



FINAL PROJECT REPORT

United Nations Development Programme  
Cambodia

Strengthening Democracy and Electoral Processes in Cambodia (SDEP)

01-01-2006 – 31-12-2010

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Project ID: 00048067 - Strengthening Democracy and Electoral Processes in Cambodia (SDEP)

Duration: a) 2006 -2008 b) 2009 - 2010

Component (Strategic Plan): Legislature and civil society are able to improve checks and balances of the executive branch

Total Budget: US\$ 9,892,098.19

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Information, National Election Committee, Cambodian Political Parties, Cambodian and International Civil Society Organizations

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## Executive summary

Following the End-of-Project review in 2008, the second phase of the *Strengthening Democracy and Electoral Processes in Cambodia* (SDEP) Project was mutually agreed upon by UNDP management, donors and the project's partners: the National Election Committee (NEC), Ministry of Interior (MOI) and Ministry of Information (MOInf). The two year extension phase was in line with the long-standing UNDP discussions with the Royal Government of Cambodia through its Minister of Interior and the NEC on moving from short-term event-specific support to advocacy, long-term change and focused initiatives with Ministries, civil society and political parties on improving the electoral process and strengthening Cambodia's democracy.

The primary objective of SDEP was to support the key implementing partner National Election Committee (NEC) as well as other key stakeholders such as Ministry of interior (Mol), political parties, CSOs and citizens to facilitate ownership, leadership and accountability in electoral and democratic process.

The project achieved success in most of its outputs in support to the CPAP. During its life span SDEP provided support to 2007 commune elections and 2008 National Assembly elections. The project supported key reform efforts, including bolstering the independence and capacity of the NEC at all levels; amendments to the electoral law and refining the voter registration system; support to the national identity card; pursuing civic and youth engagement on a wide scale, and access to information through media component such as *Equity News* and *Equity weekly*.

The consensus among key partners and stakeholders is that there have been significant improvements in democratic and electoral processes. Compared to previous elections there has been a decline on level of electoral irregularities, political violence and intimidation. Provision of equal airtime for political parties through *Equity TV* and a platform to engage through High Level Meetings (HLM); conflict prevention; and support to women in political participation have been significant contributions to democratic space.

Interaction between elected officials and citizens has improved due to the support initiated by the project. Through public fora citizen and MPs were able to have open dialogue and follow up on progress at grass root levels, *Equity TV* provides balanced information that has interactive feedback from its followers, political parties through the HLM provided platform for issue based discussion across party lines. Targeted intervention for youth, marginalized people, people with disability and women also enhanced citizen participation.

Gender mainstreaming was an important element in the project's design. A number of assessments such lessons learned and best practices in promoting women's participation; the political participation of women with disabilities; and development of gender action plan for political parties and support to women's wings of political parties. The project related its work on achievement of MDG 3 largely in support of women participation in politics and leadership.

The project faced a number of challenges. The conditions for a fully democratic space are yet in place and there are signs democratic space has been shrinking. The credibility of the NEC as an impartial actor remains a critical issue since the NEC has yet gain the confidence of opposition parties and civil society.

Despite the challenges, the project registered progress towards fostering an "enabling environment" and strengthening the "management capacity" for free and fair elections at national and local levels.

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## I. Context

Since the signing of the Paris Agreement, the United Nations has been closely involved in the democratic development of Cambodia. Particularly in the past seven years, UNDP has contributed significantly to the development of the democratic space in Cambodia through contribution to institutions, infrastructure and systems on voter and electoral processes.

The Strengthening Democracy and Electoral Processes in Cambodia Project was signed between the Royal government of Cambodia (RGC) and the UNDP in January 2006. Through this project UNDP and RGC agreed to move beyond the traditional short-term technical cooperation limited to electoral events to longer term support to electoral institutions and assistance to improve electoral legislation and processes with a view to making these more transparent, participatory and independent. The planned project activities reflected that elections alone are not enough to allow democratic values to flourish, and it is important to couple electoral assistance with broad ranging initiatives involving the Cambodian people as a whole, its civil society and especially the younger generation to foster the emergence of a culture of democracy going beyond the ballot boxes.

The project outcomes were geared towards UNDAF outcome 1 on effective participation of citizens; accountability and integrity of government in public decision-making and policy implementation for the full realization of human rights and meeting the CMDGs; aiming to achieve an improved enabling environment and strengthened management capacity for free and fair elections at national and local levels. The project aimed to contribute to free and fair elections in 2007 and 2008, as well as democratic electoral processes and institutions that allow citizen to elect their representatives freely and hold them accountable.

The process of designing the *SDEP* project commenced in 2005 and concluded in December 2006. The project's initial focus was on increasing the capacity of the NEC; enhancing normative electoral frameworks and processes; and promoting civic engagement and democratic culture. Given that the project document was signed in January 2006 and effective implementation began in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2006 a fourth component was added specifically to supporting the resource mobilization for 2007 Commune Council and 2008 National Assembly elections.

In May 2007, UNDP Cambodia initiated a mid-term review of the *Strengthening Democracy and Electoral Processes project in Cambodia*. The terms of reference for the mid-term review was to conduct a performance assessment of the results achieved by the project thus far, including the effects of the overall technical support provided to the NEC in preparation for the 2007 Commune Council elections, and guidance for re-shaping the project building on the performance assessment as well as technical reports provided by recent high-level consultancies in a variety of areas. The mission provided strategic recommendations for SDEP for the year starting 2008 to focus on improving the enabling environment for free and fair elections in Cambodia, with a view to shifting support from institutional development of the NEC and tackling issues of NEC independence from within, to engaging with other actors and entry points within the electoral cycle.

NEC had its capacity to administer technically sound elections strengthened. This significant achievement was brought about with the assistance of SDEP through the advisory services of project staff including a legal advisor who consulted on the legal framework and complaints and appeals process. SDEP also worked closely with the NEC on gender issues in term of increasing the number of women on candidate lists and employing more women as election officials. However, NEC institutional independence and the voter register were of major concern to national and international electoral observers. UNDP funded the National Democratic Institute (NDI) to conduct a Voter Register Audit to create a better understanding of the validity of the voter register.

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In order to contribute to a continued peaceful electoral environment, SDEP promoted two forums: high-level meetings and the Conflict Prevention in Cambodian Elections (COPCEL) process. The high-level meetings gathered representatives from the NEC and political parties to air grievances and seek resolutions in a neutral environment. The COPCEL process, led by the Cambodia Development Research Institute (CDRI) facilitated peaceful discussions of a wider set of electoral actors, including civil society, on a national and provincial level.

UNDP supported training for election officials at all levels, which improved the manner in which they undertook their campaign and Election Day responsibilities. The Training of Grassroots Electoral Stakeholders initiative trained approximately 20,000 participants including village chiefs, commune officials, security officers and members of religious and women's organizations on their election roles and the importance of neutrality. An instructional video was produced and distributed to NEC officials throughout the country to improve the training of Polling and Ballot Counting Station staff and the conduct of 2008 National Assembly Election. A workshop was also held to train political party trainers on how to manage their own political parties' training cycles.

SDEP played a major role in voter education, facilitating the production of posters, leaflets, songs, and television and radio spots to deliver basic election information and encourage individuals to vote on Election Day. The UNDP/TVK production *Equity News* returned to air during the campaign period, and was viewed as the only fair and balanced election news coverage on Cambodian television. Following a transparent formula, airtime was distributed to parties based on their seats in the previous assembly and the provinces in which they fielded candidates.

The most innovative activities tapped the creativity and energies of Cambodia's civil society to implement civic education activities aimed at traditionally underserved populations. Women, including those from ethnic and religious minorities were able to question candidate's platforms on their unique concerns while youth leaders were trained in election rules and observation methods. For the first time, people with disabilities participated in informative sessions on their roles in democracy and methods the NEC had implemented to reduce barriers to their voting.

SDEP succeeded in mobilizing USD\$6,113,476 worth of funding in response to a request from the Royal Government of Cambodia. This total included support from AusAID, CIDA, DANIDA, the Government of Japan, and SIDA. An International Observer Coordinator facilitated the work of international observers from embassies and other international organizations.

Meanwhile, throughout the election period as well as the rest of the year, longer-term activities to promote citizen access to democracy were on-going. Support to the national ID card programme helped furnish voters with necessary ID, while project staff worked with ministry officials to assess strategies to secure the national ID database which can serve a large number of social and economic purposes.

*Equity Weekly* aired in the months leading up to the election campaign and returned in September. This current affairs show presents issues of political, social, and economic relevance to all Cambodians. Technical capacity building to TVK staff has been carried out through *Equity Weekly*, in order to make the show sustainable following the eventual withdrawal of UNDP support.

Following the extension of the project in 2008, the second phase of SDEP Project was mutually agreed upon by UNDP management, donors and the project's partners: the National Election Committee (NEC), Ministry of Interior (MOI) and Ministry of Information (MOInf).

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The two year extension phase 2009 through to 2010 was in line with the long-standing UNDP discussions with the Royal Government of Cambodia through its Minister of Interior and the NEC on moving from short-term event-specific support to advocacy, long-term change and focused initiatives with Ministries, civil society and political parties on improving the electoral process and strengthening Cambodia's democracy.

In the first quarter of 2009, the majority of staff time was spent developing the new project, including defining and clarifying the annual work plan, developing relationships with an expanded set of project partners, and recruiting qualified staff. Administrative and project assistants were hired, and one national Component Specialist dealing with civil society organizations was recruited. One international UNV volunteer (IUNV) joined the project in 3rd quarter to formulate a detailed work plan with regard to the planned youth initiative, one IUNV joined in October to fill the vacant position of Project Operations Coordinator, and another IUNV joined in November as Political Party Liaison Officer.

In 2010 the project was based on 5 main outputs which supported the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) outcome '***Effective mechanisms for dialogue, representation and participation in democratic decision-making established and strengthened through engagement and dialogue for all stake holders which were all adequately achieved***'. SDEP contributed to the achievement of the UNDAF and the CMDGs especially the CMDG Goal 3 through citizen participation and engagement, strengthening democratic multi party system, increasing opportunities for access to balanced information, interaction between CSO, government and political parties and promotion of gender equality and women's participation in political process.

In 2010 SDEP concluded several studies: civil society empowerment and democratic governance; participation of women in political processes; knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) study on youth; baseline study on political participation of women with disabilities in Cambodia; and partnership marketing strategy for equity weekly. These assessments were disseminated to stakeholders.

UNDP-TVK initiative continued with the production of Equity weekly. The shows continue to air program based on issues involving political, social, economical and development. This year saw the completion of the EW website, the largest online video archive with a high number of visitors following its inception.

## **Implementing partners and key implementing areas**

The SDEP project was implemented by UNDP under the Direct Implementation Modality; it had a Project Executive Group (PEG) as the oversight mechanism chaired by UNDP and includes NEC and relevant Ministries, donors and strategic partners. SDEP has worked closely with its partners namely, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Information, National Election Committee, Cambodian Political Parties, Cambodian and International Civil Society Organizations. The main implementation areas included working with government ministries in the areas of civic and voter engagement, voter registration, increased access to information, the national identification card and on civic education. Other elements like gender were agreed to be cross cutting theme.

## **II. Performance review Progress review**

### **1. Overall progress towards the UNDAF outcome**

Through various forums, including meetings, conferences and training workshops as well as innovative use of the media, SDEP has brought government, civil society, and citizens together in

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constructive dialogue to improve democratic culture. These have contributed towards the achievement UNDAF outcome and progress.

- Contributed and supported elections of Commune and National Assembly in 2007 and 2008
- Supported NEC with technical support on voter, electoral and legal framework
- Established and support the facilitation of multi – party dialogue between political parties through High level meetings
- Facilitated the establishment of Voter Registration Working Group tasked with looking at the technicalities of voter and recommendations adopted by MOI.
- Facilitated dialogue on "Draft Anti-Corruption Law" with 30 participants (11 female) from 19 organizations including political parties, DPs, embassies and NGOs/CSOs to share views on the upcoming anti-corruption law.
- Initiated 16 CSO led programs with partners, government institutions and citizens
- Facilitated consultative forum exercise targeting 4 provinces which brought together a wide range of stakeholders to consider ways to improve democracy in Cambodia.
- Commissioned studies on Youth, CSO engagement and women's political participation
- Provided funding for 10 organizations ( CSOs, NGOs, Government institutions, ) for activities to promote democratic space in the line of support to improvement of voter registration, civic engagement, and increases citizen participation
- Commission the first study on political participation of women with disabilities
- Continuous engagement of gender as a cross cutting activity for SDEP's support to political parties, citizens and stakeholders for CMDG 3 attainment.
- Engagement of marginalized groups in civic engagement through provision of technical support to NEC to develop strategy for engagement of the group..
- Provided platform for balanced citizen information through production of features through Equity weekly program.

SDEP complemented the work of other UN agency programs in achieving the progress of the UNDAF outcome, specifically (i) together with UNIFEM under their mandate by supporting research on women participation in political process the findings were used to develop the gender strategy (ii) the UNOHCR mandate by supporting human rights awareness, through Equity weekly provided material content for shows on Human rights that were shown through the 'French Cinema on the road' (iii) UNESCO and UNICEF by supporting the development of KAP studies on general civic engagement of Youth through multi- media platform (iv) UNIFEM by building capacity women at grass root level to engage their leaders , improve citizen and equal participation at grass root levels, and leadership skills of commune leaders.

## **2. Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s) relating to your project**

The results of the SDEP activities contributed to overall CPAP outcome through '*Reinforcing legislature and civil society to improve checks and balances of the executive*' at institutions levels which help create an enabling environment for democratic governance and checks and balances of the executive branch. The capacities of government, political parties, CSOs, youth, marginalized groups have also been strengthened as follows:

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RESULTS	PROJECTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE (2006)	BASELINE (2009)	STATUS (May 2010)	TARGET (December 2010)	MoV	FREQUENCY
<b>UNDAF PRIORITY 1:</b> effective participation of citizens								
<b>CPAP OUTCOME:</b> Legislature and civil society are able to improve checks and balances of the executive branch								
<b>CPAP OUTPUT:</b> Capacities of electoral stakeholders strengthened in democratic electoral processes of civil society through civic education and engagement with Parliament, local representative bodies, and State actors.								

Output 1.1. Capacities of electoral stakeholders strengthened in democratic electoral processes	SDEP (00048067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Civil Society-led civic education programmes to increase participation of women, indigenous communities, youth and people with disabilities</li> </ul>		3 (2009)	16 CSO led programmes	16 CSO led program	SDEP report	Annually
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Public information campaign on renewal of national ID cards initiated and number of ID cards renewed</li> </ul>		0 (2009)	On hold due to last minute proposed changes in ID cards regulations. Restart now pending on potential recommendation of MOI to reform of legal framework pertaining to ID cards.	- 2 campaigns post postponed until government makes a decision regarding the legal framework governing ID cards  - 1,500,000 ID(only 500,000 produced due toprocuremet delay by UNDP .	SDEP	Quaterly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Production of current affairs programmes on national TV</li> </ul>	40 (2008)	40 (2009)	38	+50	TVK & SDEP reports	Quaterly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Monthly high level meetings to promote dialogue among political parties</li> </ul>		0(2009)	9	11	SDEP	Annually

- Supported the legal and regulatory framework of the Law on Election of the members of the National Assembly (LEMNA) and Regulations and Procedures for the Election of Members of the National Assembly (RPEMNA)



- Supported the Voter Register Audit II (VRA II) after data quality issues from the first activity rendered possible results invalid, and further supported voter registration process
- Provided technical support for voter registration and update bring the 2008 a total of 8,124,092 voter which comprised of 52% female and 48% male voters
- 102,266 candidates registered for 2007 commune elections and 2,478 candidates for 2008 National Assembly elections
- Supported and complimented NEC production of civic/voter education dissemination materials such as posters, TV and radio spots, leaflets, banners focused on voter and Election education.
- Facilitated training of 97,522 ( 2007 election) and 91,530 (2008 elections) on polling and counting station staff in 2008 Elections
- Provided training to 300 youth leaders from political parties and youth organizations to learn about democracy and their role as election observers.
- 405 training sessions to 20,109 grassroots electoral stakeholders including Village Chiefs, commune officials, monks, police, political party representatives and members of women's groups.
- 65 trainers in 1621 communes of 24 provinces across Cambodia trained on electoral process
- UNDP supported the advisory role to with Ministry of Interior on National ID program
- 35 ID card kits procured that were provided to MOI for the support national ID card program operation. 76 selected staff as well as a two months information technology training course
- Successfully established a dialogue forum for political parties where a total of 11 meetings were held with one visit to Malaysia

### **2006-2008 Phase**

UNDP supported the NEC's 2007 voter registration exercise through the development and production of specific voter education materials targeting students and women and the posting of the preliminary voters' lists. Additionally, UNDP in partnership with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) commissioned the first phase of the Voter Registration Audit (VRA), which took place in August 07 to assess the quality of the voter registration list.

UNDP provided policy and legal advice on the change of the electoral legal framework including extension of the period of registration for 2008 National Assembly elections, regulatory framework for the implementation of the Voter Information Notices. Legal support also concentrated on improving complaints and appeals processes focusing on the NEC, PEC and CEC mandates and their ability to handle electoral disputes through better training. Notwithstanding the welcome decline in the number of complaints during the 2007 Commune Council elections compared to previous elections, there remain concerns about the effectiveness of the complaints and appeals procedures. It will be critical, in the run-up to the 2012 parliamentary elections, to engage with the NEC to improve the complaints and appeals procedures.

### **Extension Phase**

In 2009 a technical assessment mission on the voter registration system in Cambodia eventually took place in the 4th quarter . This was followed by the creation of a working group that included

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CSOs, NEC and MoI to review concerns raised on the voter registration system. Reforms to create regulations establishing separate procedures for complaints relating to voter registration, the preliminary voting list, party and candidate registration, the electoral campaign, polling and counting, the posting of provisional results, and the commission of electoral offenses specified in Chapter 11 of the LEMNA had not yet taken place at the time SDEP closed.

In the year 2009 SDEP acted as a monitor to UNDEF funded project under COMFREL. The project included parliamentary watch, observation of National assembly members, by end of 2009 Comferel had developed a directory with updated contacts of NA members for the public. SDEP participated in NEC's post-election conference in Siem Reap held in June 2009 to discuss implementation and outcome of the district and provincial elections. The project NEC focal point attended NEC public briefings and collaborated with the EU legal advisor and the NEC legal department on ways to improve the public briefings as a mechanism of communication between the NEC and civil society. Under an understanding between UNDP and EC, the activities falling under this output became the responsibilities of the EC Media and Legal advisors starting with the 2nd quarter. However, through close interaction with EC advisors, SDEP monitored progress towards this output, such as workshops for the benefit of NEC's staff organized by the EC Media advisor.

Though the EC legal advisor was involved in extensive discussions with the NEC on improving the Complaints and Appeals processes, NEC changed from active engagement in discussions aimed at improving the Complaints and Appeals processes to claiming that the domain of electoral reform falls beyond NEC's mandate and directing all reform issues to the MOI. NEC presented itself only as the implementer of electoral law (LEMNA), an approach that has left no room for constructive engagement even with regard to the regulatory framework that is within NEC's mandate.

In 2010 UNDP assisted the Ministry of Interior (MOI) in the implementation of their National ID card programme in the form of procurement of 35 ID Card IT equipments and training 76 staff of MoI to establish mobile teams and facilitating ID card application process in all provinces one of the prerequisite to having a valid voter registration system. The engagement of political parties played a key centre role. Monthly high level meetings were held to increase dialogues across. During the first quarter, SDEP conducted extensive consultations with all five political parties regarding their status on policies, structures, and gender action plans for promotion of political participation of women. In consultation with each party, a custom tailored training of on best practices for creating and/or strengthening political parties' women's wings will be conducted.

Equity weekly continued to produce shows on weekly current affairs during 2010, covering discussion on political, social, and economic aired on national TV which was geared to prepare citizens for the upcoming elections of 2012 and 2013. Equity weekly follows the UNDP-TVK Equity initiative to influence Cambodia's wider media environment and assist in the development of the legal framework for a pluralistic and independent media sector. Equity Weekly program has adopted a participatory approach through citizen journalism. Through the show, viewers can provide feedback on everyday's concerns. Equity weekly activities continue to maintain high standards of professionalism in journalism and ethics in all shows.

SDEP project collaborated with other UNDP programs for the overall support of the CPAP outcome. In 2010 the project together with LEAP worked jointly on public hearing and expert the draft legislature ' Anti-Corruption Law'. A number of activities were undertaken: 1) a round table of 30 participants was organized 2) 19 organizations which included political parties, CSOs, NGOs, embassies, deliberated the law 3) In collaboration with PACT Cambodia who provided a detailed

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analysis of the draft law. The Roundtable provided the only substantive analysis and discussion between stakeholders, in particular civil society and Parliament.

### 3. Capacity development

SDEP has undertaken a number of capacity building activities that have significantly improved the general knowledge of all democratic stakeholders.

a) The following assessments, reviews and training materials were developed

Theme	Target
Enabling environment to develop a free and independent media	Access to information
Recommendation to use Cambodia Civil society organisation in democracy building	Increased engagement with CSO
A new wave of political broadcasting	Access to information(media)
Civil society empowerment and democratic governance on Cambodia	Engagement of CSO/CSO strategy
Participation of women in political process in Cambodia	Gender mainstreaming/Gender strategy
KAP Study into youth civic engagement and media	Increased youth participation/Civic engagement
CSO mapping	
Political participation of women with disabilities in Cambodia	Increased engagement of WWD
Partnership Marketing strategy for EW	Marketing strategy for EW
Draft policy on AzI	Policy paper on access to information
Hand book manual on Voter and electoral process	Voter and Civic guide
Strengthening Youth Political Participation	Youth /Civic engagement
Training Of Grass-Root Electoral Stakeholders	Citizen participation
Recommendations to Enhance National Election Committee Training and Voter Education Program	NEC
A Case Study And A Blue-Print For Developing Democracies	Media
Electoral Administration In Cambodia	Electoral process
International Observer Facilitation For 2008 National Assembly Election	Electoral process
Electoral Dispute Resolution In Cambodia's National Assembly Election	Electoral Process
Support to The Political Parties Component	Political party interaction
Enhancing Participation Of Physically Challenged Groups In Elections	PWD
Desk Review of NEC Proposal for A Quick Fix Cleanup Measure	Voter registration system
Enhancing Women's Representation In Politics	Women and Gender

SDEP provided support for publication and distribution of the above assessment reports and manuals.

b) Thematic trainings conducted in relation to capacity building

Some of the key training and capacity building programmes included:

Training and capacity development	Beneficiaries	Number
Polling	Trainers and polling staff	65, trainer, 91,530 polling staff
women to women outreach	Commune leaders, CSOs, political parties representative, and women activist at grass root	24 trainers, 131 activist, 145 indigenous women, 12,246 participant in community forums
Engaging people with disabilities in democratic process	People with disabilities	
Data collection on youth and civic participation	SCY – Youths	8
Strengthening of women's wing	Political parties –Female Mp's and	79
Basic computer training	Mol staff	76
Project design and Technical management	SCY –Youth	3
Media production	SCY – youth	150
A2I TOT workshop	FOIWG	59

4. Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries

The SDEP project targeted government institutions, CSOs, NGOs, grass root groups, youth, indigenous people, women, people with disabilities, political parties and citizens. The project was able to attract a multi – participation which have lead to high participation from all beneficiaries.

a) Geographical coverage of beneficiaries

Location	Coverage	Activity	Beneficiaries
24 provinces	100%	Civic awareness, trainings, forums, voter and electoral training, dialogue, field visits.	Government institutions, CSO, citizens
1,621 Commune/Sangkats	100%	Citizen participation and mobilization, field visits, forums, and dialogue	Government institutions, CSO, citizens

Notably SDEP has stayed in line with reaching out to its target group. During 2007 & 2008 elections all provinces were reached out on voter and electoral education. Importantly, the National Election commission staff, political parties and civil societies expressed high level of satisfaction. The use of Equity weekly as a platform for media access for political parties increased the base to citizens contributing to a great factor for information dissemination.

## **Support to National ID Card work in 2009-10**

SDEP support to Cambodia's national ID card dates back to 2006, when one of the project's outputs was to assist RGC in having all eligible Cambodian voters a trustworthy identity document for voter registration and voting purposes. The decision to support the national ID card was made after the NEC opted to stop issuing voter cards in response to criticism from political parties among other reasons.

A needs and capacity assessment of Mol's ID card programme commissioned at the end of 2007 recommended the decentralization of the ID programme down to the provincial level, which was implemented by Mol with support from SDEP. The assessment also recommended the creation of provincial mobile teams to facilitate citizens' access to the ID card system. The report further recommended that Mol ID card programme officials should visit countries in the region to learn about the effective management of such systems.

UNDP's support to Mol's ID card programme contributed to a significant number of Cambodian citizens obtaining their ID cards. During the 2007 Commune Council Elections and the 2008 National Elections 92% of people who voted used the National ID when voting.

Following on the recommendations of the needs and capacity assessment, in 2008, SDEP provided Mol with 40 mobile ID card biometric data capturing kits. An additional 60 kits were provided in 2010, followed by a three-month in-depth IT training programme for Mol's ID card programme staff members from all 24 provinces.

UNDP support to the national ID card programme ended with the closing down of SDEP. UNDP support through SDEP provided the expected results; Mol in the last four years managed to issue significant number of ID cards, resulting in 92% voters using national ID card for voting in 2007 and 2008. Mobile teams have been very effective, despite Mol's ID card programme having severe staff shortage in some provinces (in Kompong Cham, for example, 18 staff covered the entire province, capturing and issuing ID cards to citizens who previously never had access to this service). UNDP support has effectively brought this service to citizens' doorstep.

SDEP's support to the ID card programme, combined with the 2010 decision of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior to endorse the recommendation of Voter Registration TWG on extending the validity of expired ID cards until 31 December 2013, essentially eliminated Mol's problems in keeping up with demand for ID cards. At the moment of SDEP's closure, Mol's needs in relation to the ID card programme lay in relation to the management of the current system. Mol also will need, as expressed officially, support on creating a legal framework for a modern civil registry.

## **Political parties**

The wide gap in the capacities of political parties makes it difficult for them to reach out to the public and offer compelling options to the electorate. To bridge this gap, in 2010 SDEP worked on building the capacity of political parties. As part of this effort, each of the five political parties with seats in Cambodia's Parliament were provided with 20 desktop computers, 2 LCD projectors, 2 multifunction laser printers/copiers and 2 DVD players.

The equipment has allowed the CPP to set up training units in areas where this service was limited. FUNCINPEC, HRP, NRP and SRP have all set up training centers at their respective headquarters in

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Phnom Penh, where they give basic computer and research skills to their members, especially the women's and youth wings.

**b) Partners and stakeholders engaged**

Partners	Activity	Theme
Government ( Mol)	TWG, frameworks, ID cards	Improved voter registration and ID card programme
NEC	Voter and civic engagement, capacity building on electoral process ,	Enhanced Civic and Voter registration
CSO	Trainings, dialogues,	Increased civic engagement, participation and interaction
Political parties	Trainings, dialogues, TWG	Increased civic engagement, participation and interaction

Collaboration with key partners on ongoing outputs was to large extent very positive, providing opportunity for interaction between CSOs, government institutions, NEC and political parties. There were direct meetings between partners, as results priority matters were discussed and the first forum of discussions for political parties established. Interaction between CSOs and government was satisfactory largely because the opportunity gave way to discussions in citizen's priorities and checks and balance.

A high level of satisfaction from development partners has been expressed on the constructive engagement of SDEP and the performance of activities especially for political parties in responding to the training and meetings. It is worth noting that opportunity to interact with more CSOs is still an area that needs further exploration pursuant to the UNDP commissioned CSO assessment.

The major changes in beneficiary condition include increased awareness of civic right and citizens participation, enhanced capacity by the NEC to engage on voter and electoral process, increased interaction between CSOs with government and citizens at national and sub national levels, willingness by the government on supporting and finding solutions to issues raised in line with enhancing the democratic space. CMDG and gender issues were translated through the willingness of training in support to strengthening women's wing and research assessment on developing strategy on promoting the participation of women in political process.

***Implementation strategy review***

**1. Participatory/consultative processes**

SDEP consultations with its stakeholders were carried out with a participatory approach. At all times efforts were made to involve partners in project discussion. SDEP has set up with Mol and NEC regular coordination meetings in which staffs were involved in planning and execution of activities. The working groups did also provide a platform for consultation and dialogue considerably leading to agreed approaches and solution on specific issues.

***Project Management and design***

The project structure is inclusive of a Project Board and LPAC which sits annually to approve activities to be undertaken.

SDEP has also undertaken a mid- term review in 2007 with the below objectives:

1. Assessing the overall performance of the project with reference to its respective strategy, objectives and quantitative & qualitative indicators defined by the project document and the implementation arrangements, and identify major management and operational issues that impacted on the achievement of project objectives.
2. Assessing the relevance of the project in the emerging country context and priorities, taking into consideration other electoral assistance interventions, and to identify possible needs for future electoral assistance.

The annual work plan for 2008 was formulated by the mid-term review team after extensive consultation with a wide range of electoral stakeholders. Meetings were held with government partners, donors, political parties, members of the NGO community, and Cambodian electoral experts. The work plan and progress on its implementation were regularly reviewed by the Project Executive Board, made up of SDEP's principal government partners and international donor countries.

Considerable efforts were made to consult widely with CSOs, a number of individual and group briefings were conducted to agree on reflective ideas, discuss proposal and provision of technical guidance on activities conducted. A number of field trips on civic and citizen engagement were conducted.

#### *Design of activities and implementation*

The project was successful in establishing a multi – party meeting forum for all political parties to meet and discuss issues across party lines. So far the project continues to provide facilitate and support these meetings with all 5 political parties represented in the parliament.

One of the micro grant activity commissioned worked directly with citizen consultation at commune level through public forums. The program was designed to have members of parliament engage and respond to specific issues raised by constituents. It also provided for citizens to raise issues of concern and receive clarification. The forums feedbacks were a good gauge of the general satisfactory level and recommendations thereof taken into account in planning of future activities on citizen engagement.

Training programs were developed based on assessments and researches undertaken which involved stake holders. The trainings were tailored and draft training programs were shared with beneficiaries prior to the training for their feedback and post training evaluations were consolidated for the rating of the programs. In most cases participants were satisfied. This approach led to improved results especially when participants were correctly targeted.

SDEP has maintained close collaboration and coordination with all the stake holders including UN agencies.

## **2. Quality of partnerships**

SDEP project management continues to benefit from its close working relationship with the NEC and the Ministries of Interior and Information. It is through these cooperative relationships that

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several important project activities, including work in complaints and appeals, support to the national ID card programme, and the production of the Equity programmes are undertaken.

SDEP has forged other partnership with multiple stakeholders ranging from CSOs, NGOs, DPs, Universities, and Media houses.

Notably these partnerships have opened doors to consultations and collaborations with CSOs at provincial and commune, 5 political party, 5 university institutions, marginalized groups such as indigenous people and people with disabilities and the citizens at large. The partnership networks have given support to grass root level facilitating exchange of knowledge and information.

Clear evidence on forged partnership are notable seen from Civil society organizations and opposition parties who in particular spoke of the enhanced partnership and credibility of UNDP's work in the sector democratic space over time, and a sense of balance that they felt had been missing in the past. There seems to be a new moment of appreciation of partnership relation and opportunity for continuing the momentum and building on UNDP's good reputation as an honest broker on democratic issues.

SDEP made progress in increasing capacity and leadership of the NEC; technical support and collaboration in enhancing normative electoral framework and processes; increasing civic engagement, participation and democratic culture; and support to the national election by funding and provision of technical support to the partnership which was a pre-requisite to the success. For example funding of activities by CSOs, recruitment of international experts, facilitation of forums and meetings, regional exchange to neighboring country in support to the south to south cooperation. It was practical, creating an easy follow up by the team.

Following the 2007 and 2008 midterm reviews and its recommendations the project adjusted its partnership to adopt an implementation strategy that focused on revising the work plan and the budget of the project, fine-tuning project management and governance arrangements, and making partnerships and resource mobilization and management priorities.

### **Concrete Examples from 2009-10 to demonstrate changes**

#### **Evolving partnership with NEC, Mol**

SDEP facilitated, on a regular basis since November 2009, High Level Meetings (HLM) between political parties and the NEC to discuss issues pertaining to democracy, elections, suffrage and development in Cambodia. The HLM agreed to the creation of a Political Parties Technical Working Group (PPTWG) on Voter Registration. Constituted by all five parties with seats in parliament and with the NEC acting as a constructive technical resource, the TWG served as a catalyst for the establishment of an official joint NEC-Mol technical working group (JTWG) on voter registration that had been encouraged by SDEP since 2008. Both groups submitted recommendations to Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior addressing the need to revamp or replace Form 1018 (a temporary ID document) and extend the validity of expired national ID cards.

The partnership with the NEC remained largely circumscribed to their participation in the HLM and in the technical working groups. The partnership with MOI evolved farther and perhaps more productively, as evinced by SDEP's successful support of the ID programme and the request from Mol for UNDP to provide assistance in creating the legal framework for a civil registry.

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### **3. National ownership**

National ownership is an important part of capacity building which SDEP project staffs continued to support. NEC has taken a leadership stance in terms of election administration, though they continued to be confined by the lengthy and extensive LEMNA and RPEMNA. In terms of the national ID card programme, MoI has been advised to assume a more proactive stance towards the AFIS initiative in order to retain donor interest. MoI remain unable to respond in timely manner to clarifications sought at various occasions, mainly because of its very long consultative and decision making process. The more positive example of national ownership is the UNDP/TVK Equity initiative, where TVK funded staff produced Equity News and Equity Weekly alongside UNDP staff, with additional support of airtime being provided by the Ministry of Information.

The project focused on increasing the capacity of the NEC as its national counterpart. This involved coordination and collaboration with staff at all levels in all key priority issues. The main responsibility of implementation rested with NEC increasing a sense of ownership. NEC provided office space for UNDP staff at its location and in –kind form of contribution that has that has continued to keep a warm relation and exchange of work.

The greatest change to the implementation mode of SDEP has been the adoption of partnerships with national and international NGOs, as well as with the UN sister agency e.g. UNIFEM, for the implementation some of the of project activities. These partnerships, recommended by the mid-term review, greatly benefited SDEP in the commission of large scale projects, giving access to networks of committed elections, gender, and rights organizations. As discussed above, these partnerships also made evident, at early stages that many of the project's partners, including CDPO, COMFREL, CPWP and NICFEC, suffer from a lack of capacity in the areas of management, communications, planning, and oversight. Therefore, SDEP's early intervention and advisory support to its partners enhanced initiative implementation vis-à-vis partnership quality.

A special note can be made of a south/south partnership undertaken with the state media of East Timor. A small group of East Timorese journalists undertook a study tour of the TVK/UNDP initiative Equity Weekly. A exchange visit to Malaysia by 4 political parties, 4CSO, ministry of interior and information participated. The mission had consultative meetings with various key political democratic institutions in Malaysia.

### **4. Sustainability**

As a result of long-term UNDP support –even before SDEP– the NEC possesses the capacity, from a technical and operational perspective, to administer elections adequately. While there is no foreseeable danger of capacity loss in the NEC's ability to organize elections, the continued lack in of trust in the NEC by stakeholders will remain a obstacle towards greater credibility of the political system as a whole, especially if the NEC continues to delegate electoral administrative to commune councils and they in turn continue to perform well below the levels of efficiency and professionalism of the NEC. As Cambodia's population and the voter base continues to grow, the inadequacies of the delegated functions might only be exacerbated, further decreasing trust in the electoral process.

Direct efforts were made with all project partners to transfer skills and increase capacity in order for joint initiatives such as the national ID card programme and the Equity programme to continue after the culmination of SDEP. In accordance with the annual work plan for 2009/2010, which includes as an outcome the full ownership of the ID card programme, all mobile equipment has been transferred to MOI and their staff have received the necessary training.

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As mentioned earlier, SDEP's provision of equipment to the ID card programme and of training to its personnel, combined with the 2010 decision of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior to endorse the recommendation of Voter Registration TWG on extending the validity of expired ID cards until 31 December 2013, could potentially eliminate Mol's problems in keeping up with demand for ID cards.

## ***Management effectiveness review***

### ***1. Quality of monitoring***

Monitoring missions were undertaken to review the implementation progress of the national ID card programme, the Training of Grassroots Electoral Stakeholders, and the various civic education initiatives. A separate review of the Equity programmes was undertaken by an independent consultant. This review included interviews with electoral stakeholders, including government officials, political parties and members of NGOs as well as a qualitative survey of a sample of Equity voters. Finally, as the original SDEP project cycle ended December 31, 2008, a final review was conducted, including representatives from the Electoral Affairs Division and the Political Affairs

Regular monitoring of outputs through weekly meetings, field visits, annual reporting, narrative trip reports and partners reports were undertaken to track the quantitative and qualitative of activities and data.

Assessment and researches of project impact were undertaken in the area of media, gender, voter registration, civic engagement offering periodic advise and recommendation on progress and areas to be improved.

### ***2. Timely delivery of outputs***

During the extension phase, most the CPAP outputs were delivered on time. Many of the activities in the annual work plans were event-based which were accomplished within the timeline set. There were however some delays and some amendments to workplans to fit with priorities of government partners and the challenges they faced in the timely implementation of UNDP supported activities.

The elimination of duplicate entries in Mol's two national ID card databases and the subsequent merging of the databases did not take place after the creation of AFIS lost support from one of the principal donors. As of the end of the project, Mol continues to have data quality problems; donor withdrawal from the AFIS exercise led Mol to create a third database that has many of the problems of other two existing databases. In addition, there is no linkage or interface between any of Mol's databases and the NEC's voter registry.

The project was not able to deliver its output on electoral legal reform. There was lack of political will among state institutional actors, notably the NEC, which adopted the position that it is no more than an implementing body of LEMNA that is therefore unable to recommend changes to the legal framework governing elections and the scope of action of the NEC itself.

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These challenges notwithstanding and given the importance of the NEC and MOI to the electoral process, UNDP should continue exploring ways to engage with them.

### 3. Resources allocation

Through efficient project planning and effective financial management SDEP has been able to allocate more than 80% of funds for its programming activities. It is evident that effective use of various contractual modalities, especially SSA, helped in retaining personnel for specific deliverables hence allowing more resources for actual developmental work.

### 4. Cost-effective use of inputs

Throughout the implementation period, the project followed established procurement processes which are designed to bring transparency and increase value for money but experience indicate mixed benefits. On average most of the long term agreements (LTA) with suppliers are agreed at premium levels which favour suppliers more than users. For example, rental of vehicles for the project was a clear example where the supplier managed to renegotiate the LTA with respect to the higher oil prices but failed to reduce rental fees during the subsequent drop in fuel prices citing their LTA prices agreed with UNDP procurement and neither did the Procurement unit approach the supplier as should have been the case. Such decisions directly impact the project's cost effectiveness. To counter such market impact and increase cost-effectiveness project has insisted to suppliers on special discount reflecting market realities.

## III. Project results summary

SDEP falls under CPAP Outcome 1 which pertains to 'legislature and civil society are able to improve the checks and balances of executive branch'. The project has 5 outputs supporting this outcome. In 2008 there were 8 outputs, after the mid-term review it was advised to merge reducing them to output to 5.

OUTPUT 1: Enhanced voter/civic engagement of the National Election Committee (NEC)			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2008)	Target (2010)	Current status (month/year)
● Refined voter education materials ready for voter education campaign in 2011 & 2012	N/A	N/A	NEC developed voter materials for voter education campaign 2011
● NEC strategy in place to include marginalized groups in voter education	N/A	(1)	Successful
● Civil society led civic education programs for indigenous and people with disabilities implemented	0	2	2 programs funded through CSO
● Database of qualified physically challenged persons in place	0	1	Data base established and currently in use by NEC

## Voter and civic engagement

Under the project, UNDP provided and supported NEC with technical advisory, printing, broadcasting and production services for voter and civic engagement.

### Key Achievement

In the area of voter education, UNDP worked with NEC and civil society organizations in providing technical and financial support. For the NEC side, posters, video stories, video spots and songs were produced by the NEC. In 2008 Elections, 130,400 posters focused on *Election Day Do's and Don'ts, Voting Steps and Valid ID documents, the King's Message on Election Day and How to Identify Invalid Ballots*. This was 65,400 more than the previous 2007 Commune Council Elections. The video stories and four video spots were about *non-violence, no weapons on polling day and the secrecy of votes*. NEC also broadcasted three songs informing audiences about general Election Day information such as date and time and produced 4,035 banners with the message of inviting citizens to vote on Election Day and sharing the date of polling day.

UNDP contracted a local production company, CAIRN, to produce two different videos in coordination with the NEC: a 10 minute voter education video *Voting is Easy, but Very Important* and a training video for polling staff on their roles and responsibilities and the polling and counting procedures. 9,000 copies of each video were distributed to political parties and civil society organizations. The NEC used 3,600 VCD copies of the training video in its training for 91,530 polling and ballot counting station staff. The voter education video was air on television. Two civil society organizations, CPWP and CDPO were funded by UNDP to implement two project initiatives. CPWP was responsible for running a *Women Outreach to Women* initiative.

### Voter registration Figure

	2002	2006	2008
Female	-	3,974,394	4,348,406
Male	-	3,824,977	3,777,483
Total	5,190,307	7,799,371	8,125,529

Notably the number of female voter has increased. This can be attributed to the targeted civic engagement.

### Number of Elected candidates

	2002(Commune)	2007(commune)	2008(National Assembly)
Female	983	1662	20
Male	10,278	9691	103
Total	11,261	11,353	123

While there were no significant achievements in 2009, in 2010 SDEP funded the development education materials for voter registration exercises in 2010 and 2011 as well as the training of 52 NEC staff, 48 PEC directors and deputy directors. Other contributions included production of 33,000 posters, 1 TV spot, and 2 radio spots promoting citizen participation in voter registration. In addition, 4,000 books on electoral system for electoral stake holders and political parties.

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## Inclusion of marginalized groups

In 2010, SDEP engaged Handicap International Belgium (HIB) to work on promoting civic education for people with disabilities and the Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections (NICFEC) to pilot civic education for indigenous people, targeting 5 ethnic groups. Both CSOs consulted regularly with other partners during the implementation of these initiatives. The main aim of these pilot activities was to enhance the understanding of IPs and PWDs about their civic rights and to promote their civic participation. There were 286 (49% female) participants in the PWD trainings. The IP initiative resulted in 4,743 IPs participating in community conversations held in five communities; in addition, IPS took part in voter registration observation conducted by NICEFEC in 4 commune in Ratanakiri and Mondulhiri.

The National Center for Disabled People (NCDP) of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Veteran was commissioned to undertake the creation of a database on people with disabilities and to raise awareness on the rights of disabled people in relation to electoral processes. In addition, workshops and technical trainings targeting authorities at sub-national level and PWDs were commissioned. More than 273 participants (20 % female) attended awareness raising workshops in five target provinces. Sixty participants (17% female) were selected for training on electoral process. As a result, 10 PWDs were recruited by the NEC to work as assistants for voter registration officers (Commune Clerks) in ten communes. NCDP facilitated dialogue with NGOs and government ministries on the development and use of the database. SDEP's support contributed significantly towards participants understanding issues affecting PWD as well as the need to promote their rights and civic engagement.

**Constraints:** A key constraint has been the limited resources available to the NEC. NEC's effectiveness is further hampered by the perception, amongst many stakeholders and observers, that its already limited independence was further diminished in the aftermath of the 2008 election that resulted in the ruling party increasing its hegemony over the entire political system. These limitations also had a direct impact on the ability of SDEP to achieve progress towards this output, since any efforts towards supporting NEC's outreach and dialogue with stakeholders and improving the appeals and complaints processes were effectively stonewalled from inception by NEC's narrow self-definition as only an implementer of electoral law. It is anticipated that future delivery towards this output will continue to be below plan if political will for any kind of reforms remains absent.

OUTPUT 2: Improved voter registration process and National Identity card programme			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2008)	Target (2010)	Current status (month/year)
● TWG on voter registration established	N/A	1	Mol and NEC TWG reviewed VR process and challenges to the electoral process. Recommendations shared with Deputy Prime minister and Minister Mol.
● Feasibility study on voter registration system conducted	0	N/A	
● IT equipment procured	0	1	Fully completed and delivered in October
● IT training conducted	0	75	Successfully completed in August 2010

Public information campaign initiated	o	o	Drafting of the TV spot script leaflets In progress first phase of the budget to Mol has been receipted.
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### Voter registration system

This output covers voter registration; support for the National ID card programme; revised legal framework; strengthening NEC's independence; and improved complaints and appeals procedures.

### Achievements

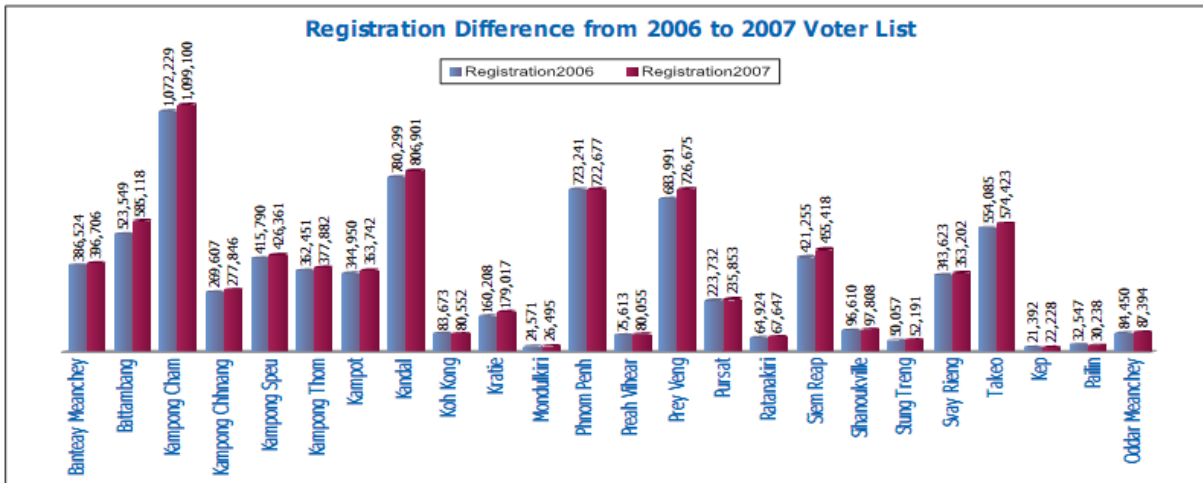
In 2006, the project together with the NEC embarked on issuance of the Voter Information Notices (VINs) which carried crucial message on personal information in preparation for the elections. The VINs had two distributions: one during registration and one before polling day. The first VINs were distributed to inform registered voters of the opportunity to supplement or correct the information about them on the voters' register. A primary purpose of this exercise was also to alert voters that voter cards used in previous elections would no longer be valid for identification. They were to have either a designated ID document or a stamped temporary ID form (NEC Form 1018) which corresponds with the information on the voter's registration (which was a major problem given the amount of incorrect data on the register).

In the absence of a national postal service, these forms were delivered through the local administration and eventually by the village chiefs. This led to many accusations that the chiefs, who are generally aligned to the ruling party, failed to give them to opposition supporters. An NGO coalition of NICFEC, the Youth Council of Cambodia and the Youth Resource Development Program assisted with the second distribution to inform voters about polling. In the event, it is estimated that some 80% of voters received Voter Information Notices.

The Voter Register Audit II (VRA II) was undertaken in May of 2007 however it was repeated in June after data quality issues from the first activity in May rendered possible results invalid. Data collection and oversight were improved and the results announced to the public at a press conference on June 13<sup>th</sup>. The audit concluded that while there had been some improvements in the quality of the voters list since the last audit in August 2007, there are still 49,340 voter names (8.6% of the deletion list) that have been incorrectly deleted from the list. The key recommendation from this process urged the NEC to ensure that these eligible voters were able to exercise their franchise, however, according to NEC, it was too late in the election timeline to make changes to the voter list.

SDEP provided technical assistance, including assistance in developing a voter education strategy, for the distribution of Voter Information Notices. A total of 6,969,103 notices (85.77% of the total) were distributed.

In 2008 UNDP/USAID funded NDI to conduct a pre-election audit of the voter list to be used by NEC for 2008 elections. It was found the 9.8 % of the names were erroneously deleted from the voter register. Despite NEC acceptance of, due to time constrain and the difficulties in the LEMNA and operational challenges they could not restore the names. The new registration in 2008 witnessed an increase of voter to 8,124,092 as compared to 7,799,371 in 2007 commune elections. Out of which 4,347,236 were women.



It has been proposed by civil society bodies that the NEC should take over direct control of the registration process from the Ministry of the Interior. This will require legislative action. In the meantime, however, the NEC is still facing challenges in terms of capacity effectively to monitor and control the process.

A voters' survey was conducted in 2009, in all 24 provinces in partnership with COMFREL and with the full cooperation of MOI. The first phase was completed with funding from the British Embassy and other development partners, and results aimed to improve future voter registration processes and feed directly into the TWG on voter registration. In the second phase of the Survey on Voters, the issuing of FORM 1018 and Voter Registration, COMFREL interviewed 8,678 voters in order to identify problems encountered during the 2008 election. In July 2009 COMFREL produced the final survey report both in Khmer and English and delivered to the electoral stakeholders including MOI and NEC. The survey report highlighted that 21.4% of the voters who did not cast their ballot in 2008 election went to the polling station but could not vote because of facing difficulties, mainly inability to find their names and/or polling stations. Based on the survey findings, COMFREL gave six recommendations on voter registration & voters' list, voter information notice, issuing Form 1018, reducing voter fear, reducing irregularities with vote buying and reducing media bias.

As indicated in this report's section on quality partnerships, SDEP-facilitated dialogue led, in 2010, to the creation of a Political Parties Technical Working Group (PPTWG) on Voter Registration that served as a catalyst for the establishment of an official joint NEC-MOI technical working group (JTWG) on voter registration. The principal issues identified in the PPTWG permeated into the work agenda of the JTWG, which submitted to the Minister of the Interior (who is also a Deputy Prime Minister) the following recommendations:

1. Promote legal amendments to increase the duration of voter registration from 15 to 30 days during universal election years;
2. Promote legal amendments to increase the duration of voter registration complaints period from 5 to 10 days during election years;
3. Strengthen procedures for the deletion of people from the voter list;
4. Improve voter education and increase public information about elections. Include the voter education manual in high-school curriculum. Build the capacities of PEC secretariats, the commune councils and clerks with regards to procedures for the examination of voter lists and annual voter registration;

5. Mol and NEC should replace Form 1018 with a letter certifying the identity, age and residence in the commune of citizens wishing to register to vote. The new form should have serial numbers and photos on both slips (one for applicant and one for records);
6. Mol should promote the uploading of civil registration data urgently;
7. Mol should promote the timely provision and exchange of Khmer ID cards to people;
8. Expired Khmer ID cards should be extended till 31 of December 2013.

At the time of SDEP's closure the Deputy Prime Minister had endorsed the recommendations of the JTWG; those requiring reforms to existing laws were going to be forwarded to the National Assembly through the Council of Ministers.

### **Constraints**

UNDP and other donors had advocated, since 2008, for Mol and NEC to jointly look into issues of voter registration and the large number of national ID cards that would have expired by the 2012 commune elections and the 2013 National Assembly elections. There were no measurable signs of progress in this area until 2010, when both Mol and NEC formed the JTWG.

### **Support to the National ID Cards Program**

This output had two important activities: dealing with technical issues and making important recommendations on the legal framework of the ID card program.

### **Achievements**

The project has also provided back-up servers for the Ministry of Interior's databases on national identification cards (as well as for the NEC's data voter register data base).

Provided NEC with technical advice on system of connecting National ID card issuance with voter register. This will include a mechanism to allow for inspection and correction of the lists at the local level.

In terms of capacity building and operational support for MOI, SDEP has finalized the process for the procurement of 35 ID card kits for mobile teams, plus additional IT equipment to support national ID card HQ operations.

In 2010 basic computer training for 76 selected staff as well as a two months information technology training course in support of Mol operational capabilities has been completed. The training was to address capacity building needs of Mol for data entry.

### **Constraints**

The planned support for the exercise of merging Mol's two databases after the elimination of duplicate and anomalous entries in each of them had to be abandoned when the installation of Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) became inviable. Although a study commissioned by SDEP on the cost implications of an AFIS suitable to Cambodia had enabled the project to prepare a detailed international tender for the procurement of such a system, the withdrawal of support from one key donor, as well as a shift in priorities among donors in general, made it necessary for SDEP to forgo this initiative.

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The AFIS cancellation effectively terminated the possibility of depurating Mol's databases and merging them into a single database that conforms to international standards. This not only forced Mol to pursue the creation of a third non-AFIS database, but it also prevented the project from providing support in improving the national ID programme in a more substantive and critical manner.

Some questions remain regarding the commitment of Mol to ensure that National ID cards are made available to all eligible voters. To achieve this, two things need to be done: (i) there is need for a major public information campaign; and (ii) the capacity of the Ministry needs to be enhanced (there is not, for instance, sufficient equipment in the provinces to handle the demand). A public information campaign on raising awareness on the ID requirement and its importance, initiated by SDEP has not been concluded and possibility for the final action is not known due to lack of conclusive decision by Mol.

OUTPUT 3: Increased civic engagement, participation and interaction between government, elected officials, civil society and citizens.			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2008)	Target (2010)	Current status (month/year)
● KAP study completed and final report released	N/A	1	Initiated study on KAP study on youth civic awareness, political participation and media consumption completed in November
● Youth Multi media initiative launched and on air	0	1	
● Baseline survey on the political participation of women with disabilities completed	0	1	Survey study commissioned provided a baseline on political participation on women with disability
● Impact assessment on support towards women participation in political process completed	0	1	Concluded, recommendations presented to Mol, NEC, political parties and other stakeholders
● Strategy to support women in political process and decision – making is developed	0	1	Develop 5 years strategy based on Impact assessment on increasing women political participation at national and sub national levels. Strategy supports CPAP.
● Assessment on civil society empowerment completed	0	1	Study concluded and recommendation adapted
● UNDP strategy for CSO engagement developed	0	0	
● Public hearing on draft legislation conducted	0	1	successful
● Issue-based public forums (FOREDS) conducted	0	4 (public forums)	FOREDS public forums established. A workshop presented the findings of the fora to Mol and NEC

The NEC in its national strategy was very conscious of the importance of an effective civic/voter education to the overall success of the process. Right from the initial stages of the process, the NEC embarked on nationwide sensitization with a view toward maximizing turnout for both registration and polling itself.

## Achievement

SDEP complemented civic education through videos, banners, posters, TV spots, leaflets to disseminate the civic information throughout the country.

Specialized posters with the message 'Strong women, strong country' and 'Democracy included disabled people in voting process were produced.

Dialogue between and within civil society and various government actors – at national and sub-national levels was improved. CSOs have been viewed as a key to success of enhancing democracy and a key resource.

A new initiative was adopted of a broad civic engagement that target youths, indigenous people and people with disabilities. A KAP study was successfully undertaken on youth civic awareness, political participation and media consumption from October 2009 to March 2010. The study aimed at surveying the young people interest to participate in development, elections, volunteerism, social activism and political parties, political and social issues of concern, and media consumption.

The project managed to undertake two assessment on mapping of CSO and assessment on civil society empowerment of which it resulted in development of CSO strategy for the project.

Involvement of women in political process has taken a lead way; an assessment looking into ways which women can be empowered in their political participation was conducted. Hitherto a 5 years gender strategy has been drawn and included in the CPAP cycle

Facilitation of round table for all stake holders on issue based discussions leading to inputs on the Anti-Corruption law.

A total of 8 public forums (FOREDS) providing forums for citizens to question parliamentarians and key decision makers on issues arising at community level.

Under the UNDEF: 11 public forums were held, 51 observation missions for 251 field visits conducted by 70 parliamentarians to the constituents, 2 monitoring assistants observed 1 National Assembly's ordinary session, 300 copies of the National Assembly directory in English version, 1 training on grassroots advocacy, national program for sub-national democratic development, commune budget monitoring and the parliamentary watch report published

## Constraints

A key constraint was the late implementation of micro grant project due to budget limitation, and the capacity of some CSO.

OUTPUT 4: Strengthened democratic multi-party system.			
Output Indicators	<i>Baseline</i> (month/year)	<i>Target</i> (month/year)	<i>Current status</i> (month/year)

● Preparation work on codes of conduct and party statutes conducted	n/a	.....	to be continued in 2011
● 10 monthly issues based high level political party meetings conducted	.....	.....	Ongoing
● Multi-party TWG (if established) submitting recommendations to all stake holders	.....	.....	TWG on voter registration meetings ongoing. Recommendations will be submitted to stake holders by end of the year.
● Political parties increasing engaging women in decision –making and process			Capacity support is ongoing. The five parties with parliamentary representation will have action plans by the end of the year.
● Communication training concluded			To be continued in 2011
● Improved responsiveness to grassroots concerns			Parties are developing strategies to enhance communication and feedback from their grassroots.

SDEP facilitated 11 high-level meetings between the NEC and representatives from political parties in order for political parties to receive feedback on their election-related concerns from the NEC as well as to reconcile issues amongst political parties in a peaceful fashion.

### **Key achievements**

#### **Support to political parties.**

A consultant was engaged to study on political parties development work. The recommendations therefore adapted included hiring of one staff to facilitate the political party component

The political parties' mission also highlighted the importance of effective coordination, given the large number of international and national partners working in electoral reform in Cambodia. The report recommended that UNDP establish a coordination group with representatives from DDLG, LEAP, SDEP, NDI, IRI, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and CCO. The first of such coordination meeting took place in June 2009. The second meeting in September 2009.

Towards the end of 2009, SDEP initiated planning for a qualitative research on the democratic space available to women in decision making. As part of the planning and development phase, SDEP held consultative meetings with several organizations such as the Committee to Promote Women in Politics (CPWP), Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO), Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC) and COMFREL. The project will look for partnerships with one or two local partners to conduct this research, expected to begin

in March 2010. The research results are expected to serve as a baseline for future activities supporting both women's leadership and the capacity of political parties to create an enabling environment for women's political leadership and participation. Following another recommendation of the scoping mission, SDEP conducted consultations around the establishment of provincial political party resource centres. Discussions with various projects and organizations, such as LEAP and IRI, revealed that the potential was high for such centres to support predominantly the ruling party, and therefore this particular activity was put on hold.

SDEP facilitated a multi-party dialogue for 5 political parties represented in parliament, and HLM have since then been a platform for dialogue and information sharing.

Establishment of coordination meeting of both national and international partners working on electoral reform in Cambodia

In 2008 the project undertook a gender advocacy and mainstreamed its activity working together with UNIFEM for the provision of gender expertise. At the national level proportion of women have increased from 15% in 2005 to 25% in 2008 and from 8.5% in 2002 to 15% in 2007 at the commune level

2010 saw training for Women's wings for 5 political parties with the objective of sensitizing the parties to achieve the goals of increasing women leadership and decision-making in politics. Following SDEP in-depth discussions with CPP, Funcinpec, HRP, NRP and SRP to assess the capacity and needs and more importantly in respond to needs self-identified by the party, SDEP designed a practice-oriented 2-day workshop to strengthen the party women's wing.

#### Constraints:

The work on the codes of conduct and party statutes was done as part of the work on strengthening and or creating political parties' women's wings as some initial effort of introducing gender mainstreaming throughout the parties. This has been a deliberate approach to raise awareness of and make the parties' leadership comfortable with the notion that parties need to have established mechanisms and systems for reviewing and updating their internal structures, governance and bylaws.

Without entrenching within party culture the importance of women's and youth's voices and the concomitant mechanism to address situations that might arise in which these voice might be ignored, it will be hard to move forward towards more elaborate and in-depth work towards fully fledged codes of conduct.

OUTPUT 5: Increased opportunities for citizens to access current and balanced information.			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2008)	Target (2010)	Current status (month/year)
● Over 40 weekly shows on current affairs produced and aired on various topics including maternal health, child mortality, child labor, MDG's 3,4,5, and violence against women	3680(minutes)	7000(minutes)	50 Equity weekly shows were aired; xx special feature shows health care, the economy, natural resource management, education, poverty

			reduction and social issues.
● Equity weekly reach and viewer expanded	.....	.....	Equity weekly has come out as the most viewed and TV show online website.
● Partnership marketing strategy for equity weekly expanded	0	1	Completed
● Collaboration with WG on FOL in place	0	1	Successful
● Conferences and round table discussions taking place	0	0	Postponed to 2011
● Preparation work towards the National Human development report completed	.....	.....	
● Training provided to Equity weekly team , press council members , academics institution	0	0	postponed to 2011

### Access to information – Equity program

Access to media is internationally recognized as a prerequisite for free and fair elections. Access to media was a key concern among political parties in the 2002 elections. However in 2003, equitable media access was granted to all political parties in disseminating their political platforms. The Equity News Programme, a joint United Nations Development Programme-National Television of Cambodia (UNDP-TVK) project was established to provide equitable access to all political parties on the national television channel TVK. This programme ensured balanced and impartial coverage of the election campaign. A percentage formula was adopted in allocating airtime for the coverage of the various political parties. This strategy has inspired public confidence in the electoral process and further enhanced the transparency of the process.

With time Equity weekly program has grown on its undertaking on access to information and capacity building. Recently a process was initiated to engage the local CSOs and government on draft legislation on AzI to highlight the benefit of the legislation.

### Equity program

Equity program was initiated under the SDEP project to support the Cambodian government to build on access to balanced and fair information. Equity program builds its success on the Ministry of information and specifically National Television of Cambodia (TVK). Through this partnership Equity Weekly has been able to use TVK coverage over the country to provide a platform for dialogue for all stake holders.

The project has enjoyed extremely high participation by political parties, members of parliament, citizens in general. The overall strategy for equity program was in four fold:-

- Equity news – through equity news bulletin aired during elections of 2003, 2007 , and 2008
- Equity weekly – a current affairs program of 40 minutes every week with a total of 168 shows televised as of December 2010
- Online video documentary archive on [www.equitycam.tv](http://www.equitycam.tv). which is the largest online video documentary archive on Cambodian issues with over 1000 clips and growing
- Capacity building – while partnering with National Television and the ministry to provide development of skills for TVK staff.

The combined results below show progress that equity weekly has contributed to its set out come: -

### Evolution of Equity Program 2003 – 2010

Equity program has grown through a number of years and phases. The initiative started in 2003 through Equity News that was in that time to provide media channel for opposition parties. While this created some reaction the program received its initial platform to engage and develop into a more a popular channel in view of promoting a democratic process.

Prior to 2003 news cast, various challenges were being faced on the censorship of news cast, a critical success with starting of Equity News broadcast in 2003 was the providing of a new style of reporting. By 2007 equity program was covering the first commune elections. The program provided avenue for local elected representatives in all provinces to show their platform at national level in 14 days

By 2008 SDEP support to equity program and its partner was clear with the capacity it had built over time. The equity news bulletin was a success through the inter-relation and capacity building the

### Impact of equity program

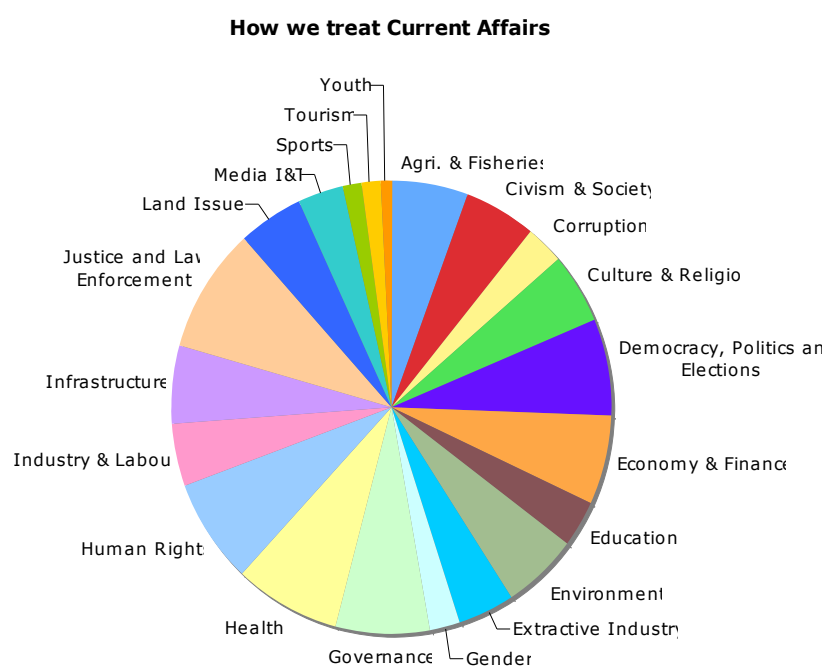
a) Platform provided for political parties during election campaigns

Parties present	2003	2007	2008
NRP		11%	9.11%
K Democratic	0.5%	1.25%	8.62%
League for Democracy	0.5%	1.25%	8.52%
CPP	44%	38%	20.41%
Funcinpec	27%	20%	11.00%
SRP	19%	21%	13.01%
Hang Dara	0.5%	1.25%	8.54%

The project enjoyed an extreme high participation of political parties. The participation of parties provided a platform for a new arena for candidates and the parties. This led to an improved equitable use of airtime

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b) Equity weekly shows



The program was able to produce and televise 168 shows as of December 2010; the programs were aired successfully without any interruptions and have won many viewers especially the government and other media houses. These issues were listed into main categories to better manage the information production/delivery processes. They offer key views on the show's wide reaching potential across a large range of specific themes and topics.

c) MDGs and Gender

MGD goal	Theme	No of shows
1	End Hunger and Poverty	36
2	Universal Education	12
3	Gender and Equality	42
4	Child Health	1
5	Maternal health	3
6	HIV and other diseases	37
7	Environmental Sustainability	126
8	Global Partnerships	169
Total		141

Equity weekly has taken the lead in promoting the CMDGs which is part of the national strategy. Shows on various themes have deepened the knowledge on understanding of issues, and development targets as well as follow up actions. The outcome of the dissemination of the CMDGs points have been successful from the feedback noted by the citizens, the voice of the political parties, private sector and CSO has been heard in support of the CMDGs.

Importantly, it is worth noting that there have been various impacts at various levels.

- A continuous engagement of political parties resulting to key decisions by the government
- Equity weekly facilitated access to civil knowledge to citizens
- Provided tools and space for journalists to think and present issues through integrity and accountability
- Capacity building for local TVK staff
- Leadership role for other media houses

### **Planning, Expanding and Future of equity weekly the audience**

Previous assessments of Equity Weekly have lauded the quality of the programming, but have urged the project managers to seek ways to expand the reach of the programming. Although no formal surveying has been done to establish the size of the Equity programs' viewership, the poor ratings of the host network TVK suggest that the audience is not large in comparison to programs on the more popular private stations.

Focus group discussions do indicate a good awareness of Equity Weekly amongst Cambodia university students, and each week the program receives phone messages from viewers commenting on the programs. The majority of feedback Equity Weekly has received comes from the government officials and key policymakers whose activities are discussed on the program. The chart in Appendix 1 below outlines some of the feedback our programs have received. Sometimes the reactions to our programs go directly to the responsible ministry, as was the case following the December 12 2010 broadcast about the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy's (MIME) efforts to enforce quality standards on several Cambodian food products. H.E. Meng Saktheara, Director General of Industry at MIME, wrote to Equity

Weekly after the broadcast:

"I do enjoy the show very much, and from feedback I received after the show the messages were passed through to many factories and handicrafts. I hope Equity Weekly will continue following up and addressing this important issue."

A recent Marketing assessment conducted in 2010, suggests that the young consumer is no longer content to passively accept information and will be accessing it mainly through mobile phones and the internet, and recommended that Equity focus its efforts on expanding the platform of Equity programs to reach out to this demographic using SMS, Facebook, and other interactive tools. Essentially, the Marketing assessment suggests that Equity will continue to reach the older, well-established decision makers of Cambodia with programming that challenges them to do better, but that the young audience will not be reached primarily by TV, but through the *social media*.

In 2010 EW completed the transformation of its website. Since then, Equity Weekly has been reaching out to a growing online community in Cambodia through its website and through the Equity Face book site. Conservative estimates of Cambodian Facebook users are 200,000 people. Equity established its Face book presence in late 2010 and has 1,283 young Cambodian friends, a number that is growing rapidly week by week. Equity team is repackaging the EW program into smaller segments that can be easily viewed on Face book, and the feedback comes instantly while the viewer is watching. Face book offers the further advantage that Khmer script can be used, removing the language barrier posed by so many online platforms.

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SMS is a powerful tool for reaching directly to viewers and Equity Weekly is currently exploring a partnership with Metfone to establish a mobile phone communications channel that will allow direct promotion of the program to mobile phone users, and stimulate interaction with the viewing audience. Metfone would provide the phone line and outgoing SMS service free of charge in exchange for branding during a viewer feedback segment of the Equity Weekly program. This initiative will help us to gauge the size of the audience and to expand the audience by making the program more interactive.

### **Extension Activities**

Based on the recommendations of a Media Consultant report in April 2009, the project looked into different avenues for expanding the audience of Equity Weekly through mobile or itinerant screenings of past EW episodes. A University Screening Programme was devised to take the programme to students, particularly outside Phnom Penh. Consultations with universities identified enthusiastic support for a pilot screening and discussion forum programme that screened reedited past episodes to university students across Cambodia and engaged them in discussions of the issues raised. Four universities were selected to conduct the pilot programme at 13 campuses across 8 provinces. A Cambodian University Screening Coordinator was hired and conducted screenings over a 10 week period in Quarter 1 2010.

Other CSOs have taken the initiative to use Equity Weekly programming in their training activities. VVOB, the Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance, is working with the Ministry of Education in providing training to teachers at the elementary and secondary levels. VVOB is working at teacher training schools to strengthen the methodological and content knowledge of the teachers and teacher trainers, and they are using Equity Weekly programs to give the teachers a solid grounding on the issues. VVOB selected our shows related to environment and life skills and put them into their teaching manual. The first pilot project was implemented for 8 – 10 schools in Siem Reap, and by mid-2011, the project will be mainstreamed into the curriculum for teaching across Cambodia. VVOB wants DVD copies of all Equity Weekly shows to incorporate into this national teacher training project.

## **IV. Implementation challenges**

### ***Project risks and actions***

#### Project Issue 1: Political Will and commitment

It is important to understand that any progress towards project and the future is contingent upon political will, which would subsequently allow technical levels to proceed with the necessary discussions and implementation. In the current Cambodian political environment, where one party enjoys two-thirds majority in the Parliament and with all parliamentary commissions without any opposition representation, generating such a political will has never been more necessary.

Action taken: SDEP has continued to actively engage with key partners and continue with its advocacy in preparation of the next phase of the programme

#### Project issue 2: Technical capacity

Many challenges lie with NEC and Mol as key partners to the project. Though NEC has shown a remarkable improvement in the way it has handled its duties. It still lacks the technical expertise and financial capability. The Ministry of Interior remains reluctant of taking a leadership role in managing its National ID card programme despite knowing that If Mol does not demonstrate its

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interest and ability to lobby for the various requirements for the programme, it may be seen by the development partners as having a lack of commitment for the ID card programme.

Action Taken: SDEP has been building the capacity of NEC to effectively undertake its duties. A number of trainings and technical advisors were attached to the commission. Increased encouragement on the part of the project with the Ministry of Interior encouraging Mol to assume a proactive stance and ensure relevant stakeholders of its commitment to the advancements of the ID card programme.

#### Project Issue 3: Capacity of CSOs

Based on the result of audit on financial management of the Strengthening Citizens Participation in Democratic Governance implemented by COMFREL and funded by UN Democracy Fund in early 2010, project has concerned on the financial management of other small grants being implemented by other six organizations.

Action taken: Project has to take this issue into consideration by closely monitoring those grants and build their capacity to manage budget and conduct activities efficiently.

#### Project Issue 4: Civil Database registration

Currently, there are more than one civil database registration stored/proceeded by three different institutions, namely Mol-Police, Mol-Civilian, and the NEC—the so-called Voter Registration database. Thus, the possibility of duplication and wrong information in the database is getting higher. In addition, unclear task delegations from the Mol-Police lead to slow down the work and to be hard in decision making.

Action taken: SDEP has provided both NEC and Mol with the needed technical advice on the amalgamation of the database

### ***Project issues and actions***

#### **Project issue and action 1: Resource mobilization**

Due to the budget short fall of UNDP as a whole, it was requested to UNDP projects to use the available budget to deliver the core activities. Therefore, SDEP has to adjust its expenditure and reduce some activities at the end of the year. To comply with these changes SDEP has been to postpone the consultancy of the media trainer to 2011.

Action taken: SDEP has adjusted its work plan to fit in with budgetary constraints.

#### **Project Issue and action 2: Continuity of project beyond SDEP**

With the project closing down at the end of the 2010, and with UNDP not yet having clear information on future project and staffing plans, a major concern for the project may be the potential loss of staff during the second half of the year. Since staff members do not know what would happen to their contracts after December 2010, they might look for other employment opportunities and move on even before the end of the year, which would have a major impact on the closing phase of the project.

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Action taken: In December 2010 SDEP presented a first quarter AWP with needed staff for the inception period of the new program

**Project Issue and action 3:** Transition of project

Proper transition of the project from SDEP to SDP through the support of the country office would ensure more smooth transition through a consultative and mutual agreement. With very little time it was challenging to plan well the initiation of the new program.

Action taken: The project was able to support in the transition for the initiation of the new SDP program.

**Project issue and action 4:** Procurement policies are incapable of meeting partner's needs with delays.

Action taken: Efforts were taken by project staff to inform stakeholders of the procedures.

**V. Lessons learnt and next steps**

The SDEP project has learnt valuable lessons through its continuation of the project activities throughout the years.

The good will of UNDP as a neutral body has earned it credibility among stakeholders. The project built through its partnership instituted electoral reforms which involved all stakeholders as a trusted partner.

UNDP's continued engagement with work political parties has created enthusiasm from the political parties. The fact that political parties work has been pivotal in the project priority has given more support to a better overall impact to political parties on democratic governance and further support should be established.

One positive aspect has been the engagement of CSO. Though this has raised a number of issues, there is a strong consensus for the continuous engagement and support of the CSO for adequate delivery governance.

The cumbersome process within UNDP in line with its procedure and decision making does not necessarily provide the project with advantages. From time to time these timings were not in line with our partner's timelines creating delays in addressing priorities. Creating a condition for timely interventions means that UNDP will have to be proactive in its approach to continue to enjoy the good cooperation that has existed.

Consultation with government and stakeholders was done on a continuous basis. In the future to consolidate some activities, focus effort and promote more synergies within the project and between the project and other democratic governance initiatives such as those in parliamentary development and decentralization/local governance.

During 2009, SDEP acted as monitor for the UNDEF funded project implemented by COMFREL. However, SDEP was not involved in the preparation phase normally part of project planning, which placed severe constraints on the ability of the project team to monitor the activities of its national

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partner. Thus, an important lesson learned is that the project who is supposed to take on 15 responsibility should be on board from the preparation phase, to ensure that adequate mechanisms will be put in place to facilitate the work.

The success of the Equity Weekly show had both positive and negative repercussions. On a positive level, it gives all team members a needed feeling that the show is highly visible, it is a good morale booster and also gives recognition of the work: all team members know the importance of their work and strive to that end to do a better job. On the other hand internal complaints and criticism can be non productive. The project management has worked to ensure that MoInf is adequately supportive and actions taken by the project to ensure that continued transparency at all levels.

### **Recommendations**

Consideration should be given to the below recommendations

- A. A continued capacity building for NEC and MoI, considering the important position as partners. Moreover both institutions are still challenged with a number of issues as resources and technical expertise.
- B. The continue efforts to improve electoral processes, building on the long-term relationship between UNDP and the NEC.
- C. In the area of media, Equity programming should be kept and expanded. To reach a wider audience, Equity programmes can be adapted for broadcast on nation radio, web viewers, and adaptation of the partnership strategy.
- D. Further work should also be done with the wider electoral community, including civil society and political parties. Dialogue amongst civil society organizations and government parties should be continued and expanded at both the national and sub-national levels
- E. Continued assistance should be lent to the national ID card programme to ensure the safety and security of citizen’s ID cards. The national ID card database, currently existing as three separate databases must be merged in a manner that protects both the ID card system and future voter registers by confirming each person holds only one card
- F. Promotion of gender and marginalized groups should play an important role in the program through support of women’s wing in political parties, developing strategies for the engagement of indigenous people and people with disabilities

## **IV. Financial status and utilization**

**Table 1: Overall contributions [01 January 2006 – 31 December 2010]**

DONOR	CONTRIBUTIONS		TRANSFER TO SNEA PROJECT (60217)	TRANSFER from SNEA PROJECT (60217)	RECEIVED FUND BALANCE
	Committed	Received (Equivalent US\$) in			
UNDP	US\$.3,832,614.43	US\$ 3,832,614.43	-	-	US\$3,832,614.43
Australia/AusA ID	AU\$ 3,000,000.00	US\$ 2,286,846.86	US\$ 69,889.00	US\$54,547.00	US\$ 2,271,504.86
Canada/CIDA	CA\$ 3,000,000.00	US\$ 2,653,544.04	US\$ 153,839.00	US\$41,291.00	US\$ 2,540,996.04
Sweden/SIDA	SEK 6,000,000.00	US\$ 860,831.54	US\$ 101,545.00	-	US\$ 759,286.54

DGTTF	US\$ 105,000.00	US\$ 105,000.00	-	-	US\$ 105,000.00
Ireland/Irish Aid	EUR 200,000.00	US\$ 269,541.78	-	-	US\$ 269,541.78
OXFam	US\$ 141,000.00	US\$ 140,788.50 (Loss of bank charge for fund transfer 212.00)	USD\$27,633.96T transfer to SDP in the amount of	-	US\$ 113,154.54
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>US\$10,149,167.15</b>	<b>US\$352,906.96</b>	<b>US\$95,838.00</b>	<b>US\$9,892,098.19</b>

**Table 2: Overall Expenditures [01 January 2006 – 31 December 2010]**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>
2006	US\$ 796,723.13
2007	US\$ 2,959,149.67
2008	US\$ 2,585,258.90
2009	US\$ 878,907.23
2010	US\$2,523,076.36
2011(Operationally closed)	US\$118,713.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>US\$ 9,861,828.74</b>

**Note: Remaining balance for received fund: US\$ 30,269.45 (CIDA:\$350.79, SIDA:\$67.66, TRAC:\$29,851.00)**

(i.e Received fund balance: US\$ 9,892,098.10 - Expenditure: US\$9,861,828.74)