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LICADHO

CAMBODIAN LEAGUE FOR THE
PROMOTION AND DEFENSE OF
HUMAN RIGHTS



Activity Report

January to June 2012

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, political, 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 assistance to prisoners and prison officials in 14 prisons, victims of human rights violations and families in resettlement sites.
- **Social Work:** staff conduct needs assessments of victims and their families and provide short-term material and food.

Promotion and Advocacy Program:

- **Training and Information:** advocates raise awareness to specific target groups, support protection networks at the grassroots level and advocate for social and legal changes with women, youths and children.
- **Supporting informal and grassroots groups and networks:** helping grassroots groups, labor unions, activists and affected communities strengthen their capacity to campaign and advocate for human rights, and facilitating increased networking among these groups.
- **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: Workers march in Phnom Penh on May 1, 2012, during an International Labor Day demonstration organized by Cambodian unions.

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January-June 2012: The Human Rights Situation

The human rights situation in Cambodia has deteriorated significantly during first six months of 2012, taking a dangerous turn down a path littered with arrests, intimidation, impunity and dead bodies.

A one-month period in April and May alone saw 15 human rights defenders jailed, an activist monk detained and threatened, and three people shot dead by state forces. Going back to November 2011, there have been at least nine incidents in which authorities opened fire on civilians. Only halfway through the year, LICADHO has already declared 2012 the most violent ever documented in terms of authorities' use of lethal force against activists.

FORCED EVICTION & LAND GRABBING

The most important source of strife continues to be the unlawful seizure of land by state authorities, usually on behalf of well-connected business interests. A joint LICADHO study published in the Cambodia Daily in March found that more than 22 percent of Cambodia's total land mass has been granted to private firms in the form of concessions. In Phnom Penh and the 12 provinces in which LICADHO works, land grabbing has displaced an estimated 400,000 Cambodians since 2003, helping to create a sizable underclass of landless villagers with no means for self-sustenance.

Days into the new year, on January 3, authorities and hired workers clashed with residents of Phnom Penh's Borei Keila neighborhood as they demolished the homes of some 300 families. The houses were crushed before the residents had the chance to salvage their belongings. The process was overseen by over 100 mixed police forces, who fired tear gas and live ammunition at the residents. Eight community representatives, including a minor, were arrested and detained.

The company developing their land, Phanimex, had acquired the property as part of a novel "land sharing" deal, in which the firm promised to build apartment buildings onsite for the displaced residents. The firm only completed eight of the 10 buildings.

A week later, 30 Borei Keila residents – 24 women and six children – were arrested in front of Phnom Penh Municipality after calling for Phanimex to abide by its side of the agreement. The residents were detained without charges at the infamous government-run Prey Speu "Rehabilitation" Center, a center has repeatedly been used as a warehouse for "undesirables" that the government cannot criminally charge. All of the detainees eventually escaped.

Meanwhile, residents in a Poipet village were the latest victims in a string of land disputes linked to Cambodia's railway rehabilitation project. On April 5, 22 families living along the railway tracks received an eviction notice from the local authorities. The order purported to give them 10 days to remove their structures from the vicinity of the tracks, but they received the notice only one day before the deadline. As of the date of this report, the residents remain.

Villagers in Preah Sihanouk province were also victim of a forced eviction in 2012. On May 26, 60 hectares of plantations and homes belonging to 15 families in Sangkat 1 Commune were destroyed by armed forces – reinforced by prisoners - led by Preah Sihanouk provincial prosecutor Bou Bunhang. The land was earmarked for the construction of a new prison. The evicted villagers were not provided compensation and at least one villager was seriously injured during the operation.

USE OF FORCE AGAINST PEACEFUL PROTESTS

As the frequency of land grabs has grown, so has the sense of desperation for Cambodians faced with eviction. The perpetrators of land grabs – from business leaders to police to hired hands who carry out the actual eviction – operate with near complete immunity. Recourse to the notoriously corrupt judiciary is not an option. For the average Cambodian, the only avenue that offers the prospect of success is civil disobedience, namely public protest and individual action.

The government has become increasingly aggressive in attempting to shut down this avenue as well, despite the fact the vast majority of citizen protests documented by LICADHO during 2012 have been peaceful. Violence is often the government's tactic of choice.

On January 3, for example, a long-standing land dispute in Ratanakiri province between indigenous villagers in Ka Nat Thum and the Vietnamese Heng Brother Rubber Company ended with authorities firing on residents. On the day of the incident, the villagers had mobilized to halt the company from clearing the disputed land. After the local authorities announced that the company would suspend the land clearing, residents walked back towards their village. On their way, they passed a military police officer acting as guard for the rubber company. Thinking the villagers were staging a protest, the officer opened fire twice. The villagers reported the incident to the district governor, but no actions were taken to reprimand the violence.

Similarly, on January 18, military personal acting as security guards for TTY Co. Ltd opened fire on a group villagers who had gathered to prevent the clearing of their farmland in Kratie's Snuol district. Four villagers were injured by bullets as the villagers were trying to stop the company's bulldozers from destroying their cassava fields. None of the authorities present during the shooting proceeded to arrest the perpetrators.

In one of the most egregious incidents of reckless government violence, a 14-year-old girl was shot dead in Kratie Province on May 16 after hundreds of armed forces stormed her village. Two other villagers were injured. Authorities later sought to justify the excessive force by claiming that the operation was necessary to quell a plot by the villagers to secede from the state of Cambodia. While no one had heard of a secession taking place in the area prior to the lethal forced eviction, the villagers, were involved in a well-publicized land dispute with the agro-business company Casotim. No one has been arrested for the killing as the authorities claim an investigation is not needed into this "accidental death."

The escalating use of violence against citizens also resulted in a tragic loss for the human rights defenders community in 2012. Chhut Wutty, one of Cambodia's most important environmental activists and director of the Natural Resource Protection Group, was murdered while accompanying two Cambodia Daily journalists to investigate illegal logging in the Cardamom Mountains. A military police officer was also shot dead.

Authorities quickly determined that the dead MP shot Wutty, ensuring no one would be prosecuted for his death. They then offered no fewer than four explanations of the MP's own death – including that he shot himself twice with his own AK-47 - while turning a blind eye to the logging crimes Wutty was investigating. The lack of a real investigation into Wutty's killing has sent a chilling message to other environmental activists and NGO leaders.

Workers in Cambodia's vital garment industry have also faced government violence in response to their calls for improved working conditions and increased wages. On February 20, over 1,000 workers from three factories in Svay Rieng's Manhattan Special Economic Zone were protesting their working conditions when an unidentified gunman opened fire, injuring

three young female workers. The shooter was allowed to flee, despite the presence of military police. He was later identified as a local district governor, Chhouk Bandith.

Bandith was later charged with causing “unintentional injury,” a ludicrous charge given that he fired numerous rounds of live ammunition in a crowd of 1,000 workers. He has not yet been arrested despite having admitted to the prosecutor that he fired his weapon.

THE JUDICIARY: A USEFUL WEAPON TO SILENCE CRITICS

Authorities also continue to resort to the judicial system to silence those who assert their rights. During the first six months of 2012, court summonses and the threat of arrest were increasingly used to intimidate human rights defenders.

For example, on February 20, 2012, ADHOC staff member, Soum Chankea, was summoned to court for questioning on a criminal charge of “slandering denunciation” under Article 311 of the Penal Code. The summons was reportedly related to ADHOC’s intervention in a case of a waitress who reported being sexually harassed and molested by Oum Socheath, the head of the Banteay Meanchey branch of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC). The criminal complaint against Soum Chankea was dropped on May 8, but there is no doubt that the summoning for questioning was directly related to his work in assisting victims of human rights violations.

On May 22, 13 female activists from the Boeung Kak Lake community were arrested after taking part in a peaceful demonstration over a land dispute that has already led to the displacement of over 3,500 families. They had been protesting for hours, but weren’t arrested until they had the audacity to break out into song.

The only thing more shocking than their arrests was their convictions. A mass trial of all 13 activists was convened two days after their arrest. The group entered the court as suspects, and within hours left as convicted felons. Lawyers for the activists requested a delay in the proceedings, but were denied. The lawyers were also refused access to the case file and state evidence. They were not even permitted to call witnesses.

All the women were summarily convicted of “illegal occupation of land” and obstruction of public officials with aggravating circumstances and sentenced to two-and-a-half years in prison. Outside the court, two more Boeung Kak residents were arrested and the activist monk, Luon Sovath, was surrounded by religious and civilian authorities and forced into an unmarked Land Cruiser. He was driven to a local pagoda where he was threatened with defrocking and criminal charges unless he stopped advocating for human rights victims.

Following an extensive national and international advocacy campaign, aided in part by LICADHO, the Court of Appeals released the women after one month and three days of detention. Nonetheless, the charges were not dropped, the sentence was merely suspended, meaning that the 13 women still have a criminal record for offenses they did not commit. The battle is not over as the women are planning to appeal the conviction at the Supreme Court. LICADHO lawyers have represented the women through the entire process.

Unfortunately, even joy associated with the Boeung Kak women’s release was tainted by government violence. While the appeals hearing proceeded, anti-riot intervention police were mobilized to prevent Boeung Kak residents and others from reaching the court. As a group of children tried to rush through the roadblock, the police officers turned violent, injuring five villagers and seven children who had to receive medical treatment. Amongst the victims was a woman – the sister to one of the jailed representatives – who had a miscarriage after being

kicked in the stomach by a police officer. Her stay at the hospital was facilitated by LICADHO's medical team.

CRACKDOWN ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

As Cambodia's ASEAN chairmanship unfolded and the 2012 commune election approached, the government demonstrated increased intolerance for peaceful assembly and expression.

Notably, in March, 30 villagers from Koh Kong travelled to Phnom Penh to deliver a petition to the Chinese embassy regarding an ongoing land dispute with the Chinese Union Development Group Co. that affects over 1,000 families. Unfortunately, authorities confronted the group at their guesthouse in Phnom Penh, and forced them into a bus that returned them to Koh Kong. Two of the group's leaders were detained in Phnom Penh.

Similarly, in May, the Pursat court opened a criminal complaint against Kuth Veng, a prominent community leader, accusing him of incitement in relation to an ongoing land dispute between communities in Pursat and Pheapimex Co.

Cambodia's judiciary also continued to undermine the work of NGOs protecting human rights. The conviction against LICADHO employee Leang Sokchoeun, who was sentenced for allegedly distributing anti-government leaflets in Takeo Province, was once again upheld in 2012, this time by the Supreme Court. The verdict was upheld despite a complete lack of evidence supporting the charges and a vast body of exculpatory evidence. Sokchoeun served his entire two year sentence before being released from Kandal Provincial Prison on May 30.

LICADHO'S ROLE

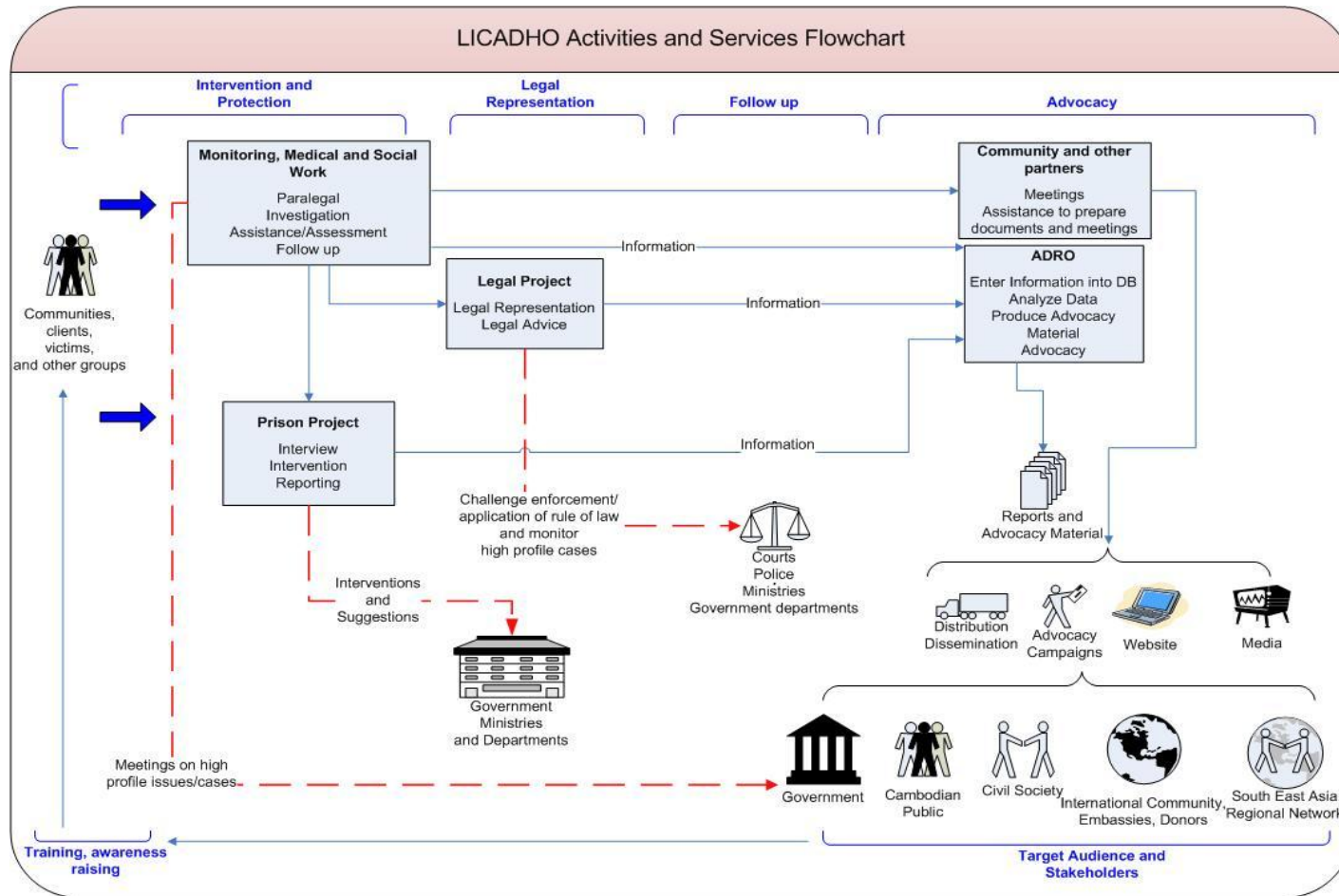
Against this backdrop, LICADHO continues its now 20-year-old mission to defend human rights in Cambodia. LICADHO operates as a uniquely hybrid organization that blends development and aid programs with human rights monitoring and public advocacy. The resulting work is multifaceted, nuanced and sometimes difficult to quantify by way of tidy indicators. This report attempts to summarize our achievements of the past six months - achievements built upon persistence, longevity and 20 years of operational expertise.

In the past six months, LICADHO secured the release of imprisoned human rights defenders, provided food and material aid to thousands of Cambodians, influenced government policy on key issues facing the prison system, furnished medical care to 3,089 prisoners and prison staff, helped move international leaders to advocate for the rights of imprisoned human rights defenders, assisted in locating and repatriating 71 victims of human trafficking, and much more.

Meanwhile, LICADHO continues to serve as a trusted and unbiased source of on-the-ground information about human rights in Cambodia. LICADHO reporting and advocacy - both in public and behind the scenes - is critical in helping to inform the decisions of a wide range of actors, including international NGOs, the Cambodian government, intergovernmental organizations, foreign embassies and donor governments. In the past six months, the organization has published 14 press releases, six films and two major reports. In addition, LICADHO staff have been interviewed and quoted in dozens of media outlets both in Cambodia and abroad.

The diversity of achievements is possible thanks to the diversity of LICADHO itself, and to the flexibility of the organization's donors. LICADHO wishes to extend its thanks to all of those who have supported us over the past six months.

LICADHO Program Activities and Services



LICADHO employs a holistic approach in the implementation of its program services to ensure the wellbeing and empowerment of communities, networks, victims, clients and partners.

Monitoring and Protection Program

Monitoring and Protection Program

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

Human Rights Monitoring Project

Monitors and investigates human rights violations perpetrated by state actors and institutions; provides victims with assistance through paralegal advice and interventions with local authorities and court officials.

Children's Rights Monitoring Project

Monitors and investigates human rights violations made against children (persons under the age of 18 years); provides victims with material, shelter, food and paralegal assistance.

Women's Rights Monitoring Project

Monitors and investigates violations made against women (rape, domestic violence and human trafficking for sexual exploitation); provides victims with material, shelter, paralegal and food assistance.

Prison Project

Interviews prisoners and pre-trial detainees and monitors 18 of Cambodia's 26 prisons around the country for human rights abuses.

Human Rights Legal Project

Provides legal assistance and representation to a select number of human rights violation cases (land rights, human rights defenders and gender-based violence).

Social Work Project

Provides social services to victims of human rights violations, including medical assistance, food, counseling, safety, shelter, referrals and assistance in vocational training.

Medical Project

Provides medical assistance to prisoners and prison officials in 12 prisons and provides medical care and referrals to hospitals for victims of human rights violations.

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT

The Human Rights Monitoring Project (HRMP) serves as LICADHO's eyes and ears, the team that investigates human rights abuses, collects evidence and documents victims' stories.

From January to June 2012, monitors based in Phnom Penh and 12 provinces investigated a total of 180 new human rights cases (a slight decrease of 11.76 % compared to 2011), affecting 989 individual victims and 3,200 families¹.

Land grabbing was the most common type of human rights violation, accounting for 17.77% of the total human rights cases and affecting 3,192 families. Of these:

- 49 cases closed, 46 classified as "resolved" and three classified as "unresolved" (meaning all possible avenues of resolution were explored but failed)
- 131 cases remain open with the status below:
 - 78 cases are awaiting further actions by authorities (police, military police, administration, etc.);
 - 36 cases are pending at lower court waiting for action to charge suspected perpetrator(s);
 - 13 cases have seen the prosecutor charge suspected perpetrator(s);
 - Four cases are pending at the provincial land commission.

During this period LICADHO's monitoring office conducted:

- 411 interventions to local authorities (provincial, district and commune authorities, court officials, etc.).
- 428 investigations and follow-ups in relation to new cases opened during this quarter and pending cases from previous periods. Field investigations include gathering evidence, working with communities, interviewing victims and community members and local authorities.
- 118 meetings with local and provincial authorities to try and secure redress and relief for victims.
- 112 observations, which involved attending court hearings, monitoring and supporting community protests, union strikes, support for international celebrations (such as Women 's Rights Day, International Children's Day, International Environment Day), etc.
- 794 sessions in which legal advice was provided to villagers and communities.

LICADHO also sent six intervention letters to court and 14 letters to non-judicial authorities.

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New cases related to land grabbing investigated by LICADHO monitors

3,192

Families affected by these cases

22%

Current portion of Cambodia's total land mass granted to private firms in the form of concessions

(All statistics for January to June 2012)

¹ The "individuals" counted here are in addition to individual family members in the "family" category. LICADHO categorizes victims into categories for "families" - for example in land-grabbing cases - and "individuals" - for example in cases where violations are directed against individuals or a quantifiable group of individuals (e.g., a group arrested or beaten at a protest).

LICADHO human rights monitors help combat modern day slavery with the reintegration of trafficked Cambodian workers in Malaysia and Indonesia

Slavery has long been abolished in name, but the institution continues in practice throughout Southeast Asia, particularly in the fishing and domestic work industries. Impoverished Cambodians – enticed by false promises of high wages, comfortable working conditions and up-front cash loans – are at great risk of being victimized. Some unscrupulous labor brokers even offer jobs that are entirely fictitious, before trafficking an unsuspecting victim across the border and selling him to another broker.

At any given time, an estimated 60,000 foreign nationals are working on boats in the Thai commercial fishing fleet. Many of them, including thousands from Cambodia, have been trafficked. Fishermen can be kept at sea for years, working 20-hour days without pay or freedom to leave. They are often beaten and drugged. Many attempt to escape by swimming to shore. Over the past two years, LICADHO has helped repatriate more than 230 trafficked Cambodian fishermen, most of whom have fled their boats off the coast of Malaysia and Indonesia.

While the domestic labor industry is making use of licensed recruitment agencies, it is often just as dangerous. It is estimated that more than 50,000 Cambodian women have gone to work as domestic laborers in Malaysia since 2008, most of whom work as live-in maids. Once placed with a family, the women have no support network beyond the home. They are entirely dependent on the employer and often unable to leave the house. This situation creates the potential for tremendous abuse.

In the past two years, LICADHO has helped assist and/or repatriate some 200 Cambodian domestic workers from Malaysia. Many told stories of horrific abuse, including rapes, beatings and slave-like working conditions.

LICADHO continued to document abuses in the domestic work and fishing industries during the first six months of 2012, and assisted in the repatriation of some 40 Cambodian victims.

On February 2, 2012, LICADHO cooperated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support the reintegration of 12 domestic workers repatriated from Malaysia after suffering significant abuses.

The young women had been sent to Malaysia through licensed Cambodian recruitment agencies. The women all faced abuse from their Malaysian employers – ranging from physical abuse to drugging to rape – and due to a lack of support from their recruitment agencies, they chose to escape. They were ultimately detained in a police station in Malaysia.

The women were helped by IOM and the International Red Cross, as well as the Cambodian embassy in Malaysia. LICADHO, IOM and Hagar provided food, accommodation, transportation, and pocket money while the women completed necessary legal procedures with the Ministry of Interior. Three women were then returned to their families. Nine women are now staying in the Hagar Center, and learning technical skills for employment.

On February 7, 2012, LICADHO supported the reintegration of seven trafficked fishermen who escaped their boats and fled to Indonesia. The victims were all deceived by Cambodian brokers who had promised them good employment. The men had been away since 2006, when they were sold to boat owner to become fishermen. They were never paid and were

not allowed to leave their boats. They escaped from the boat when it docked at an Indonesian island in October 2010. The Indonesian police then arrested them, and contacted IOM to coordinate their return to Cambodia.

LICADHO also helped repatriate and support an additional 21 trafficked fishermen in February and March, from Indonesia, Malaysia and Mauritius. All told stories similar to those of previous trafficking victims – tales of long hours at sea, unpaid wages, physical abuse and the inability to leave boats. One of the men reported leaving Cambodia 20 years ago.

For more details, please see tables 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 in appendix 2.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEGAL PROJECT

The Human Rights Legal Project (HRLP) spent the first six months of 2012 at the center of one of the highest-profile land grabbing cases in Cambodian history: The Boeung Kak Lake (BKL) case.

Phnom Penh's BKL community has been entangled in a five-year land dispute with the Shukaku company, which is owned by ruling party senator Lao Meng Khin. The land dispute affected 4,252 families who lived in the vicinity of the lake. Today, the lake has been drained, and more than 3,000 families have been relocated after being coerced into accepting grossly unfair compensation or having had their homes buried under sand. Throughout the years, the community has staged numerous peaceful protests in an effort to have their land ownership right recognized and respected..



Children of the Boeung Kak Lake community celebrate after the release of their mothers from prison on June 27, 2012.

Photo by: LICADHO

In mid-2011, the World Bank announced it had frozen all funding to Cambodia in response to the government's refusal to find a just solution for displaced BKL residents. Only days later, the government announced that 12.44 hectares of land would be put aside for the remaining BKL families. The solution was immediately tainted, however, by the fact that authorities arbitrarily excluded over 90 families from receiving land titles. Authorities have so far also refused to demarcate the 12.44 hectares. As a result, members of the BKL community continued their advocacy and protest efforts.

On May 22, 2012, 16 BKL families staged a media conference near the site where their houses were buried under sand. One family brought sticks to demarcate the location of the demolished home, but authorities prevented them from doing so. By the end of the morning, most villagers had sought shade under nearby homes and trees while a group of villagers were sitting on the sand and singing.

Unannounced and unwarranted, the authorities pushed into the crowd of singers and arrested 13 women, including some of the key BKL community representatives. The group was kept in police custody for two nights.

LICADHO lawyers met the women in police custody and stayed with them until late into the evening in order to build trust and prevent police harassment. Lawyers accompanied them to all subsequent interrogations.

On May 24, the women were brought to the municipal court, where they were interviewed, charged, tried and convicted in mere hours. They were each found guilty of obstructing public officials and illegally occupying state land. The trial judge sentenced each of the women to two and a half years in prison, though the sentence was partially suspended for some of the women.

The women were represented by LICADHO lawyers, but the proceeding was merely a show trial. Lawyers for the women requested a delay in the proceedings, but were denied. The lawyers were also refused access to the case file and state evidence. They were not even permitted to call witnesses. To the contrary, two more BKL residents, who had come to the court to serve as witnesses, were arrested outside the court. They were not allowed to testify.

Lawyers from LICADHO's HRLP then turned their attention to the appeal.

The lawyers worked closely with the families of the 13 women, updating them on the legal situation and ensuring that they were granted regular prison visitation rights.

Through formal requests and advocacy efforts, the legal team were successful in getting the case transferred to the appeal court unusually quickly. The appeal was held on 27 June and, whilst the sentence was upheld, the judge ordered the remainder of the sentences suspended and the women released. The lawyers pressed hard to get the release order from the appeal court and the Phnom Penh Prosecutors office issued on the same day. The women were released later that evening.

The HRLP is now preparing to represent the 13 BKL women before the Supreme Court.

Other HRLP Activities: Quality Over Quantity

In addition to the BKL case, LICADHO's legal team also continued to monitor legal proceedings, carry out human rights advocacy activities and provide direct legal representation to victims of human rights abuses throughout the first six months of 2012.

During the reporting period, the team worked on seven new cases, representing 40 clients across four provinces and Phnom Penh. The cases involved land grabbing, human rights defenders and the shooting of female garment workers. Six of these cases remain open. The team also followed up on 18 cases from previous years, four of which are now closed.

While the number of cases may seem small, LICADHO's HRLP has made a conscious effort to focus on quality of legal representation, rather than quantity. This means that LICADHO lawyers spend more time preparing for a case, conduct more field visits, help coach clients and follow-up with their clients' concerns.

During the reporting period, the HRLP also organized mock trials for clients in advance of upcoming hearings, building their client's confidence, their understanding of court procedures and their own role within the proceedings. LICADHO lawyers built trust with their clients by visiting them in their own communities or homes. The presence of LICADHO lawyers at interrogations also served to protect their clients from ill treatment, harassment, forced confessions and bribery.

From January to June HRLP lawyers held meetings with law enforcement officials, from district police officers to prosecution officials, judges and prison authorities to discuss human rights concerns. They worked in cooperation with partner NGOs, UN agencies and others stakeholders. Additionally they compiled and analyzed draft laws, raising awareness of potential legal threats to human rights in Cambodia.

The reporting period saw an increasing number of community representatives arrested during forced evictions and demonstrations. As the arrests were often unexpected, HRLP lawyers had little time to prepare the defense case. Lawyers did not have enough time, or were not given permission, to access case files, prepare defense statements and sometimes even to consult with their clients.

Human rights lawyers also continued to face intimidation and pressure from government lawyers, judges and other officials. Judges continued to undermine HRLP lawyers, showing bias towards the prosecution lawyers, and dismissing evidence and statements from the defense.

For more details, please see table 2.2.1 in appendix 2.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT

LICADHO's Children's Rights Monitoring Project (CRMP) is dedicated to investigating and documenting human rights abuses against children, and to providing specialized assistance for young victims.

From January to June 2012, CRMP investigated and documented 120 new cases affecting 126 children under the age of 18 (114 girls and 12 boys). This represents a decrease of 24.05% in the number of child rights cases from 2011. Rape and attempted rape remained the most common form of child rights violations investigated by LICADHO, accounting for 82.50% of total cases received and investigated.

Of the 120 cases, seven cases were resolved and 113 cases remain open. Of those, 89 cases are the court for investigation and 24 remain with local authorities.

Crimes Against Children: LICADHO Helps Ensure that Justice is Served

In January 2012, LICADHO investigated the case of a 15-year-old girl who was raped in Phnom Penh's Chamkar Morn District.

The victim reported that she was invited to lunch by a female friend, Ngoun Srey Mey, who put a sleeping pill in her drink. The victim felt sleepy, and was raped by Nguon Srey Mey's cousin, a 20-year-old man named Dor Thy Tam. Following the initial abuse, the pair collaborated to detain the victim for four days. The victim was raped again during this period.

LICADHO was informed of the case five days after the initial rape. A Child Rights Monitor conducted an interview with the victim and witnesses, collected the information from scene of the crime and asked the police to investigate the case. The monitor then helped the victim and her family file a formal complaint with the prosecutor and secured further assistance for the girl through Cambodian Women's Crisis Center and HAGAR. HAGAR ultimately secured a lawyer for the girl through another organization, APLE.

On January 15, 2012, the two accused were arrested and sent to court for an initial hearing. They were placed in pre-trial detention pending trial.

On August 11, 2012, the Phnom Penh Court of the First Instance convicted the perpetrators and sentenced them to prison. Ngoun Srey Mey received three years imprisonment, while Dor Thy Tam received four years. They were also ordered to pay civil compensation of 10 million riels to the victim.

For more details, please see tables 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4 and 2.3.5 in appendix 2.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT

Monitoring and Investigation of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

On paper, men and women enjoy equal rights in Cambodia, but the situation can be much different in reality. In particular, crimes such as sexual abuse and domestic violence often go uninvestigated and unpunished, thanks to official corruption, a culture of impunity and culture of silence surrounding crimes that occur within the home.

The role of LICADHO's Women's Rights Monitoring Project (WRMP) is to help bridge the gap between the law and reality by documenting crimes against women.

From January to June 2012, the WRMP investigated 108 new cases of women's rights violations (a 14.28% decrease from 2011), involving 109 victims and 114 perpetrators. WRMP documented the deaths of four women due to domestic violence. Domestic violence accounted for 62.03% of all cases, a decrease of 18.29% from 2011. This decrease could be in part because more women are aware of LICADHO's services and in part because gender-based violence is becoming less of a taboo subject. More women are seeking justice for violence directed towards them. Of LICADHO's new cases, 84 are pending and 24 cases have been resolved. Fifty-nine of the open cases are at the court for investigation and 25 cases remain with local authorities.

One case from the reporting period illustrates the difficulty that Cambodian women can face in asserting even the most basic rights.

In April 2012, a woman from Phnom Penh filed a complaint with LICADHO about domestic violence. Her husband worked as a prominent judge. Despite earning a generous salary, the husband continually demanded that the wife give him money to help ensure his promotion within the judiciary. When the wife refused, her husband would berate her and sometimes even beat her. She attempted to file for divorce on several occasions, but the court staff – all friends of her husband – would not accept the filing.

In early 2012, she finally left home with children and moved in with her parents. She came to LICADHO in April seeking help to file for divorce.

WRMP staff helped her draft a complaint letter and took her to the municipal court to file it. After this assistance from LICADHO, the court finally opened the divorce case in July 2012. The couple's property was divided and the husband was granted custody of the children. The victim accepted the verdict and chose not to file an appeal.

For more details, please see tables 2.4.1, 2.4.2, 2.4.3, 2.4.4, 2.4.5 and 2.4.6 in appendix 2.

PRISON PROJECT

LICADHO's prison project is charged with monitoring 18 of Cambodia's 28 civilian prisons, and providing a variety of services – from paralegal aid to social assistance to medical treatment – to inmates within these prisons. Information gathered during prison visits is used to advocate for better prison conditions and for action in specific cases.

The prisons monitored by LICADHO housed 13,435 inmates at the end of June, approximately 90% of the national total. In the past six months, prison researchers interviewed 708 new inmates and formally intervened to assist 677 prisoners by sending letters to municipal courts, the Appeal Court, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the General Department of Prisons (GDP).

One of the prison project's key advocacy areas over the past two years has been the growing problem of prisoners who are not able to attend their appeals hearings, a serious violation of fair trial rights.

There are an estimated 1,500 such inmates, many of whom are incarcerated in the provinces – hundreds of kilometers away from Cambodia's only appeals court in Phnom Penh. The prison system lacks a comprehensive inmate transportation system, meaning these inmates virtually no chance of attending their appeals hearings. In Cambodia, appeals hearings can function much like ordinary trials, meaning it is important for defendants to be in attendance.

LICADHO initially reported on the inmate appeals crisis in 2010, and made several recommendations on how to address the problem. The report was favorably received, but not much changed. This led LICADHO to publish a follow-up report in April 2012. The second report demonstrated that there were at least 800 inmates who were at risk of losing their right to a fair appeal trial due to the lack of inmate transportation.

Immediately following the publication of the report, the Phnom Penh Post reported that the government planned to implement one of the report's key recommendations: The creation of regional appeals courts to minimize transport costs for prisoners. LICADHO researchers also documented the fact that GDP began funding a regular transport vehicle to make trips to provincial prisons, so that prisoners could attend their hearings. LICADHO estimates that at least 40-50 prisoners have benefitted from the improved transport system since its inception in May.

LICADHO's prison project will continue to monitor developments on this front.

708

Number of individual inmates interviewed by LICADHO

45

Number of inmates who reported being tortured in police custody

6.4%

Percentage of interviewed inmates reporting torture

(All statistics for January to June 2012)

LICADHO Partners with TPO to Improve Mental Health in Prisons

In January, LICADHO embarked on a two-year partnership with the mental health NGO Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) to help improve conditions for prisoners in 19 of Cambodia's prisons. The project is supported by the European Union.

The partnership leverages the expertise of both organizations in order to expand overall services to Cambodian prisoners. LICADHO will continue its nearly 20-year tradition of monitoring prison conditions while providing paralegal, health and social services to inmates. TPO, meanwhile, will provide mental health services for inmates and train prison staff on mental health issues.

As part of the project, LICADHO staff have been trained to identify inmates who may be in need of mental health treatment. These inmates are then referred to TPO for evaluation.

During the first six months of the project period, LICADHO prison researchers and medical staff conducted 1,883 preliminary screenings of prisoners for mental health needs. Based on these screenings, a total of 78 prisoners were referred to TPO mental health staff for "comprehensive assessments." Of these, 69 were taken on as clients by TPO.

Cooperation is focused on four prisons: Correctional Center 1, Correctional Center 2, Takhmao and Kampong Chhnang.

Adopt-A-Prison Project

From January to June 2012, LICADHO and NGO partners provided food, material, medical and educational support to 73 children living with their mothers in prison and to 15 pregnant women.

LICADHO is continuing its efforts to find civil society partners willing to help provide extra food for inmates, pregnant women and children living with their mothers. Recent efforts have focused on the new prison in Pailin, which opened inside a former movie theatre in 2011. During 2011, the prison held nearly 12 children living with their mothers, including a number of whole families (some spanning three generations).



*Women and children at Takhmao Prison on International Children's Day, June 2012.
Photo by: LICADHO*

For more details, please see tables 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 in appendix 2.

SOCIAL WORK PROJECT

From January to June 2012, LICADHO, in conjunction with partner NGOs, provided food, material, and medical assistance to 851 families in 21 communities including 4,381 vulnerable individuals (2,246 females and girls) and 162 new cases including 162 individuals for general assistance, the majority of which were referred to the Social Work Project (SWP) by other LICADHO departments.



*A SWP staff member interviews a woman at the Oudong relocation site, Kandal province.
Photo by: LICADHO*

The SWP also followed up on clients from three old cases by providing them with assistance and follow-up support, such as powdered milk, referrals for vocational training, school materials, counseling and financial support.

For every client of the SWP, the SWP team conducts needs assessments, visiting them in their homes to determine the level of support that LICADHO can offer. The SWP also materially supports the families of 46 prisoners, as referred to by the Prison Project, as well as supporting the medical team in their work within communities.

Since 2000, the SWP has been referring vulnerable and at-risk children who often have been victims of rape, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child labor or abusive families/relatives to childcare centers (including Hagar, Our Home, Neavea Thmey and Krou Sar Thmey). The care centers provide long-term shelter, access to education and, in some cases, vocational training.

The SWP also provided assistance and followed up three times with the children of the Boeung Kak Lake residents who were imprisoned for defending their land rights in May.

For more details, please see table 2.6.1 in Appendix 2.

MEDICAL PROJECT

In the first semester of the year 2012, the Medical Project provided treatment to 149 victims of human rights violations (105 females), 4,021 victims of land dispute cases and evictions (2,497 females).

The Medical Project also implemented measures for improving the health of communities affected by land disputes. In mid-March 2008, the medical team began cooperating with Operational District West in a campaign to provide vaccinations for evictees living in Andong and Anchanh villages. Vaccinations for tetanus, tuberculosis, diphtheria, polio, whooping cough, and measles were administered to 1,054 children and adults (including 94 girls).

Prison Health Services

The Medical Project provides regular medical care to inmates in 14 prisons and 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 in cells and
- Investigating causes of deaths in prison

The MP also provides extra food for pregnant women, babies, children the elderly and critically ill individuals and human rights defenders.

LICADHO Medical Team: Bridging a Critical Service Gap for Victims of Land Grabbing

On June 9, 2012, LICADHO's medical team was called to Andong village for an urgent request. A 26-year-old evictee, "Chiva" (not her real name) had slipped and fell and suffered a miscarriage. She was now experiencing abdominal pain, genital bleeding, dizziness and headache.

Upon examination, LICADHO's medical staff determined that Chiva needed to be hospitalized immediately. A LICADHO' doctor made arrangements to send her to the municipal hospital. LICADHO's medical staff discussed Chiva's medical needs with the hospital's doctors.

Two days later, during a follow-up visit, LICADHO's medical staff observed that Chiva's condition had actually deteriorated. After examination and observation, LICADHO found that the nurse hadn't provided Chiva with the correct dosing of medication. Both the quantity and regularity of the doses were wrong. LICADHO staff met privately with the nurse, and after a long discussion, the nurse realized his mistake. He apologized and promised to provide the correct dosage to the patient.

Subsequently, Chiva's health improved progressively. LICADHO continued to provide appropriate medicine, material goods, money and food. LICADHO also continued to help her when she was discharged and returned home. Today, Chiva has fully recovered.

For more details, please see table 2.7.1 and 2.7.2 in Appendix 2.

Promotion and Advocacy Program

Promotion and Advocacy Program

The promotion and advocacy program comprises three program offices, listed below:

Women's Rights Advocacy Project

Raises awareness on violations made against women (rape, domestic violence and human trafficking for sexual exploitation) through community education activities, community and national events, supporting protection networks at the grassroots level, and advocating for social and legal changes regarding women's rights.

Children's Rights Advocacy Project

Raises awareness on violations made against children (persons under the age of 18) through community education activities, community and national events, supporting protection networks at the grassroots level, and advocating for social and legal change regarding child rights

Documentation and Resources Office (DRO)

Compiles human rights 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).

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

The Women's Rights Advocacy team continued advocacy and awareness activities in the three target provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap. The Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights (PPWR) project focuses on training select individuals (focal points) and local authorities to disseminate knowledge about gender-based violence (GBV).

During the reporting period the team built on the confidence and capacity of existing focal points, enabling them to organize their own successful community dissemination events about GBV. Events organized in the first half of 2012 attracted 3,370 participants.



Community and local authorities celebrate International Women's Rights Day in Siem Reap. Photo by: LICADHO

Two meetings were organized for focal points to report on violence against women in their villages and the work they have been doing. They discussed the challenges they face and strategies to address these challenges. Meetings were also held with local authority representatives to discuss violence against women in their communities.

In March focal points successfully organized International Women's Day (IWD) events in 6 target communes, including demonstrations, role-playing activities and question and answer sessions. Attendance at these events far exceeded expectations due to the mobilizing skills of focal points. As a result LICADHO focal points learned a lot about practical event organization and working to tight budgets. At the same time they gained confidence as community organizers and women's rights advocates.

Local authorities also expressed their support for the work of focal points. In June the district governor of Battambang's Ek Phnom district invited focal points to a meeting to discuss violence against women. There are plans to repeat this meeting on a regular basis in the future.

To mark IWD, LICADHO also helped organize IWD celebrations in 18 prisons across Cambodia. Essential items were distributed to 1,135 female inmates, 11 pregnant inmates, 74 children who live with their mothers in prison, and 151 female prison provincial officials. Pregnant women received additional items including cans of milk, a pack of cookies and a sarong.

The Women's Rights Advocacy team continued working closely with the Gender and Development Network (GADNet) and participated in meetings and provided input into the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) National Action Plan on Violence against Women.

The Women's Rights Advocacy team continued to face obstacles in their work. There are high levels of illiteracy in the communities they work with and the participation of men in events is low, partly because they cannot take time off work. Some previously trained focal points migrated during the reporting period and whilst replacements were found, problems of continuity were evident.

The Story of Soy Rong: Intervening to Strengthen Cambodian Families

Soy Rong lives with his wife Leam Peaon and their three children in Siem Reap province. They lived a peaceful existence and were respected in their village until 2008 when Soy Rong began drinking and gambling. The couple would argue frequently; intervention from the village chief was unsuccessful.

Their downward spiral hit a new low when Soy Rong lost all his money through gambling. When his wife found out, they argued and Soy Rong hit her with a trellis. The police attempted to intervene but to no avail. The drinking, gambling and fighting continued.

Things began to change thanks to a LICADHO focal point person, a specially trained volunteer trained to mediate in situations involving family strife. The focal point paid a visit to the family, and discussed how to address Soy Rong's problems.

Then, in March 2012 a local focal group organized an event in Soy Rong's village to mark International Women's Day. The event included the participation of survivors of domestic violence. Their stories touched the couple and motivated Soy Rong to change his behavior. He stopped gambling, the fighting ended and Soy Rong began to help around the house.

Soy Rong, his wife and their youngest child now live and work on a potato farm near the Thai border. The other children stay at home with their grandmother.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

During the reporting period the Children's Rights Advocacy team focused on capacity building for existing Child Protection Groups (CPGs) in four provinces. Specifically the team began a new phase of training for CPGs in three provinces, focusing on theatrical performance as a platform to educate their communities on child rights and child labor issues.

A table of CPG trainings and workshops can be found in Appendix 2.8.1.

Following the training these children and youth CPGs designed and produced their own interactive shows which they have started to perform in their provinces. These shows formed part of events in Preah Sihanouk and Battambang provinces in June to celebrate World Day Against Child Labor. To mark this day LICADHO also organized a public awareness campaign about child labor, with demonstrations, speeches and a press release. The events were attended by between 3,500 and 3,800 people including children, parents, NGO representatives and local authority employees.

From January to June, six child CPG representatives from Koh Kong, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk provinces attended trainings and meetings organized by partner organizations.



*Child Protection Groups perform a play for the World Day Against Child Labor in Battambang.
Photo by: LICADHO*

These events provided a valuable opportunity to motivate the participants and for them to gain knowledge and share their learning. CPG members also participated in events at CC1 and CC2 prisons to mark International Children's Day in June.

The new performance-based approach to capacity building has given CPGs more ownership over how information about child rights and child labor is disseminated. CPG members wrote and designed their own theatrical scenarios to reflect the situation in their community. They also identified messages that would have greatest impact in their communities. The performances appeared to have a great impact on the audiences, particularly the parents. The past six months saw the establishment of six new child CPGs and an increase in the number of duty-bearers attending public events to raise awareness of child rights issues. CPG members themselves were encouraged and empowered in their community awareness work and were able to understand how their personal efforts can contribute to an improvement in the child rights situation in Cambodia.

LICADHO also organized a radio talk-show program "Children and Work" in cooperation with Voice of Democracy (VOD) 106.5 MHz, consisting of four live weekly in May and June. The program featured victims of child labor who shared their experiences, guest speakers and questions from callers.

In July, LICADHO plans to launch a billboard campaign designed to raise awareness of the problems related to child labor. A total of five billboards will be erected, two in Muk Kompoul, one in Preah Sihanouk, and two in Battambang.

The Story of Kan Sokleu: 'LICADHO Changed My Life' □

Kan Sokleu is a 17-year-old boy from Preah Sihanouk province. He is the oldest of five children living at home with their mother. His parents are separated.

Kan Sokleu has been an active CPG member since 2008, becoming a group leader in 2011. He has attended regular meetings and trainings on child rights and child labor issues and has shared his learning within his community. Because of his commitment he was selected as the Preah Sihanouk CPG representative to attend the child advocacy network (CAN) in Phnom Penh, he was later selected as the head of CAN.

In early 2012 Kan Sokleu's group received LICADHO training in theatre advocacy and, under his leadership, went on to design and produce a show which they have already performed three times.

Kan Sokleu was selected to attend the regional conference on ASEAN children's forum in June 2012. He has also attended a workshop in Sri Lanka. For him these events were great opportunities to learn and share his knowledge. He feels that his role in LICADHO's CPG network changed his life.

If his family can afford it Kan Sokleu hopes to continue his education at university, studying law or human rights so that in the future he can continue working towards the improvement of child rights in Cambodia.

For more details, please see tables 2.8.2 and 2.8.3 in appendix 2.

ADVOCACY, DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCES OFFICE

LICADHO's Advocacy, Documentation and Resource Office (ADRO) provides the technical foundation for LICADHO's extensive advocacy work. It works in cooperation with LICADHO's other offices to maintain LICADHO's database and web site, produce video and audio pieces and written publications, and organize joint advocacy events. Below is a summary of activities undertaken from January to June 2012:

Advocacy Events

From January to June 2012, LICADHO in cooperation with other NGOs and informal groups/networks and communities, participated in a number of key public events:

- LICADHO organized a celebration of International Women's Day on March 8 in 15 prisons; this included distribution of food, drinks, and organization of entertainment for detainees.
- On May 1, some 5,000 union workers and leaders gathered in Phnom Penh to celebrate International Labor Day on labor rights and working conditions. They marched from the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) - in the vicinity of Wat Phnom - to the National Assembly. In Preah Sihanouk, about 500 tuk tuk drivers, land activists and garment workers marched Kampong Som center, while others marched in Poipet to raise awareness about migration issues.
- LICADHO organized a celebration of International Children's Day on June 1 in 14 prisons (two prison events were held on May 29 due to scheduling changing); ADRO staff distributed food, drinks and materials to children and pregnant women and also organization of entertainment for detainees LICADHO cooperated with the General Department of Prisons to hold special Children's Day events at Correction Center 2 (CC2) and Takhmao prisons.
- During International World Day Against Child Labor on June 12, 2012, LICADHO cooperated with the World Vision Cambodia to hold the special event at Preah Sihanouk province and Battambang province. Participants wore T-shirts with key messages on the back, such as: "I send my children school, do you?"

Publications

From January to June, 2012, ADRO produced and published:

- 6 advocacy videos
- 14 press releases
- 1 news articles
- 1 flash news updates
- 2 briefing papers
- 2 photo albums
- 5 monthly audio news podcasts in Khmer

LICADHO also distributed a total of 558 reports, 148 in Khmer, and 410 in English.

LICADHO will also gradually roll out a new design for the layout of its printed materials. The phase-in will take place over the second half of 2012 and into 2013.

Database

Currently, 8,482 case files on human rights violations are stored in LICADHO's central database. During the reporting period, the ADRO team inserted 516 new cases into the central database and translated 40 monitoring cases from Khmer to English.

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 database of perpetrators is continually being updated. The database compiles statistics, allows for the identification of trends, and aids in the overall analysis of cases involving human rights violation. Monitors who want identify repeat offenders can now use the more comprehensive database listing. Case information from past offences can then be used as evidence against perpetrators who are taken to court.

Flip Camera Project

LICADHO has boosted its advocacy capacities with the assistance of partner NGO WITNESS (www.witness.org). In 2007, WITNESS provided LICADHO with 74 hand-held FLIP cameras for use by community activists to film and document cases of human rights abuses (mostly land evictions). ADRO edits video footage taken by either LICADHO staff or community activists and releases it to the public, giving grassroots activists an international voice.

LICADHO Website

During the reporting period, the LICADHO website had a total of **31,042** unique visitors (**4,329** on average per month).

The top five countries generating visits to website were:

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

The top four pages/topics viewed on the website:

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

The top five search terms used to access the website:

1. Cambodia
2. LICADHO
3. Rights
4. Land
5. Women



The reporting period also saw continued refinements to LICADHO's revamped website. The new layout continues to place more focus on content and features a scheme that is more consistent with LICADHO's printed material. Alongside this major facelift, LICADHO continued its expanded efforts in the social media arena by creating accounts on twitter (<http://twitter.com/licadho>) and Facebook (<http://facebook.com/licadho>) where visitors can keep an eye on our latest reports, briefs, photo albums and videos.

In addition to our material archives, a feature was added to our website in 2011 to allow visitors to use thematic links to browse the growing material present on our website. This has increased the visibility of media items (such as photo album and videos) which were previously harder to navigate to.

The integration of social media services into our website has also helped making some of our advocacy material go "viral" online. In September 2011, LICADHO released a video documenting a savage attack by a mob of police officers against a land activist in Phnom Penh. With the help of Facebook, the video was viewed over 70,000 times.

A second video, released in May 2012, shows the abduction by authorities of the activist monk Venerable Luon Sovath. That video has been viewed over 91,000 times in less than three months.

This new outreach mechanism allows LICADHO to spread advocacy messages to a greater mass in and outside Cambodia.

In the second half of 2012, LICADHO will explore new ways to strengthen its Khmer content presence online by offering a Khmer portal in addition to the English site.

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Administration

LICADHO Staff

From January to June, 2012 LICADHO employed 134 staff including seven part-time staff (five women and two men), five disabled persons and six foreign consultants. LICADHO also employed two interns and recruited six new staff.

During this timeframe, LICADHO experienced a 9% attrition rate. Departing staff left the organization due to education scholarships, new employment and had their contract terminated. One staff member (Leang Sokchoeun) was convicted of criminal charges in a politically-motivated case but was released in May. Meanwhile, four staff members were promoted or transferred to another project/department.

20

Number of staff visits to imprisoned colleague Leang Sokchoeun

37%

Percentage of local staff who are female

(All statistics for January to June 2012)

Communication, Meetings and Events

In the January to June 2012 period, LICADHO Phnom Penh received 1,180 clients and visitors. The Phnom Penh office received 741 letters and sent out 641 letters to various institutions, including letters of intervention and invitations to events. LICADHO's 12 provincial offices accounted for 754 of the clients/visitors, 582 of the letters of intervention and invitations sent out and 444 of letters received from the government and other institutions.

INTERNAL MEETINGS

- The Board members met one time to discuss and review bylaws after input by all staff.
- The president, director, and deputy directors met two times to discuss how to improve the existing management structure, budgeting procedures and internal conflict resolution procedures.
- A Conflict resolution team was established to deal with a case of an internal conflict between staffs and the deputy of director of Monitoring and Protection. The team comprises the president, two deputy directors, one coordinator, one supervisor and a representative of the Board of Directors. The team met four times during the reporting period.
- Provincial coordinators convened in Phnom Penh for one to two days on a total of four occasions to submit reports, obtain funds and discuss key issues.
- On March 26, all provincial and Phnom Penh staff participated in a session to review new proposed bylaws and to make further suggestions for revision.
- The provincial coordinators, Phnom Penh coordinators, supervisors, deputy directors met two times to discuss and adopt an environmental policy, an HIV/AIDS policy and to revise the child rights protection policy.

EVENT ORGANISING AND MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION

From January to June 2012, the Administration and Human Resources Office organized events and distribution of materials in cooperation with other project offices, including food and care packages for International Children's Day, International Women's Rights Day, Labor Day, Leang Sokchoeun's trial and release, the Boeung Kak Lake land victim marches, trial, and the release of Boeung Kak Lake prisoners.

For more details, please see tables 2.10.1, 2.10.2, 2.10.3 and 2.10.4 in appendix 2.

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Appendix 1: LICADHO Publications

January 2012

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 00:16)

January 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=197>

Video: Borei Keila: Broken Promises in Cambodia

January 12, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=28>

Press Release: Civil Society Groups Condemn Violent Eviction of Borei Keila Residents

January 3, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=267>

Press Release: Detained Borei Keila Residents Must Be Released from Prey Speu Center

January 12, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=268>

Video: Military Shoot Land Protesters in Northeastern Cambodia

January 21, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=29>

Press Release: Five Shooting Incidents at Land Dispute Protests in the Past Two Months Show Alarming Increase in Use of Lethal Force

January 26, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=269>

February 2012

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 5:54)

February 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=198>

Press Release: Stop Gun Violence Impunity: Arrest and Prosecute the Svay Rieng

February 21, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=270>

Video: Cambodian Villagers Unite to Take Back Prey Lang Forest Tuesday

February 28, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=30>

March 2012

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 10:29)

March 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=199>

Press Release: Civil Society Urges Authorities to Arrest the Shooter Behind Last Month's Tragedy in Svay Rieng's Manhattan Special Economic Zone

March 15, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=271>

Press Release: All Talk, Little Action: Two Years After UN Human Rights Review, Cambodia Continues to Ignore Key Recommendations

March 22, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=272>

April 2012

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 9:35)

April 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=200>

Press Release: Violent Attack by Local Authorities against Railway Relocation Site Residents

April 06, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=274>

News: Civil Society Demands Transparency and Consultation on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration

April 08, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20120408/132/index.html>

Document: Briefing Paper: In Absentia 2012: An Update on Cambodia's Inmate Transportation Crisis & The Right to Appeal

April 23, 2012

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/collection/11/right_appeal_2012

May 2012

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 26:17)

May 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=201>

Document: Comments and Recommendations on Inter-Ministerial Prakas on the Prohibition of Using Prison Labor for Producing Export Goods

May 9, 2012

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/collection/12/prison_labor_prakas

Press Release: LICADHO Calls for Investigation into Deadly Kratie Shooting:

May 17, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=277>

Video: 13 Boeung Kak activists violently arrested after breaking into song

May 22, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=31>

Press Release: Condemnation of Unjustified & Violent Response to Peaceful Demonstration by Boeung Kak Residents

May 22, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=278>

Video: Forcible Arrest of Venerable Loun Sovath while Supporting 13 Detained Land Activists

May 24, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=32>

Press Release: NGOs Condemn Baseless Convictions and Violence Against Cambodian Human Rights Defenders

May 24, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=279>

Press Release: Supreme Court Upholds Baseless Conviction of LICADHO Staff

May 25, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=280>

Press Release: LICADHO to Mark International Children's Day with Prison Food Distributions

May 29, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=281>

Press Release: The Culture of Impunity and Violence Must Stop

May 30, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=282>

Flash News: LICADHO staff released from prison after serving two years on groundless charges

May 30, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/flashnews.php?perm=11>

Photo Album: Free the 15: Boeung Kak Lake Children Sing for the Release of their Parents

May 31, 2012

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/album/view_photo.php?cat=51

June 2012

Photo Album: Meet the Boeung Kak Lake 15

June 19, 2012

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/album/view_photo.php?cat=52

Video: From Homes to Prison Cells: A Story of Land Grabbing in Cambodia

June 21, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=33>

Press Release: Release of 13 Boueng Kak Representatives Tainted by Police Violence

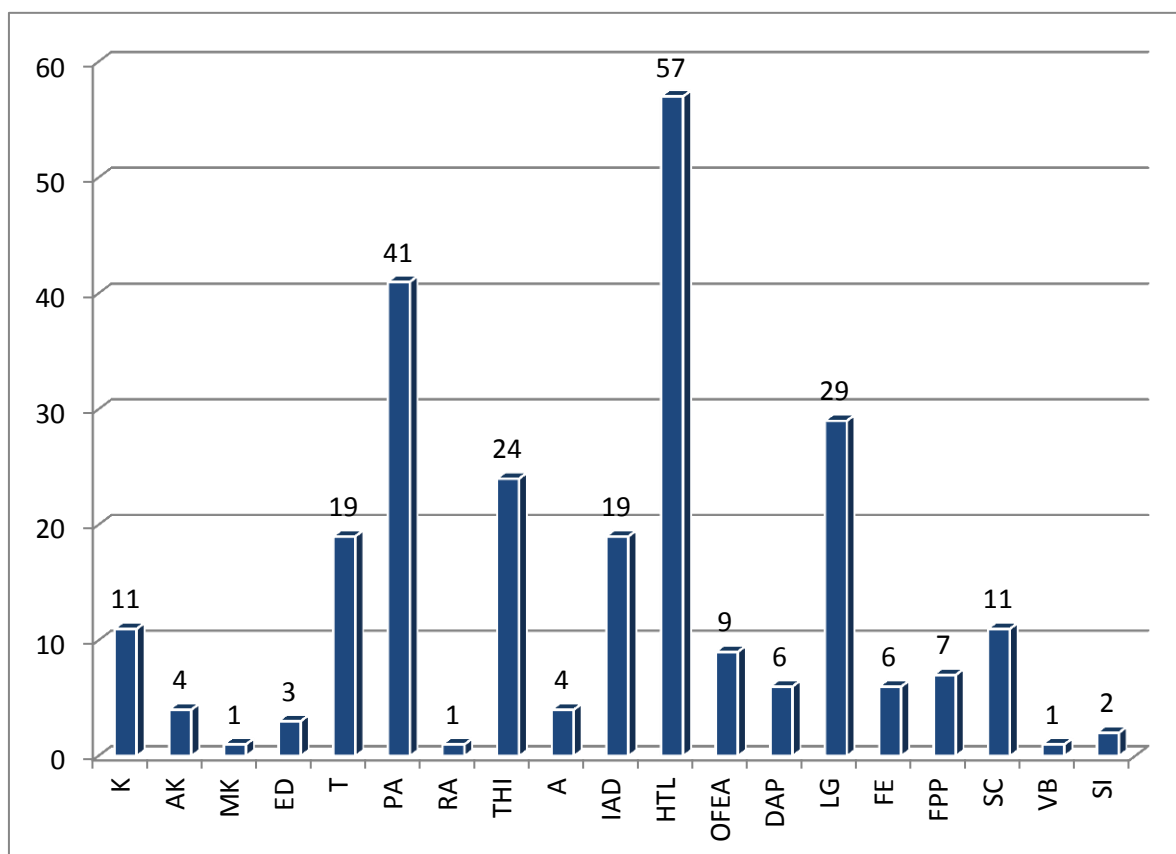
June 27, 2012

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=283>

Appendix 2: List of Tables

Table 2.1.1

Human Rights Cases Investigated by Monitoring Office (January-June 2012)



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

Table 2.1.2

Cases Pending (January-June 2012)

Case Type	Cases	Cases pending					Cases closed	
		Sent to Court	Charged by Prosecutor	Under investigation by Police and Authorities	Land Commission	Total Cases Pending	Resolved	Unresolved
K	10	5	3			8	2	
AK	4	2	1			3	1	
MK	1		1			1		
MAK								
DT								
ED								
T	5	2	1	1		4		1
PA	26	7	4	9		20	6	
RA	1	1				1		
IA								
THI	12	3		4		7	3	2
A	1						1	
IAD	8	2		3		5	3	
HTL	57	1		42		43	14	
HTS								
HTA								
OFEA	4	1		3		4		
DAP	2	1				1	1	
LG	24	4		12	4	20	4	
FE	5	2	1	1		4	1	
FPP	6	2	1	1		4	2	
SC	11	3	1	1		5	6	
VB	1						1	
SI	2			1		1	1	
Total	180	36	13	78	4	131	46	3

Table 2.1.3

Paralegal Advice and Interventions Provided (January-June 2012)

Offices	Actions			Para Legal Advice	Intervention Letters Sent			Meetings
	Observation	Intervention	Investigation		To Court	To Authorities	To Land Commission	
Battambang	4	21	67	38				17
B. Meanchey	4	45	58	29		1		13
Kg. Thom		33	26	51	2	2		1
Kg. Chhnang	5	15	31	38				18
Kg. Speu	10	31	16	45				3
Sihanoukville	6	16	32	66				4
Kampot	4	59	29	103	1			3
Koh Kong	3	26	15	28		1		7
Kg. Cham	1	40	31	57				10
Phnom Penh	49	39	40	179	1	1		25
Pursat	7	14	30	61	1	8		3
Siem Reap	10	24	29	70		1		6
Svay Rieng	5	44	21	29	1			6
Kratie*	4	3	2					1
Takeo*		1	1					1
Total	112	411	428	794	6	14	0	118

Table 2.1.4

Human Rights Capacity Building/Workshops From January- June 2012

Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
All Phnom Penh and Provincial staff	26-27 March	Counseling and the concept of trauma	TPO organization

Table 2.2.1

Human Rights Legal Project Cases (January-June 2012)

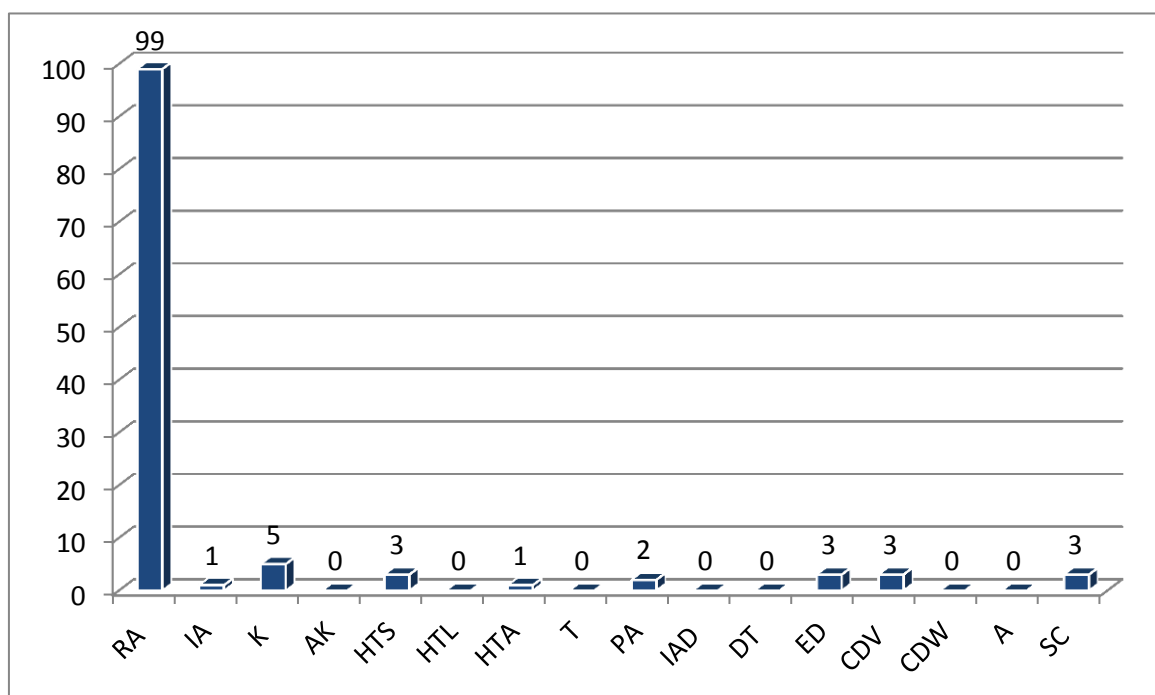
Case Type	Cases	Cases pending			Cases closed
		City/Provincial Court	Appeal Court	Supreme Court	Resolved
LG	3	2			1
HRD	3	2		1	
SC	1	1			
Total	7	5	0	1	1

Table 2.3.1

Child Rights Cases Referred to Legal Services	
NGOs	Cases
Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center (CWCC)	3
AFESIP	1
Protection of Juvenile Justice (PJJ)	1
Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW)	2
Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)	1
APPLE	1
TOTAL	9

Table 2.3.2

Number of Cases of Children’s Rights Violations Investigated (January-June 2011)



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

Table 2.3.3

Cases Closed (January- June 2012)

7new Cases Closed by:	Number of Cases
Legal means (convicted, acquitted)	
Non-legal means (7 Compensation)	7
No action by court (perpetrator died , not accused)	
No Action (victim dropped Complaint)	
TOTAL:	7

Table 2.3.4

Children's Rights Cases Pending from January- June 2012

Case	Police	Authorities /District	In the court process			Total
			Suspect Escaped	Arrest Warrant	No Action	
RA	14		22	61		97
IA			1			1
K	1		1	3		5
AK						
HTS	3					3
HTL						
HTA						
T						
PA	1		1			2
IAD						
DT						
ED	3					3
CDV	1					1
CDW	1					1
SC						
Total	24		25	64		113

Table 2.3.4

Children's Rights Capacity Building/Workshops From January- June 2012

Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
Sao Seny	21-23 March	Receiving of Information's Rights	Open Institute
Pat Pichsangva	19-21 June	Using of Technical and Information for broadcast.	Open Institute

Table 2.4.1

Women's Rights Cases by Case Type (January-June 2012)

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
DV	13	16	15	4	9	10	67
RA	7	8	6	4	8	5	38
IA		1					1
AA			1				1
HTS					1		1
Total	20	25	22	8	18	15	108

Table 2.4.2

Women's Rights Cases Pending (January-June 2012)

Types	Commune Chief	Police	In the Courts				Appeal court	Total
			Suspect Escaped	Suspect Arrested	Undetermined	Released on Bail		
DV	14	8	7	4	12		45	
RA		3	8	16	9		36	
IA			1				1	
AA			1				1	
HTS					1		1	
Total	14	11	17	20	22		84	

Table 2.4.3

Women's Rights Cases Closed (January-June 2012)

Type	Non-Legal-Means			No Action by Court			No Action		Total
	Compensation	Marriage	Con Agreement	Not Accused	Drop Charge	A. Death	V.drop.com	Other	
DV			18				4		22
RA			1				1		2
IA									
AA									
HTS									
Total			19				5		24

Table 2.4.4

Number Of Clients Who Received Legal Consultation (January-June 2012)

Type	PP	KN	PS	BB	BM	KS	KP	SV	KK	KC	KT	SP	SR	Total
Domestic Violence	68	18	19	20	21	16	18	19	16	19	19	18	17	288
Rape-Attempted Rape	24	15	12	19	15	15	12	12	12	18	16	12	12	194
Indecent Assault	5	7	10	3	6	7	7	8	9	9	5	9	10	95
Human Trafficking Sexual Exploitation	5	10	12	12	9	9	6	6	5	12	6	8	9	109
Killing	6	11	6	10	12	10	8	6	12	8	8	9	9	115
Land Grabbing	25	12	9	9	9	12	12	7	11	9	6	8	6	135
Physical Assault	12	12	9	7	9	9	11	8	12	7	8	9	9	122
Threats, Harassment	2	10	8	9	9	6	8	3	12	7	4	8	6	92
Illegal Arrest, Detention	13	11	10	14	10	11	6	6	6	8	3	8	8	114
Accident	2	2	5	5	9	5	5	5	8	9	2	5	7	69
Acid Attacks	2	1	2	2	5	6	7	3	6	5	1	2	8	50
Malicious Slander	8	8	12	10	6	10	11	8	9	7	7	9	6	111
Disappearance	62	9	10	12	11	5	9	7	8	8	9	10	7	167
Fraud	9	6	12	9	9	6	6	2	9	9	9	6	9	101
Loan	7	8	11	7	10	6	9	1	8	7	7	9	7	97
Theft	8	12	6	7	9	4	7	6	7	9	8	6	5	94
Destruction and/or Illegal Appropriation of Property	6	12	9	9	7	5	3	4	8	8	6	8	9	94
Drug trafficking	6	2	9	8	7	7	6	10	9	9	9	9	8	99
Inheritance	12	5	9	6	9	4	7	9	6	7	5	6	9	94
Sexual Harassment	13	9	6	8	6	6	6	5	8	8	7	8	9	99
Legal Information	63	8	9	6	5	9	9	7	6	6	9	9	5	151
Attempted Killing	4	9	4	8	2	8	5	3	7	9	8	4	6	77
Total	362	197	199	200	195	176	178	145	194	198	162	180	181	2567

Table 2.4.5

Women Referred to Other NGOs for Specialized Services (January-June 2012)

CASE TYPE	CWCC	ASPECA	LSCW	HCC	Total
DV	2	1	1		4
RA					
IA				1	1
AA					
HTS					
Total	2	1	1	1	5

HCC : Healthcare Center for Children

LSCW : Legal Services for Children and Women

CWCC : Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre

Table 2.4.6

Women's Rights Training Workshops January- June 2012			
Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
Ny Sokong	9-11 January	Presentation NGO CEDAW, workshop in Indonesia.	LICADHO
Ny Sokong	26-31 March	Human Trafficking, workshop in Korea Institute.	Korea Institute.
Bun Sao Ra	9-11 March	Women 's rights	UN Women
Bun Sao Ra	22-23 March	Gender and research	Open Institute
Bun Sao Ra	30 -31 June	CEDAW- ASEAN	UN Women

Table 2.5.1**Prison Statistics as of International Children's Day (June 1, 2011)**

Prison	Minor	Pregnant	Inmates' children	Prison officials' children	Total
Takhmao	20		1	25	46
CC2	170	7	8	73	258
Kampong Cham	17			5	22
Kampong Chhnang	30			14	44
Kampong Som	19	2	4	10	35
Pursat	13		1	35	49
Koh Kong	10		1	57	68
Svay Rieng	18			8	26
Kampot	24		1	30	55
Banteay Meanchey	28	1	30	13	72
Battambang	46	2	17	41	106
Kampong Speu	11			41	52
Siem Reap	67	2	10	18	97

Kampong Thom	28			30	58
Reserve	20	2	10	0	32
Total	521	16	83	400	1,020

Table 2.5.2

Prison Project Staff Training Workshops January- June 2012

Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
20 Phnom Penh and provincial researchers/ medicals staffs	3-5 April	Mental health, Psychosis / Schizophrenia, Trauma, Torture, Stress management and self-care and basic counseling skill	TPO organization

Table 2.6.1

Social Assistance for Victims (January-June 2012)

Office	Case	Victim
Children's Rights Office	3	3
Women's Rights Office	5	5
Monitoring Office	92	92
Medical Office	2	2
Prison Project	1	1
Social Workers	17	17
Lawyer Project	1	1
Other (requested from LICADHO provincial staff)	41	41
Total	162	162

Table 2.7.1

Number of Victims Treated by Medical Team from January-June 2012

Number of Victims of HR Violations Treated by MP	Number of Victims of Land-Grabbing and Evictions Treated by MP	Number of Beneficiaries of Vaccination Project	Total
149 (F: 105)	4,021(F: 2,497)	1,054(F: 94)	5,224 (F:2,696)

Table 2.7.2

Prison Patients Treated (January-June 2012)

N°	Prisons	Number of consultations with prisoners		Number of consultations with prison guards		Total consultations	Prison Visits
		Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	Toul Sleng	5	0	15	0	20	2
2	PJ	101	11	08	0	120	2
3	Takhmao	76	11	4	1	92	2
4	Prey Veng	250	35	16	4	305	3
5	Svay Rieng	172	38	26	1	237	3
6	Takeo	220	18	15	4	257	2
7	Sihanoukville	145	45	12	0	202	2
8	Koh Kong	173	21	9	5	208	2
9	Pursat	133	19	20	4	176	4
10	Battambang	416	66	45	9	536	4
11	Kg Thom	147	46	15	5	213	3
12	Kg Cham	233	28	12	6	279	3
13	CC4	105	2	21	6	134	4
14	Kg Chhnang	134	11	16	9	170	3
15	CC1	47	0	23	13	83	8
16	CC2	0	57	4	8	69	6
Total		2,357	408	261	75	3,101	53

Table 2.8.1

Training/Meeting /workshop conducted by CR Team

Date	Participants	Topics
Training		
20/01/2012	14 CPG members (youth and children) in Preah Sihanouk	Training on forum theatre
12/02/2012	15 CPG members (youth and children) in Koh Kong	Training on forum theatre
18/05/2012	13 CPG members (youth and children) in Phnom Penh	Training on forum theatre
22/05/2012	14 child CPG members (5 girls) in Svay Dangkum, Siem Reap	Review child rights and child labor and group objective
23/05/2012	14 child CPG members (10 girls) in Norkor Thom, Siem Reap	Review child rights and child labor and group objective

24/05/2012	14 CPG members (14 girls) in Pradak, Siem Reap	Review child rights and child labor and group objective
Workshop for establishing new CPGs		
06/06/2012	25 participants (9 girls) in Koh Kong	Child rights and child labor and formation of new CPG
12/06/2012	25 participants (14 girls) in Koh Kong	Child rights and child labor and formation of new CPG
16/03/2012	25 participants (13 girls) Siem Reap	Child rights and child labor and formation of new CPG
17/03/2012	25 participants (15 girls) in Siem Reap	Child rights and child labor and formation of new CPG
02/04/2012	25 participants (19 girls) in Siem Reap	Child rights and child labor and formation of new CPG
05/04/2012	25 participants (13 girls) in Preah Sihanouk	Child rights and child labor
Meeting with CPGs		
Jan-Jun 2012	33 meetings with total of 488 CPG members (236 women) in all four locations KK, PP, PS, SR	Sharing on child right situation, structure review, and child labor

Table 2.8.2

List of Beneficiaries of CRA Project against Worst Forms of Child Labor

Direct Beneficiaries	Total	Females	Remarks
Child Protection Groups			
Adult-Child Protection Group	478	211	
Youth Protection Groups	85	44	
Child Protection Groups	164	88	
Monitoring and intervention of child right violation	120	N/A	
Public event audiences			
Participants in forum theatre dissemination (in Preas Sihanouk and Koh Kong)	360		Estimated about 55% of women
Audiences on dissemination on International Children Day in Preah Sihanouk	250	N/A	Estimated about 50% of women
Minors, Pregnant Women, Children Living with Mothers in Prisons and Children of Prison Officials (in 14 prisons) joined celebration on International Children Day and funny games were facilitated.	80	N/A	
Audiences on radio talk-show about child labour (CDW)	N/A		
Public audiences (participants attending public events in BT and P S province on world day against child labour)	3800	N/A	Estimated about 55% of females
Total	5,337		Estimated about 53% of females

Table 2.8.3

Number of CPGs Updated from January to June, 2012

Province/City	District	Commune	CPGs			
			# Group	# M	# F	Total
Phnom Penh						
Youth CPGs	Mean Chey	Prek Eng	1	5	8	13
Youth CPGs	From Province	Study at university	1	5	5	10
Youth CPGs	Russey Keo	Bak Kheng	1	3	4	7
Total Youth CPGs			3	13	17	30
Adult CPGs	Mean Chey	Prek Eng	1	9	5	14
Adult CPGs	Mean Chey	Kbal Koh	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Dang Kor	Dang Kor	2	7	17	24
Adult CPGs	Dang Kor	Choam Chao	2	9	27	36
Adult CPGs	Dang Kor	Kakab	1	2	8	10
Adult CPGs	Russey Keo	Bak Kheng	2	14	10	24
Total Adult CPGs			9	49	72	121
Kandal						
Child CPGs	Muk Kampul	Prek Anchanh (Chea Sim high school)	1	7	5	12
Total Child CPGs			1	7	5	12
Adult CPGs	Muk Kampul	Prek Anchanh	2	14	12	26
Adult CPGs	Kien Svay	Chheu Teal	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Kien Svay	Phum Thom	1	10	4	14
Adult CPGs	Kien Svay	Korki	1	9	7	16
Total Adult CPGs			5	41	28	69
Koh Kong						
Child CPGs	Modoul Seyma	Baklong H school	1	5	10	15
Child CPGs	Krong Khemarak	KK high school	1	8	5	13
Total Child CPGs			2	13	15	28
Youth CPGs	Krong Khemarak	KK high school	1	10	5	15
Youth CPGs	Krong Khemarak	KK high school	1	4	2	6
Total Youth CPGs			2	14	7	21
Adult CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Teacher KK high school	1	5	4	9
Adult CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Teacher primary school 1	1	9	2	11
Adult CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Teacher primary school 2	1	9	1	10
Adult CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Authority	1	14	8	22
Adult CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Parents(Mix)	1	3	7	10
Adult CPGs	Modoul Seyma	Authority	1	0	3	3
Total Adult CPGs			6	40	25	65
Siem Reap						
Child CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Nokor Thom (Srah Srong	1	4	9	13

		high school)				
Child CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Svay Dangcum(Hun Sen kruos high school)	1	8	5	13
Child CPGs	Banteay Srey	Prah Dak (Banteay Srey high school)	1	3	10	13
Total Child CPGs			3	15	24	39
Youth CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Slarkram	1	4	1	5
Youth CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Kork Chak	1	5	3	8
Youth CPGs	Banteay Srey	Pradak	1	5	8	13
Total Youth CPGs			3	14	12	26
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Kork Chak	2	9	5	14
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Nokor Thom	2	12	6	18
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Svay Dangcum	2	14	10	24
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Slarkram	2	16	0	16
Adult CPGs	Soth Nikum	Kean Sangke	2	16	2	18
Adult CPGs	Banteay Srey	Pradak	3	12	18	30
Total Adult CPGs			13	79	41	120
Sihanouk Ville						
Child CPGs	Steng Haov	Kam Penh	1	7	8	15
Child CPGs	Steng Haov	Tomnob Rolork	1	6	9	15
Child CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 3	1	5	9	14
Child CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sakura	1	8	7	15
Child CPGs	Prey Noub	Au Chrov school	1	15	11	26
Total Child CPGs			5	41	44	85
Youth CPGs	Krong Sihanouk		1	2	6	8
Total Youth CPGs			1	2	6	8
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	Tomnob Rolork	1	11	2	13
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	Kampenh	1	3	9	12
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	O'tres	2	15	9	24
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 1	1	3	7	10
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 2	2	18	3	21
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 3	1	6	1	7
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 4	1	8	6	14
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Mitapheap school	1	8	8	16
Total Adult CPGs			10	72	45	103

Table 2.9.1

Videos Produced from (January-June 2012)	
Title	Date
Borei Keila: Broken Promises in Cambodia	January 12, 2012
Military Shoot Land Protesters in Northeastern Cambodia	January 18, 2012
Cambodian Villagers Unite to Take Back Prey Lang Forest	February 28, 2012
13 Boeung Kak activists violently arrested after breaking into song	May 22, 2012
Forcible Arrest of Venerable Loun Sovath while Supporting 13 Detained Land Activists	May 24, 2012
From Homes to Prison Cells: A Story of Land Grabbing in Cambodia	June 21, 2012

Table 2.9.2

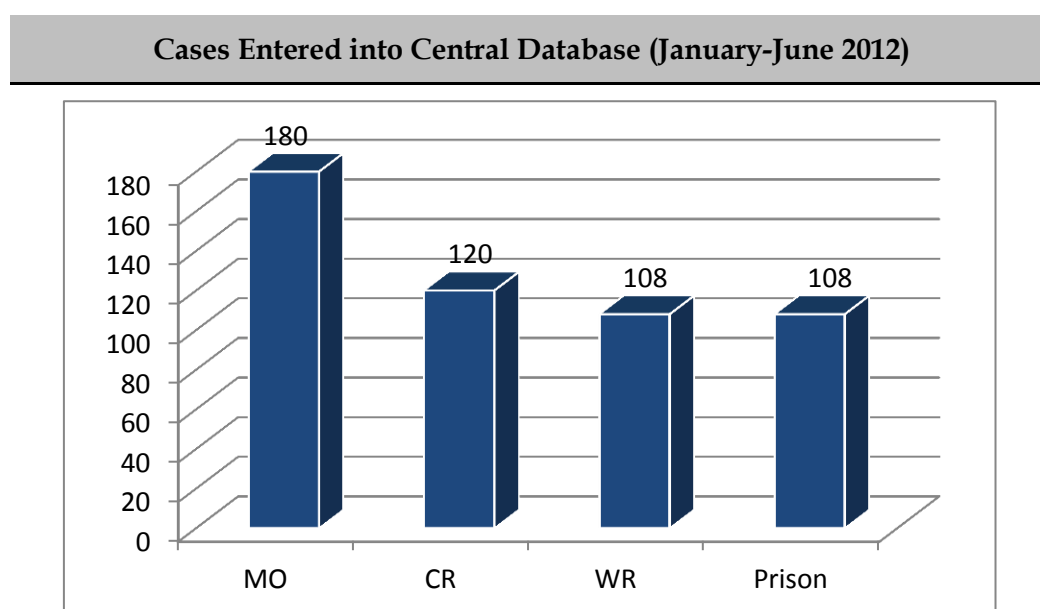


Table 2.10.1

Capacity Building Conducted (January-June 2012)				
Date/Subject	Organized by	Staff		
		F	M	Total
9-11 Jan: NGO CEDAW and Women's rights	UN Women	2		2
22-23 March: Gender and Research	Open institute	1		1
24 March: Civil procedure code	EWMI		1	1
21-23 March Rights to access information	Open Institute	1		1
26-28 March: Primary mental health and Trauma concept	LICADHO	68	38	106
26-31 March: Human Trafficking	NGO (Korea)	1		1

3-5 April : common treatment approaches in mental health	LICADHO & TPO	6	13	19
22 June: Anti-corruption law	BAK	1	1	1
19-21 June: Information and Communications Technology (Receive and dissemination information)	Open Institute	1		1

Table 2.10.2

Provincial Administration (January-June 2012)

Province	Staff	Letter		Communication		Meeting			
		Out	In	Out	In	Staff	NGO	Authority	Other
Kg.Thom	2	64	54	53	46	6	10	5	13
Kg.Cham	3	53	33	48	68	11	9	12	0
Kg.Speu	3	26	19	26	18	8	6	7	16
Kg.Chhnang	3	43	26	64	38	18	6	0	21
Kampot	3	61	16	50	186	6	5	1	12
Koh Kong	4	24	15	37	28	8	6	9	17
Kg.Som	4	44	18	26	118	10	6	7	3
Battambang	5	55	102	10	8	4	11	13	42
BM. Chey	5	85	61	34	90	14	9	12	0
Pursat	3	24	16	20	5	15	6	4	5
Seam Riep	5	61	79	44	107	07	07	05	10
Svay Rieng	3	42	5	32	42	6	8	0	0
Total	43	582	444	444	754	113	89	75	139

Table 2.10.3

Number of LICADHO Local Staff from January-June 2012

Offices	Male	Female	Total
Phnom Penh	40	36	76
Province	39	10	49
Total	79	46	125

Table 2.10.4

INSURANCE AND EQUIPMENT

- Five cars, thirty-seven motorbikes and 110 staff are insured by the insurance company.
- Ten new computers were installed in the Phnom Penh and provincial offices; basic maintenance training was also provided. During the reporting period, IT staff maintained all electronic equipment and trained two provincial staff.
- Seventeen new cameras were provided to the Phnom Penh and provincial offices
- Regularly check cars and motorbikes to keep in good running condition, thus facilitating better service delivery by project staff.

□□□