

LICADHO Activity Report

PROMOTING AND DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA



REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1- December 31, 2009



សម្ព័ន្ធខ្មែរជំរឿននិងការពារសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស លីកាដូ

LICADHO

CAMBODIAN LEAGUE FOR THE PROMOTION
AND DEFENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)

LICADHO is a national Cambodian human rights organization. Since its establishment in 1992, LICADHO has been at the forefront of efforts to protect civil and political and economic and social rights in Cambodia and to promote respect for them by the Cambodian government and institutions. Building on its past achievements, LICADHO continues to be an advocate for the Cambodian people and a monitor of the government through wide ranging human rights programs from its main office in Phnom Penh and 12 provincial offices.

LICADHO pursues its activities through two programs:

Monitoring and Protection Program:

- **Monitoring of State Violations and Women's and Children's Rights:** monitors collect and investigate human rights violations perpetrated by the State and violations made against women and children. Victims are provided assistance through interventions with local authorities and court officials.
- **Paralegal and Legal Representation:** victims are provided legal advice by a paralegal team and, in key cases, legal representation by human rights lawyers.
- **Prison Monitoring:** researchers monitor 18 prisons to assess prison conditions and ensure that pre-trial detainees have access to legal representation.
- **Medical Assistance:** a medical team provides medical assistance to prisoners and prison officials in 12 prisons and victims of human rights violations.

Promotion and Advocacy Program:

- **Training and Education:** advocates raise awareness to specific target groups, support protection networks at the grassroots level and advocate for social and legal changes with women and youths.
- **Public Advocacy and Outreach:** human rights cases are compiled into a central electronic database, so that accurate information can be easily accessed and analyzed, and produced into periodic public reports (written, audio and visual).

Cover Photo: Venerable monk and human rights activist Luon Sovath taking a photo of villagers.

For More Information Contact:

Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek, President
LICADHO (Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights)
#16, Street 99
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 727 102/364 901

Fax: (855) 23 727 102/217 626

E-mail: contact@licadho-cambodia.org

Web: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org>

Contents

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION AT A GLANCE	I
ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION.....	VI
COMMITMENTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY.....	VII
LICADHO VISION & MISSION.....	VIII
ADMINISTRATION.....	1
LICADHO STAFF	1
MONITORING AND PROTECTION PROGRAM.....	3
HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (HRMP).....	4
CHILDREN’S RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (CRMP).....	7
WOMEN RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (WRMP).....	8
PRISON PROJECT	11
HUMAN RIGHTS LEGAL PROJECT (HRLP).....	12
SOCIAL WORK PROJECT (SWP).....	14
HUMAN RIGHTS MEDICAL PROJECT (HRMP).....	15
IMPACT FOR THE MONITORING AND PROTECTION PROGRAM.....	16
PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM.....	17
CHILDREN’S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT	17
WOMEN’S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT.....	23
TRAINING COURSE.....	24
ADVOCACY, DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCES OFFICE (ADRO).....	29
IMPACT FOR THE PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM.....	32
APPENDIX 1: LICADHO PUBLICATIONS.....	34

The Human Rights Situation at a Glance

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2009

January 2009

Release of Born Samnang and Sok Sam Oeun

After almost five years behind bars, Born Samnang and Sok Sam Oeun were released on bail on January 1 after the Supreme Court ordered the Appeal Court to reinvestigate their case. The two were wrongly convicted of the 2004 assassination of Chea Vichea, leader of the Free Trade Union of Workers of the Kingdom of Cambodia (FTUWKC). Their provisional release signified an important step towards the resolution of a case dogged by miscarriages of justice.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090118/83/index.html>

Mass Eviction at Dey Krahom

More than 350 families in Dey Krahom, Phnom Penh were evicted violently on January 24, 152 of them being landowners. For a month, more than 38 families stayed in LICADHO's offices and another 150 people from DK used office resources to work and strategize to appeal for compensation for their lost homes.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090208/85/index.html>

Watch the video: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=12>

February 2009

Conviction of Thach Saveth

The conviction of Thach Saveth for the 2004 murder of union leader Ros Sovannareth is upheld by the Appeal Court, despite a lack of credible evidence against him. Thach Saveth was sentenced to 15 years in February 2005 for the murder.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/201LICADHOPRThachSavethAppealVerdict.pdf>

March 2009

Conviction of former Sam Rainsy Party Member

Former Sam Rainsy Party (SRP) commune chief Tuot Saron was sentenced to three years for kidnapping and illegal confinement. The conviction was widely considered to be baseless and politically motivated.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/203LICADHOPRSRPConvictionPolitical09.pdf>

Shooting at land dispute

Local authorities shot and injured villagers involved in a land dispute in Chi Krong district, Siem Reap. Eleven villagers were detained in prisons on multiple criminal charges.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/204LICADHOPRChiKrongShooting09.pdf>

Watch the video: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=3>

April 2009

Attacks on Political Opposition

The lifting of parliamentary immunity of several opposition member, Ho Vann and Mu Sochua, at the National Assembly by the ruling CPP is a significant blow and setback to democracy and freedom of expression in Cambodia.

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=205> and
<http://licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=210>

May 2009

Restrictions on Freedom of Expression

The threat and misuse of defamation, disinformation and incitement charges from old UNTAC criminal code used by the government to silence critics (journalists, NGOs, diplomats) and attack democratically-elected representatives has had a significant impact on freedom of expression.

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=208> and
<http://licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=206>

Land Eviction

The community known as Group 78, located in the riverside area of Phnom Penh, have lived on their land since 1983, the community was told by the government they would have to move by May 5, 2009.

Watch the video: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=7>

Note: Group 78 was finally evicted on July 17, 2009.

Watch the video: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=4>

June 2009

Eviction of People Living with HIV/AIDS.

The eviction of 31 families affected by HIV/Aids from the inner-city community of Borei Keila in the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, raises serious discrimination, health and other human rights issues. Twenty of the families were banished to a de facto AIDS colony created by the government on the city outskirts, where they were given grossly sub-standard housing, on June 18.

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=135> and

Watch the video: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=8>

Visit by UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights.

The new UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights, Mr. Surya Subedi visited Cambodia on his first 2-week mission, collecting information on the human rights situation in Cambodia. Mr. Surya Subedi replaced Mr. Yash Ghai, who resigned from the position at the end of 2008 after heavy criticism from Prime Minister Hun Sen.

July 2009

Cambodian Opposition-affiliated Journalist Jailed for Disinformation

Opposition-affiliated Khmer Machach Srok newspaper director Hang Chakra was convicted in absentia of disinformation, sentenced to one year in prison, and fined 9 million riel (USD \$2,250). Hours later, Hang Chakra was arrested in Cambodia's northeastern Battambang province and taken to Prey Sar prison.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090709/96/index.html>

Group 78 Eviction: Another Black Day for Land Rights in Cambodia

Joint civil society organizations strongly condemn the 3-year-long coercion campaign of Group 78 residents to leave their homes and land, culminating in this morning's final eviction of the area. Over the years, Group 78 families were served with a number of eviction notices by local authorities while witnessing two violent forced evictions that took place in the same area, namely Dey Krahorn and Sambok Chap.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/211JointStatementGroup78Eviction.pdf> and watch the video: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=4>

Punishing the Poor: More Arrests of Street People

LICADHO deplors the authorities' renewed campaign to unlawfully arrest homeless persons, beggars, sex workers and other "undesirables" from the streets of Phnom Penh. In recent days, such arrests have led to women and children being sent to stay in a government social affairs center whose staff include alleged rapists and murderers, and to sex workers who have HIV/AIDS being detained at an NGO shelter where they were denied their life-sustaining anti-retroviral medicines.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=212&pagenb=&filter=>

August 2009

30 Land Protestors Arrested in Clash with Cambodian Military Police

30 protestors were arrested in connection with a land dispute in Kbal Spean Village, Poipet Commune, Poipet City, Banteay Meanchey Province. The day before, 50 armed military and police officers had escorted court prosecutor Tan Sei Hak, investigating judge Ang Meal Tei and court officials to enforce an eviction notice by blockading the area and surrounding the houses. In response, residents barricaded their houses and set fire to car tires in attempt to defend their homes.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090824/97/index.html>

Mu Sochua Verdict: Another blow to Cambodian Democracy

Opposition MP Mu Sochua was found guilty of defamation and ordered to pay a total of 16.5 million riel (US\$4100) in fines and compensation. "This verdict is a significant blow to freedom of expression and will have serious ramifications on the ability of National Assembly members to publicly speak their minds," said LICADHO director Naly Pilorge. "It is yet another example of the perilous state of democratic freedoms in Cambodia."

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=213> and watch the video: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=15>

September 2009

Cambodian Village Chief Jailed in Land Dispute with Private Company

The Phnom Penh municipal court sentenced Toch Ly, a village chief from Kompong Chhnang, to 16 months imprisonment after she was found guilty of forging thumbprints in an ongoing land dispute. She was also ordered to pay a fine of 1 million riel (USD\$250) and compensation of 5 million riel (USD\$1250) to the private company KDC International. Toch Ly was accused of forging a thumbprinted document in which 77 families denied that they sold their land to KDC International.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090929/99/index.html>

Acid Attack Case Verdict Shames Cambodian Judiciary

Human rights activists condemn the decision by the Phnom Penh Municipal Court to acquit former National Military Police Deputy Chief of Staff General Chea Ratha and her accomplices accused of an acid attack on Ya Soknim. The August 31 verdict, issued by judges Sin Visal, Din Sivuthy and Sem Sakola came after several inexplicable delays in the case over the past months. Human rights activists believe the attack on Ya Soknim, which left her severely mutilated, was an act of revenge against her and her niece, the TV celebrity In Solyda, who has been estranged from Chea Ratha since early 2008.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=214>

Testimony by LICADHO President during the US Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission Hearing on Cambodia

This speech was delivered by LICADHO President Pung Chhiv Kek on September 10, 2009, during the US Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission Hearing on Cambodia:

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/136LICADHOTestimonyTLHRCUSCongress09.pdf>

and watch the video: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=16>

Cambodia Daily Found Guilt of Defamation

On September 22, the Phnom Penh municipal court found Kevin Doyle, the editor-in-chief of The Cambodia Daily, and Cambodia Daily reporter, Neou Vannarin, guilty of broadcasting defamatory news. Both are fined 4 million riel (USD\$1,000) however the court dropped the charges against opposition MP Ho Vann.

November 2009

Police and Military Burn and Bulldoze Houses During Land Eviction

Homes belonging to over 100 families from Bos village in Oddar Meanchey's Konkriel commune, were burned and bulldozed down by a contingent of approximately 150 police, military police, and hired demolition workers. The forced eviction was part of a long standing land dispute between the evicted residents and the Angkor Sugar Company. The Company is owned by Ly Yong Phat, a member of the ruling Cambodian People's Party and a State Senator who claims ownership over the disputed land.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091119/100/index.html>

Cambodian Villagers Sentenced to a Year in Prison in Long-Standing Land Dispute

The Siem Reap provincial court convicted Chan Norn and Chang Savoeun of assault and robbery, sentencing the two men to one year imprisonment each and ordering each to pay compensation of 3 million riel (USD\$750) to complainants Chey Sovann and Em Sothea. The complaint had stemmed from a long-standing land dispute which turned ugly on March 22, 2009, when police opened fire on a group of protesting villagers, resulting in four villagers being shot. The court acquitted seven other villagers who were facing the same charges.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091127/101/index.html>

Lifting of SRP President Parliamentary Immunity

Cambodian civil society condemns the lifting of parliamentary immunity from Sam Rainsy Party (SRP) President Sam Rainsy by the National Assembly on November 16, 2009. The Assembly's action is yet another blow to Cambodia's faltering democracy, and continues the government's disturbing trend of using the courts to intimidate and weaken political opponents. [Note on January 27, 2010, Sam Rainsy was convicted in absentia of racial incitement and destroying demarcation posts on the border with Vietnam. Judge Koam

Chhean sentenced Sam Rainsy to two years in prison and fined him 8 million riel (USD\$2,000).]

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=215>

December 2009

Cambodian Teacher Convicted of Defamation in Land Dispute with School Principal

The Prey Veng provincial court found Neak Loeung Secondary School teacher Chin Rithy guilty of defaming the school's principal following a land dispute. The November 11, 2009, decision imposed a fine of 5 million riel (USD\$1250) and ordered Chin Rithy to pay 5 million riel in compensation to the principal, Youen Sovuthy.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091208/102/index.html>

2009 International Human Rights Day Celebrated Across Cambodia

December 10, 2009, marked the 61st anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. For the fifth year in a row, various NGOs and members of civil society throughout Cambodia celebrated December 10 – International Human Rights Day – by participating in activities and events in 71 separate locations across the country. This year, LICADHO used International Human Rights Day as a platform to focus on incarcerated human rights defenders in Cambodia's prisons. Eighty members of LICADHO staff visited prisoners in Phnom Penh, CC1, CC2, Kampot, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Takeo, and Kompong Thom provinces.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091222/103/index.html> and

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=216&pagenb=&filter=>

Cambodia's First Universal Periodic Review: A Lengthy List of Human Rights Challenges Ahead for the Country Hiding behind the 'Retrospective of the Past'

The first Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on Cambodia was conducted by the UN Human Rights Council in its Working Group session held on December 1, 2009, at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. The UPR is a new mechanism that allows a review of the human rights records of all 192 UN member States once every four years. During the 3-hour proceedings, the Cambodian delegation led by Mr. Ith Rady, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Justice together with Ambassador Sun Suon of the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the UN in Geneva, presented the achievements and developments with regard to the human rights situation in the country, extensively focusing on its poverty reduction strategies and plans in particular.

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=217>

Organization Background and Description

1992-1999: Conception and Expansion

LICADHO was founded in the wake of the 1991 Paris Peace Accords by Dr. Kek Galabru and other overseas Cambodians. Officially recognized as a local NGO in July 1992, LICADHO worked in close cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to provide voter education and monitoring of election-related abuses during the 1993 election. In the course of this work, LICADHO staff was exposed to a number and variety of serious human rights violations occurring throughout the country.

This led to an expansion phase between 1995 and 1999 during which LICADHO developed a broader range of services, yet more focused programs of training and awareness-raising, research, documentation, monitoring and investigations of human rights abuses in Cambodia. During this time, LICADHO also developed its capacity to respond strategically to specific issues and target groups needing direct and sustained responses. Specialist projects evolved and led to the establishment of the Medical Office, which serves all program offices at LICADHO, as well as program offices for Women's Rights, Children's Rights, and a Prison Research Unit within the Monitoring Office, and advocacy and social services in the Project Against Torture.

2000-2008: Consolidation

As the new millennium arrived, LICADHO entered a consolidation phase, focusing on strengthening the overall capacity and effectiveness of the organization, its staff and projects. This included developing a clearer vision, mission and mandate to guide the organization in strategic planning and decision-making; developing staff, tools and information management structures to enable more effective implementation and evaluation of projects; streamlining case management, information dissemination and referral services with the adoption of tools such as databases and the website and improving advocacy and integration across program offices.

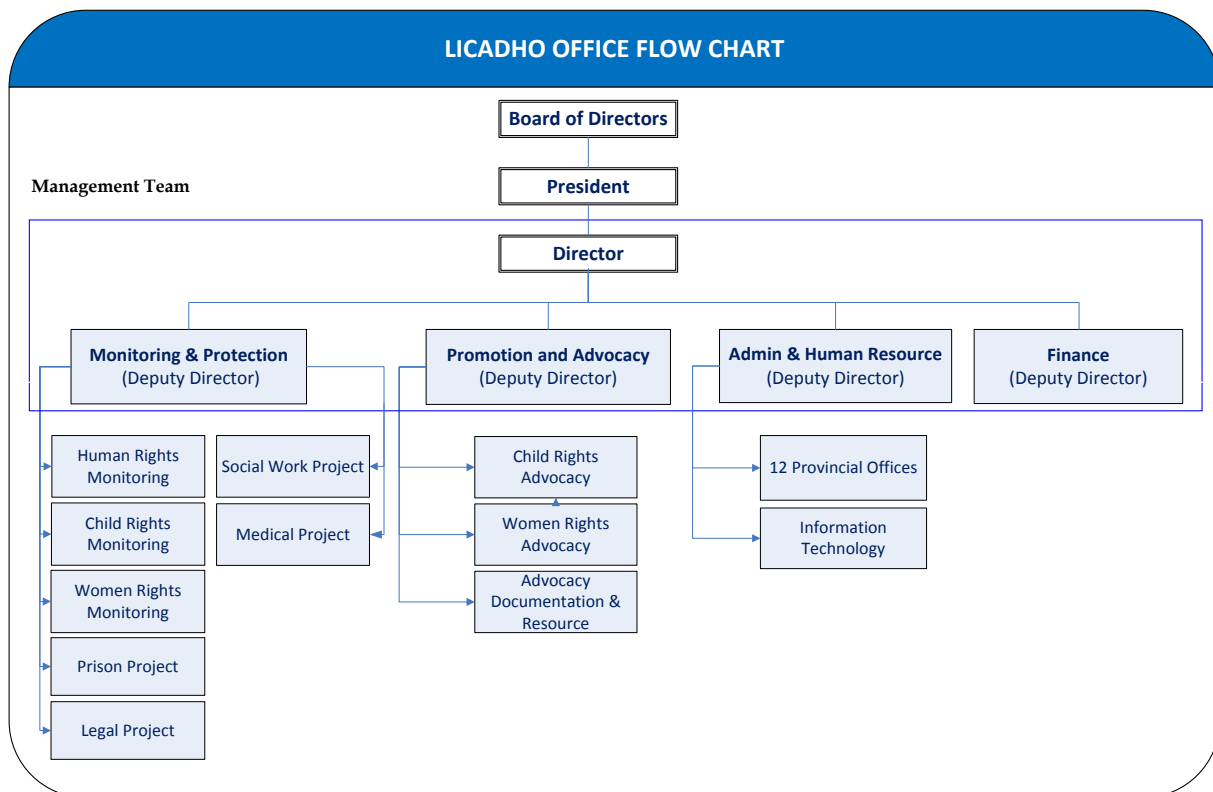
Progress was also made towards developing systematic methods for human rights data collection, management and analysis through the establishment of the Documentation and Resources Office (DRO). Specialized training in social work skills was also provided to enable staff to move beyond the traditional legal emphasis of human rights work, and better meet the holistic needs of victims and their families to support their emotional and social recovery. At the same time LICADHO established the Legal Project, which consisted of lawyers who would provide legal representation to selected victims of human rights violations.

2008 - 2009: Restructure

After consolidating the experiences of over 15 years of human right work, LICADHO implemented the first phase of its restructuring plan, which aimed to streamline its project and upper and middle management. All of LICADHO's project offices were restructured to fall under two new programs: the Monitoring and Protection Program and the Promotion and Advocacy Program. These two new programs represented significant changes in staff and project management, streamlining offices together into task-based activities (monitoring and advocacy) rather than the previous subject-based structure (women's rights, child rights, state abuse, etc.).

At the end of 2008, the Human Rights Education Office and the Project Against Torture were phased out due to funding constraints, lack of human resources and a change in demand for human rights education. Two core funding partners, ICCO and Diakonia, increased yearly core funding on existing 2008-2009 contractual agreements and new German donor, EED, agreed to provide partial support for provincial activities from July 1, 2009, to December 31, 2010.

Monitoring and Protection Program	Promotion and Advocacy Program
Monitoring Office – Monitors, Investigators, Paralegals and Lawyers	Children's Rights – Trainers, Advocates and Campaign Officers
Children's Rights – Monitors and Social Workers	Women's Rights – Trainers and Advocates
Women's Rights – Monitors and Investigators	Documentation and Resource Office - Documentation and Database staff
Prison Project - Researchers	
Medical Office – Doctors, Medical Assistant and Mid Wife	



COMMITMENTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

LICADHO's over-riding priority is to ensure all commitments are met to clients and victims, donors, fellow NGOs, and to staff. This has meant constant improvement, such as the recent move towards qualitative impact, for which the management structure and case management

process is being strengthened. Demand for services remains high, and LICADHO is committed to maintain its high standards in the face of increased case loads and an ever more complicated human rights environment. The following commitment statement is prominently displayed in Khmer and English at each of LICADHO's 13 offices:

ការប្រើប្រាស់សេវាការលើកាម

អង្គការលើកាម ប្រើប្រាស់សេវាដូចខាងក្រោមនេះ៖

- ផ្តល់សុវត្ថិភាព និងភាពគ្មានការគំរាមកំហែង ដូចជនរងគ្រោះ
- ផ្តល់សេវា និងសម្ភារៈនានា ដោយឥតគិតថ្លៃ ដូចជនរងគ្រោះ
- ផ្តល់សិទ្ធិ ដូចជនរងគ្រោះ ជាអ្នកសម្រេចចិត្ត លើករណីរបស់ខ្លួន
- រក្សាភាពសម្ងាត់ ចម្រុះ ជាមួយជនរងគ្រោះ បុគ្គលិក អង្គការដៃគូ និងអ្នកដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- លើកតម្កល់ សេវាបម្រើដូចជនរងគ្រោះ ឱ្យប្រសើរឡើង ដោយមិនមានការរើសអើង អាយុ ភេទ សញ្ជាតិ ក្រុមជនភាគតិច ឬជនពិការឡើយ

OUR COMMITMENT

LICADHO is Committed to the following:

- Providing a safe, non-threatening environment for victims
- Providing all services free of charge
- Allowing victims to determine how their cases will be pursued
- Maintaining a strict confidentiality with victims, colleagues, partner organizations and beneficiaries
- Promoting non-discriminatory services for all victims regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, nationality, ethnicity or disability

ប្រសិនបើលោកអ្នក មានចម្ងល់ ឬមានពាក្យបណ្តឹង សូមទំនាក់ទំនង តាមទូរស័ព្ទលេខ៖ ០១២ ៨០៣ ៦៥០ ពីតំបន់របស់លោកអ្នក និងត្រូវរក្សាការសម្ងាត់

Please call 012 803 650 with any question or complaints. All calls will be treated confidentially.

LICADHO recognizes the importance of continued strengthening of governance within the organization. Annual audits are conducted by Price Waterhouse Coopers. Though audits focus primarily on financial accuracy, they also include quality assurance elements, suggestions and comments on management control, and contracts compliance.

Financial management, in Cambodia's prevailing culture of endemic corruption, is an area where LICADHO has paid special attention from inception. Procedures have been designed and refined following donor and external audits. Financial and procurement procedures are transparent and require multiple signatures from several offices. Provincial management is designed to operate in the same way, however in order to re-affirm controls, LICADHO has a special mobile team that provides support and spot inspections for all offices.

LICADHO VISION & MISSION

In line with LICADHO's commitment to continually evolve as an organization, during 2006, staff drafted and voted on new vision and mission statements. The new statements reflect the evolution of LICADHO from an organization providing traditional monitoring, training and advocacy activities, to an emphasis on developing staff capacity to empower clients through broader social mobilization and community-led advocacy.

ទស្សនៈនិងបេសកកម្ម

របស់អង្គការលើកាម

LICADHO's Vision and Mission

ទស្សនៈវិស័យ

ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋទូទាំងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាគ្រប់គ្នា ត្រូវបានគោរពសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស រួមមានសិទ្ធិស្មើគ្នា ឯកភាព និងយុត្តិធម៌ ។

Vision

All people in Cambodia to live in a peaceful society that respects human rights, democracy and social justice.

បេសកកម្ម

អភិវឌ្ឍបុគ្គលិកជំនាញ និងស្នូល ដែលមាន គុណភាពខ្ពស់ ដើម្បីជួយដល់ជនរងគ្រោះ និងអ្នក ដែលមានសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស ត្រូវបានគោរព ។

Mission

Develop human rights professionals who can provide quality client services, form effective partnerships and influence those in power to assist victims of human rights violations, while developing the overall organizational effectiveness of LICADHO.

Administration

LICADHO STAFF

As of December 31, 2009, LICADHO employed 140 staff (seven were part-time staff, three male and four female and five were foreign consultants):

Number of LICADHO Local Staff in 2009			
Offices	Male	Female	Total
Phnom Penh	52	38	90
Province	41	9	50
Total	93	47	140

During 2009, LICADHO recruited 26 new staff (11 female), 12 staff (eight female) resigned, six staff (one female) were fired and one staff member died. To accommodate work performances and activity plans, 21 staff were transferred and/or promoted.

Communication and Missions

During 2009, LICADHO Phnom Penh received 1,163 clients and visitors. LICADHO also sent out 275 letters to various institutions, including letters of interventions and invitations to events and LICADHO received 867 letters from other institutions. During the year 68 missions were conducted in the provinces for monitoring and management purposes.

Internal Meetings

The director and four deputy directors held weekly meetings to discuss issues related to project activities and human resources. Thirty-four meetings were held in total.

Monthly meetings were held with provincial coordinators and a representative from each Phnom Penh project office, each meeting lasting between one and three days. Ten meetings were held in total.

Advocacy Events

Aside from annual planned events and campaigns such as International Women's Day (March 8), International Labor Day (May 1), International World Press Day (May 3), International Children's Day (June 1), International Torture Day (June 26) and International Human Rights Day (December 10), LICADHO, in cooperation with other NGOs, also participated in a number of public events including:

- January 24, 2009: Eviction of 99 Dey Krahom families to Domnak Troyeoung.
- February 9: Monks blessed Dey Krahom villagers in a ceremony to help them cope with eviction to the new site at Domnak Troyeoung.
- March 7, 2009 Licadho celebrated International Women's Rights Day at 3 prisons (Takhmao, CC2 and PJ) and sent gifts for prisoners and prison officers to 12 provincial prisons.
- March 25: A press conference attended by approximately 50 reporters was held for residents of Chi Kreang Village, Siem Reap, on the topic of illegal land grabbing.
- April 10: LICADHO staff participated in candle and incense ceremony in which monks blessed the Khmer New Year for happiness and good luck.

- May 27: Staff participated in a peaceful demonstration outside the Burmese Embassy to show support and solidarity with Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners in Burma.
- August 17: Appeals Court subpoenas Bon Samnang and Sok Samoeun regarding plastic killer on Chea Vichea.
- September 2: press conference held at LICADHO to highlight the injustice in the acid attack case of In Solida's, approximately 50 supporters and reporters attended.

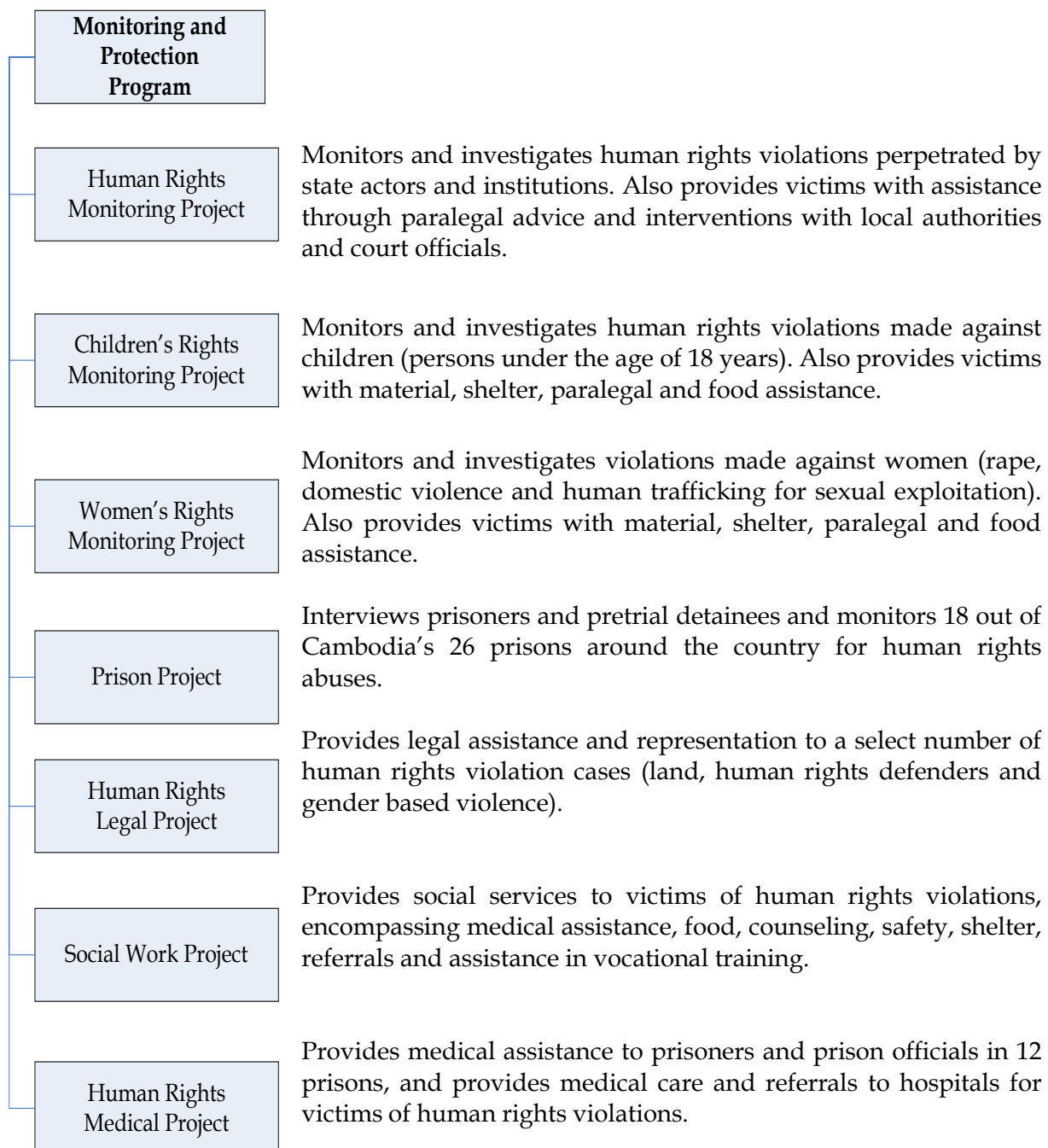


□□□

Monitoring and Protection Program

In early 2008 LICADHO implemented the first phase of its restructuring plan, which streamlined LICADHO's human rights investigation and monitoring program by amalgamating the monitors and researchers from the Children's Rights Office, Women's Rights Office, Prisons Project and Monitoring Office, together with lawyers from the Legal Project and medical staff from the Medical Office.

The new Monitoring and Protection Program comprises seven project offices which are listed below:



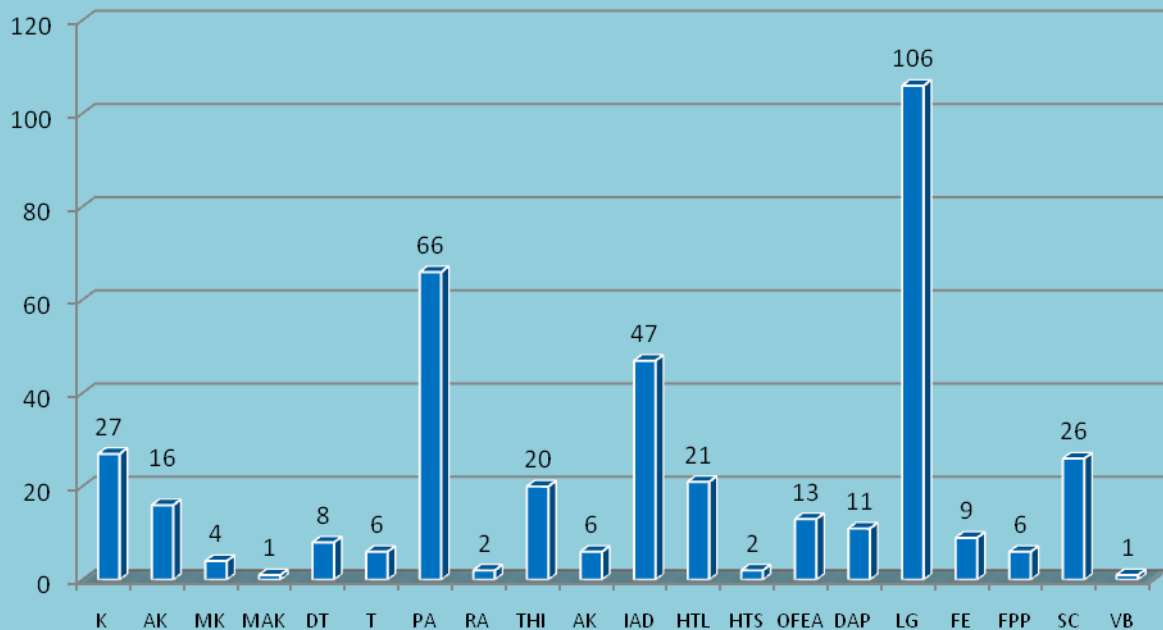
HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (HRMP)

During January to December 2009, HRMP investigated a total of 401 new human rights abuses (an increase of 6% compared to 2008), which consisted of 583 violations and involved 17,700 victims (an increase in 6% compared to the same period in 2008).

Land grabbing was the most common type of human rights violations (27% of all cases), which involved 9,487 families and victims (35% decrease compared to the same period in 2008).



Human Rights Violations Investigated by Monitoring Office January - December 2009



K = Killing	HTL = Human Trafficking for Labor
AK = Attempted Killing	HTS = Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation
MK/MAK = Mob Killing/Mob Attempt Killing	OFEA = Obstruction of Freedom of Expression / Assembly
DT = Death Threat	DAP = Destruction/ Illegal Appropriation of Property
T = Torture	LG = Land Grabbing
PA = Physical Assault	FE = Force Eviction
RA = Rape/ Attempt to rape	FPP = Failure to Prosecute/Protect/Provide Service
A = Abduction	SC = Other / Special Cases
THI = Threat/Harassment/Intimidation	VB = Vote Buying
IAD = Illegal Arrest/Detention	

Paralegal Advice and Interventions Provided from January - December 2009

Offices	Actions			Para Legal Advice	Intervention Letters Sent			Meetings	Total
	Observation	Intervention	Investigation		To Court	To Authorities	To Land Commission		
B. Bang	9	36	127	82				25	25
B. Chey	6	99	110	101	5	1		78	84
Kg. Thom	14	51	59	83	19	1	2	7	29
K. Chhnang	2	35	87	94	1	5	6	14	26
K. Speu	7	49	66	161	2			20	22
S. Ville	17	98	81	186				29	29
Kampot	18	47	84	96		2		13	15
Koh Kong	10	57	33	75				27	27
Kg. Cham	5	68	62	116	1			14	15
Phnom Penh	41	60	81	604	4	5	1	54	64
Pursat	13	31	65	139	15	2	2	28	47
Siem Reap	28	47	54	133	1		4	27	32
Svay Rieng	3	89	73	66	6	7	3	12	28
Udormeanchey*		1	1				1		1
Ratanakiri*								1	1
Takeo*	1	1	2					2	2
Prey Veng		1	1		2				2
TOTAL	174	770	986	1936	56	23	19	351	449

*LICADHO does not have offices in these provinces however interventions/interventions were made in that province

Cases Pending 2009

Case Type	Cases	Cases pending					Cases closed	
		Total	Sending to Court	Charged by Prosecutor	Police and Authority	Land Commission	Resolved	Unresolved
Total	401	246	60	21	100	54	145	10

Case Study: Rescue of Victims from Human Trafficking for Labor

Ten Cambodian men trafficked for labor on a deep-sea fishing boat were safely returned to Cambodia on April 29, 2009.

In 2008 the victims, driven by poverty and systemic unemployment, crossed the Thai border illegally in a desperate attempt to find work. They did not know that without passports or work visas they would become vulnerable to trafficking. When they reached Thailand they found work on a plantation, but were underpaid and abused by their employer. They had been there for about a month when brokers approached them and persuaded them to leave, promising higher salaries -

6000 to 7000 Baht (USD \$175 to \$200) per month. Upon arrival in a coastal Thai city, the men were locked in a small room for two nights, and were then sold to a Thai fishing merchant.

Once on the boat they were forced to work day and night without adequate food, rest, or medicine when they were sick. They were constantly threatened, beaten with sticks, and often only allowed to sleep three or four hours a night. The men were trapped at sea for almost a year.

One day the boat anchored at Malaysian port where the men were able to escape. Some of them managed to find work in a Malaysian palm oil and rubber plantations, but they were not much better off in their new circumstances: they were paid very little if at all. They decided that the only recourse left was to risk seeking help from the Malaysian police, despite the fact that they had entered the country illegally. They wanted to go home. Instead of helping them, however, the Malaysian police held them in a detention facility.

In December 2008, the men's families approached LICADHO, requesting their intervention after receiving news that they were detained in Malaysia. On February 17, 2009, LICADHO initiated a rescue operation in collaboration with Malaysian authorities, Malaysian anti-trafficking organization Teneganita, and UNIAP (the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region). After conducting investigations into the background of the trafficking victims LICADHO contacted the Cambodian Embassy in Malaysia and provided photos and case information to help identify the men. At last, the ten men were safely returned to Cambodia on April 29, 2009.

Once the men arrived in Cambodia, LICADHO was able to provide basic necessities such as food and clothing, and arranged for their return to their respective home provinces. In June 2009, LICADHO human rights monitors located several of the former trafficking victims and provided follow-up services, including financial assistance to the men and their families.

Human Rights Monitoring Staff Capacity Building

Training Workshops January-December 2009

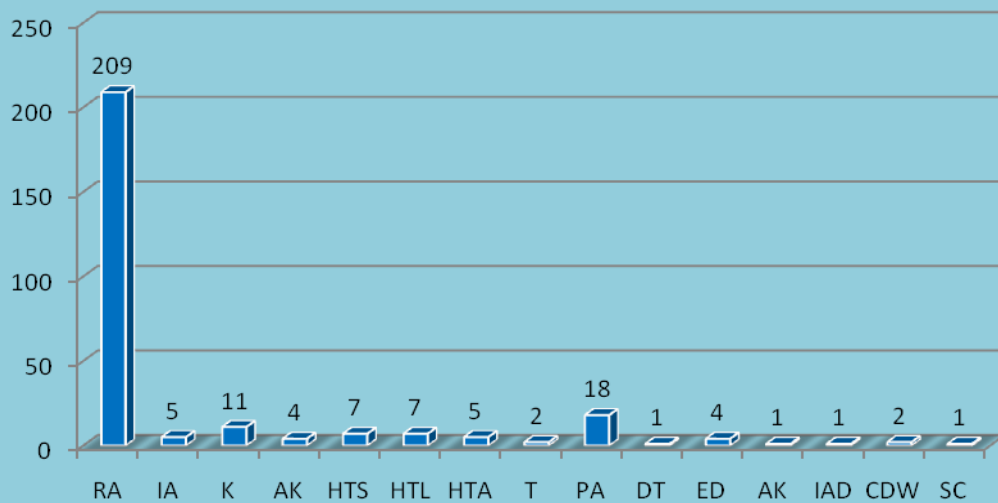
Date	Organizer	Subject	Staff
22 -23 January	RCT, OHCHR, AHRC	On practice of protocol Convention Against Torture	Say Sokheng
5 February	Ministry of Justice	Result of report on CEDOR convention.	Am Sam Ath
24-26 June	LICADHO Trainer Mr. Sok Sam Oeurn CDP, and Mr. Hing Thirith (Supreme Court Prosecutor)	Follow up last training re criminal procedure and criminal investigation.	All Phnom Penh and Provincial Monitors
8-10 July	LICADHO, Trainer Mr Sok Sam Oeurn, CDP Director	Criminal Investigation and follow up criminal procedure code	All Phnom Penh and provincial monitors
19-21 November	LICADHO, Trainer Mr. Sok Sam Oeurn, CDP Director	Criminal Code and Criminal Analysis	Provincial Monitors and Prison Researchers.

CHILDREN’S RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (CRMP)

From January through December 2009, the CRMP team investigated and documented 278 new cases comprising 302 victims (271 females and 31 males) (an 18% increase compared to 2008). Cases of rape made up the highest proportion of the case load: 209 cases (75% of total cases).



Cases of Children’s Rights Violations Investigated in 2009



RA = Rape/Attempted Rape	T = Torture
IA = Indecent Assault	PA = Physical Assault
K = Killing	DT = Death Threat
AK = Attempted Killing	ED = Enforced Disappearance
HTS = Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation	A = Abduction
HTL = Human Trafficking for Labor	IAD= Illegal Arrest, Detention
HTA = Human Trafficking for Adoption	CDW= Child Domestic Worker
	SC= Special Case

Age Range of Victims

Age Range (years)	Cases	Number		
		F	M	T
1-9	74	71	8	79
10-14	80	75	8	83
15-18	124	125	15	140
TOTAL	278	271	31	302

Cases Closed in 2009

2009's New Cases Closed by:	Number of Cases
Legal Procedures (8 convicted, 3 acquitted)	11
Non-Legal Procedures (18 compensated, 1 marriage)	19
No Action (6 dropped out complaints, 1 not accused and 4 others)	11
TOTAL:	41
2004-2008's Old Cases Closed by:	
Legal Procedures (23 convicted, 2 acquitted)	25
Non-Legal Procedures (2 compensated)	2
No Action (2 victims dropped out complaints)	2
TOTAL	29

Children's Rights Cases Pending in 2009

Case	Police	Authorities/ District	In the court process			Total
			Suspect Escaped	Arrest Warrant	No Action	
Total	52	13	35	135		235

Case Study: Child Domestic Worker

An 11 year-old girl, V, was seriously tortured by her adopted parents in Phnom Penh in a situation of child domestic labor.

At the age of 4, V's mother left V to live with an old woman, PK in Koh Kong province. Every month, the V's mother sent money to support her. When V was 8 years old PK moved to Phnom Penh without informing the V's mother. While in Phnom Penh PK was not able to look after V properly so she sold her to a man and woman for \$400 as an adopted child.

The couple did not consider the girl as their daughter; they treated her like a domestic slave. Every day, the girl was made to do housework and they regularly beat her with a stick and broom. Soon V's body was covered in scars and bruises.

The case was exposed when V came out of the house to buy something and the neighbor saw the condition of the girl. V showed her wounds to them and then her neighbor reported it to the police. A Children's Rights monitor from LICADHO cooperated with local authorities and police rescued the girl, transferring her to a HAGAR safe house

On February 16, 2009, the Phnom Penh Municipal court convicted the adopted mother to 20 years imprisonment, the adopted father to 10 years and PK to 5 years imprisonment. All were ordered to pay 20 million riel (USD\$5000) compensation to V.

WOMEN RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (WRMP)

Monitoring and Investigation of Gender Based Violence

During the reporting period, the WRMP investigated a total of 225 new cases of women's rights violations (a 13% decrease compared to the same period in 2008). Within these cases there were 230 victims and 243 perpetrators. From January to

December 2009, three women died as a result of domestic violence and five women reported cases of gang rape. Domestic violence accounted for 68.89% of the total cases.

The decrease in cases from 2008 is partially due to complexity and length of time needed by monitors to investigate new cases, lack of specific provincial staff to investigate women's rights violations and choices of girls and women to seek other services than legal services.

Women's Rights Cases January-December 2009 by Case Type

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Nov	Dec	Total
DV	16	13	19	7	14	19	18	10	11	9	8	155
RA	4	9	7	2	4	7	2	5	9	7	5	65
IA												0
HTS		1				1		2	1			5
Total	20	23	26	9	18	27	20	17	21	16	13	225

Out of the 225 cases, there were 176 that remained open and 49 that were closed.

Women's Rights Cases Pending January-December 2009

Type	Commune Chief	Commune Police	Inspector Police	In the court process				Total
				Pending (escaped)	Pending (no arrest warrant)	Pending (detained not arrested)	On Bail	
Total	20	18	6	10	43	75	4	176

Women's Rights Cases Closed January-December 2009

No	Type	Facilitated by Local Authority	Facilitated by Police	Facilitated by Police Inspector	Facilitated by Court	Withdrew Complaint	Married	Total
1	DV	17	10	5	1	7		40
2	RA		2	1	1	1	1	6
3	IA							
4	THS		1		1	1		3
Total		17	13	6	3	9	1	49

Legal Services and Referrals

As well as assisting clients in investigating their cases, the WRO monitors and provincial monitors also assisted clients with legal information and referrals to legal organizations to further the clients' case.

Women Referred to Other NGOs for Specialized Services January-December 2009

TYPE CASES	CDP	DDP	LSWC	CWCC	HAGAR	PADV	LAC	SSC	KNKS	Rescue	HCC	PSE	Renacer	Total
DV	2		6	2		1	1		1	2	1	1	7	24
RA	1	2	3		2			1					1	10
IA														
HTS														
Total	3	2	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	34

CDP : Cambodia Defenders Project

HCC : Healthcare Center for Children

LSCW : Legal Services for Children and Women

CWCC : Cambodia Women's Crisis Center

KNKS : Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum, "Children of Hope"

PSE : Pour un Sourire d' enfant

PADV : Project Against Domestic Violence

LAC : Legal Aid Cambodia

SSC : Social Services Cambodia

DDP : Deaf Development Program

Women in Shelters January-December 2009

No	Provinces	Number of Victims	Type	Name Shelter	Number of Cases
1	Phnom Penh	1	DV	Renacer	1 case
2	Phnom Penh	1	DV	CWCC	1 case
3	Kandal	1	DV	CWCC	1 case
4	Kg.Speu	1	DV	Renacer	1 case
5	Phnom Penh	1	DV	Renacer	1 case
6	Phnom Penh	1	DV	Renacer	1 case
7	Phnom Penh	1	DV	Renacer	1 case
8	Phnom Penh	1	DV	Renacer	1 case
9	Kg.Cham	1	Rape	Renacer	1 case
10	Kampot	1	Rape	DDP	1 case
11	Kg.Cham	1	Rape	Renacer	1 case
12	Kampot	1	Rape	Hagar	1 case
13	Phnom Penh	1	Rape	Hagar	1 case
14	Phnom Penh	1	DV	PSE	1 case
15	Phnom Penh	1	DV	Rescue	1 case
16	Phnom Penh	1	DV	Rescue	1 case
Total					16 cases

Incest Case Study

A 19 year old woman CS was raped by her father and her brother when they went to look for firewood in a forest. She was 13 years old.

The victim said that she went to find firewood in the forest alone and while she was collecting firewood her brother raped her. She wanted to tell someone but he threatened her not tell anyone. Ten days later she was again raped by her brother. She told no one about

what happened out of fear. As a result of the rape she became pregnant and her aunt found out about it (she lived with her aunt during that time). Her aunt helped her get an abortion. A month after aborting the baby, her father brought her to live with him. There she was raped again by her brother. Two months later, she was raped and threatened by her father in a corn field.

Later on, her brother brought her to live with her in another province where she was raped twice by her brother. She decided she could not endure any more torture so decided to run away to Phnom Penh and registered with a company which provided domestic labor work in Malaysia. However while in Phnom Penh, she was hospitalized after she suffered internal hemorrhage. She was then sent back home where she reported the rape case to the village chief who then sent her to LICADHO.

Her father was questioned by the deputy chief of human trafficking and juvenile protection on August 1, 2009. He was sent to pretrial detention after being questioned. The other perpetrator, her brother went into hiding.

PRISON PROJECT

LICADHO prison researchers visit each prison at least once a week to conduct interviews with prisoners. The interviews last for approximately two to three hours and in that time between three and five prisoners will be interviewed. Prison researchers use a standard questionnaire form which documents the prisoners' personal details, treatment, living conditions, complaints, legal information and any other important information.



In 2009, prison researchers interviewed 1,718 prisoners (15% decrease compared to 2008), both pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners, which also included 200 females. According to the interviews, 118 prisoners (eight female) reported that they were tortured (17% increase compared to 2008), 100 cases occurred while in police custody and 18 other cases occurred in prison. LICADHO also recorded 58 deaths in 14 prisons (48% increase compared to 2008).

Case Study: Excessive Detention

On November 21, 2008, LICADHO's prison researcher interviewed a prisoner (SV) detained since November 14, 2005, in CC2 when he 17 years old. SV was charged with robbery, found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment. On November 14, 2008, the date his sentencing ended, SV was not released because the Municipal Court had failed to forward the documents needed to do so.

On November 22, the prison researcher met with a clerk court and asked for SV's verdict document. The clerk was initially reluctant to do so, claiming the case had happened a long time ago and would be too difficult to find. During the next two days, the researcher kept in touch with the clerk asking about verdict but the latter did not cooperate.

That same day, LICADHO met with the CC2 prison director and requested that he send a

letter to the court chief to pressure the clerk. Five days later, the Municipal Court sent the verdict to the Ministry of Interior's prison department. SV was one step closer to his release. However, a release form from the prison department was still missing. After attempting to meet the Department Chief, who was allegedly busy doing missions in the provinces, for a month, the LICADHO team reached him on January 9, 2009, and he agreed to provide a release letter. Four days later, SV was released from prison.

Adopted-A-Prison Project

The LICADHO Adopt-A-Prison project was established in 2003 to mobilize and facilitate material and food aid for children, their mothers, and pregnant women living in prisons, in cooperation with NGO partners and private donors.

Number of Pregnant Prisoners and Children Living in Prisons as of December 2009

Prison	CC2	TM	PJ	BB	BM	SR	SP	KK	KN	KC	KT	KP	PS	SV	Total
Children	9	6	0	4	7	0	4	1	1	4	0	0	1	2	39
Pregnant	7	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	18
Total	16	8	0	6	7	0	7	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	57

HUMAN RIGHTS LEGAL PROJECT (HRLP)

Despite employing only four full-time lawyers in 2009, the HRLP worked on 52 cases (36% increase compared to 2008) representing 119 clients (75% increase compared to 2008) across 12 provinces. A large proportion of cases involved land grabbing (21 cases). The clients represented are those that present the most serious cases of violence.



Number of Human Rights Legal Cases 2009

No	Provinces	Victims	Type	Hearing Date	Result	Total
1	Kompong Thom	3	Rape	13 Jan 2010	1 closed/2 pending	3
2	Sihanouk Ville	5	Rape	25 May 2009	1 closed / 2 pending	3
3	Pursat	1	Rape	28 April 2009	Closed	1
4	K.Chhnang	1	Rape	Non-suit order	Closed	1
5	P.P/Kandal	1	Rape	25 Dec 2009	Closed	1
6	P.P/Kandal	1	DV	Pending	Pending	1
7	Kompong Thom	1	DV	Pending	Pending	1
8	Kompot	1	HT	Pending	Pending	1
9	Pursat	1	HT	Pending	Pending	1
10	P.P/Kandal	1	HT	Pending	Pending	1
11	Prey Veng	1	HRD	5 Nov 2009	Pending at appeal court	1
12	Takeo	1	HRD	Pending	Pending	1
13	Siem Reap	18	LG	20 Oct 2009	1 pending appeal court / 4 pending	5
14	Kampot	7	LG	19 Jan 2009	1 Closed/ 2 pending	3
15	P.P/Kandal	8	LG	Pending	Pending	3
16	Battambang	2	LG	Pending	Pending	1
17	Banteay Meanchey	40	LG	Pending	Pending	6
18	Oudor Meanchey	3	LG	Pending	Pending	2
19	Svay Rieng	5	LG	Pending	Pending	1
20	Takeo	1	SC	Pending	Pending	1
21	Kampot	6	SC	10 Nov 2009	1 Closed / 3 pending	4
22	P.P/Kandal	6	SC	Pending	Pending	6
23	Pursat	3	SC	End of lawyer representation	1 Closed/ 1 pending	2
24	Svay Rieng	1	SC	16 Dec 2009	Pending appeal complaint	1
25	Siem Reap	1	SC	Pending	Pending	1
Total		119				52

Case Study: LICADHO Lawyer Defends Acid Attack Victims

On January 16, 2008, a brutal double murder was committed in O Makak Village, Dombok Kpous Commune, Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province. A woman and her granddaughter were attacked with acid as they slept on a balcony outside their home. Both a 4-year-old and her grandmother died as a result of the attack.

According to LICADHO's investigation, the grandmother had been a widow for 13 years; she was poor and earned her living as a farmer. She also worked as a volunteer for an NGO educating villagers about health issues.

According to the grandmother's son, the village chief's wife had a personal issue with the victim. The grandmother's life had been threatened four months before the attack, but the police had not taken any steps and instead told her not to worry about it.

The attack occurred on the night of January 16. Both the little girl and her grandmother had sustained terrible injuries and were taken to hospital after the acid attack. The 4-year-old

died the following morning at 8 a.m., but her grandmother died 10 days later despite efforts to save her.

After a field investigation and subsequent report, LICADHO intervened and provided the services of a human rights lawyer. In February 2008, LICADHO's lawyer conducted a further investigation in order to find evidence and witnesses for the case and formally represented the victim's families in court.

SOCIAL WORK PROJECT (SWP)

LICADHO provided assistance in 375 new cases (70% increase compared to 2008) involving 1,774 victims (351% increase compared to 2008) for 2009. The type of cases were categorized as follows:

- Women Rights: 25 cases with 54 clients
- Monitoring Project: 33 cases with 656 clients
- Prison Project: 37 cases with 149 clients
- Medical Project: 15 cases with 18 clients
- Social Work Project: 144 cases with 565 clients
- LICADHO provincial offices: 121 cases with 301 clients



14 old cases consist of 14 clients from previous periods were also provided assistance and follow up support, such as powdered milk, referrals for vocational training, counseling and financial support.

REFERRALS

During the period 76 clients were referred to relevant care centers for long term care and accommodation (52 cases involved rape).

Case Study: Torture Victim

A 17-year-old domestic worker was subjected to torture by her employer who regularly used a hot iron to burn her legs. One night the girl ran away from the house. Fortunately, the neighbors saw her and brought her to LICADHO. LICADHO doctors sent the girl for treatment at the Phnom Penh referral hospital.

LICADHO social workers provided counseling to the girl and explained to the girl's mother about her need for security from her former employer after the girl left hospital. As a result, the girl made a decision to stay at a shelter. LICADHO referred the girl to a care center where she is now receiving lessons on Khmer literature and vocational training.

LICADHO will follow up with her situation at the care center and after she leaves the center in order to make sure that she can afford to make a living in the future.

HUMAN RIGHTS MEDICAL PROJECT (HRMP)

In 2009, the HRMP provided treatment to 496 (312 female) victims of human rights violations (26.5% increase compared to 2008), 11,634 (7,754 female) victims of land dispute cases and evictions (5.3 % increase compared to 2008), and 865 (609 female) cases as part of the Kampong Speu nutrition program for the poor.

The HRMP also implemented preventive measures for improving the health status of poor communities. In mid-March 2008, the medical team began cooperating with Operational District West in a vaccination campaign for evictees living in Andong and Anchanh villages. Vaccinations were given against tetanus, tuberculosis, diphtheria, polio, whooping cough, and measles to 4,562 children and adults (412 female). There was a 203 increase compared to 2008.



In cases of serious illness, patients were sent to hospitals or other centers for the required treatment or rehabilitation.

Prison Health Services

The HRMP provides regular medical care to prisoners in 12 prisons. The medical care focuses on: health promotion by monitoring human rights abuses and torture, intervening in the case of urgent health problems, referring patients to hospitals in serious cases, monitoring the living conditions of cells, and investigating deaths in prison. The HRMP also provides extra food for pregnant women, babies, children, elderly and seriously sick people

Prison Medical Visits 2009

	Prisons	Number of Consultations with Prisoners		Number of Consultations with Prison Guards		Total Consultations	Prison Visits
		Men	Women	Men	Women		
	Total	7,422	943	417	49	8,831	128

*2.7 increase of treatments compared to 2008

Case Study: Victim of Land Crisis

IK currently lives in Kampot province. He is an activist for a forest community and land grabbing victim. On January 6, while he was in a meeting in Phnom Penh, he became sick with intense abdominal pain, high fever and vomiting. He was hospitalized at a local clinic where he was told to undergo an operation.

LICADHO Medical staff went to the clinic urgently and were told that the patient was diagnosed with pancreatitis and needed an operation which would cost USD\$1000. The medical staff examined the patient and then explained to the doctor about a discrepancy in the diagnosis. The medical staff thought the diagnosis was not correct and the patient was very poor so couldn't afford the surgical fee.

The LICADHO medical staff asked the clinic to send the patient to the a hospital to be treated. LICADHO medical staff then discussed with doctors at the hospital to find the best treatment for IK.

Clinical examinations and tests revealed that the patient had gall bladder stones and dyspepsia and did not need to be operated on. During his hospitalization, medical staff provided him with appropriate medicines and material including food and money so that his family could take care of him. The medical staff continued to follow up with the patient until he made a full recovery.

IMPACT FOR THE MONITORING AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

- Essential material and food assistance, intervention and technical/legal assistance were provided to a significant number of victims of land evictions and other human rights violations which gave relief and enabled families and communities the time to lobby and negotiate for adequate compensation and/or seek justice through the judiciary and other institutions.
- Sustained monitoring, investigation and lobbying in the Born Samnang and Sok Sam Oeun wrongful conviction case contributed to their release on bail in January 2009.
- Thirty-six child rape cases were brought to trial (26 cases from previous years and 11 from 2009) with convictions on perpetrators in 31 cases.
- LICADHO's medical services in prisons and in re settlement sites fill a vital gap in the state's health services.
- Skilled/committed staff and a custom made database, which stores 6,969 cases, enabled LICADHO to respond and report on key cases and human rights issues in appropriate and timely manner.
- LICADHO is recognized by the public, international community and civil society partners as trusted and competent in investigating, responding and documenting high profile and key human rights issues.
- LICADHO's medical services in prisons fill a vital gap in the state's prison services.

□□□

Promotion and Advocacy Program

In early 2008, LICADHO implemented the first phase of its restructuring plan, which streamlined LICADHO's human rights education, advocacy and promotion programs by amalgamating the advocates and trainers from the Children's Rights Office and Women's Rights Office, together with the staff from the Advocacy, Documentation and Resource Office and the Human Rights Education Office.

The new Promotion and Advocacy Program comprises three project offices which are listed below:

Children's Rights Advocacy Project

Aims to increase community awareness and the application of basic children's rights, through the mobilization and training of community networks involving district authorities, village leaders, employers, parents and children; and also through coordinated local and national lobbying activities and advocacy campaigns and events.

Women's Rights Advocacy Project

Aims to increase community awareness for the respect of women's rights and laws related to women's issues, through the targeted education of communities, local authorities and specific target groups such as prominent women and men in selected communes; and also through coordinated local and national lobbying activities and advocacy campaigns and events.

Advocacy, Documentation and Resource Office

Documents and compiles all of LICADHO's human rights investigation cases into a central electronic database, so that accurate information can be easily accessed and analyzed and produced into periodic public reports (written, audio and visual). The office is also responsible for updating periodic information and documents on the LICADHO's website.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Training Workshops

Field advocates conducted 15 two-day participatory training workshops (TWs) in the project areas with support from senior child-rights advocates from Phnom Penh.



The aim of the TWs are to raise awareness on child rights, child trafficking, child sexual exploitation, and other child rights issues specific to each project area among parents of working children, teachers, as well as among vulnerable and at-risk children. Twenty-five participants were invited to attend each training course.

Number of Training Workshops and Participants Divided by Project Area 2009

Locations	PARTICIPANTS											
	S			VC			LA/PC			Total		
	#	F	M	#	F	M	#	F	M	#	F	M
Koh Kong	2	30	20				1	10	13	3	40	33
Sihanoukville	1	11	14	1	17	8	1	3	20	3	31	42
Kien Svay/ Kandal				2	22	25	1	15	10	3	37	35
Dangkor	1	16	11				1	20	5	2	36	16
Kampot	2	32	18	1	17	8				3	49	26
Kompong Cham							1	9	16	1	9	16
Total	6	89	63	4	56	41	5	57	64	15	202	168

NOTE: - #: Number of Training Course - VC/VAC: Victim Children/Vulnerable at Risk Children,
 - LA: Local Authority - S : Student
 - People in Community: PC

Follow-Up Training

Two training courses were conducted for students who had attended previous workshops to keep them up to date on topics such as child rights, child labor, child trafficking, and other issues relevant to child rights violations. Fifty participants (32 female and 18 male) attended the training sessions at two locations (Oddom Meanchey Secondary School and Hun Sen Preak Thnaot High School).

CHILD PROTECTION GROUPS AND STUDENT CLUBS

Child Protection Groups

Child Protection Groups (CPGs) comprise students, teachers, local authority officials, parents, and working children who have all been trained in child rights, reporting mechanisms, and awareness raising. LICADHO child rights advocates and CPGs work at the community level with local people, private institutions, government institutions, and NGOs to highlight child rights issues and engage partners in working towards ending a variety of violations. LICADHO child rights monitors also respond to specific child rights violations reported by CPGs, undertaking investigations and referring victims to appropriate authorities and NGOs to remove them from harmful situations and provide rehabilitation services. There are both adult-led and child-led CPGs.



Adult-led CPGs comprise individuals from various sectors, including teachers, local authorities and parents. Child-led CPGs are comprised of a mix of adults and children (students, working children, and other vulnerable children). Child-led CPGs aim to empower and provide children with ownership of advocacy and protection efforts and provide an opportunity for them to gain experience in leadership roles.

During the reporting period four new CPGs were formed (one adult-led and three child-led) bringing the total number of CPGs to 88 (62 led by adults and 26 led by children).

With LICADHO's support, five child CPG members (one from each project area) attended meetings of the Cambodian Children and Youth People Movement for Child Rights (CCYMCR), a network established by the Child Rights Foundation (CRF). The five CPG members attended four meetings at the CRF office in Phnom Penh where they helped develop advocacy plans of action in their respective project areas.

Student Clubs

Student Clubs are high school-based groups that organize school forums as venues for raising awareness and disseminating information on child rights issues. Student Clubs are formed through meetings with school principals and with child-led CPGs. Discussions are held about the clubs' processes by presenting a draft statute prepared by LICADHO project staff. Afterward, an election meeting is organized and one leader, one vice-leader, and one secretary are elected for each club. Each club has at least 20 members, which includes all the existing student-CPG members at the school and a selection of the schools' most academically accomplished students. Each school also assigns one teacher representative to be responsible for supporting the club.



During the reporting period two new Student Clubs were formed to replace two previous clubs that had closed after its student members graduated from high school, bringing the total number of student clubs to 8 with 248 members (136 female).

CPG ACTIVITIES

Meetings

With supportive assistance from CR senior and field advocates, CPG members organized 111 meetings with existing child and adult CPGs to support and reactivate their participation in the prevention and protection of children. A total of 473 attended the meetings



Dissemination Sessions

Fifty-five dissemination sessions were held on children's rights, child labor, child trafficking, child sex tourism, and child safety in the workplace conducted by CPG members with assistance from CR field advocates. A total of 1,627 people participated in the dissemination sessions with 1,073 children and 556 adults.

Reporting Cases of Child Rights Violation

During the reporting period, CPG members reported 32 cases under the CR monitoring mandate to LICADHO monitors and advocates. Cases included domestic violence, vulnerable children, and rape.

Most of the cases were reported by teachers, local authorities, and parents of working children, but there was also an increased number of cases being reported by child CPG members, most notably in Koh Kong, Siem Reap, Kampot, and Sihanoukville, which suggests children in these groups are becoming more confident and assertive in taking action and reporting.

CPG members not only provided information linked to child abuses involved cases, but they also assisted LICADHO in providing information about nine victims in adult domestic violence and rape cases in Koh Kong and Preah Sihanoukville provinces.

Additionally, CPGs assisted CR field advocates, social workers, and monitors in seeking permission from relevant local authorities for investigating, assessing, and providing social assistance to victims, vulnerable children, and destitute families.

Child Protection Group Case Study

In June 2009, a CPG member who works as a motor-taxi driver helped a boy who was being abused by his step father.

The motor-taxi driver's name is Seng. He knows the boy in the area he worked and often sees him walking and begging in the street. One day, Seng asked the boy why he was begging and the boy told to him that his stepfather had often come home drunk and always beat him He didn't want to go home because he was scared of his stepfather -- he preferred to live on the street.

Later that evening, Seng heard the boy screaming in the street. He ran to the scene and found the boy had been stung multiple times by bees. Seng knew that LICADHO would be able to help the boy, so he immediately brought the boy to the provincial office, where the boy was referred to a hospital for treatment. Seng told LICADHO staff the situation of the boy's family and suggested they conduct an investigation of this case.

After providing medical treatment, CR Monitors were able to talk to the boy and found out that he had an older sister who worked in a karaoke in the next district. LICADHO was able to contact his sister to inform her about her brother's situation.

The boy's sister told to LICADHO that the domestic violence had been committed by their stepfather. Finally, the stepfather stopped abusing the boy after LICADHO intervened. LICADHO brought the boy and his sister back to their home and the boy promised not to leave home anymore. Since he goes back home, his family agreed to send him to school with the support of LICADHO.

Capacity-Building Training

Twenty-four training courses were conducted for existing adult and child-led CPGs to build their capacity on child rights and child labor issues as well as their education and dissemination skills. Two hundred and fifty-five members (133 female and 122 male) attended the 24 training sessions.

Capacity-Building Training for Child Protection Groups/Networks

Location	PARTICIPANTS																				
	S			SC			ARC&LA			CPG			T			LA-CPG			Total		
	#	F	M	#	F	M	#	F	M	#	F	M	#	F	M	#	F	M	#	F	M
SV				4	39	21				4	27	26							8	66	47
KP	5	22	23										2	4	17				7	26	40
SR							2	14	1				1	6	4	3	2	22	6	22	27
Dangkor	1	7	4				1	7	4							1	5	2	3	19	8
Total	6	29	27	4	39	21	3	21	5	4	27	26	3	10	21	4	7	24	24	133	122

NOTE: - #: Number of Training Courses - SC: Student Club, CPG: Child Protection Group
 - LA: Local Authority, T: Teacher - S: Student, LA-CPG: Local Authorities (CPG)
 - SV: Sihanukville; Kampot: KP; SR: Siem Reap - At Risk Children: ARC

CHILD RIGHTS COMMITTEE AND CHILD RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Child Rights Committee

In September LICADHO established the Child Rights Committee (CRC), which aimed to protect and intervene on cases of child rights violations. The CRC was initially implemented in Kandal province. There were 50 participants from the government sector, including the vice-district governor, deputy district police inspector, commune chief, as well as adult-led CPGs and community members. Members of the CRC were elected to be president, vice-president and secretary.



Following the initial establishment of the CRC chapter in Kandal, further CRCs were established in November and December in Siem Reap, Preah Sihanoukville, Koh Kong and Kampong Cham provinces. Each CRC is provided technical assistance from LICADHO, including child rights advocates to intervene on cases of rape, sexual harassments, labor exploitations and child domestic workers.



Child Rights Advisory Committee

To compliment the CRCs LICADHO established Child Rights Advisory Committee (CRAC) in each of

the same location areas. The CRAC differ from the CRCs in that they aim to involve children including: students, student clubs, community children and working children. The CRACs aim to disseminate information, educate the public on child rights and prevent child rights abuse.

ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

Radio Shows

On June 20, 2009, a Senior Child Rights Advocate (SCRA) and LICADHO participated in a radio talk-show on Koh Kong provinces' FM 99.5, discussing the topic of "Legal Support for Children and Women."

International Children's Day

Celebrations for International Children's Day on June 1 were held at two public schools, Phum Thnol Primary School (Siem Reap) and Steung Hav High School (Sihanoukville). The events were organized in collaboration with local authorities, police, school directors, teachers, students, parents, CPGs, NGOs and other community members.



The events were aimed at raising awareness of child rights issues with a focus on combating child trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.

The events were organized from 7:00 AM to 12:00 PM. Topics included:

- Talks about child rights issues by provincial, municipal, and district governors.
- Educational speeches on child rights by CPG and LICADHO representatives.
- Songs performed by child CPG members and professional singers.
- A play performed by a comedy troupe from Phnom Penh.
- A "question and answer" session about child rights issues for prizes.
- Balloon flying.
- Distribution of educational materials including primer books, posters, leaflets, and child-friendly books.
- An educational video about child labor, child trafficking, and child rights.

Approximately 1,000 people attended each of the events.

Campaign on Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor

On June 12, 2009, LICADHO organized a public concert at Kampong Cham Stadium in cooperation with partner NGO World Vision Cambodia. The aim of the concert was to combat the Worst Forms of Child Labor, to raise public awareness on the issue of child domestic workers, and to celebrate the World Day Against Child Labor.

Two local radio stations, FM 100.5 and FM 92.5, were hired to broadcast promotional information about the concert. The broadcasts were made on three consecutive days before the concert began. A vehicle decorated with advertising banners for the event was used to publicize the concert in the town and its surrounding districts. The event was also announced in national newspaper *Koh Santepheap*.



On the day of the event, a team traveled to various areas of the town, focusing especially on the markets, to distribute promotional posters, project documents, project materials, t-shirts, and caps to moto taxi drivers, taxi drivers, laborers, and market vendors.

Stickers promoting the project were placed on many motorbikes, and project documents were read by many people, especially market vendors.

The concert, which started at 4:30 p.m. and concluded at 10:30 p.m., was a huge success, with more than 10,000 people in attendance. It featured performances by pop singers Khemmarak Sereymon and Meas Soksophea, on-stage quiz games for children, a drama performance by a CPG from Sihanoukville, recitals of traditional Chapey Dong Veng music, an educational performance by comedian Neay Khcheub, and an audio recording of a child domestic worker recounting her experience of working in hazardous conditions. Local celebrities Chab Chean and Khat Sokhim hosted the event and also contributed to publicizing project messages and making the event more entertaining and accessible. Audience interviews were conducted during the concert to get opinions and feedback from participants about what they had gained from the event.



The event received coverage through the print media in *The Cambodia Daily* and *The Phnom Penh Post* on June 12. Additionally, Ms. Haidy Ear-Dupuy, Advocacy and Communication Manager from World Vision Cambodia, was invited to join a roundtable discussion

with her counterparts from the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training, which was broadcasted by Radio Free Asia (RFA) on June 12.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

In 2009 WRO continued the Community Ownership of Women's Rights Project (COP), which aims to provide legal and social training and education on gender based violence issues to selected community members and local authorities. With the conclusion of the COP activities in Kampot and Kompong Thom province in 2008, 2009 saw the project move to three new provinces in Cambodia's northwest:



Battambang (eight villages), Bantey Meanchey (seven villages) and Siem Reap (eight villages).

The locations were chosen after considering statistical information in LICADHO's human rights case database and feedback from LICADHO provincial monitors and advocates, which indicated the areas had high rates of gender based violence.

Baseline Assessment

In May and June, a baseline assessment survey was conducted, interviewing authorities, victims and community members. The purpose of the survey was to assess the knowledge of the population in the three new locations in regards to attitudes and practices to gender-based violence issues. The surveys were conducted in Siem Reap on May 19 (65 interviews), Bantey Meanchey May 21 (74 interviews) and June 3-4 in Battambang (114 interviews). The results of the survey will help in adapting COP activities and curricula to the knowledge base of the particular communities.

Selection of Community Members (Focal Points/Persons)

In cooperation with village chiefs, women's rights advocates held meetings throughout June and July in each village, inviting potential focal points to attend talks about the PPWRP and its activities. In 2009 the PPWRP expanded to include male focal points in its training and education activities. The selection criteria for focal points/persons was:

- Adult male and females
- Age categories (three per category) 18-24, 25-40 and over 41 years old
- Literate
- Open minded, willing to share knowledge and experience learned from training activities
- Willing to discuss gender based violence issues
- Popular and trusted within their community
- Available to attend training activities

The average age of focal persons was between 30 and 40 for both male and females. This result illustrated that most community members below this age range are focusing on earning money or have migrated to larger neighboring towns for work. Some of the female participants had previously suffered gender-based violence, and understood the needs of victims and how to respond to them effectively.

Pilot Project Focal Points/Persons

- Battambang: 32 females, 26 males and 58 total
- Banteay Meanchey: 31 females, 22 males and 53 total
- Siem Reap: 32 females, 25 males and 57 total

TRAINING COURSE

In August and September, two training courses (two days each) on violence against



women (VAW) were conducted in each targeted province for selected male and female focal points and local authorities.

A. Training courses for female and male focal points

The training sessions were separated into the groups of women and men and contained the same topics and used participatory methods (practical role plays, games) to get all participants involved in the training.

The first training session introduced the topic of women's rights in Cambodia, violence against women issues (specifically domestic violence, rape and HTS), men's behavior toward VAW and laws related to these issues. The second training session, conducted one month after the first training session, covered topics on community monitoring and group advocacy on priority cases of women's rights violations in communities.

Comparisons of pre- and post-feedback tests showed that focal points/persons increased their knowledge about VAW, the the majority indicating that their knowledge was now good to excellent. Male focal points indicated that they enjoyed the training and understood that domestic violence is not an internal affair but a social one. This helped motivate them to conduct subsequent dissemination sessions in the community.

Training Course for Focal Points				
	First Training		Second training	
	Date	Number	Date	Number
Training course for female focal points				
Battambang	17-18 August	20	7-8 September	20
Banteay Meanchey	27-28 August	17	10-11 September	17
SiemReap	8-9 August	20	8-9 September	19
Total		57		56
Training course for male focal points				
Battambang	20-21 August	15	10-11 September	12
Banteay Meanchey	18-19 August	14	7-8 September	12
SiemReap	14-15 August	15	14-15 September	15
Total		44		39

B. Training courses for local authorities

In August and September, 15 local authorities (comprising district police, commune police, district governor, commune chief and village chiefs) from each target province were invited to participate in the two training sessions (each for two days).

The first training session was designed by using participatory methods to get all different levels of participants involved together to cover topics which emphasized understanding the practical and legal definitions of domestic violence, rape and HTS issues and existing legislation.

The second training session focused on the psycho-social impact of violence on victims and practical methods of responding to cases and protecting the rights of victims during the legal process. At the end of the final workshop the participants were asked to make 10 public commitments to promoting and protecting women's rights in their jurisdictions and implementing the processes agreed upon during the training. Implementation and results

will be discussed amongst community members and focal points during a community forum that is planned for 2010.

Results from comparisons of pre- and post-feedback tests showed that the local authorities improved their knowledge of VAW and the law, with the majority indicating that their knowledge was now excellent.

Training Course for Local Authorities

	First Training				Second Training			
	Date	Number		Total	Date	Number		Total
		M	F			M	F	
Battambang	13-14 Aug	12	3	15	14-15 Sept	10	4	14
Banteay Meachey	13-14 Aug	12	3	15	02-03 Sept	9	1	10
Siem Reap	10-11 Aug	12	3	15	01- 02 Sept	11	4	15

Disseminations conducted by male and female focal points from October to December

After finishing the training sessions, female and male focal points conduct both formal and informal dissemination sessions in their villages on VAW. Informal sessions included meetings with people at the market place, discussions on violence against women issues during meals and conversations between neighbors, friends and family. Formal sessions were organized by focal points inviting community members and local authorities to attend formal meetings to discuss VAW issues.

Dissemination Course from October to December 2009

Provinces	Month	No of people attended formal dissemination			No of people attended informal dissemination		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Battambang	October	69	198	267	0	0	458
	November	77	165	242	0	0	523
	December	79	156	235	0	0	348
Banteay Meanchey	October	40	114	154	6	22	29
	November	27	120	147	47	112	159
	December	40	131	171	58	96	154
Siem Reap	October	72	148	220	79	94	173
	November	71	129	200	69	90	159
	December	75	126	201	89	72	161

Follow up meeting with male and female focal points

Once a month, after completing the training session, LICADHO conducted follow-up meetings with female and male focal points. In 2009, three follow-up meetings for focal points in each target province were held. The purpose of these sessions was to follow up on any queries or problems, to reinforce issues taught in the training sessions and to provide support to the focal points in community awareness-raising, community monitoring and group advocacy activities involving domestic violence, rape and HTS issues.

Meetings with local authorities

One meeting was organized in December in each target province to discuss the project and planned cooperation between the focal female, male and local authorities on VAW issues.

Training Course Case Study

Two women S and D were beaten almost every day by their husbands whenever their husbands got drunk or were unhappy. Before LICADHO assisted to establish a women's rights network in the village, they thought that their problem was an internal issue and that no women suffered violence by their husbands. However, after they attended the dissemination sessions conducted by focal points in October, they understand that violence was a social issue, that laws and other framework existed to protect them, and that they have the right not to suffer violence from their husbands. In November, they tried to get advice from community focal points after they finished conducting an informal session.

The day after they came back from speaking with the focal points they had decided to talk to their husbands about what they had learnt. If their husbands keep using violence against them, they will leave them or inform LICADHO's focal points in their village in case of emergency. No violence has been reported by the women since.

Advocacy Campaigns

International Women's Day

On March 8, LICADHO marked International Women's Day by holding various events that would draw attention to the plight of women and their children caused by land grabbing.

Solidarity Gathering

A women's solidarity gathering was held at the Dey Krahorn land eviction site at 8 am, where more than 400 families were violently evicted on January 24, 2009. The gathering was held near the former site of a "sacred tree," where villagers used to pray and make offerings to the gods. The tree was knocked down during the eviction. More than 100 people attended the event, including women who were evicted from Dey Krahorn and others who are also facing eviction in Phnom Penh's Group 78 and Boeung Kak communities, provincial land activists and NGO workers including members of CAMBOW and NGO CEDAW Committee.



The more than 300 families (renters and market sellers) who were evicted from Dey Krahorn are now camped in pitiful conditions at Damnak Trayeung on the outskirts of Phnom Penh - away from their jobs, health services and schools - where they were dumped after the eviction. They comprise more than 1,200 people, of whom 639 are female and 180 are children aged 5 or younger. Many are at risk of malnutrition, gastro-intestinal disorders and respiratory infections due to lack of adequate food, clean drinking water and proper sanitation, including toilets.

The purpose of the gathering was to draw government attention to the most vulnerable groups from the eviction -- women and children. At the gathering, female community leaders from different communities faced with eviction addressed participants and the media, describing their plight and appealing for the evictions to stop.



Radio Talk Shows

In the week leading up to International Women's Day, LICADHO broadcasted a roundtable radio talk show featuring eight representatives of communities affected by land grabbing discussing the many impacts on families - especially women and children - caused by evictions. The one-hour prerecorded talk show entitled "Stop Evictions in Order to Promote Women's Rights" was broadcast on three Phnom Penh radio stations: Sarika FM 106.5 Voice of Democracy (twice), Beehive Radio FM 105 (twice) and Women's Media Center FM 102 (twice).

Prison Distribution

In addition to the above activities, LICADHO organized gift distribution ceremonies at three Phnom Penh prisons (Correction Center 2 (CC2), Police Judicial (PJ) and Takhmao) and 18 provincial prisons on March 7, 2009. Six hundred and sixty-nine female prisoners (including six pregnant women) and 135 female prison officials received packages including soap, shampoo, detergent, sarong, sanitation pads, towels and fresh milk and cake for pregnant women prisoners. Clothing, cakes and toys were also distributed to 51 children who live with their mothers in prisons. The distribution ceremonies also included performances by comedians and musicians at CC2 and PJ prisons.



Prison Report

Coinciding with International Women's Day LICADHO launched its annual report on prison conditions in Cambodia, which focused on the situation of women in prison, in particular providing statistics and case studies on types of crimes committed by prisoners in 18 out of Cambodia's 26 prisons. The report was distributed to relevant government ministries, donors, NGOs, embassies and the public. The report highlights to the government that NGOs are monitoring the treatment of prisoners and ensures that their human rights are upheld.

The report is available online at: <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=129>

16 Days Campaign of Activism Against Violence Against Women

This year within the PPWRP target areas, white ribbons were distributed to local authorities and villagers during focal-point dissemination sessions. The white ribbons represented people's commitment to stopping VAW. Additionally, two banners concerning VAW were displayed on the main roads of our target areas during the 16 Days Campaign.

As a member of coalition NGO-CEDAW, LICADHO was also involved in organizing 26 radio talk shows discussing VAW. A public drama on domestic violence was performed in Takmao town.

NGO Coalitions

Dr. Kek Galabru, the President of LICADHO, remained the head of two coalitions which aim to advance the cause of women in Cambodia: The Cambodian Committee of Women

(CAMBOW) and The Cambodian Committee on the Convention to Eliminate all forms of Discrimination Against Women (NGO CEDAW).

During the year, CAMBOW in conjunction with NGO CEDAW, conducted radio talkback shows discussing women's rights issues. There were 199 talk shows with 226 callers. The shows were broadcast every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 10 am to 11 am at Beehive Radio FM 105.

ADVOCACY, DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCES OFFICE (ADRO)

ADRO primarily works to compile, translate, and insert case files from the various LICADHO offices into a central electronic database so that accurate information can be easily and securely stored, accessed and analyzed. ADRO's other output areas include: coordinating information sharing between offices, conducting data analysis for advocacy and maintaining the resource centre, producing advocacy materials and tools and updating the LICADHO website.

Database Statistics

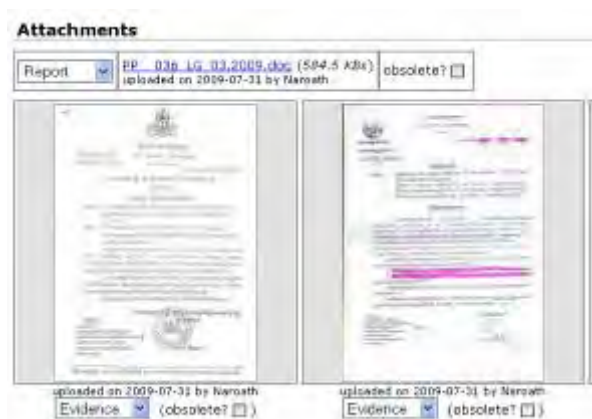
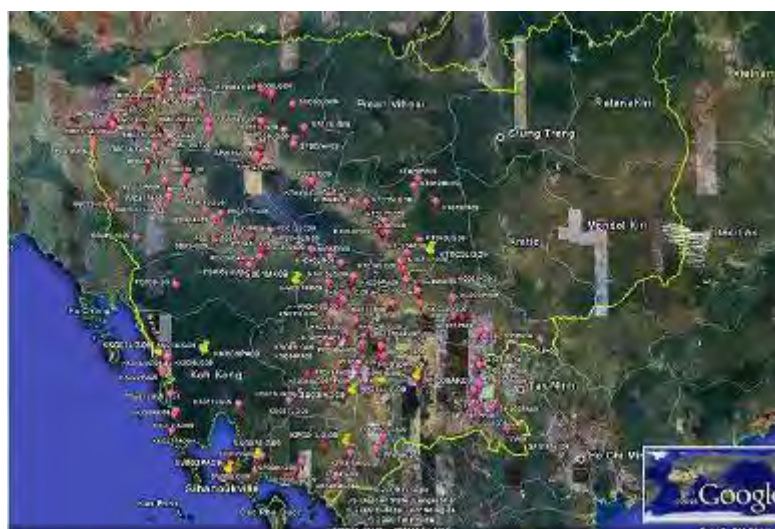
LICADHO's central database which was overhauled and redesigned in January 2008 continued to be updated with current cases which are entered on a monthly basis and older cases from 2001 and 2002 were also migrated from the old central database.

Currently the central database has 5,717 cases related to case files from 2000 to 2009. Case files relating to women's and children's rights were only migrated from 2006-2009 due to the incomplete nature of the original database relating to those case types.

Cases Contained in the Central Database				
Year	Case Type			Total
	Monitoring	Women's Rights	Children's Rights	
2000	305			305
2001	234			234
2002	319			319
2003	518			518
2004	439			439
2005	350			350
2006	340	309	279	928
2007	323	279	283	885
2008	379	238	229	846
2009	397	222	274	893
Total	3604	1048	1065	5717

Throughout the reporting period numerous upgrades to the central database were made to ensure the database maintained its efficiency and effectiveness as both a storage device and analytical tool. The following are major upgrades made during the reporting period:

- Bilingual interface (Khmer and English) for case input, search functions and user configuration.
- Creation of automatic graphs for statistical outputs
- User logs with color interface, case status and popup menu
- Ability to attach multiple document types to case files (word, scans, photos)
- Increased security protocols on case files (private and public viewing settings)
- Enhanced search functions: filters for actor details, ability to search attachments and “sounds-like” search protocols
- Increased speed and security in database engine (mysql) and script language (php) software upgrade
- Ability to export location data into Google Earth for graphical representation



LICADHO Monitors also use the database as a case management system to help track their ongoing case load and provide follow up services to clients as they are able to directly update case file information in real time.

PUBLICATIONS

During 2009, ADRO produced and published the following:

- 8 periodic internal newsletters,
- 7 public reports
- 14 news articles
- 10 advocacy videos

- 20 press releases and
- 11 audio news podcasts in Khmer.

All these publications are available on the LICADHO website.

Reports Published from January - December 2009

Title	Date	Version		Note
		Khmer	English	
Prison Conditions In Cambodia 2008: Women In Prison	March 2009	Yes	Yes	1000 printed
LICADHO UN Universal Periodic Review Submission for Cambodia	April 2009	No	Yes	Internet only
Restrictions on the Freedom of Expression in Cambodia's Media 2008	May 2009	Yes	Yes	1600 printed
Land Grabbing and Poverty in Cambodia: The Myth of Development 2009	May 2009	Yes	Yes	1700 printed
HIV/AIDS Families Evicted from Borei Keila	June 2009	No	Yes	Internet only
Is an NGO Law in Cambodia Justified?	June 2009	No	Yes	Internet only
LICADHO Annual Activity Report 2008	June 2009	Yes	Yes	Internet only

Videos and Audio Produced from January - December 2009

Title	Date
International Human Rights Day Audio	January 2
International Human Rights Day (CVD & DVD)	January 16
\$ 79 Million For Who (VCD & DVD)	January 16
Dey Krahorm (VCD & DVD)	February 12
True Face of Dey Krahorm (DVD)	February 9
Crisis in Kratie Province	February 2009
Cambodia for sale DVD	March 27
Unreported World 17 Cambodia: Selling the Killing Field	March 27
Chi Kreng Shooting Video	March 2009
Borei Keila Eviction Video	May 2009
Group 78 Eviction Video	May 2009
Testimony of Dey Krahorm Evictees ideo	June 2009
LICADHO & World Vision World Day Against Child Labor Concert Video in Kampong Cham	June 2009
Land Crisis DVD	September 4

Advocacy videos were produced and distributed with the assistance of partner NGO WITNESS (www.witness.org), who provided LICADHO in 2007 with 50 small hand held FLIP cameras for use by community activists to film and document cases of human rights abuses. Footage was filmed by both LICADHO staff and community activists and edited by ADRO staff. The videos produced were crucial to providing the public with footage of actual human rights violations (mainly land evictions) and also giving grassroots activists an international voice.

LICADHO Website Statistics

The website had a total of 30,000 unique visitors, viewing 207,362 pages throughout the year.

The top five countries/regions that visited the website were:

1. The United States of America
2. Cambodia
3. France
4. Canada
5. Japan



The top four pages/topics viewed on the website:

1. Photo album
2. Press releases
3. Video page
4. Reports

Top five search terms used to access the website:

1. LICADHO
2. Rights
3. Cambodia
4. Women's rights in Cambodia
5. Human trafficking



Top four referral pages to access the website:

1. <http://www.fidh.org>
2. <http://www.bing.com/search>
3. <http://ki-media.blogspot.com>
4. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acid_throwing
5. <http://www.cambodia.org/news/>

Top five reports downloaded from the website:

1. Land Grabbing and Poverty in Cambodia: The Myth of Development (867 times)
2. Living in the Shadows: Acid Attacks In Cambodia (735)
3. Violence Against Women in Cambodia 2006 (536)
4. Human Rights in Cambodia: The Charade of Justice (419)
5. Child Workers in Brick Factories: Causes and Consequences: A Research Study (390)

IMPACT FOR THE PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM

- Continued reporting of information and complaints of child rights and women's violations to LICADHO shows a heightened awareness and a growing understanding of the communities' responsibility for protecting children and stopping violence against women.
- Focal points are now more confident to conduct dissemination sessions or to help their communities in relation to VAW issues.
- Men who were selected as our focal points are very active and managed to invite other men in their community to attend the dissemination courses. They are able to talk to other men who are using violence.
- Training participants to share their knowledge and understanding with other members of their communities through dissemination activities, which converts training into action.

- Most of the CPG members selected are key people within their communities, and CPG membership serves to reinforce their existing roles and responsibilities.
- There has been an increase in the removal of children from vulnerable or dangerous situations, largely as a result of increased reporting and awareness by CPG networks.
- It has become easier to contact child safety centers because they understand and recognize the roles and purposes of various stakeholders.
- Government officials in project areas are increasingly attending advocacy events and training and expressing their intention to support and be involved in activities. They understand that the activities are helpful to achieving the aims required under their own roles and responsibilities within their communities.
- The database listing of perpetrators is continually being updated from current cases and also from past cases that are still being transferred/migrated from the old LICADHO database. Monitors can now identify repeat offenders from the more comprehensive database listing and case information on past offenses can then be used as evidence against perpetrators who are taken to court.
- More human rights violations are being filmed by LICADHO and community activists, which aids in the ability to document violations and dissemination of information about human rights conditions in Cambodia. Furthermore, community activists feel empowered as they are able to document their own cases and put onto film their thoughts and opinions.
- The use of advocacy videos by themselves, was ultimately not able to halt evictions in particular villages. But the use of video advocacy and online networks to distribute the videos was a new and innovative medium for LICADHO, which we are still developing and using. The videos opened LICADHO up to the possibilities of the online community and in empowering vulnerable communities through new and innovative mediums.
- All advocacy material produced by LICADHO are sought by the public, international community and sectoral partners as reliable and relevant information about high profile cases and key human rights issues.

□□□

Appendix 1: LICADHO Publications

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2009

January

Video: Violent Eviction at Dey Krahorm

January 27, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=12>

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly Newsbrief (Khmer 15:35min)

January 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=156>

Press Release: Dey Krahorm Eviction: Adequate compensation & humanitarian action needed

January 30, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/199LICADHOPRDKCompensationAction09.pdf>

Press Release: Civil Society Groups Strongly Condemn Illegal Eviction of Dey Krahorm

January 24, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/198HRTFPRDeyKrahormViolentEviction09.pdf>

News: Born Samnang and Sok Sam Oeun Released From Prison

January 18, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090118/83/index.html>

February

Video: Crisis in Kratie Province (Khmer with subtitle English 09:13min)

February 19, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=14>

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly Newsbrief (Khmer 18:21min)

February 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=157>

News: Nightmare at Dey Krahorm: Forced Eviction in the Heart of Phnom Penh

February 8, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090208/85/index.html>

Press Release: Thach Saveth Verdict: Another injustice by Cambodian courts

February 16, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/201LICADHOPRThachSavethAppealVerdict.pdf>

Press Release: Thach Saveth Should be Released for Lack of Evidence

February 11, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/200LICADHOPRTachSavethAppealTrial09.pdf>

March

Video: Shooting in Chi Kreng, Siem Reap (02:29min)

March 30, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=3>

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly Newsbrief (Khmer 16:45min)

March 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=158>

Press Release: Government Must Take Action over Chi Kreng Violence in Siem Reap

March 27, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/204LICADHOPRChiKrengShooting09.pdf>

Press Release: Conviction of SRP Commune Chief: Courts Used for Political Purpose

March 22, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/203LICADHOPRSRPConvictionPolitical09.pdf>

Press Release: Impact of Evictions on Women Highlighted on International Women's Day

March 08, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/202202LICADHOWomenInternationalDay.pdf>

News: Victims of the Dey Krahom Eviction Continue to be Targeted by Authorities

March 2, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090302/91/index.html>

Document: Prison Conditions In Cambodia 2008: Women In Prison

March 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/129LICADHOPrisonWomen2008ENG.pdf>

April

Video: Forced Eviction Coming at Borei Keila

April 30, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=8>

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly Newsbrief (Khmer 07:12min)

April 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=159>

Press Release: Intimidation Against Opposition MP: Threat to lift Mu Sochua's Immunity

April 29, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/205JointPRMuSochua09.pdf>

News: Cambodian Army Occupies Villagers' Farmland With Tanks

April 2, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090402/92/index.html>

Document: LICADHO UN Universal Periodic Review Submission for Cambodia

April 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/133LICADHOUPRSubmissionCambodia.pdf>

Document: LICADHO Annual Activity Report 2008

April 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/125LICADHAnnualActivityReportJanDec08publicEng.pdf>

May

Video: Imminent Eviction in the Heart of Phnom Penh

May 7, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=7>

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly Newsbrief (Khmer 08:29min)

May 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=160>

News: Natural Resource NGO Staff Targeted for Violence and Intimidation

May 28, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090528/93/index.html>

Document: Restrictions on the Freedom of Expression in Cambodia's Media 2008

May 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/130LICADHO%20Freedom%20of%20Expression%20Briefing%20Paper%202009-Eng.pdf>

Press Release: 2009 LICADHO Report: Cambodia's Media Continues to be Attacked, Threatened and Censored

May 2, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/206LICADHOFreeExpressPressState2009Eng.pdf>

June

News: Remembering the Rights of Cambodia's Children

June 30, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090630/95/index.html>

Document: HIV/AIDS Families Evicted from Borei Keila

June 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/135LICADHObriefingpaperBK-TS.pdf>

Document: Land Grabbing and Poverty in Cambodia: The Myth of Development 2009

June 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/134LICADHOREportMythofDevelopment2009Eng.pdf>

Document: Is an NGO Law in Cambodia Justified?

June 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/131LICADHObriefingPaper-IsanNGOLawinCambodiaJustified.pdf>

Press Release: Cambodia Democracy in Freefall: Lifting of SRP Parliamentarians Immunity

June 22, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/210JointPRLiftImmunitySRP09.pdf>

Press Release: Freedom of Expression in Cambodia is deteriorating

June 11, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/208LICADHOPRFreedomofExpress-eng.pdf>

Press Release: Concert to Raise Awareness of Child Domestic Workers' Rights

June 10, 2009

http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/209English_%20Press%20Release_CDW.pdf

Press Release: 2009 LICADHO Report: The Myth of Development How Land-Grabbing is Impoverishing Cambodians

June 6, 2009

<http://licadho-cambodia.org/press/files/207LICADHOMythDeveloppresstateeng.pdf>

July

News: Cambodian Opposition-affiliated Journalist Jailed for Disinformation

July 9, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090709/96/index.html>

Press Release: Punishing the Poor: More Arrests of Street People

July 26, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=212>

Press Release: Group 78 Eviction: Another Black Day for Land Rights in Cambodia

July 17, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=211>

Audio: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 13:14 min)

July 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=164>

Video: Group 78 Eviction

July 17, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=4>

Video: Imminent Eviction in the Heart of Phnom Penh

July 16, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=7>

August

News: 30 Land Protestors Arrested in Clash with Cambodian Military Police

August 24, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090824/97/index.html>

Press Release: Mu Sochua Verdict: Another Blow to Cambodian Democracy

August 4, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=213>

Audio: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 9:41 min)

August 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=165>

Video: Violence Used Against Peaceful Phnom Penh March Following Mu Sochua's Court Verdict

August 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=15>

September

News: Cambodian Village Chief Jailed in Land Dispute with Private Company

September 29, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20090929/99/index.html>

Document: Testimony by LICADHO President during the US Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission Hearing on Cambodia

September 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=136>

Press Release: Impunity at Work: Acid Attack Case Verdict Shames Cambodian Judiciary

September 2, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=214>

Audio: LICADHO Monthly Newsbrief (Khmer 11:58 min)

September 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=166>

Video: Land Crisis in Cambodia: Evictees' Testimonies

September 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=16>

October

News: Cambodian Military Police Involved in Brawl with Villagers Outside Takeo Provincial Court

October 14, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091014/98/index.html>

Audio: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 6:02 min)

October 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=167>

Video: Cambodian Military Police Involved in Brawl with Villagers Outside Takeo Provincial Court

October 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=17>

November

News: Police and Military Burn and Bulldoze Houses During Land Eviction in Cambodia's Northwest

November 19, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091119/100/index.html>

News: Cambodian Villagers Sentenced to a Year in Prison in Long-Standing Land Dispute

November 27, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091127/101/index.html>

Document: Letter to Editor of the Cambodia Daily
November 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=137>

Document: Letter to Editor of the Cambodia Daily
November 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=138>

Press Release: Another Blow to Cambodia's Faltering Democracy: Lifting of SRP President
Parliamentary Immunity

November 16, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=215>

December

News: Cambodian Teacher Convicted of Defamation in Land Dispute with School Principal
December 8, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091208/102/index.html>

News: 2009 International Human Rights Day Celebrated Across Cambodia

December 22, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20091222/103/index.html>

Press Release: International Human Rights Day: We All Need Freedom of Expression and
Justice

December 9, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=216>

Press Release: Cambodia's First Universal Periodic Review: A Lengthy List of Human Rights
Challenges Ahead for the Country Hiding behind the 'Retrospective of the Past'

December 2, 2009

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=217>

□□□