciary  
and the  
Anti-  
Corruption  
Law is  
needed.

On-paper commitments from the leaders to fight against corruption are not enough. We demand action NOW.

## PROLOGUE

This annual report is intended as a progress update for TI Cambodia's Board of Directors, Management Team and donors for the period from October 2013 to September 2014. The report starts with providing an overview of the national context and the current state of corruption in Cambodia. This introduction is followed by a detailed and result-oriented description of the progress made by TI Cambodia, with the key achievements and impacts identified for each of TI Cambodia's goals. The report then carries out a gender-focused assessment of TI Cambodia's operations and projects. The following two parts are dedicated to lessons learned during the implementation of TI Cambodia's projects and to a project risk assessment, with subsequent mitigation strategies. TI Cambodia's financial expenditures for the period from October 2013 to September 2014 are also presented with a comparison between the initially allocated budget and the actual programme expenditures.

The report concludes with a general summary of TI Cambodia's key results and achievements and lays out TI Cambodia's next activities and future challenges.

The report was written by TI Cambodia's Director of Programmes. It was edited and reviewed by TI Cambodia's Executive Director before being sent to the Board of Directors for inputs and approval.

TI Cambodia would like to thank the Board of Directors, the Executive Director, the Programme Managers and all staff for their inputs and comments. Finally, TI Cambodia would like to express particular thanks to the people of Sweden and Australia through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) of the Australian Government for their invaluable financial support.





## CONTEXT AND CORRUPTION IN CAMBODIA

For two decades, Cambodia has been moving forward, accomplishing great progress on the political and economic levels. The first national election organised in 1993 under the supervision of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) led to the formation of a democratic government for the first time in a generation. Cambodia became a Constitutional Monarchy allowing for the creation of civil society organisations (CSOs)



and the expansion of development projects. Thanks to the efforts of the government and many development partners, Cambodia's poverty rate fell dramatically from more than 50 per cent in 2004 to roughly 20 per cent in 2011 and the pace of economic growth has remained steady with a GDP growth rate of 6-7% for the last several years.

However, Cambodia's difficult and troubled past has laid down weak political, economic and social foundations, which, in turn, have brought an unstable governance system. Although the country's economic growth is promising, the commitment of the government to ensure a genuine democratic system with strong checks and balances has proven weak, with the executive body influencing and controlling both the legislative and judiciary institutions. Indeed, the legislative branch functions poorly compared to international democratic standards and Cambodia's legal framework is either lacking key dispositions or providing some that limit good governance mechanisms. At the same time, corruption, constant political interference, limited financial resources and inadequate staff training undermine the independence of the judiciary and prevent it from providing a fair and equitable access to justice to Cambodians. This malfunctioning of the Judiciary leads to impunity and selective justice: the ruling elite and well-connected individuals are protected, while human rights and political activists are intimidated and silenced.

This situation translates in Cambodia being ranked as the most corrupt country in ASEAN by Transparency International's 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). According to the Global Corruption Barometer (GCB), the public sector, the police and the judiciary are perceived as the most corrupt institutions by the public. A recent survey by the International Republican Institute (IRI) also revealed a general lack of confidence in the Government from the Cambodian population. The level of confidence has dropped from 78% in January 2013 to 55% in November of the same year. Unsurprisingly, the survey pointed out that corruption and nepotism are the root causes of this phenomenon.

If the Government did strongly commit to the effective implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase III, which places good governance and anti-corruption at the core of the reform agenda,

progress remains to be seen as governance has not yet improved and corruption persists at all levels. The adoption of the 2010 Anti-Corruption Law and the creation of the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) were welcomed by all stakeholders and the public, and so was the amendment to ensure the ACU's financial independence. However, a number of obstacles remain in the way of a transparent and effective enforcement of the law.

Indeed, the ACU lacks independence regarding the appointment of its members, with the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson being appointed by Royal Decree at the discretion of the Prime Minister. The ACU's accountability is also limited as its activity reports are neither reviewed by the legislature nor made public and the institution does not officially abide by any Code of Ethics or clear staff selection mechanism. As for the Anti-Corruption Law, whistle-blower protection has yet to be defined, while a strict defamation provision contained in the Law has the potential to deter whistle-blowers from speaking up. In addition, the provisions of the Anti-Corruption Law regarding the declaration of assets of legislative and executive officials hinder transparency by making these declarations confidential and by failing to require any declaration from family members. Thus, the general Cambodian legal framework still leaves the way open to corruption and non-accountability. Even though judicial and legal reforms are, along with good governance and anti-corruption, top priorities of the Government's Rectangular Strategy Phase III, the actual implementation of these reforms and the genuine commitment to ensure the independence of the judiciary remain uncertain.

But today, after more than a decade of transition, Cambodians are starting to exercise their rights, and citizens, especially the youth, are demanding change and reform, particularly in terms of good governance and social accountability. With more than 65% of the population under the age of 30 years old, demands from the youth are putting more and more pressure on the Government, as clearly reflected in the results of the July 2013 National Election. People's voices against corruption are getting stronger and TI Cambodia is working to unite these voices into a strong social movement against corruption through education, advocacy and constructive engagement with civil society, government institutions and all relevant stakeholders in order to urge for enhanced accountability and social justice.

To realise this ambition and achieve its mission, TI Cambodia is currently implementing four core strategic programmes in the period from 2012 to 2015:

**Goal 1:** Research and Advocacy

**Goal 2:** Partnership and Coalition Building

**Goal 3:** Citizen and Youth Engagement

**Goal 4:** Governance Foundation and Capacity Building

## I. GOAL 1: RESEARCH & ADVOCACY PROGRAMME

### Overview

Duration	1 October 2013 – 30 September 2014
Overall Budget	USD 2,549,677.02
Target area	National
Total Allocated Budget for Goal 1	USD 390,313.30
2013-2014 Budget	USD 138,345.40
Responsible party	TI Cambodia's Executive Director

### Programme's Expected Results

Mission	To work together with individuals and institutions at all levels to promote integrity and reduce corruption in Cambodia
Aim	To diagnose corruption issues and use findings as a reference to stimulate better informed debates and formulate further anti-corruption projects
Expected Results and Impacts	<p>Increased awareness of corruption issues within key institutions , especially of weaknesses and opportunities for improvement</p> <p>Increased evidence-based advocacy and projects on anti-corruption</p> <p>Increased momentum and interest from relevant stakeholders and citizens in the fight against corruption</p> <p>Increased knowledge of youth perceptions on corruption</p> <p>Increased youth participation in promoting integrity and fighting against corruption</p> <p>Increased demand and pressure from the youth for a corruption-free society</p> <p>Increased knowledge and understanding of corruption, leading to increased and more effective evidence-based anti-corruption advocacy</p>

### 1. KEY RESULTS FOR GOAL 1:

The annual expected results of the Research and Advocacy Programme have been successfully delivered as planned. The National Integrity System Assessment (NISA) report was released, drawing a lot of attention from all relevant stakeholders. The findings are being used as evidence-based references by all partners. The Youth Integrity Survey (YIS) is on the right track. It is being finalised and expected to be launched in early 2015. The budget expenditure is on target despite some shortages. USD138,345.40 were planned for 2013-2014 and USD135,650.68 (98%) were spent.

## 1.1 NATIONAL INTEGRITY SYSTEM ASSESSMENT (NISA)

In close consultation with various stakeholders including development partners, CSOs, government institutions, political parties and the NIS advisory group, all 13 pillar assessments of the National Integrity System were successfully completed with helpful inputs, constructive



recommendations and comments. Prior to the launch of the NISA report, its preliminary findings were presented to the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly, the Ministry of Interior and relevant political parties for constructive feedback.

A NISA photo competition was also successfully completed before the launch. The first prize photo was used for the cover of the NISA report. Out of 45 submitted photos, 12 were exhibited at Meta House, the German Cambodian cultural centre in Phnom Penh. The competition and exhibition served as a preliminary advocacy event aiming at engaging citizens and artists and raising awareness on the NISA and the harmful effects of corruption on society through arts.

The final NISA report, entitled “Corruption and Cambodia’s Governance System - The Need for Reform”, was published and launched on 9 September 2014, with an event attended by approximately 250 stakeholders from across government, civil society, business and the media. Opening remarks were delivered by H.E. Ms. Anna Maj Hultgård, the Ambassador of Sweden to Cambodia. During the event, a panel discussion was also held to allow for stakeholders to scrutinise and debate the findings and offer key recommendations. The panelists were Ms. Wan-Hea Lee, a representative of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia; H.E Mu Sochua, a Member of Parliament; Mr. Rath Sophoan, Chairman of TI Cambodia’s Board of Directors; and Ms. Thida Khus, Executive Director



of Silaka and Chair of the Steering Committee to Promote Women in Politics.

The recommendations and findings of the report shall contribute to the effective implementation of the Anti-Corruption and Governance Reform set forth in the Rectangular Strategy Phase III of the Royal Government of Cambodia, and the anti-corruption strategy of the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU). This is however contingent upon their willingness to take the

report into consideration. Despite a negative reaction from the head of the ACU, the report's findings and recommendations were widely acknowledged and taken on board by different actors from government institutions, development partners, Non-Governmental Organisations, the private sector and foreign embassies. This stems from the fact that it is the only available comprehensive, evidence-based study on good governance and corruption ever conducted since 2006.

The report reveals that overall Cambodia has a weak integrity system. It is not strong enough to uphold the rule of law, ensure sustainable development and a good quality of life of the population at large. Despite this, some notable areas of strength exist. Notably, the legal framework is robust and comprehensive. However, the enforcement of these laws, the report stresses, is in need for improvement.

Following the launch, TI Cambodia's Management Team has met with a number of foreign diplomats from the Embassies of America, Australia, Sweden, Japan and the UK, to present the findings and encourage them to help conveying the message to relevant government counterparts and incite them to take meaningful reforms.

The NISA Advocacy Plan was finalised, focusing on two key recommendations: reforming the Judiciary and the Anti-Corruption Law. A case study on impunity in Cambodia has been conducted by a group of consultants who collated and analysed a few ongoing impunity cases to be used for evidence-based advocacy efforts. A campaign against impunity is being conducted in 4 provinces and Phnom Penh.

As for anti-corruption reform and law enforcement, TI Cambodia is engaging with the National Assembly's 10<sup>th</sup> Commission in charge of anti-corruption investigation and prevention, providing them technical support on capacity building, anti-corruption strategy and law enforcement oversight.

## 1.2 YOUTH INTEGRITY SURVEY (YIS)



Initiated in October 2013, the Youth Integrity Survey (YIS) is expected to be completed by early 2015. A YIS Advisory Group was formed with members from diverse youth institutions and expert organisations such as UNESCO, UNICEF, the Centre for Advance Studies (CAS), the Khmer Youth

Association (KYA), the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and other youth representatives. Three YIS Advisory Group meetings have been conducted on the strategic direction the YIS should take, preliminary planning and designing of the questionnaire. 1200 youths (50% females) between the age of 15 and 30 years old were interviewed in 150 villages across 8 provinces. The Centre for Advanced Studies was hired to oversee the sampling, training of data collectors and data input and analysis. The survey has now been completed and the results analysed. A presentation of the key findings has been shared with the YIS Advisory Group, TI Cambodia's Management Team as well as

other relevant stakeholders. The YIS report, reflecting the views and perception of youth on social integrity and corruption issues, is currently being drafted and due to be finalised by early 2015. The report will be used as an evidence-based study to stimulate debate on the youth's attitudes towards integrity and corruption, and design youth-led initiatives. TI Cambodia will also use the YIS as a reference to design TI Cambodia's strategy, especially regarding the Citizen and Youth Engagement Programme.

### 1.3 ONLINE LIBRARY

The online resource library has been designed, and the resources are being uploaded into TI Cambodia's website. So far, more than 60 initial resources have been gathered and are to be uploaded on the library. The resources are organised into nine topic areas – Access to Information, Anti-Corruption Tools, Forestry and Land, Health and Education, Justice Sector, Legal System, Politics and Government, Private Sector and Surveys.



## II. GOAL 2: PARTNERSHIP AND COALITION BUILDING PROGRAM

### Overview

Duration	1 October 2012 – 30 September 2014
Overall Budget	USD 2,549,677.02
Target area	National
Total Allocated Budget for Goal 2	USD 472,914.33
2013-2014 Budget	USD 171,007.35
Responsible Party	TI Cambodia's Executive Director
Programme's Expected Results	
Mission	To work together with individuals and institutions at all levels to promote integrity and reduce corruption in Cambodia
Aim	To build and support partnerships and coalitions of CSOs to fight corruption

	more effectively
Expected Results and Impacts	<p>Improved coordination and cooperation among anti-corruption stakeholders in highlighting corruption issues and in creating stronger demand for social integrity</p> <p>Increased knowledge, expertise and experience on anti-corruption tools resulting in more activities and an increased participation of CSOs in fighting corruption</p> <p>Increased cross-sector networking opportunities and engagement among anti-corruption stakeholders resulting in increased confidence and momentum in fighting corruption from all sectors</p> <p>Increased awareness about anti-corruption matters as well as on-going anti-corruption activities by different organisations</p>

## 2. KEY RESULTS FOR GOAL 2:

The annual expected outputs of the Partnership and Coalition Building Programme were successfully delivered despite some delays. Regardless of its young age, TI Cambodia has been quite influential in leading the anti-corruption agenda of key umbrella partners. Despite this, some weaknesses should be stressed, such as the slow advancement of the Business Integrity Programme (BIP).

The annual budget expenditure was not on the right target due to some delays. USD171,007.35 were planned for 2013-2014 but only USD147,663.14 (86%) were spent. The remaining amount will be carried forward to next year's work plan.

### 2.1 NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE (NACC)

The National Conference on “Promoting Integrity and Quality of Education” was successfully held on 21 February 2014 in partnership with the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP) and the Khmer Institute for National Development



(KIND). 210 participants from 80 institutions, CSOs, schools, departments of education, youth and sports, the Ministry of Education, Youths and Sports (MoEYS), and media and development partners attended the conference, which was opened by H.E. Nat Bunroeun, Secretary of State at the MoEYS, and representatives of SIDA and DFAT. Recommendations and findings were taken into consideration by the MoEYS. Specifically, as a result of TI Cambodia's research and conference, the MoEYS issued

an announcement to stop school textbooks from being displayed for sale and ordered the law enforcement agencies to take legal action against perpetrators.

## 2.2 NO IMPUNITY CAMPAIGN



The culture of impunity in Cambodia has long been a deep-rooted obstacle undermining the rule of law, impairing access to justice and threatening sustainable development. Impunity has prevailed for so long that it has been taken for granted. It is currently only growing bigger, deteriorating the judicial system at an alarming level. Seeing the need for the problem to be addressed, TI Cambodia and its partners – the

Cooperation Committee of Cambodia (CCC), the Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability (CISA), the Advocacy and Policy Institute (API) and the Cambodian Peace Network (CPN) – launched a nationwide campaign called “iMove against Corruption and Impunity for Poverty Reduction”. The campaign aims at reforming the judiciary and calling for an end of impunity in Cambodia through citizens’ demand. 4 provincial campaigns were conducted in Svay Rieng, Kampong Chnang, Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear, engaging 1750 participants (40% of which were female) from the provincial government departments, provincial governors/council members, CSOs, media and concerned citizens in the area. A national consultation was conducted in Phnom Penh on 12 November 2014 for relevant stakeholders and experts to discuss the findings of a report outlining four impunity case studies. To mark International Day to End Impunity on 23 November 2014, TI Cambodia and its partners – the Cambodian Centre for Human Rights (CCHR), CCC, CISA, CHRAC and CPN - will organise an event to call for an end of the culture of impunity in Cambodia.





## 2.3 BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS AND COALITIONS

### 2.3.1 Coalition for Integrity and Social Accountability (CISA)

CISA is a grass-root umbrella organisation leading the promotion of social accountability, transparency, integrity, equality, justice, and the fight against corruption. TI Cambodia has been a partner of CISA for the past two years, working to strengthen its coordination role, build capacity on anti-corruption tools and implement anti-corruption initiatives at the grass-root level.



- **Capacity building support:**
  - ✓ Enhanced CISA's capacity to develop its strategic plan and fund raising strategy;
  - ✓ Provided training to CISA's members on anti-corruption tools;
  - ✓ Enhanced CISA's coordination role, including the support to its permanent committee to effectively support CISA's members; and
  - ✓ Produced CISA's quarterly leaflet which was shared with partners/stakeholders in hard copy and soft copy and updated its Facebook and website on a regular basis.
- **Implementing anti-corruption initiatives at the sub-national level:**
  - ✓ CISA, its members and relevant institutions celebrated National Anti-Corruption Day (9 December 2013), which was organised in three separate events engaging 650 people (304 females). The event aimed at raising awareness about anti-corruption and the harmful effects of corruption on society, and collectively advocate for the reduction of corruption in Cambodia;
  - ✓ 13 trainings on transparency, social accountability, the anti-corruption law and corruption-related complaint mechanisms were conducted for 6 communes in 3 provinces, engaging 274 participants, 151 of whom were females. Those participants were villagers, village leaders, students/youths, teachers and local vendors;
  - ✓ 10 complaint boxes were placed in the 3 provinces and so far only 7 complaints were receive; and
  - ✓ Two campaigns on "iMove against Corruption and Impunity for Poverty Reduction" were successful conducted to collectively call for an end to the culture of impunity and advocate for the independence of the judiciary.
- **Implementing youth initiatives:**
  - ✓ 72 community youth network members actively participated in a total of 24 Commune Council (CC) monthly meetings that were regularly conducted. The initiative has helped ensure citizens/youths' representation in the commune-level decision making process;
  - ✓ 22 commune quarterly meetings were conducted by youth network members to reflect on their progress, lessons learnt and plan the next quarter to promote transparency, social accountability and anti-corruption in their respective communes;
- **Joint advocacy:**

- ✓ CISA and other NGOs have jointly released a number of press statements to urge for more efforts to fight corruption; and
- ✓ CISA's management team has regularly participated in a number of radio talk shows on corruption and social accountability related issues.

### 2.3.2 Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)

- ✓ TI Cambodia, CCC and other NGOs are regularly consulted on how to create an environment conducive to cooperation between CSOs and the government and potential threats to this cooperation and freedom of expression. 177 participants (59 of which were female) participated in the event. A number of issues were discussed such as the demand for a transparent and open process for seven draft laws including the Law on Association and Non-Governmental Organization and the Cybercrime Law, the three laws on judicial reform and the Law on Telecommunications;
- ✓ Together with CCC, API, Silaka, CCHR, the NGO Forum, KYA and Comfrel, TI Cambodia played a leading role in organising the first "Regional Open Government Partnership (OGP)" forum, engaging participants from CSOs and government representatives of the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Cambodia to raise awareness about OGP and lobby the government to work toward becoming a member of OGP in the future; and
- ✓ TI Cambodia, CCC and other CSOs jointly organised the campaign on "iMove against Corruption and Impunity for Poverty Reduction".

### 2.3.3 Working Group:

TI Cambodia is a core member of some technical working groups such as the Access to Information Law (A2I) working group, the Open Budget/Budget Transparency group and the Election Reform Alliance.

#### 2.3.3.1 Access to Information Law (A2I):

- ✓ Monthly meetings were conducted to keep track of progress made and discuss the plan and strategy, and a joint work plan including advocacy strategy was developed;
- ✓ A number of workshop and consultations were conducted with relevant stakeholders especially the Ministry of Information, who was mandated to take the lead in drafting the Access to Information Law, to present and discuss the proposed draft law from A2I working group to the Ministry of Information.
- ✓ A number of joint campaigns were conducted on radio and social media, a petition, was launched and an event to advocate for the adoption of a Access to Information Law was organised; and
- ✓ At least 3 NGOs from the A2I working group were invited to be members of the Government-led Technical Working Group on the Law on Access to Information.

#### 2.3.3.2 Open Budget/Budget Transparency:

- ✓ The NGO Working Group members produced the Terms of Reference to guide the implementation of the initiative and endorsed it;
- ✓ Regular meetings were conducted to update the members on the progress made; and
- ✓ A workshop on open budget was conducted to share with all relevant stakeholders including development partners like the EU and the World Bank. The workshop provided a platform to share and discuss the importance of an open budget as well as the next plan to enhance open budget/budget transparency.

#### 2.3.3.3 Election Reform:

- ✓ 20 NGOs involved in the election reform process formed an alliance called the "Election Reform Alliance" (ERA) following the national election in 2013. TI Cambodia is one of the core members. The alliance aims to express demands for an election reform in order to ensure the transparency and integrity of the election process. ERA

produced a joint report detailing the election monitoring findings and put forward recommendations for reform. ERA worked on the proposed amended law on election, organisation of National Election Commission, selection of commissioner, and submitted their recommendations to parties who won seats in parliament for their reference. A number of consultations were conducted and technical support was provided to political parties to form an Election Committee.

- ✓ ERA also met with some development partners and sought their support and commitment in the election reform. Specifically, ERA met with the EU and the Japanese delegation, which made a country visit to Cambodia to explore the possibility of supporting the election reform.
- ✓ ERA also advocated for the election reform through weekly radio talk shows, the publication of content on social media channels and the release of joint statements on the issue.

## **2.4 Business Integrity Programme**

### **2.4.1 Corporate Integrity Seminars**

Corporate Integrity seminars for Cambodian entrepreneurs were organised successfully on 26 August and 15 September 2014, engaging 68 Cambodian entrepreneurs (23 female). The seminars aimed to:

- raise awareness on corporate integrity among local small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and improve their understanding of corporate integrity systems ; and
- enhance private sector engagement in the fight against corruption.

### **2.4.2 Partnerships with Foreign Chambers of Commerce**

Meetings have been conducted with foreign chambers of commerce including Eurocham, AmCham, BritCham, and AusCham to discuss the impact of corruption on business and strategies to tackle corruption in the private sector. The long-term goal of these meetings is to engage foreign chambers of commerce in a collective action promoting more transparency,, accountability and integrity in business practices.

### **2.4.3 Partnership with Local Business Associations**

Partnerships have been established with several local business associations such as CAMFEBA, YEAC, JCI, the Start-up Business Network, the Cambodian Valuers and Estate Agents Association (CVEA), the Federation of Association for Small and Medium Enterprises of Cambodia (FASMEC), and the Cambodian Microfinance Association (CMA). TI Cambodia is continually exploring opportunities for collaboration to promote business integrity in Cambodia.

### **2.4.4 Corporate Integrity Systems for Clients**

TI Cambodia has concluded its service with Pactics Cambodia. The Corporate Integrity System was adopted by Pactics and the follow-up activities have been completed. TI Cambodia will continue to support Pactics on a needs basis.

### **2.4.5 Capacity Development**

TI Cambodia is continuing to build the capacity of the BIP team for it to be well-equipped to advance the work on BIP and overcome the challenges. The BIP team is regularly in contact with experts in Malaysia, TI-S and TT Vietnam for strategic advice on the development of the programme. Staff also attended a number of trainings and a regional meeting on BIP.

### **2.4.6 Research on SMEs' Corporate Integrity and Corruption Perception**

TI Cambodia together with partners will conduct in-depth research on the impact of corruption on SMEs in Cambodia and their perception of the phenomenon. The research will provide evidence-based, up-to-date information as well as concrete policy recommendations. The research will also serve as a reference for the development of the programme and for future collaboration with SMEs and other stakeholders. More specifically, the research will:

- i. Describe the environment in which SMEs operate, especially the legal framework and the functioning of institutions relevant to businesses;
- ii. Identify and analyse the different ways in which SMEs experience corruption and the impacts of corruption on them; and
- iii. Assess the reaction/response from SMEs regarding corruption and the existence of specific policies or practice.

The survey will be conducted from November 2014 to February 2015. It is expected to be launched in March 2015.

### III. GOAL 3: CITIZEN AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME

#### Overview

Duration	1 October 2013 – 30 September 2014
Overall Budget	USD 2,549,677.02
Target area	National
Total Allocated Budget for Goal 3	USD 984,850.70
2013-2014 Budget	USD 397,604.40 (395,549)
Responsible party	TI Cambodia's Executive Director

#### Programme's Expected Results

Mission	To work together with individuals and institutions at all levels to promote integrity and reduce corruption in Cambodia.
Aim	To engage citizens and young people in promoting integrity more actively
Expected Results and impacts	<p>Increased citizen participation in promoting integrity and in fighting corruption more actively</p> <p>Constructive engagement with the ACU, leading to a strong partnership and improved collaboration</p> <p>Increased participation of NGOs and citizens in the provinces in project activities promoting integrity</p> <p>Enhanced NGO capacities and skills on anti-corruption projects through partnership, resulting in increased NGO and citizen involvement in anti-</p>

corruption activities

Increased youth participation through youth-led initiatives to promote integrity and reduce corruption

Incorporation of integrity subjects in the education system (both formal and informal systems) through a partnership with the MOEYS Implementation of school integrity programmes in a dozen schools which will become model schools

### 3. KEY RESULTS FOR GOAL 3

The Citizen and Youth Engagement Programme’s annual expected results were mostly delivered. All key activities were completed despite some delays. However, some key activities under ACU’s work-plan have been either delayed or unable to be delivered.

The annual expenditure for 2013-2014 was underspent due to delays in implementing some activities with the ACU. USD322,461.98 (81%) were spent out of the USD397,604.40 that were initially planned.

#### 3.1 COLLABORATION WITH THE ANTI-CORRUPTION UNIT (ACU)

TI Cambodia has continued to engage constructively with the ACU to implement the activities set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and to educate the public on the harmful effects of corruption.

With TI Cambodia’s support, the ACU has produced two educational spots on “Article 597 and 598 - Unlawful Exploitation” of Cambodia’s Penal Code and “Prevention of Corruption in High School National Examination”. TI Cambodia also supported the

ACU in disseminating anti-corruption messages to the public through a painting and poem competition. On 9 December 2013, TI Cambodia participated in the International Anti-Corruption Day with the ACU and they jointly organised events with partners in three provinces on the theme “Zero corruption, 100% Development”, with a total of 650 participants (304 female).

Under the MoU, 60,000 posters and stickers were printed to raise awareness on corruption issues and inform the public about the Anti-Corruption Law. The Anti-Corruption Curriculum has been finalised and published by the ACU and the MoEYS for grades 10, 11 and 12.

**កម្មវិធីបោះពុម្ពយុវជនអន្តរជាតិ**  
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 | អាចសន្ទនា និងសរសេរជាភាសាខ្មែរ  
 | មានផ្ទះ ក្នុងការប្រយុទ្ធប្រឆាំងអំពើពុករលួយ និងធ្វើជាគំរូសម្រាប់អ្នកដទៃ

**អ្នកនឹងទទួលបាន៖**  
 | ការសិក្សាដើម្បីក្លាយជាបុគ្គលដែលមានទំនួលខុសត្រូវក្នុងសង្គម និងចេះចែករំលែកចំនេះដឹង  
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**រៀបចំដោយ** គម្ពីរសហគមន៍ស្ថាប័ន  
**TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL Cambodia**

**ឧបត្ថម្ភដោយ** **TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL**  
 the global coalition against corruption

**Australian Aid**

**SWEDEN**

**ព័ត៌មាននៃការចុះឈ្មោះ៖**  
 លោក លី ពិស័យ (ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា)  
 ០១០ ៥៥៥ ៨៧៦ / ០៩៧ ៦ ៨៤៨៤ ២៥  
 ye@ticambodia.org  
 www.ticambodia.org

### 3.2 MEDIA ENGAGEMENT IN PROMOTING INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

TI Cambodia provided grants to two media partners, the Cambodian Centre for Independent Media (CCIM) and the Women's Media Centre (WMC), to further enhance access to independent and reliable information, to raise awareness on social accountability and the destructive impact of corruption on society, and to engage citizens and youth in the fight for integrity and against corruption. Radio talk-shows and audio promotions have been produced. The radio talk-shows allow people to call in to ask questions to experts on social and corruption issues, and raise their concerns about the impact of corruption and propose solutions. 44 radio talk-shows have been aired, with anti-corruption practitioners and specialists from CSOs and the Government invited as guest speakers. To date, 1,664 people have directly contacted the show, while it is estimated that 8 million people listen to the talk-shows. The radio talk-shows have helped increase the Cambodian public's understanding of the causes and effects of corruption, leading to citizens and youth increasingly demanding anti-corruption efforts.



### 3.3 YOUTH ENGAGEMENT INITIATIVE



TI Cambodia's Citizen and Youth Engagement Programme believes that the key to improving the efficiency and quality of public services and spending, and thus people's access to basic rights, is to strengthen citizens' capacity and empower them to hold

their government accountable. Following the success of the first two Youth Camps, a third one on "Youth Empowerment for Transparency and Integrity" has been successfully organised in Siem Reap province and was attended by 60 (25 females) outstanding young Cambodians from seven different provinces. The aim of the camp was not only to educate youth about corruption but also to empower them to take action against it. This year's camp focused on "commune council's accountability monitoring": local governance experts taught the participants about the role of citizens in holding a local council accountable and about community development. Youths who attended the camp were given a small seed grant to implement initiatives of their own to further promote integrity in their respective

communities and engage their peers in the fight against corruption. Eight youth-to-youth initiatives were subsequently approved by TI Cambodia. Most of them focused on “Commune Monitoring Projects” in education, health and public service delivery. The findings were presented to the commune councils to advocate for improvement, though not without challenges. Some groups faced intimidations from local authorities and a commune clerk. These youth-to-youth initiatives benefitted 526 people. In September 2014, youth leaders who piloted the project were invited to present their findings and share experience and lessons learned to relevant stakeholders, partners, government representatives and the media.



### **3.4 YOUNG JOURNALIST TRAINING ON “PROMOTING INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION”**

A second Young Journalist Training was organised to engage professional journalists, social media activists and bloggers to promote integrity and raise awareness on corruption through media platforms. At least 30 professional/aspiring journalists were trained on skills and tools necessary for them to improve access to independent and accurate information on corruption in Cambodia. TI Cambodia provided a small seed grant to each group to implement their initiatives and produce media content. With the seed grants, one educational video spot about corruption during exams, one audio spot and one print article on corruption in the health sector were produced. This training has encouraged existing media platforms to fully integrate corruption issues to their editorial line, leading to an increased number of articles covering corruption stories.

### **3.5 PROMOTING INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

TI Cambodia is partnering with Khmerak University to introduce and develop an anti-corruption curriculum for university students. The MoU was signed. Capacity of a staff members of Khmerak University was built through a comprehensive course on Integrating Integrity in University Curriculum conducted in Austria. The trained staff will share the knowledge gained from the course with other lecturers in the university. In partnership with an expert from the Malaysia Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA), TI Cambodia will provide technical support to Khmerak University to develop the anti-

corruption curriculum/module to be taught to students. Khmerak University is also considering establishing an entire anti-corruption course.

### **3.6 INNOVATIVE PROJECT:**

The Innovative Project is a pilot project initiated by the Executive Director, as part of a strategy to reach out to more young people to build their capacity and empower them to live with integrity and act against corruption.

- A youth consultation workshop was organised on 6 March 2014 to identify the course curriculum that fits the needs of aspiring youth leaders, and receive comments on the integrity pledge.
- A series of training sessions have been carried out to equip aspiring young leaders with leadership skills and greater understanding of integrity and to build their capacity to initiate projects promoting transparency and good governance. The training was successfully provided to 31 youths. With the knowledge gained, they have initiated their own team projects, which will be implemented next year.
- From March to end of September 2014, 2229 people signed up for the integrity pledge (999 of them are women, and 45 are foreigners).

### **3.7 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) INITIATIVE:**

TI Cambodia acknowledges the important role played by ICTs in its effort to engage youth in the fight against corruption. Although social media are commonly used by young urban people, those who live in rural areas are still lagging behind in terms of use of ICT. The ICT Initiative's aim is to expand the use of social media (Facebook, blogging, Twitter, etc.) among youngsters in the provinces and engage them in civil education in the future. An ICT training was conducted to 20 students from 10 provinces. Another 401 students, 208 of whom were female, benefitted from subsequent ICT trainings conducted by these 20 students back in their provinces. As a result, 188 blogs and 111 Facebook accounts were created. Those youths are now active members of TI Cambodia and their blogs and Facebook pages are regularly updated with social issues.

### **3.8 INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY**

Attended by 566 youths, International Youth Day 2014 saw an exciting and active participation from young people who shared their anti-corruption messages with other young participants through songs, poetry, essays, and drawing contests. This has shown that young people are now more aware of corruption, more open to talking about it, and especially more willing to take action against it.

### **3.9 INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CAMP**

TI Cambodia has initiated an "International Youth Camp", which was originally planned for August 2014 but has later been rescheduled for 4-10 January 2015. Out of the 10 TI Chapters who initially confirmed their participation, 3 pulled back due to a shortage of fund. At the ASEAN level, an anti-corruption youth network will be built to collectively advocate for the ASEAN member countries to step up against corruption and integrate anti-corruption mechanisms in the ASEAN community integration process.



Youth groups will implement their initiatives in their respective countries and this anti-corruption youth network will work with TI Chapters in the long run to constructively advocate for anti-corruption efforts.

### 3.10 PROMOTE INTEGRITY AND ENGAGE GARMENT FACTORY WORKERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Seeing the importance of garment factory workers' role in the fight against corruption, TI Cambodia provided a small grant to the Coalition for Cambodian Apparel Workers Democratic Union (C.CAWDU) to raise awareness about integrity and engage factory workers in promoting social accountability and the fight against corruption. The project was due to start in March 2014, but due to the institution's corruption scandal, TI Cambodia froze the grant process. It was however later resumed after TI Cambodia received an official letter and report from C.CAWDU's independent auditors confirming the organisation had clean hands. With the financial support from TI Cambodia, 25 trainers, who are key members of trade unions, were trained on 19 August 2014 and further trainings were conducted to 252 garment workers on integrity, transparency and anti-corruption. More trainings are expected to be conducted next year.

### 3.11 TRAINING TO COMMUNE COUNCILS THROUGH PARTNER

Through the Cambodian Civil Society Partnership (CCSP), 422 citizens, commune councils and local authorities have been trained in transparency, integrity, the harmful effects of corruption and how to combat it.



### 3.12 INDEPENDENT JOURNALIST GROUP

TI Cambodia has supported the formation of an "Independent Journalist Group" which is comprised of prominent professional journalists from both local and international news agencies such as Voice of America (VoA), Voice of Democracy (VoD) and the Phnom Penh Post. The purpose of this group is to promote accurate and independent information to the public. The project intends to encourage the production of independent investigative reports on corruption scandals and other related issues, which will be used to stimulate debate and advocate for change. The group is now working on a story related to the impacts of economic land concessions on indigenous communities. The story is due to be completed in early 2015. The Independent Journalist Group has also provided training on multimedia

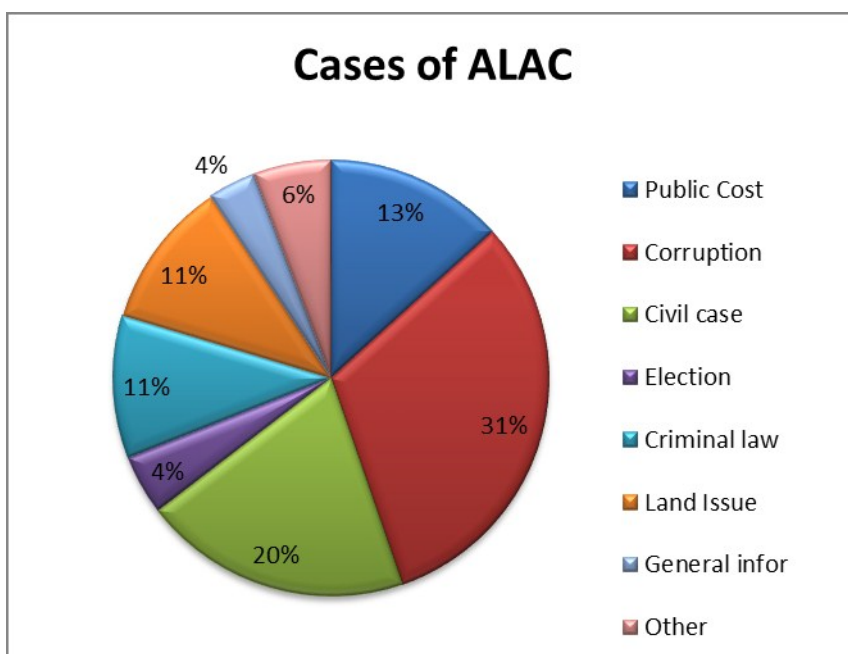
journalism to 11 youths from 4 provinces including Ratanakiri, Mondulhiri, Kratie and Battambang. These young participants have now formed the group's youth network.

### 3.13 THE ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE (ALAC)

So far, 226 people have contacted ALAC for legal advice and consultation on how to handle a complaint. Out of 226 cases, 71 (31%) cases were directly related to corruption. Most complaints were related to public service charges and corruption in education and health. Two cases have been sent to the ACU; and two other cases were referred to NGO partners. ALAC has also received two complaints from partners for further action. Three cases have been sent to the National Assembly's Anti-Corruption Commission, which is now further investigating one of them.

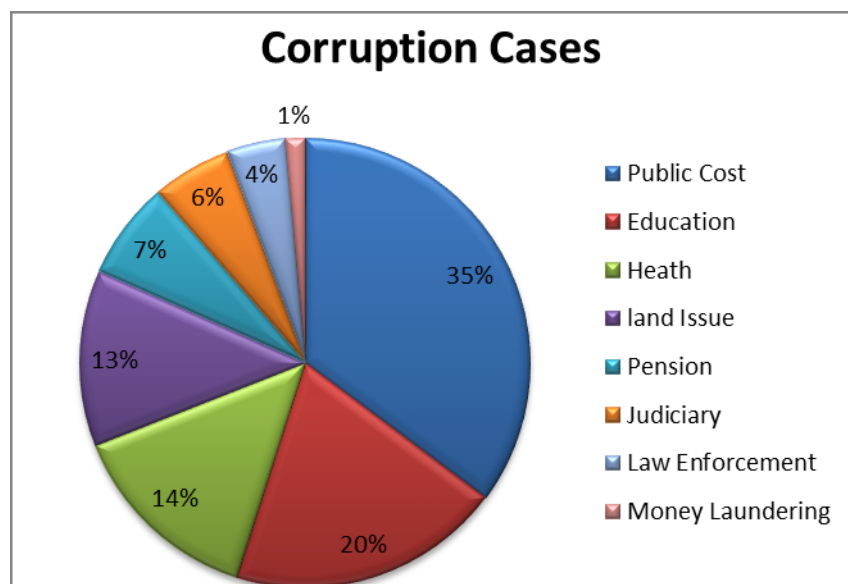
#### I. Cases of ALAC

Public Cost	30
Corruption	71
Civil case	45
Election	10
Criminal law	24
Land Issue	25
General info	8
Other	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>

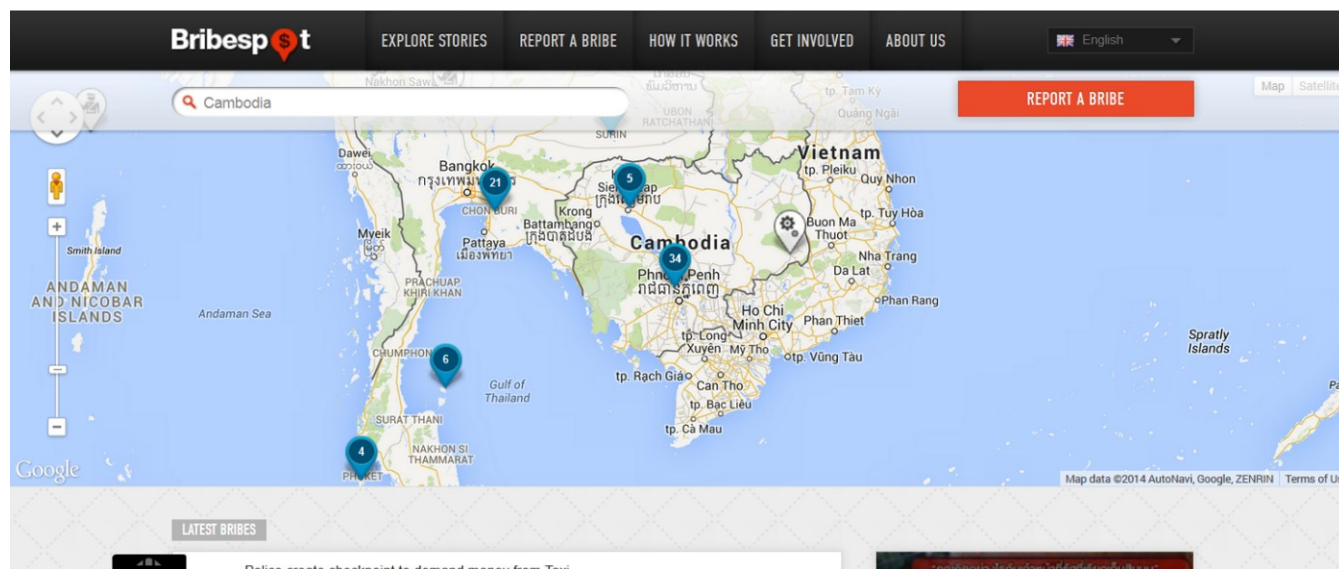


#### 2. Corruption Cases

Public Cost	25
Education	14
Health	10
Land Issue	9
Pension	5
Judiciary	4
Law Enforcement	3
Money Laundering	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>



An innovative mobile application called Bribespot: <http://bribespot.com/en/> was created in Khmer language and launched in late May 2014. It enables people to report corruption instantly and anonymously through smartphones or Bribespot’s website and to map out the reported cases of bribery on an interactive Google map. The launch event was very well covered in the media by 14 national and international media institutions. So far, around 49 cases of bribery have been reported through this application.



#### IV. GOAL 4: BUILD GOVERNANCE FOUNDATIONS, OPERATIONAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TI NATIONAL CHAPTER IN CAMBODIA

##### Overview

Duration	1 October 2013 – 30 September 2014
Overall Budget	USD 2,549,677.02
Target area	National
Total Allocated Budget for Goal 4	USD 472,661.00
2013-2014 Budget	USD 176,249.01
Responsible party	TI Cambodia's Executive Director

Programme’s Expected Results	
Mission	To work together with individuals and institutions at all levels to promote integrity and reduce corruption in Cambodia.
Aim	To build governance foundations, operational structures and processes for the establishment of a TI National Chapter in Cambodia
Expected Results	Mobilisation of a qualified Executive Director and a Board of Directors comprised

and impacts

of eminent individuals from diverse backgrounds and expertise

Improved knowledge and skills of the Management Staff and Board through participating in regional and international events organised by TI and its partners.

Increased mutual understanding, trust and confidence as well as credibility among anti-corruption stakeholders.

Development of all legal documents and governance framework.

Legal registration of TI Cambodia with the Mol to receive legitimacy to conduct its anti-corruption work.

On the way towards full compliance with criteria and requirements for TI's Membership Accreditation Policy.

#### 4. KEY RESULTS GOAL 4

4.1 Currently eight members are sitting on the Board, and documents outlining their role and responsibilities, a Code of Conduct, a Conflict of Interest Policy and Ethics are in place. Board meetings have been conducted regularly on a quarterly basis.

4.2 The capacity of TI Cambodia's Board members, Management Team and staff members have been built thanks to regional and international events organised by TI-S, UNCAC Secretariat, exchange visit with other TI chapters (such as TI Malaysia, TI Philippines, TI Vietnam and TI PNG) and other training institutions. TI Cambodia's has therefore gained knowledge and understanding of TI's work.

4.3 All legal documents and policies are in place to ensure effective and efficient operations and the full execution of TI Cambodia's strategy.

4.4 TI Cambodia has been recognised by the Ministry of Interior as a Local Non-Government Organisation since 6 July 2011.

4.5 TI Cambodia's staff is fully on board (26 staff members) and able to deliver required outputs effectively.

4.6 Following the Capacity Need Assessment conducted by TI-S, TI Cambodia was voted a fully



accredited national chapter in October 2014. TI Cambodia is working to become a membership-based organisation in the near future.

## V. GENDER

TI Cambodia also places gender balance at the heart of the implementation of its projects. TI Cambodia is highly committed to ensuring equal opportunity and creating an enabling environment for both women and men to participate in TI Cambodia's events, workshops, conferences and campaigns throughout all stages. At least a 40% female participation has been ensured in TI Cambodia's Youth Camps over the past two years, and females have been highly encouraged to take the lead in implementing youth initiatives. At least three women were invited to sit in TI Cambodia's research advisory groups.

TI Cambodia is not only integrating gender concerns into its programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation phase, it has also started to design real female-targeted programmes to enhance women's engagement in the fight against corruption. The training on integrity and corruption delivered to garment workers (the vast majority of them are female) is one of them.

TI Cambodia also ensured that the perspectives of women were equally represented in the NIS Assessment report and in the YIS, and that their voices and concerns would be heard.

Gender has been seriously taken into account throughout all stages of TI Cambodia's programmes, from planning to implementation and monitoring. TI Cambodia's workforce (staff and interns) is currently comprised of 16 women and 16 men. Women are equally represented at the managerial level, both in the programme and operation fields. Two females are sitting on the Board of Directors.

## LESSONS LEARNED

1. While, given the sensitivity of the issues at stake, engaging with the ACU has proven difficult at times, TI Cambodia has realised that maintaining an open and frank dialogue despite the challenges was key to create impact. TI Cambodia will remain a constructive partner of the ACU and other key government institutions.
2. Broadening collaboration with other key government institutions has proven very beneficial and helped achieve results and create impact. TI Cambodia is in the process of establishing official partnerships with the National Assembly's 10<sup>th</sup> Commission and the Ministry of Interior (MoI).
3. Working on the aspect of law enforcement has been very challenging. The advancement of the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) was slow. TI Cambodia is currently revamping ALAC's strategy. More outreach initiatives will be conducted in the coming year. TI Cambodia will also work with the newly formed National Assembly's 10<sup>th</sup> Commission on anti-corruption on this aspect.
4. Introducing the Corporate Integrity System in the Cambodian business sector has also proven difficult. TI Cambodia, in cooperation with all chambers of commerce it is consulting on the issue, will now focus on building a Corporate Integrity Alliance.

## VII. UPDATED PROJECT RISKS AND ACTIONS

**Project Risk 1:** Introducing the Corporate Integrity System in Cambodia is challenging

**Actions taken:** TI Cambodia is consulting with all relevant chambers of commerce on how to best address the corruption challenges in the private sector in Cambodia. TI Cambodia is also consulting with the CSR Network on this aspect.

**Project Risk 2:** Lack of concrete actions from the government to address the recommendations of the NISA report.

**Actions taken:** Prior to the launch of the report, TI Cambodia has met with the Council of Ministers, Parliamentarians and the Ministry of Interior to present the preliminary findings and recommendations. To ensure the credibility of its findings, TI Cambodia has formed an expert panel to scrutinise the findings and recommendations. Following the launch, a number of meetings were conducted with some key influential embassies and development partners to update on the state of corruption in Cambodia and lobby them to convey the message to the government to address meaningful reforms.

**Project issue 3:** Lack of collaboration from the ACU to investigate corruption cases that have been submitted to them via ALAC

**Action taken:** TI Cambodia has changed its approach on how the case will be transferred to the ACU. From April 2014, ALAC's lawyer has provided legal advice, ensured that each case have enough supportive evidence and the complainants were advised to submit the case directly to the ACU. TI Cambodia is currently supporting NA's 10<sup>th</sup> Commission on the law enforcement and oversight.

## VIII. SUSTAINABILITY

Since the inception of its programmes, TI Cambodia has delegated greater ownership to its partners and encouraged them to take the lead in designing and implementing joint initiatives. These initiatives will, as a result, ensure that anti-corruption issues are well integrated into these partners' agenda in the long-run. TI Cambodia works with a number of key partners who are specialised in governance and corruption-related issues and have been present in Cambodia for three decades such as CCC, NGO Forum, API, CISA, CCIM, WMC and CCSP. Corruption and social accountability issues remain some of their top priorities, meaning that TI Cambodia's anti-corruption work is taken further independently.

Strengthening social demands through education and youth empowerment is also fundamental to ensure the creation and maintenance of a vibrant, a countrywide network of anti-corruption activists. This will help create momentum for anti-corruption reform in the long-term. TI Cambodia's youth to youth initiatives have proved to be effective, not only in educating them on the harmful effects of corruption on society but also in influencing their attitudes and behaviours towards integrity and moral obligations. TI Cambodia believes and hopes that they will use the knowledge they gained in good faith and live their lives with integrity.

Furthermore, the NISA report's findings and recommendations will serve as evidence-based references for future reforms and advocacy from all relevant stakeholders in the long-term.

With regard to financial sustainability, donors will remain the main source of fund in the short and long-term strategy of TI Cambodia. However, TI Cambodia has taken some steps to initiate some public fund raising activities from this year onwards, although the expected income will be very modest. Moreover, TI Cambodia is planning to become a membership based-organisation in the near future. TI Cambodia will provide greater ownership to citizens and youths to take part in the decision making process regarding the leadership and strategy of TI Cambodia. This will, in turn, ensure the future existence of TI Cambodia and its programmes' sustainability.

## IX. EXPENDITURE REPORT:

TI Cambodia's annual expenditure against the planned budget from 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014 is on the right track despite some delays and challenges. USD 963,271.36 was budgeted for year 2. USD 830,760.57 (86%) was spent from October 2013 to September 2014. The remaining 14% of the total budget will be carried forward to the fiscal of 2014-2015.

Budget Code	Line Items	Budget 2013-2014	Actual Expenses			Remaining		Comments
			Oct 13-Mar 14	Apr 14-Sept 14	Total	Amount	Variance%	
<b>1</b>	<b>Goal 1: To diagnose corruption issues and use findings as reference to stimulate more informed debates and to formulate more projects on anti-corruption</b>							
1.1	Costs for National Integrity System Assessment (NISA) and Youth Integrity Survey	41,144.40	21,232.36	17,969.77	39,202.13	1,942.27	5%	
1.2	Cost for meetings related to the assessments	11,184.00	1,922.82	9,499.11	11,421.93	-237.93	-2%	
1.3	Publications and translation of NISA and YIS reports and other education materials	16,512.00	2,916.60	13,698.22	16,614.82	-102.82	-1%	
1.4	Dissemination and advocacy activities of NISA and YIS	15,436.00	281.50	15,355.38	15,636.88	-200.88	-1%	
1.5	Personnel Cost	54,069.00	26,591.79	26,183.13	52,774.92	1,294.08	2%	
<b>Sub Total Goal 1</b>		<b>138,345.40</b>	<b>52,945.07</b>	<b>82,705.61</b>	<b>135,650.68</b>	<b>2,694.72</b>	<b>2%</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Goal 2: To build and support partnership and coalition of civil society organizations to fight corruption more effectively</b>							
2.1	NACC cost for states and non-states actors: venue, meal, transportation	19,006.00	4,114.23	1,544.51	5,658.74	13,347.26	70%	The Campaign on No Impunity was planned to conduct in 4 provinces and Phnom Penh. 3 provincial campaigns were completed. The rest of the events in one remaining province and in Phnom Penh will be conducted in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> fiscal year. Therefore, the remaining budget will be carried forward to 2014-2015.
2.2	Anti-Corruption Networking Event cost: venue, meal, transportation	5,800.00	221.95	2,953.54	3,175.49	2,624.51	45%	A consultative workshop with A21 Working Group has been delayed because the Ministry of Information had turn down the invitation to join the event.
2.3	Activity costs for join projects/innitiatives	50,200.00	20,349.20	25,004.46	45,353.66	4,846.34	10%	
2.4	Personnel Cost	96,001.35	48,617.06	44,858.19	93,475.25	2,526.10	3%	
<b>Sub Total Goal 2</b>		<b>171,007.35</b>	<b>73,302.44</b>	<b>74,360.70</b>	<b>147,663.14</b>	<b>23,344.21</b>	<b>14%</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Goal 3: To engage citizens and the youth in promoting integrity more actively</b>							
3.1	Partner selection	100.00	50.54	0.00	50.54	49.46	49%	



3.2	Project activities in partnership with NGOs (ALAC and IP)	72,932.00	27,796.01	44,873.86	72,669.87	262.13	0%	
								Two key activities were not implemented-the training to youths of all existing political parties on integrity and anti-corruption and the examination monitoring project. The training to political party's youth wing was canceled because of the political deadlock. Exam monitoring project was canceled because ACU did not allow the reserved observers to take part in the project, the key element which was required in the SBO method.
3.3	Activity costs for Youth to Youth Initiatives	92,500.00	17,444.73	48,139.53	65,584.26	26,915.74	29%	
								Some key activities of ACU such as the case studies, printing of educational materials were not implemented. ACU has also not used the budget for the International Anti-Corruption Day December 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2013 which it has planned for.
3.4	Costs for joint project implementation with ACU	114,500.00	18,303.31	51,070.26	69,373.57	45,126.43	39%	
3.5	Personnel Cost	117,572.40	58,462.46	56,321.28	114,783.74	2,788.66	2%	
<b>Sub Total Goal 3</b>		<b>397,604.40</b>	<b>122,057.05</b>	<b>200,404.93</b>	<b>322,461.98</b>	<b>75,142.42</b>	<b>19%</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Goal 4: To build governance foundations and operational structures and process for the establishment of TI National Chapter in Cambodia</b>							
4.1	Trainer Cost: Airfare, Accommodation, Meal	2,500.00	1,359.68	46.98	1,406.66	1,093.34	44%	A few planned oversee trips abroad of ED and staff were sponsored by organizers, and staff training on fund raising and proposal writing was postponed due to time constraint.
4.2	Staff capacity building (Exchange visit....)	29,577.01	7,325.53	10,932.04	18,257.57	11,319.44	38%	
4.3	Personnel Cost	59,636.00	29,707.72	30,547.83	60,255.55	-619.55	-1%	
4.13	Office Rental	27,600.00	19,550.00	9,200.00	28,750.00	-1,150.00	-4%	
4.14	Utilities	6,900.00	1,892.38	4,352.00	6,244.38	655.62	10%	
4.15	Communications	20,596.00	6,937.13	8,690.98	15,628.11	4,967.89	24%	Some of publications printings were not used as online publication were replaced. This was because of the publications printing in good quality was very expensive and could not print the amount we planned. Therefore the remaining budget shall be used for the next year plan.
4.16	Office supplies	6,000.00	2,492.33	3,053.96	5,546.29	453.71	8%	
4.17	Gasoline + Maintenance	7,200.00	2,239.02	2,470.53	4,709.55	2,490.45	35%	The car is in good conditions. So, not much maintenance was made.
4.18	Repair and maintenance (Computer/Stationeries/vehicle)	1,440.00	647.10	857.76	1,504.86	-64.86	-5%	

4.19	Office furniture	1,300.00	456.64	298.00	754.64	545.36	42%	The plan to renovate the meeting room was canceled as we finally need spaces for staff to sit in the meeting room.
4.2	Office equipment/computers	12,500.00	11,136.50	595.50	11,732.00	768.00	6%	
4.22	Bank charges + Gain/Loss on currency exchange	1,000.00	605.16	245.18	850.34	149.66	15%	
<b>Sub Total Supporting Cost for Operations and Facilities</b>		<b>176,249.01</b>	<b>84,349.19</b>	<b>71,290.76</b>	<b>155,639.95</b>	<b>20,609.06</b>	<b>12%</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Financial Oversight and Auditing</b>							
5.1	Auditing Fee	9,000.00	292.82	8,690.00	8,982.82	17.18	0%	
6	Other operations costs, Staff Benefits (health and pension, bonuses, etc)	71,065.20	35,061.40	25,300.60	60,362.00	10,703.20	15%	The underspent was mainly reserved for staff security risk due to the nature of TI Cambodia work/political threat which is unpredictable.
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>963,271.36</b>	<b>368,007.97</b>	<b>462,752.60</b>	<b>830,760.57</b>	<b>132,510.79</b>	<b>14%</b>	

### Overall comments

TI Cambodia's overall expenditures were on the right target. The total expenditure is 86%; the remaining budget (14%) was underspent largely resulted from the ACU's underspent budget. The remaining budget amount shall be requested to use in year 3 budget plan.

Report Summary	Y2 ( Oct 13- Sept 14)	SIDA	DFAT
<b>Budget vs Actual Expenses</b>			
Total Budget	963,271.36		
Total Expenses	830,760.57		
<b>Budget remaining as of 30 Sept 2014</b>	<b>132,510.79</b>		
<b>Statement of Fund Balance</b>			
Opening fund balance as of 30 September 2013	152,748.18	152,748.18	-
Total Income from SIDA from 1 Oct'13- 30 Sept '14	151,190.00	151,190.00	
Total Income from DFAT from 1 Oct'13- 30 Sept'14	584,960.00		584,960.00
Total Interest Income From 1st Oct'13-30 Sept'14	486.85	165.53	321.32
Total Expenses 1st Oct 13'-30 Sept'14	830,760.57	136,487.03	694,273.54
<b>Actual Fund Balance as of 30 Sept 2014</b>	<b>58,624.46</b>	<b>167,616.68</b>	<b>(108,992.22)</b>

(The expense for SIDA is from, Oct -Dec 2013; and for DFAT is for Jan-Sept 2014)

**BENEFICIARIES:** Counting from October 2013 to September 2014 only

### Direct Beneficiaries:

Indicate Beneficiary type (i.e. youths, policy makers, partners, private sector, etc.)	No. Institutions	No. Women	No. Men	No. Ethnic Groups
Number of civil servants, journalists, Citizens and youths		6447	6919	4
Media institutions	63			0
Civil Society (NGOs, OIs etc.)	357			0
Private sector (including MSME)	70			0
Government	6			0
Others				0
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>6447</b>	<b>6919</b>	<b>4</b>

### Indirect Beneficiaries:

Indicate Beneficiary type (i.e. youths, policy makers, partners, private sector, etc.)	No. Institutions	No. Women	No. Men	No. Ethnic Groups
Number of civil servants, journalists, citizens and youths		4,007,480 (Approximate)	4,010,987 (Approximate)	0
Media institutions	0			
Civil Society (NGOs, OIs etc.)	60			
Private sector (including MSME)	0			
Public	0			
Others	0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4,007,480</b>	<b>4,010,987</b>	<b>0</b>

## CONCLUSION:

TI Cambodia's expected results for 2013-2014 have been satisfactorily achieved despite some challenges, especially concerning our engagement with governmental institutions, initiating the Business Integrity Program (BIP) and our intervention on the aspect of the enforcement of the anti-corruption law. Productive engagement on important issues, partnerships and awareness-raising activities has been achieved in all our three programmes, with a growing impact in Cambodia.

Working in partnership with key umbrella organisations and individual citizens and youths at both the national and sub-national levels, TI Cambodia has firmly established itself as the organisation leading the fight against corruption in Cambodia for the past two and a half years. Under the impulse of TI Cambodia, partner organisations have fully embedded the anti-corruption agenda in their existing frameworks, and TI Cambodia has taken the lead in pushing for reform. Specifically, at the national level, TI Cambodia plays a prominent role in urging for reforms on two key aspects: reforming the Judiciary and amending the Anti-Corruption Law. TI Cambodia produces thorough evidence-based advocacy. Recently, on 9 October 2014, TI Cambodia launched one of the most comprehensive reports on corruption and governance in Cambodia. It was the first study to ever evaluate comprehensively the integrity of all key 13 governance pillars in Cambodia. The report, entitled "Corruption and Cambodia's Governance System - the need for reform" reveals that overall Cambodia has a weak governance system. It is not strong enough to uphold the rule of law, ensure sustainable development and a good quality of life of the population at large, despite some notable positive aspects and islands of change. The report was widely welcomed by all relevant stakeholders, development partners, foreign embassies and government institutions and embraced as a much-needed baseline study on the state of the national integrity system, corruption and governance in Cambodia. The report has however drawn negative reactions from the ACU soon after its launch.

Through a number of coalitions, TI Cambodia has played an influential role in advocating for key reforms in Cambodia. Some few notable examples can be found in its partnership with organisations such as CCC, A2I, the Election Reform Alliance (ERA) and others. Through the A2I Working Group, TI Cambodia has contributed to the formation of a government-led working group on the Law on Access to Information, which was just set up by the Ministry of Information, and three members of the A2I Working Group have been included in it. Together with CCC, TI Cambodia plays an active role in urging for an open and transparent process in the drafting and adoption of seven key laws, three of which have already been passed without consultation with CSOs and the wider public. TI Cambodia has proved to be one of the key organisations in the electoral reform process and pushed for the issue to be acknowledged as a strategic priority. Following its engagement in election monitoring during the national election in July 2013, TI Cambodia is now a key member of ERA. ERA, which advocates for an independent National Election Committee (NEC), has produced significant impacts after active consultations with the elected political parties. However, how independent the NEC will be will depend solely on the will of the two political parties that are tasked with forming a new NEC prior to the next commune and national elections.

At the sub-national level, TI Cambodia has been able to promote integrity, social accountability and anti-corruption to citizens/youths and commune councils through its outreach programmes in partnership with CISA and CCSP, both of whom are membership-based CSOs working at the grass-root level. Through TI Cambodia's media partners, CCIM and WMC, two radio talk-shows on corruption-related issues have been regularly aired, increasing the general public's awareness of anti-corruption and bolstering civic education. The shows have allowed people to call-in and make their voices heard.

Despite these successes, more progress needs to be made with regard to ALAC and BIP and their strategies will have to be revamped. None of the 71 corruption-related complaints filed via ALAC have been investigated nor solved by the ACU. TI Cambodia is now establishing a partnership with the National Assembly's 10<sup>th</sup> Commission to oversee the enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Law. Progress of the BIP has been slow due to a number of factors, including the lack of collaboration from the ACU

and the private sector. With a newly-formed team of two BIP staffs, TI Cambodia is now confident that it will be able to better implement the project.

TI Cambodia has also successfully engaged with and empowered young people to play an active role in promoting integrity and fighting against corruption. This year, TI Cambodia has directly engaged with over 7,000 youths across the country, making it one of the organisations with the widest youth outreach. Engaging with citizens and youths has resulted in a greater awareness of corruption issues and an increased demand for change. TI Cambodia's work has tangibly helped draw attention to the issue of corruption. The socially engrained habit of remaining silent when corruption occurs is starting to be challenged as more people speak up and public pressure for serious reforms is getting stronger.

TI Cambodia's will now focus on sustaining the momentum created through its citizen and youth engagement activities, strengthening partners' advocacy work on the most pressing issues such as judicial and anti-corruption reform, working on a better implementation of the ALAC, and expanding the BIP and other planned activities.

TI Cambodia's future work will face challenges, especially in terms of increasing the public's demand for anti-corruption efforts while, on the supply side, managing to engage relevant stakeholders into delivering results. The absence of checks and balances between the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary is one example of the many threats to the optimal implementation of our projects and hampers our efforts to fight corruption in Cambodia. Emerging threats, such as the possible adoption of the proposed Law on NGOs and on the one on Cybercrime would restrict freedom of expression, adding new challenges to TI Cambodia's work. Finally, some of TI Cambodia's activities could be impaired if the Government shows unwillingness to involve and consult with CSOs. However, TI Cambodia is well-prepared to tackle these challenges and to continue to implement its projects effectively by maintaining an open and constructive dialogue with all partners and broaden engagement with Government institutions.