

LICADHO Activity Report

PROMOTING AND DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA



Children on World Day Against Labour. Photo by: LICADHO

REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 2011



សម្ព័ន្ធនៃជំរឿននិយោគការពារសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស លីកាដូ

LICADHO
CAMBODIAN LEAGUE FOR THE PROMOTION
AND DEFENSE 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, 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 12 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.
- **Public Advocacy and Outreach:** human rights cases are compiled into a central electronic database, so that accurate information can be easily accessed and analysed, and produced into periodic public reports (written, audio and visual).

Cover Photo: Celebrating International Children's Day in Siem Reap, 1 June 2010. © LICADHO.

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) 23 727 102/216 602

Fax: (855) 23 727 102/217 626

E-mail: contact@licadho-cambodia.org

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

Contents

JANUARY-JUNE 2011: THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION AT A GLANCE	1
LICADHO PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES	4
MONITORING AND PROTECTION PROGRAM	5
HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (HRMP)	6
HUMAN RIGHTS LEGAL PROJECT (HRLP).....	8
WOMENS RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (WRMP)	10
PRISON PROJECT	11
SOCIAL WORK PROJECT (SWP)	13
MEDICAL PROJECT (MP)	14
IMPACT OF THE MONITORING AND PROTECTION PROGRAM.....	16
PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM	17
WOMEN’S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT.....	18
<i>Target Area Assessment</i>	18
<i>Meeting with Local Authorities for Project Orientation</i>	18
<i>Baseline Assessment</i>	20
NGO COALITIONS.....	21
<i>The Cambodian NGO Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (NGO CEDAW)</i>	21
<i>Open Institute</i>	21
ADVOCACY, DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCES OFFICE (ADRO).....	26
IMPACT OF THE PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM.....	27
ADMINISTRATION	29
APPENDIX 1: LICADHO PUBLICATION	31
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF TABLES	34

January-June 2011: The Human Rights Situation at a Glance

Since January, events documented by LICADHO testify to the deteriorating condition of human rights in Cambodia. In several instances, government officials colluded with powerful private interests to seize land from impoverished citizens. Moreover, the judiciary, the legislature and the police have increased their resolve to muffle civil society, while the basic rights of women and children continue to suffer neglect. Despite some moral victories with the recognition of Hang Chakra and Venerable Loun Sovath by Human Rights Watch, and the release of Thach Saveth and union leader Sous Chantha, Cambodia still has a long way to go before it becomes a “paradise” for free expression and human rights as contended earlier this year by Mac Sambath, the deputy chairman of the Cambodian government’s human rights committee.

Several high-profile cases of land grabbing since January highlight the growing desperation of victims in the face of perpetrators immune from the law. On April 28, 2011, LICADHO monitor In Kongchet reported that military police demolished houses in Thma Sar commune in Koh Kong province to make way for a Chinese coastal tourism project. Villagers, many of whom rejected compensation plans offered by a Chinese company, now have no choice but to relocate to a new site 20km in land that suffers from water shortages. Similarly, on June 10, 2011, hundreds of armed police attempted to evict local residents from a 65-hectare parcel of land, which military officials sold to the Taiwanese Meng Keth Company. The villagers fought back with machetes, knives and sticks. Seven villagers and three policemen were severely injured. The violent confrontation could have easily been avoided had Kuth Sopheang, the prosecutor in charge of the eviction, ordered the police to turn around when he saw the armed villagers, or had he simply agreed to compensate them appropriately.

Along with its endorsement of land grabbing, the government has ensured the further deterioration of human rights by using the weak judiciary to silence critics. In December 2010, Seng Kunnaka, an employee of the World Food Programme, was charged under Article 495 of the new Penal Code for sharing printed material from the pro-opposition website KI-Media. Mr. Kunnaka was convicted and fined \$250 at the Phnom Penh Municipal Court, less than two days after he was arrested. Mr. Kunnaka was eventually released in June, but not until he had served his six-month sentence in full. In another similar case, a provincial court fined Reach Seima, a community representative, and ADHOC employee Sam Chankea, for defamation. Mr. Chankea was fined 1 million riel and ordered to pay the plaintiff, K.D.C. International Company, an additional 3 million riel for commenting on K.D.C.’s unlawful appropriation of land on Radio Free Asia in December 2009. Mr. Seima, whose land had been appropriated by K.D.C., was also fined 2 million riel and ordered to pay an additional 8 million riel in compensation to the company for his activism against its conduct.

In the last six months, the government has endeavoured not only to silence activists, but unions and NGOs as well. Earlier this year, the government came out with a draft of a new trade union law that will allow the government to dissolve or suspend unions on arbitrary grounds. Unions, for example, can be suspended due to unruly members, an unwillingness to disclose financial records, or if a “concerned third person” or the Labour Ministry files a complaint against them. The Cambodian government also released a draft Law on Associations and Non-governmental Organizations in December 2010. Then, in March 2011, the government released another draft hoping to abate many criticisms aimed against the law. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) insists that the law only seeks to make NGOs more

accountable. The U.S. State Department, LICADHO and other civil society organizations (CSOs), however, are concerned that the extravagant powers the draft law affords government officials will restrict the independence of civil society. Specifically, human rights groups fear that the law will lead to the dissolution of small and informal community-based networks unable to meet its registration and annual reporting demands. In sum, LICADHO has concluded that the draft law confirms “long-standing fears that the government’s desire for such a law is in order to control, rather than promote and strengthen, civil society.”

Cambodia’s judiciary undermines human rights not only by siding with powerful interest groups, but also by tolerating incompetency. In May 2010, LICADHO employee Leang Sokchouen was sentenced for allegedly distributing anti-government leaflets in Takeo Province in January 2010. LICADHO technical supervisor, Am Sam Ath, claimed that the prosecution did not present strong enough evidence to implicate Mr. Sokchouen. Moreover, the arrest warrant was actually for a Mr. Leang Sok Ly, also known as Leang Sokchoeun, a Vietnamese citizen. This discrepancy should have automatically led to Mr. Sokchouen’s acquittal, but it did not. On July 14, 2011, the Appeal Court upheld Mr. Sokchouen’s two-year prison sentence and changed the conviction using legal provisions that were non-existent at the time of the alleged offense.

Along with misuse of the law, the government has displayed a willingness to employ brute force to silence opponents and achieve its aims. On February 11, 2011, Prey Lang residents in the northeast of Cambodia staged a three-day strike after the government sold their land to a Vietnamese rubber company. Armed police intimidated protesters and blocked their access to water. Similarly, on February 28, 2011, police carrying riot shields and electric batons forcefully dispersed land activists from Boeung Kak lake in Phnom Penh after they caused a stoppage on Monivong Boulevard. Protesters claim that they were peacefully trying to gain an audience with Governor Kep Chuktema to discuss the appropriation of their land by private developer Shukaku Inc. owned by CPP senator Lao Mong Kim. The violence escalated on April 21, 2011, when 200 officers beat a group of Boeung Kak residents, including children, who were trying to stop workers from pumping sand into their houses.

In conjunction with a rising number of violent land evictions, 2011 marks the first time that the government has sought to censor Internet media. In January and February, Internet users in Cambodia complained that their access to pro-opposition sites such as KI-Media, Khmerization and the political cartoon site Sacravatoons was being blocked. Until the outages started, LICADHO President Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek noted, “Cambodia’s Internet environment had been noticeably freer than in neighbouring countries.” Now, however, with the government seeking to limit even what type of information people can view and share online, Cambodia seems to have entered a new era of repressive rule.

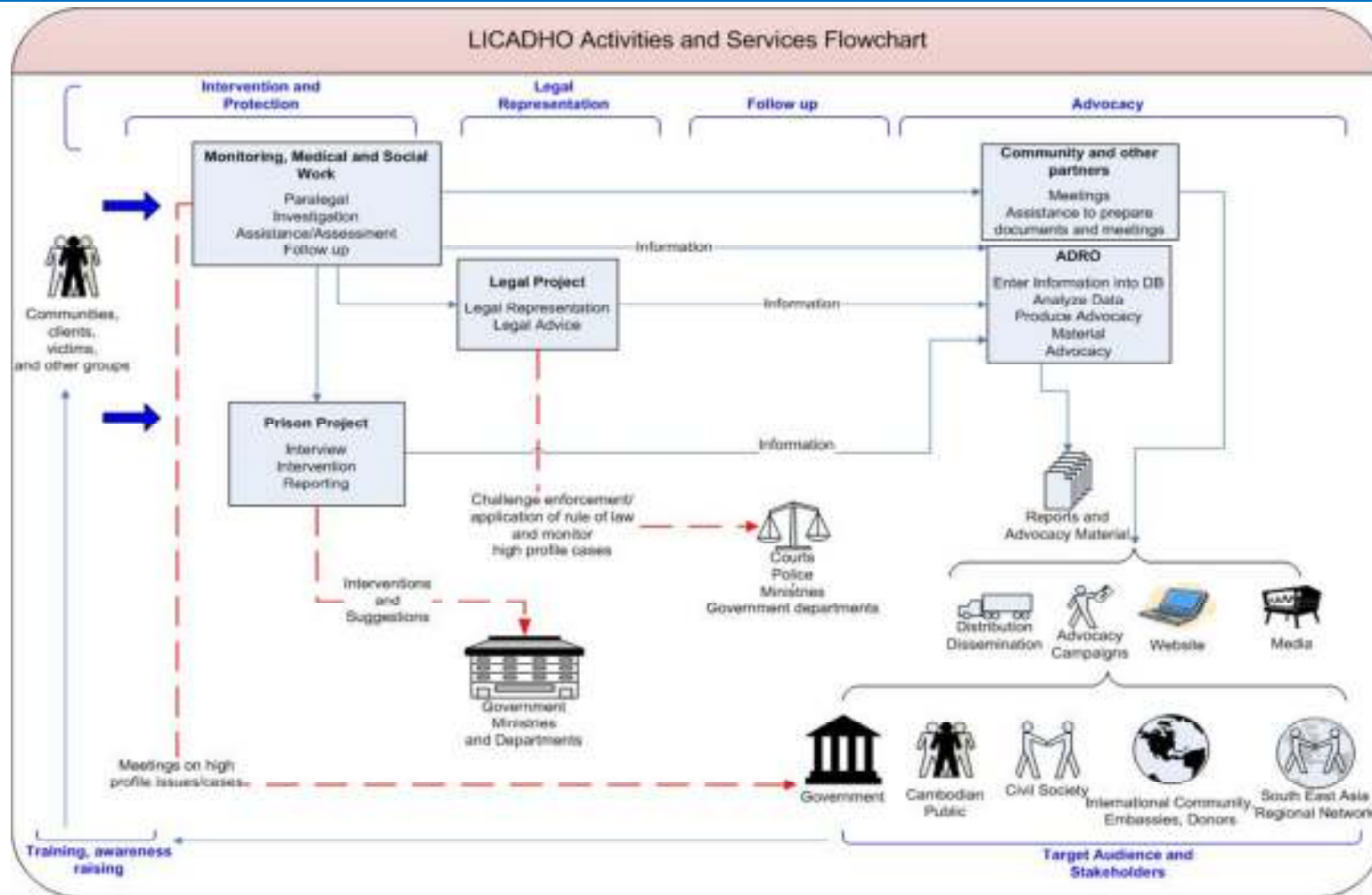
In addition to setbacks in freedom of expression and assembly, 2011 has been marred by the poor condition of women and children’s rights. During Women’s International Day on March 8, 2011, LICADHO and partner NGOs provided food and supplies at 18 detention prisons to draw attention to the condition of imprisoned women in Cambodia. Typically, prisons only allocate 2,800 riel (\$0.70) per prisoner per day to cover costs of food, water, electricity, clothing and medical care. Moreover, pregnant women receive little to no prenatal and postnatal care. On June 9, 2011, LICADHO and World Vision also sought to raise awareness on the issue of child abuse and slavery by facilitating public events in Battambang province. Participants were asked to take part in songs, drama performances, quizzes, games and dancing in the hopes that these interactive exercises would remind communities that their futures are tied to the physical and psychological well being of their children

Despite the decrepit condition of human rights in Cambodia, a few instances in 2011 give us reason to hope that it may yet improve. Specifically, on March 2, 2011, LICADHO applauded the release of Thach Saveth, a Royal Cambodia Air Forces (RCAF) paratrooper who was wrongly accused in 2004 of killing Free Trade Union representative Ros Sovannareth. Similarly, on June 24, 2011, the Phnom Penh Municipal Court decided to release garment factory union leader Sous Chantha after seven months and five days in pretrial detention. Mr. Chantha was wrongfully arrested and detained on suspicious charges of drug distribution in November 2010. Mr. Chantha's release comes as a relief to many members of civil society, including the Community Legal Education Center (CLEC) and the Cambodian Labor Confederation (CLC) who, in conjunction with LICADHO, laboured to keep Mr. Chantha's story afloat in the local and international press.

As cause for further celebration, in late June, Cambodia rights activists Hang Chakra, publisher of the newspaper Khmer Machas Srok, and Venerable Loun Sovath, a Buddhist monk, were awarded the Hellman/Hammett grant from Human Rights Watch for their advocacy efforts amidst persecution. In 2009, Mr. Chakra, who frequently writes about corruption in the Cambodian government, was sentenced to one year in prison on charges of disinformation. Venerable Sovath, meanwhile, has been banned from all pagodas in the capital and continues to evade arrest for defending victims of land grabbing. Hopefully, the visibility these two individuals have garnered will allow them to continue promoting and defending human rights.

□□□

LICADHO Program Activities and Services



C

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

Monitoring and Protection Program

Monitoring and Protection Program

The new 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 pretrial 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, counselling, 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 (HRMP)

During January to June 2011, experienced monitors based in Phnom Penh and 12 provinces investigated a total of 204 new human rights cases (an increase of 3.55% from 2010), which affected 3,206 individual victims and 8,832 families.

LICADHO monitors investigated 57 cases related to land grabbing, affecting 8,472 families from January to June 2011.

Land grabbing was the most common type of human rights violations, accounting for **27.9%** of the total HR cases and affecting **8,472** families. Of these cases:

- 62 were resolved
- 132 remain open (currently being dealt with by the police, authorities or the courts)
- 10 were unresolved (all avenues of possible resolution were closed).

During this period LICADHO's monitoring office conducted:

- 464 interventions to local authorities (provincial, district and commune authorities, court officials, etc.).
- 545 investigations and follow-ups were conducted 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.
- 175 meetings took place with local and provincial authorities to try and secure redress and relief for victims.
- Moreover, the monitoring department conducted 79 observations, which involved attending court hearings, monitoring and supporting community protests, union strikes, etc.
- In total, LICADHO's 13 offices provided 868 legal advices to villagers and communities.
- LICADHO also drafted and sent 17 intervention letters to court, 18 letters to authorities and 3 letters to land commission.



*May 1 International Labour Day march
(Photo by: LICADHO)*

HR Monitoring Staff Capacity Building

HRMP conducted a training workshop on the New Penal Code for all LICADHO staff on June 29 - 30, 2011.

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

Case Study: Wrongly-Convicted Union Leader Sous Chantha Released on Same Day of His Trial at the Phnom Penh Municipal Court

On Friday, June 24, 2011, garment factory union leader Sous Chantha was tried and sentenced at the Phnom Municipal Court. He was released on the same day after seven months and five days in pretrial detention in Phnom Penh's Prey Sar prison. Mr. Chantha was accused in November 2010 of distributing drugs after a supposed roadblock in Phnom Penh's Sen Sok district led to the discovery of nine small packets of methamphetamine under the seat of his motorbike.

During his trial, Chantha denied charges of drug trafficking, claiming - as he had consistently done so in the past - that the drugs found on his motorbike may have been planted in order to frame him. The defence also highlighted gaping inconsistencies in the prosecution's case. Mr. Chantha claimed that while at the police station, officers had told him that they had been following him a few days prior to his arrest. Yet, an official police report presented at court asserted that police only became suspicious of Mr. Chantha while setting up a roadblock to search vehicles for weapons. LICADHO has independently confirmed that a roadblock had not been set up at the time of Chantha's arrest.

LICADHO's involvement in the case started immediately after Mr. Chantha's arrest. After a field investigation by our senior investigators, LICADHO concluded that the suspicious circumstances of Mr. Chantha's arrest and detainment were connected to his union activities. Mr. Chantha's arrest occurred just a day after deciding to move 1,000 workers at United Apparel garment factory from the pro-government union, the Independent Democratic Solidarity Union Federation, to the Independent Coalition of Cambodia Apparel Workers Democratic Union.

To mobilize its partners, LICADHO wrote a brief which it circulated to NGOs working with unions. The brief was also what got garment giant GAP involved in this case. Until it received the brief, GAP felt that Mr. Chantha's case did not warrant its involvement, claiming his arrest occurred outside of the factory. The brief was also used by LICADHO to secure funds to provide Mr. Chantha with a private lawyer.

On January 16, 2011 and June 19, 2011, LICADHO and other members of civil society, including the Community of Legal Education Center (CLEC), Cambodian Labor Confederation (CLC), and garment workers, organized a gathering outside Prey Sar prison to request the release of Mr. Chantha. The event was marked by a religious ceremony. Participants also had the opportunity to release balloons into the air for Mr. Chantha to see behind prison walls.

Throughout Mr. Chantha's detention, LICADHO provided financial assistance to his wife and toddler. Additionally, LICADHO facilitated the reunion between Mr. Chantha and his wife at CC1 every Thursday.

On June 24, the day the trial took place, LICADHO successfully lobbied the Phnom Penh court and the prosecutor to issue the appropriate paperwork for Mr. Chantha to be released immediately instead of having to wait for a month.

Although the conviction remains an unjust one, the constant advocacy by LICADHO and its partners to GAP allowed for a face saving settlement that avoided years of prison for Mr. Chantha and allows him to resume his union activism.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEGAL PROJECT (HRLP)

From January to June 2011, LICADHO's legal team worked on 13 new cases and 18 cases from 2010 thereby representing 26 clients across 6 provinces and one city. Of the new cases, five involved land grabbing, two concerned rape, and six were special cases. The decrease in cases taken up by LICADHO from 2010 is due to an increase in the proportion of land grabbing and special cases, which tend to be complex and require multiple follow-ups. 13 new cases remain open at court.

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

HRLP Staff Capacity Building

Training Workshops January- June 2011			
Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
Ly Sochetra and Pen Sovanny	May 24	Lawyer working group meeting	EWMI
Chin Lyda, Ly Sochetra and Ham Sunrith	June 9 - 10	Training course on traffic law, advocacy strategy and non-violence	LICADHO and IDEA
Chin Lyda	June 17	Workshop on strategy for safe immigration	CBA and LAC
Ly Sochetra	June 23	Lawyer working group meeting	EWMI
Sam Sokunthea and Pen Sovanny	June 29-30	Training course on Criminal Code	LICADHO

Case Study: 12 Detained Land Activists and Community Representative of Chi Kreng Commune Released

On March 22, 2011, the rice robbery charges faced by nine detainees from Chi Kreng commune were dropped. Following the trial, LICADHO lawyers and provincial staff worked together with NGO partner CLEC to push the court and prison officials to release the detainees that same day based on sentences already served for previous charges. The nine men were finally released around 7:00PM the same day. From their initial detention to their eventual release day, the nine men spent two full years in prison after protesting the illegal appropriation of their land by the government and subsequently being charged with crimes or misdemeanours including robbery, attempted murder, using violence on another party, abuse of a proprietor and illegal confinement. On July 22, 2011, the remaining three CK villagers detained in Siem Reap prison on charges of illegal confinement were released.

LICADHO lawyers represented CK villagers in 6 of the 8 cases, helping villagers find evidence and witnesses and trying to secure their release on bail. They empowered clients and witnesses by familiarizing them with the court system through role-plays about trial procedures and legal analysis.

LICADHO's efforts have encouraged the Chi Krenng community to build local networks between communities to advocate for land rights or the release of imprisoned land activists. During each trial at Siem Reap court, members of Chi Krenng, Banteay Srey, Varin and Ankor Thom communities engaged in collective advocacy work by gathering in front of, or nearby, the court, and pressuring stakeholders to demand justice in releasing their land activists and community representatives.

Since March 22, 2009, LICADHO has supported individual victims, community members, the 12 detainees and their families through the following actions:

- Sent medical team to treat the four victims who were shot by policemen during the violent clash on March 22, 2009.
- Provided short-term support of food and material assistance to the four injured victims, 12 detainees and their family members for 24 months.
- Worked with partner NGOs to conduct a pilot project on livelihood rehabilitation after the community lost their land.
- Provided the families of the 12 CK detainees with transportation to Siem Reap prison.

With the help of NGO partners, community representatives and community members re-galvanized their efforts to advocate for land rights and the release of their community members through songs, poems, and videos, advocacy events in provincial towns or in Phnom Penh, and through local and international radio conferences.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (CRMP)

During the reporting period, 158 new cases affecting 171 child victims (157 girls and 14 boys) were reported and investigated. This represents an increase of 14.49% in the number of child rights cases from 2010. Of these, 14 were resolved and 144 remain open.

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

Case Study: Child Domestic Workers in Preah Sihanouk

In 2010, two sisters aged 6 and 10 from Kirivong District, Takeo Province, were brought to live with a wealthy and educated female relative in Preah Sihanouk after their mother died and their father became mentally ill. Their relative's husband worked as a Storekeeper Chief of Angkor Beer Company in Preah Sihanouk.

When the two girls first arrived, there was a female domestic worker who later left because she was not able to endure the workload. Their relative hired another domestic worker who also left after a brief stay. After this, the girls' relative and her husband forced the two girls to do all the household chores.

Every day, after the two girls returned from school they had to clean house and kitchen, wash the dishes, cook rice, feed the pigeons and chickens (approximate 20 pigeons and chickens), sweep the floor, take care of a 1-year old baby and wash the family's clothes. Moreover, the girls slept in the kitchen and had to wake up at 5:15 AM in order to read books and clean the house and feed chickens before they left for school.

Whenever they made mistakes such as breaking the dishes, their relative's husband would beat them with a plastic pipe, slap them or pull their hair. Along with physical abuse, the girls also suffered frequent verbal abuse from their relative.

After witnessing the girls being beaten and forced to do lots of manual labour, a neighbour asked LICADHO in Preah Sihanouk to intervene. The girls were rescued and referred to SPK Centre (an orphanage centre) with the approval from Department of Social Affairs and the consent of the girls themselves.

Children's Rights Staff Capacity Building

Training Workshops January-June 2011

Name	Date	Topic	Organizer
Sao Seny	June 29 - 30	New Penal Code	LICADHO

WOMENS RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (WRMP)

Monitoring and Investigation of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

During the reporting period, the WRMP investigated 126 new cases of women's rights violations (a 6% decrease from 2010), the total of which involved 130 victims and 143 perpetrators. One woman died as a result of domestic violence and another died after being raped. DV accounted for 65.07% of the cases, a decrease of 11% from 2010. Of

LICADHO investigated 82 cases of domestic violence, affecting more than 82 victims in 2011

these cases, 99 are pending and 27 have been resolved.

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

Case Study: Vicious Gang Rape of Two Women

At 9:05PM on November 2010, two female restaurant waitresses, Srey Socheata, 22, and Sok Srey Touch, 25, of Phnom Penh Thmei village in the capital, Phnom Penh, were forcibly raped by seven men while eight others watched.

The rape took place at an isolated plot of land situated at Bayab village, Sangkat Phnom Penh Thmei, Khan Sen Sok. Only 2 of the 15 suspects have been caught: fish seller Suon Chanthan, 24, and garment worker Kong Sam Oeun.

According to the victims, a male acquaintance named Mab invited them to drink sour palm juice in Chres village, Sangkat Phnom Penh Thmei, at a restaurant where they had worked at. After getting drunk, the suspect invited them to sing a song at Karaoke and took them to a quiet plot of land and began to rape them.

Ms. Touch initially fought back but stopped after her face was badly beaten. Soon after, an additional five men arrived and began raping her one by one. They threatened to kill and throw her into a pond nearby. Ms. Socheata, on the other hand, screamed out loud for assistance but nobody heard her. Fortunately, the police arrived and shot four bullets into the air, which made the suspects run away.

Nowadays, both women continue to receive treatment from Khmer Women Organization. Deputy prosecutor Heang Sopheak said that Kong Sam Oeun was wrongly arrested while Suon Chan Than, 24, was charged with rape and robbery and temporarily imprisoned in CC2.

Women's Rights Staff Capacity Building

Training Workshops January- June 2011

Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
Koout Meak Pheaktra	June 29-30, 2011	Penal Code	LICADHO
Ny Sokong	March 29, 2010	Penal Code	LICADHO

PRISON PROJECT

From January to June, LICADHO prison researchers conducted weekly visits to 18 prisons located in Phnom Penh and 12 provinces, to interview and assist inmates and to monitor prison conditions. As of June 2011, these 18 prisons, including the newly-opened CC4, housed 13,787 of Cambodia's total prison population of approximately 15,260 inmates. This figure included 4,473 inmates in pre-trial status and 673 juveniles.



*An inmate and his prison cell
(Photo by: LICADHO)*

As part of their monitoring duties, prison researchers interviewed 898 new inmates, both pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners (117 females). LICADHO formally intervened to assist 176 prisoners by sending letters to municipal courts, the Appeal Court, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the General Department of Prisons (GDP). A total of 65 prisoners reported that they were tortured. Of these, 64 said the torture occurred while in police custody, while 1 said the torture occurred in prison.

33 cases of inmates in illegal pre-trial detention occurred in March, the peak month of 2011

LICADHO continues to help family members visit their relatives in prison. Family members who visit with a LICADHO prison researcher are less likely to be asked for bribes in order to visit. LICADHO also provides limited financial assistance when possible to help with transportation fees.

LICADHO has released a follow-up to our July 2010 report, "Beyond Capacity: Cambodia's Exploding Prison Population and Correctional Center 4." The report provides updated information on the issue of prison overcrowding and can be accessed on our website www.licadho-cambodia.org.

LICADHO will continue to expand its advocacy efforts to cover broader problems in the criminal justice system, which compound the prison overcrowding crisis. LICADHO can influence policy by providing stakeholders and the public an accurate picture of how criminal justice policies impact prisons and prisoners.

Prison Project Staff Capacity Building

The prison project conducted a retreat and training workshop for all staff Feb. 23-25, 2011. Discussion and activities focused on reviewing last year's achievements, and looking forward to what we still hope to accomplish in 2011.

Case Study: Wrongly-Convicted Prisoner Thach Saveth Released on Bail by Phnom Penh Supreme Court

On May 7, 2004, Thach Saveth, a 26-year-old paratrooper (Brigade 911) was arrested and charged with the murder of union leader Ros Sovannareth.

After Mr. Saveth's trial on February 15, 2005, he was sentenced by the Phnom Penh Municipal Court to 15 years imprisonment and ordered to pay \$2,000 in compensation to the victim's family. LICADHO human rights monitors and other observers believed this judgment was flawed: the prosecution barely presented any credible evidence and the judge did not consider the testimony of multiple defence witnesses who claimed that Mr. Saveth was not in Phnom Penh on the day of Mr. Sovannareth's murder. Mr. Saveth's conviction ominously resembled those of Mr. Born Samnang and Mr. Sok Sam Oeun who were wrongfully charged with the murder of union leader Chea Vichea. On March 2, 2011, Mr. Saveth was finally released.

Starting January 2008, LICADHO prison researchers regularly visited Mr. Saveth in CC3 prison in Trapeang Plong, Kampong Cham province, to provide him with food and legal assistance and representation during the appeal process. After the Appeal Court upheld Mr. Saveth's sentence on February 18, 2009, LICADHO continued to advocate for his release through media statements deploring the actions of the Appeal Court.

Adopt-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.

From January to June 2011, LICADHO and NGO partners provided food, material, medical and educational support to 54 children living with

their mothers in prison and to 17 pregnant women.



Women and children at CC2 Prison on International Child Rights Day

(Photo by: LICADHO)

LICADHO is continuing its efforts to find NGO partners willing to help provide extra food for inmates, pregnant women and children living with their mother.

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

SOCIAL WORK PROJECT (SWP)

From January to June 2011, LICADHO, in conjunction with partner NGOs, provided food, material, and medical assistance to 3,336 vulnerable individuals in 116 new cases the majority of which were referred to SWP by other LICADHO departments:

- Women's Rights: 4 cases
- Monitoring Project: 18 cases
- Prison Project: 27 cases
- Medical Project: 1 cases
- Children's Rights: 8 cases
- Social Work Project: 27 cases
- LICADHO provincial offices: 27 cases

The SWP also followed up on clients from 7 old cases by providing them with assistance and follow-up support, such as powdered milk, referrals for vocational training, school materials, counselling and financial support.

Since 2000, the SWP has been referring vulnerable and at-risk children who often have been victims of rape, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child labour or dysfunctional homes to child care centres (including Hagar, Neavea Thmey and Krou Sar Thmey). The care centres provide long-term shelter, access to education and, in some cases, vocational training to the children.



A mother and her infant son receive food supplies from SWP

(Photo by: LICADHO)

During the reporting period, the SWP referred 38 children to 7 different childcare centres. SWP conducts follow-up visits to the centres at least every three months.

Social Work Staff Capacity Building

Social Worker Staff Received Training from January-June 2011

DATE	TOPIC	LOCATION	ORGANIZER	TRAINER	PARTICIPANTS
February 16, 2011	Workshop on social service project	Koun Prosa Restaurant	Social Service Project	Social Service Project	Samreth Chantha, Lao Sokha, Pak Sophea, Yim Kawa
June 16, 2011	Workshop on Improvement of social service program	Korean Society for Service		END organization and SKO	Lao Sokha & Samreth Chantha

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

MEDICAL PROJECT (MP)

From January to June, 2011, the MP provided treatment to 159 victims of human rights violations (128 women including girls), 4,867 victims of land dispute cases and evictions, and 279 vulnerable people.

The MP also implemented measures for improving the health status of land communities. In mid-March 2008, the medical team began cooperating with Operational District West in a campaign to provide vaccinations for land evictees living in Andong and Anchanh villages. Vaccinations for tetanus, tuberculosis, diphtheria, polio, whooping cough, and measles were administered to 1,297 children and adults (118 girls).



*LICADHO medical staff provides treatment to villagers in Kampong Speu province
(Photo by: LICADHO)*

The MP also provided treatment to victims of human rights violations referred by LICADHO's provincial offices and other local and international NGOs. In cases of serious illness or injury, patients were sent to hospitals or other centres for more treatment or rehabilitation.

Number of Victims Treated by Medical Team from January-June 2011

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
159 (F 128)	4,867 (F 3,274)	1,297 (F 118)	6,323 (F 3,520)

Prison Health Services

The MP 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 of cells
- Investigating causes of deaths in prison

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

Medical Staff Capacity Building

Medical Staff Training January - June 2011

Institution/Location	Date	Course Title
Medicam	21 January	Responding to health challenges in Rattanakiri and Mondulokiri province
Medicam	25 February	Survey on non-communicable disease and response to health challenges
TPO Office	28 February	Workshop on "understanding and treating patients with chronic pain"
MOI/WHO	29 April	Annual general meeting on Medicam position paper 2011
Medicam	20 May	- Survey on condom use on MSM - Cambodia demographic and health survey 2010
Sunway Hotel	06-08 June	Workshop on forensic mental health assessment
Medicam	17 June	Nutrition outcome services and behaviour and nutritional status of children under 5 years
MOI/GIZ	21 June	Stakeholder - workshop on forensic mental health disorder
RU- GIZ	23-24 June	Workshop on forensic mental health assessment

Case Study: LICADHO Medical Team Provides Assistance to Victims of Land Grabbing

On April 21, 2011, villagers of Boeung Kak lake conducted a peaceful demonstration in front of Phnom Penh Municipal Hall to demand appropriate compensation from private land developer Shukaku Inc. The police arrived and began beating protesters including a 28-year-old woman named Sophoan who was critically injured on her thumb as well as other parts of her body and arrested along with many others.

The police officers allowed the LICADHO medical team to treat only four people and initially refused to let Sophoan receive appropriate treatment at a private clinic. After explaining the danger of her critical condition to the police officers, the medical team was given permission to take Sophoan to a private clinic. After her operation, the medical team conducted several follow-ups on Sophoan to monitor her condition and provide further assistance as necessary.

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

IMPACT OF THE MONITORING AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

- Interventions, legal, material, advocacy and food assistance were provided to communities and victims of land evictions in Siem Reap, Oddor Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Kampong Speu Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Kampot.
- LICADHO medical, prison project, protection and social work teams continue to provide crucial services in 18 of Cambodia's 26 prisons.
- Improvements in following up cases have enabled LICADHO to provide more reliable and accurate information to local and international CSOs, partners and stakeholders. This year, more LICADHO reports on key HR cases and issues were covered by the media.
- LICADHO continues to improve its audio and visual capacities in cooperation and collaboration with communities and other target groups.

□□□

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 analysed, and produced into periodic public reports (written, audio and visual).

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

Promotion and Advocacy Program

The three-year project, Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights (PPWR), began in 2011 in 51 villages in Battambang (Ek Phnom district), Banteay Meanchey (Preahneth Preah district) and Siem Reap (Pourk district). The project focuses on training select individuals (focal points) and local authorities to disseminate knowledge about GBV. LICADHO plans to conduct focal point exchange visits, which will allow focal point members in the past to share their experiences with newly elected ones. Furthermore, community forums will be an opportunity for focal points and villagers to discuss issues concerning GBV with local authorities. At the end of the year 2011, a 16-day campaign will be organized by focal points under technical and financial support from LICADHO. In 2013, LICADHO plans to replicate the PPWR program in Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham and Kampot.

Target Area Assessment

Earlier in 2011, LICADHO targeted new districts and communes for project implementation. The criteria of the target areas were:

- Higher GBV issue rate compared with other communes
- No presence of similar projects in the area
- LICADHO could access each area all year-round

Meeting with Local Authorities for Project Orientation

After conducting its target areas assessment, LICADHO's WRO conducted meetings with commune chiefs, commune councils, commune police and village chiefs. The meetings explored the possibility of cooperating with local authorities to implement the PPWR project. The discussions also highlighted existing resources such as Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC), Community Mobilizing Committee (CMC) in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey) and commune gender focal points.



*Meeting with local authorities for PPWR project orientation in Banteay Meanchey
(Photo by: LICADHO)*

Statistics of Target Villages of the Project

Province	District	Commune	Village
Battambang	Ek Phnom	Samroang Khnong	Samroang Khnong
			Kampong Sambour
			Samroang Snor
			Samroang Takok
			Samroang O'Trea
Battambang	Ek Phnom	Peam Ek	Daun Teav
			Suos Ey
			Peam Ek
			Korng Tum
			Kar Rohal
			Preak Chhdor
			Takorm
Banteay Meanchey	Preahneth Preah	Chhnour Meanchey	Kauk Trach
			Kauk Pongror
			Russey Kandal
			Russey Khang
			Samroang Toch
			Thmor Kaul
			Bantoit Boh
			Praput
			Samroang Thom
			Rorpeak
			Kauk Treas
Chhnour			
Banteay Meanchey	Preahneth Preah	Rohal	Rohal
			Sala Chheh
			Chark
			Tep Korsa
			Snay
			Anlong Thmor
			Porpel
			Poy Svay
			Russey
			Prey Moin
Siem Reap	Pourk	Reul	Kauk Veal
			Trapeang Svay
			Trapeang Russey
			Tumroeng
			Romduol
			Kbal Krapeu
			Kaek Tum
			Kauk Trach
Siem Reap	Pourk	Sasar Sdam	Kauk Tlat
			Damnak Slanh
			Khcheay
			Kauk Chrey

			Chan Tasay
			Pongror Chas
			Svay
			Pak Pan
3 Provinces	3 Districts	6 Communes	51 Villages

Schedule and Number of Participants of Meeting with Local Authorities from January - June 2011

Date	Male	Female	Total	Location
Battambang province, Ek Phnom district				
Mar. 30, 2011	13	3		Sala Khom Samsong Khnong
Mar. 31, 2011	14	4		Peam Ek secondary school
Banteay Meanchey province, Preahneth Preah district				
Apr. 06, 2011	18	2		CPP Party Office in ChhnourMeanchey
Apr. 06, 2011	18	2		Sala Khom Rorhal
Siem Reap province, Pourk district				
Apr. 08, 2011	14	1		Sala Khom Reul
May 05, 2011	15	4		Sala Khom Sasar Sdam
Total	92	16		

Baseline Assessment

In early April 2011, the WRO conducted a baseline assessment to document the status of GBV in each target commune. 8 to 10 people from one village in each commune were personally interviewed supplemented by further interviews with local authorities. A total of 290 households were interviewed along with Commune Chiefs, Commune Council members, heads of commune police and villages chiefs in each commune.



*Individual interview for baseline assessment in Battambang
(Photo by: LICADHO)*

Focal Point Selection Meeting

Around 8 to 14 individuals were elected in each village as focal points. The elections were observed by local authorities. LICADHO did not take any part in the selection process. Elected focal points will work as volunteers with WRO and local authorities and undergo training for knowledge dissemination, case intervention, case reporting, etc.



*Elected focal point members in Battambang
(Photo by: LICADHO)*

Participants of Focal Point Selection Meeting and Elected Focal Point

Date	Commune	Meeting Participants		Elected Focal Point	
		Female	Total	Female	Total
<i>Banteay Meanchey, Preahneith Preah</i>					
June 14, 2011	ChhnourMeanchey	60	123	28	44
June 15, 2011	Rorhal	60	127	24	44
<i>Siem Reap, Pourk</i>					
June 21, 2011	Reul	53	110	24	40
June 22, 2011	Sasar Sdam	63	108	24	40
<i>Battambang, Ek Phnom</i>					
June 23, 2011	Samroang Khnong	46	82	15	30
June 24, 2011	Peam Ek	68	118	24	40
	Total	347	668	139	238

International Women's Day (IWD)

On March 8, 2011, all LICADHO offices helped organize IWD celebrations in 17 prisons across Cambodia. Gifts were distributed to 882 female inmates, 5 pregnant inmates, 40 children who live with their mothers in prison, and 151 female prison provincial officials. Pregnant women received 3 additional items including 12 cans of milk, a pack of cookies and a useful garment (sarong).

NGO COALITIONS

From January to June 2011, LICADHO conducted and organized meetings with various NGO networks and coalitions aimed to coordinate efforts at advancing women's rights related laws and policies and promoting a national implementation plan for the legal framework.

The Cambodian NGO Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (NGO CEDAW)

In collaboration with CEDAW, LICADHO President Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek hosts a radio talk-show on Domestic Violence every Wednesday and Thursday. Many specialists have been invited from related NGOs as guest speakers. The program has encouraged callers to ask about any gender-based issues occurring in their communities and to obtain advice on women's rights-related laws. The radio-show has also been an outlet for callers to suggest how the status of women in Cambodia can be improved.

Open Institute

During the reporting period, LICADHO participated in a seminar conducted by Open Institute in cooperation with some network members working on women's rights to discuss the role of information communication technology (ICT) in reducing violence against women (VAW).

Gender and Development Network (GADNet)

As a member of GADNet, LICADHO regularly attends GADNet-facilitated meetings to share information and experiences concerning women's rights. During meetings,

participants share their opinions on gender policy design and seek ways to improve current gender policies

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

In the first six months of 2011, the Children's Rights Advocacy Project (CRA) suspended its activities of conducting training, workshop, or dissemination session due to budget constraints. The majority of project staff members were temporarily transferred to assist in other LICADHO projects and remaining project staff revised training and internal policies and other project documents.

Despite setbacks, the CRA team continued to support its networks at the community level including child protection groups (CPGs). Moreover, as part of its 3-year project, "Promoting Child Rights and Protecting Children from the Worst Forms of child Labour in Cambodia," CRA developed and consolidated Rescue and Rehabilitation Networks (RRN) for child labour victims. The CRA team has also continued its search for relevant organizations, associations and agencies offering legal and rehabilitation services for child labourers in brick factories, child domestic workers and children working in the entertainment industry.

Training/Meeting Activities Conducted by CR Team

Date	Participants	Topics
February 7	530 children (ages between 12-14 years) organized by PSE in Steng Mean Chey Phnom Penh	Child rights and 4 clusters of child rights
February 16	30 participants organized by Chab Dai Coalition (18 F) in Siem Reap	Child rights and question-answer session
March 1	320 children (ages between 14-16 years) organized by PSE in Steng Mean Chey Phnom Penh	Child rights and 4 clusters of child rights
March 22	36 school teachers (8 F) organized by WVC in Kampong Speu	UNCRC, 4 clusters of child rights, 4 principles of child rights, 5 forms of child labour
March 23	45 school teachers (1 F) organized by WVC in Phnom Sroch, Kampong Speu	UNCRC, 4 clusters of child rights, 4 principles of child rights, 5 forms of child labour
March 23	27 school teachers (8 F) organized by WVC in Uddong, Kampong Speu	UNCRC, 4 clusters of child rights, 4 principles of child rights, 5 forms of child labour
May 3	16 HIV/AIDS patients (7 F) organized by MARYKNOLL in Chak Angre Krom, Phnom Penh	Rights of HIV/AIDS infected person and human rights (women and children)
May 5	15 HIV/AIDS patients (6 F) organized by MARYKNOLL in Chak Angre Krom, Phnom Penh.	Rights of HIV/AIDS infected person and human rights (women and children)

ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

The World Day Against Child Labour

In collaboration with World Vision Cambodia (WVC), LICADHO's CRA produced audio spots to educate the public on the worst forms of child labour. Awareness raising events were conducted in Battambang and Siem Reap province. In Battambang, a street march and a local celebration were held in Omal Commune of Battambang District on June 10, 2011. The event was also held to commemorate the World Day Against Child Labour, June 12, 2011.



*Street march on the World Day Against Child Labour in Battambang province
(Photo by: LICADHO)*

The street march in Battambang covered an area of 3km and attracted around 600 people including working children, parents, students, community children and people, local authorities and NGO workers. Participants received t-shirts and hats with campaign messages. Two teams of LICADHO and WVC colleagues and members of the Youth Protection Group and Cambodia Youth Network distributed awareness-raising materials including stickers, balloons, leaflets, and booklets. The street march was followed by songs and drama performance by quizzes,

games and dancing. The Child Right's celebration in Siem Reap's Preah Dak commune featured many of the same activities as those conducted in Omal commune including the screening of a documentary film on child labour.

Both events generated discussions on Radio Australia, Radio Free Asia, Deum Ampil (DAP) and Koh Santepheap and marked the third time that LICADHO and WVC jointly facilitated a campaign of advocacy in Battambang with the theme, "I protect children, do you?"

"Child labour poses serious threats to the physical and physiological development of children," said Im Norin, LICADHO's Child Rights Advocacy Campaign Coordinator. "Many children work in hazardous conditions and are vulnerable to mental and physical mistreatment or even sexual abuse. This deprives them of the opportunity to grow and develop and also jeopardizes the future of children,



*Children participated in World Day Against Child Labour event in Siem Reap province
(Photo by: LICADHO)*

families, communities and society as a whole.”

Documents/Material Distributed/Displayed at Battambang and Siem Reap

Documents/material	Quantity
T-shirts	700
Hats	600
Stickers (I Protect Children, Do You?)	3000
Banners	70
Leaflets on Child Labour	3000
Poster on Child Labour Free	20
Poster on Child Work and Child Labour	500
Picture on Work at Brick Factory	20
Balloon with Project Logo	200
Booklet on Children' Rights	1000
Booklet on the Convention on the Rights of the Child	300
Booklet on Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (ILO Convention 182)	300
Booklet on Minimum Age Convention (ILO Convention 138)	300
Booklet on the Convention 29 on Forced Labour	200
Booklet, “What Can I Do?”	1000
Note book	1000
Cambodian Constitution	300
CD on Child Labour	30

CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Radio Broadcasts

Radio Sarika (106.5), which has a large coverage in rural Cambodia was contracted to broadcast a radio mini-drama and a song to raise awareness concerning the dangers experienced by child domestic workers and of the importance of education for the future of children. Radio Sarika broadcasted both messages 8 times a day over an 18-day period.

Community Billboard

Four billboards were set up in four different communities in Sangke and Battambang Districts in Battambang province to encourage the locals to protect their children from child labour and send them to school. These communities are frequent sources and destinations of child labour.

Field Visit

From February 07, 2011 to February 11, 2011, project staff conducted field visits to Siem Reap and Preah Sihanouk to learn about child labour issues, existing services and roles and activities of governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations in supporting child labour victims and vulnerable children. The visits also aimed at building relationships with different institutions working to curb child labour. During the visits, project staff met the chief of Provincial Department of Labour and Vocation Trainings, local authorities and representatives of non-governmental organizations working on child labour including ILO-IPEC, Winrock and M'lop Tapang.

Major Meetings of Children's Rights Working Team January-December 2010

Date	Participants	Topic
15-17 January	All Children's Rights Staff	Reflections and recommendations on implementation of Children's Rights project (2010 - 2013)
February	All Children's Rights staff	Strategic planning and Project Monitoring and Evaluation
March	Campaign staff	Mass media campaign activities; preparation for baseline assessment
May 11	Project staff and WVC	Progress of joint project; presentation by WVC on audit results and internal financial procedure
May 17-21	Project Coordinator; NGO Every Child; the Cambodian Red Cross; representatives within the child sector and relevant ministries	Draft juvenile law; strengthening NGO network; developing a joint strategy; plan NGO joint working group
June 6	Office Coordinator and Advocacy Officer; Social Mobilization Against Child Labour project officers	Research samplings and locations; inputs for developing concept notes; key questions for research on bonded labour and legal gaps
June 24	Organizers of local advocacy events in Battambang	Strengths and weaknesses; recommendations for improvement for future advocacy events
August 30	Children's Rights Office Coordinator, Campaign Coordinator and Assistant to Campaign Coordinator; WVC staff	Presentation on research findings on bonded child labour and child labour law and enforcement in Cambodia

Staff Capacity Building

Training workshops attended by CRO staff from January-June 2011

Date	Participants	Topic
February 21-25	All Children's Rights staff	CRO Staff Retreat: Reflection on project activities (SWOT), strategic plan, develop annual work plan, and CPGs
March 11-12	CR advocates in Siem Reap	Training on meditation and concentration
May 12	Senior advocates in Phnom Penh	Meeting to discuss the reduction of mother and infant mortality rate
June 13-15	CR advocates in Koh Kong	Training on identifying the criteria for poor families

For more details, please see tables 2.8.1 and 2.8.2 in appendix 2.

ADVOCACY, DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCES OFFICE (ADRO)

ADVOCACY EVENTS

From January to June 2011, LICADHO in cooperation with other NGOs and informal groups/networks and communities, participated in a number of key public events:

- On May 13-15, ADRO staff assisted the Woman Rights task in inputting more than 300 forms into SPSS Statistics Viewer program (base line assessment).
- On May 1, 2011, some 3,000 Cambodians gathered in Phnom Penh to celebrate International Labour Day. They marched from the vicinity of Wat Phnom to the National Assembly. LICADHO staff also celebrated International Labour Day at the National Assembly at an event organized by several union federations and confederations.
- During International Children's Right Day on May 01, 2011, ADRO staff distributed food and materials to children and pregnant women in 14 prisons including CC2 and Takhmao prison. LICADHO cooperated with prison department MOI to hold special Children's Day event at Correction Center 2 (CC2) and Takhmao prisons. The events at CC2 and Takhmao included games and prizes.



*Peer-training for ADRO staff
Photo by: LICADHO*

PUBLICATIONS

Since the start of 2011, ADRO has produced and published:

- 3 advocacy videos
- 12 press releases
- 2 news articles
- 4 public reports
- 2 photo albums
- 5 monthly audio news podcasts

in Khmer

LICADHO also distributed a total of 1,428 reports, of which 321 were written in Khmer, and the other 1,107,

in English. Currently, 7453 case files on human rights violations have been stored in LICADHO's central database. During the reporting period, the ADRO team inserted 488 new cases into the central database (MO=204, CR=158, WR=126) and translated 69 monitoring cases in 2010 from Khmer to English. All these publications are available on the LICADHO website www.licadho-cambodia.org.

Flip Camera Project

Moreover, LICADHO has boosted its advocacy capacities with the assistance of partner NGO WITNESS (www.witness.org) who, in 2007, provided LICADHO with 74 small 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 them to the public in order to give grassroots activists an international voice.

ADRO Staff Capacity Building

Four ADRO staff attended a training workshop on the New Penal Code on June 29 - 30, 2011

LICADHO Website

During the reporting period, the LICADHO website had a total of **25,775** unique visitors (**2,000** on average per month).

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

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

The top four pages/topics viewed on the website:

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

Top five search terms used to access the website:

1. Cambodia
2. LICADHO
3. Rights
4. Freedom of expression in Cambodia
5. Cambodia prison condition

Top four referral pages to access the website:

1. <http://www.fidh.org>
2. <http://www.sbk.com.kh>
3. http://www.rfa.org/khmer/kh_links-12122009054325.html
4. <http://www.ckn-media.blogspot.com>

Along with the recent renovation of our website, LICADHO has started a twitter (<http://twitter.com/#!/LICADHO>) and a facebook account where visitors can access our reports, briefs and the latest news on high profile human rights cases in Cambodia.

IMPACT OF THE PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM

- Increased the visibility of human rights issues, namely those concerning children's and women's rights.
- LICADHO continues to train and educate local communities in the importance of sharing information and protecting vulnerable groups.
- Improved speed and accuracy of LICADHO's database, which now has better search functions and Google map integration.
- LICADHO's Flip Camera project has boosted the capacity of community activists to document violations against them and to voice their own opinions.



- Advocacy efforts have improved the government's willingness to cooperate with LICADHO in order to address human rights violations.
- LICADHO is trusted by policy makers and the local and international community as a reliable source of information concerning key cases and HR issues.

For more details, please see tables 2.9.1 and 2.9.2 in appendix 2.

□□□

Administration

LICADHO Staff

From January to June, LICADHO employed 130 staff including 8 part-time staff (5 women and 3 men). LICADHO also employed 6 part-time and full-time foreign consultants (3 women and 3 men) and recruited 8 new staff (3 women and 5 men).

During this time frame, 8 staff members resigned, had their contract terminated and/or died (3 women and 5 men). Meanwhile, 7 staff members were promoted or had their work responsibilities transferred to another project/department.

Number of LICADHO Local Staff from January-June 2011

Offices	Male	Female	Total
Phnom Penh	43	40	83
Province	37	10	47
Total	80	50	130

COMMUNICATION, MEETINGS AND EVENTS

In the first semester of 2011, LICADHO Phnom Penh received 408 clients and visitors. LICADHO sent out 78 letters to various institutions, including letters of interventions and invitations to events. LICADHO received 320 letters from the government and other institutions and helped facilitate three events: International Women's Day, International Labour Day and International Children's Day.

Internal Meetings

- The president, director and three deputy directors in Phnom Penh met 34 times to discuss key obstacles and other management issues.
- Provincial coordinators convened in Phnom Penh 6 times at the end of each month for 1-3 days to submit reports, obtain funds and discuss key issues.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Policy making and revising:

- Drafted HIV/AIDs policy
- Drafted staff security policy
- Ongoing revision of Internal Regulations

2. Staff Performance Appraisals: LICADHO began conducting formal staff appraisals in 2010. As of December 2010, 20 staff members had been appraised, their strengths and weaknesses formally recognized to facilitate improved performance. The new appraisal system received positive feedback and in 2011, the human resource office, together with the relevant individual program manager, will conduct performance appraisals for all staff members. In accordance with results, the organization began raising the salary of all staff since February 2011.

3. The Administration is currently preparing documentation to apply for an NGO GPP certificate. We hope to submit the application to CCC (NGO GPP unit) in July.
4. Project reflection workshops conducted by administration and human resource unit aims to improve the work environment, build relationships and work effectiveness.

Workshop participants will be expected:

- To share what they have achieved in the past 3 years
- To share their difficulties
- To find ways how to deal with the obstacles/challenges
- To set an activity plan for year 2011-2013

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

□□□

Appendix 1: LICADHO Publication

January 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 11:44)

January 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=186>

News: Supporters Gather Outside Cambodia's National Prison to Seek Release of Imprisoned Union Leader

January 21, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20110121/130/index.html>

Press Release: Civil Society Condemns Conviction of Human Rights Defenders Involved in Kampong Chhnang Land Dispute, Cambodia

January 27, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=237>

February 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 6:33)

February 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=184>

Video: Community Resistance to Forced Evictions in Cambodia

February 06, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=22>

Press Release: LICADHO Condemns Censorship of Web Sites Critical of Government February 16, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=238>

March 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 6:33)

March 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=185>

Press Release: Civil Society Welcomes Release of Thach Saveth

March 02, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=239>

Press Release: LICADHO Highlights Plight of Women in Prison to Mark International Women's Day

March 08, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=240>

Press Release: Second Draft of NGO Law Falls Short on Fundamental Rights

March 31, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=241>

Document: Draft Law on Associations & NGOs: An Updated Analysis of the Second Draft
March 31, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=151>

April 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 7:41)

April 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=188>

Video: Boeung Kak villagers arrested and beaten during peaceful protest

April 21, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=23>

News: Cambodia: Withdraw Flawed Draft NGO and Association Law; Revised Draft Does Not Address Rights Concerns

April 07, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20110407/131/index.html>

Press Release: Beating and arrest of 11 Boeung Kak lake villagers and children

April 21, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=245>

Document: International Non-Governmental Organizations: Concerns Regarding Draft Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations

April 01, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=153>

Document: Comments on the Second Draft Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations of the Kingdom of Cambodia

April 05, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=152>

May 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 4:55)

May 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=189>

Photo Album: Labor Day 2011: Celebrating the Right to Assembly

May 06, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/album/view_photo.php?cat=46

Press Release: Police Break up Demonstration by 2,000 Garment Workers; 8 Injured, 2 arrested

May 08, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=246>

June 2011

Video: Venerable Monk Loun Sovath responds to threats in Cambodia

June 13, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=24>

Photo Album: Prey Lang Protest in Phnom Penh

June 03, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/album/view_photo.php?cat=47

Press Release: LICADHO to Mark International Children's Day 2011 with prison visits

June 01, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=249>

Press Release: In spirit of fair play, find alternative venue for the Bayon Challenge Football Tournament

June 02, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=250>

Press Release: World Day Against Child Labour 2011

June 09, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=251>

Press Release: LICADHO Condemns Violence in Kampong Speu

June 10, 2011

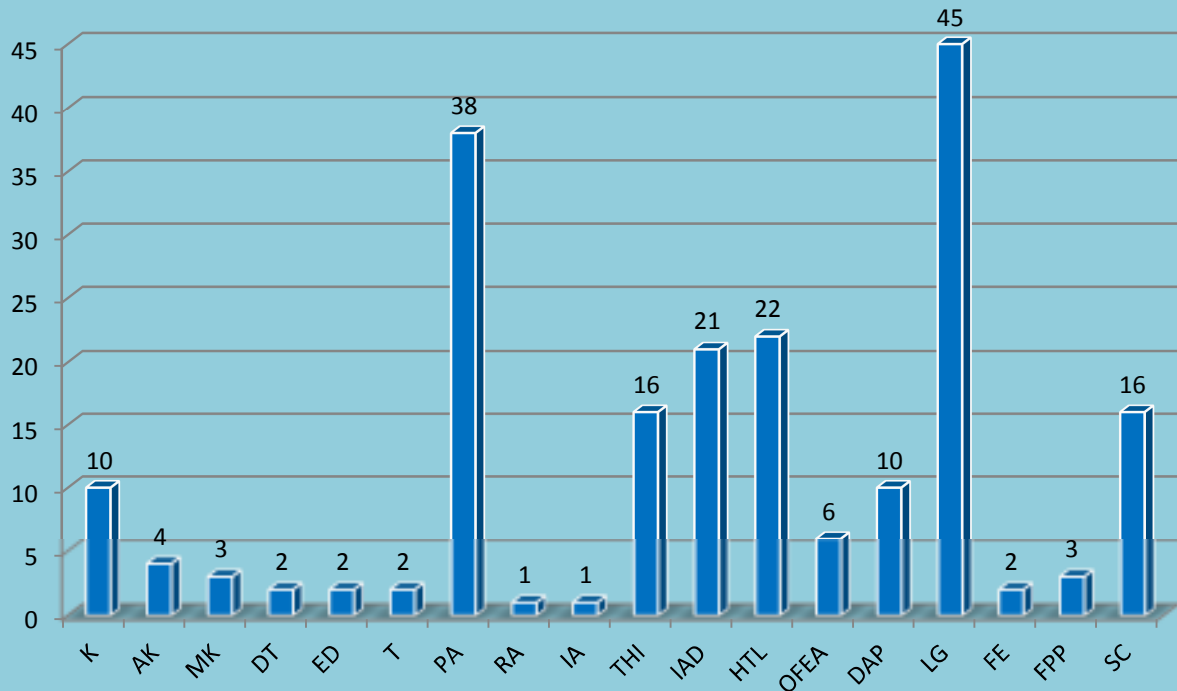
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=252>

□□□

Appendix 2: List of Tables

Table 2.1.1

Human Rights Cases Investigated by Monitoring Office January - June 2011



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	ED = Enforced Disappearance
IA = Indecent Assault	RA = Rape/Attempted Rape
IAD = Illegal Arrest/Detention	
HTL = Human Trafficking for Labour	

Table 2.1.2

Cases Pending January - June 2011

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	7	2	1		10		
AK	4	2		1		3	1	

MK	3		3			3		
DT	2	1	1			2		
ED	2			1		1	1	
T	2	2				2		
PA	38	11	6	3		20	17	1
RA	1		1			1		
IA	1			1		1		
THI	16	1		4		5	4	7
IAD	21	6	4	3		13	7	1
HTL	22	2		7		9	12	1
OFEA	6			3		3	3	
DAP	10	1		4	3	8	2	
LG	45	5		10	23	38	7	
FE	2			1	1	2		
FPP	3			1		1	2	
SC	16	4	1	5		10	6	
Total	204	42	18	45	27	132	62	10

Table 2.1.3

Paralegal Advice and Interventions Provided from January - June 2011

Offices	Actions			Para Legal Advice	Intervention Letters Sent			Meetings
	Observation	Intervention	Investigation		To Court	To Authorities	To Land Commission	
B.Bang	0	32	79	45	1	3	0	12
B. Meanchey	1	36	62	43	5	0	0	25
Kg. Thom	1	62	48	53	1	2	1	3
Kg. Chhnang	5	47	40	45	0	1	2	12
Kg. Speu	9	26	28	74	0	0	0	12
Sihanoukville	3	17	38	136	0	0	0	5
Kampot	5	41	37	48	0	1	0	11
Koh Kong	7	38	31	29	1	4	0	7
Kg. Cham	1	39	47	44	2	0	0	9
Phnom Penh	29	45	49	186	0	3	0	51
Pursat	7	24	27	52	5	0	0	15
Siem Reap	10	13	25	74	2	0	0	3
SvayRieng	0	43	32	39	0	4	0	8
Takeo *	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mondulkiri*	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	79	464	545	868	17	18	3	175

Table 2.2.1

HRLP Cases January - June 2011 (Lawyer)					
Case Type	Cases	Cases pending			Cases closed
		City/Provincial Court	Appeal Court	Supreme Court	Resolved
RA	2	2	0	0	0
LG	5	5	0	0	0
SC	6	6	0	0	0
Total	13	13	0	0	0

Table 2.3.1

Cases Referred to Legal Services	
NGOs	Cases
Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center (CWCC)	2
Private Lawyer	1
American Rehabilittee Ministry (ARM)	1
Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW)	7
TOTAL	11

Table 2.3.2

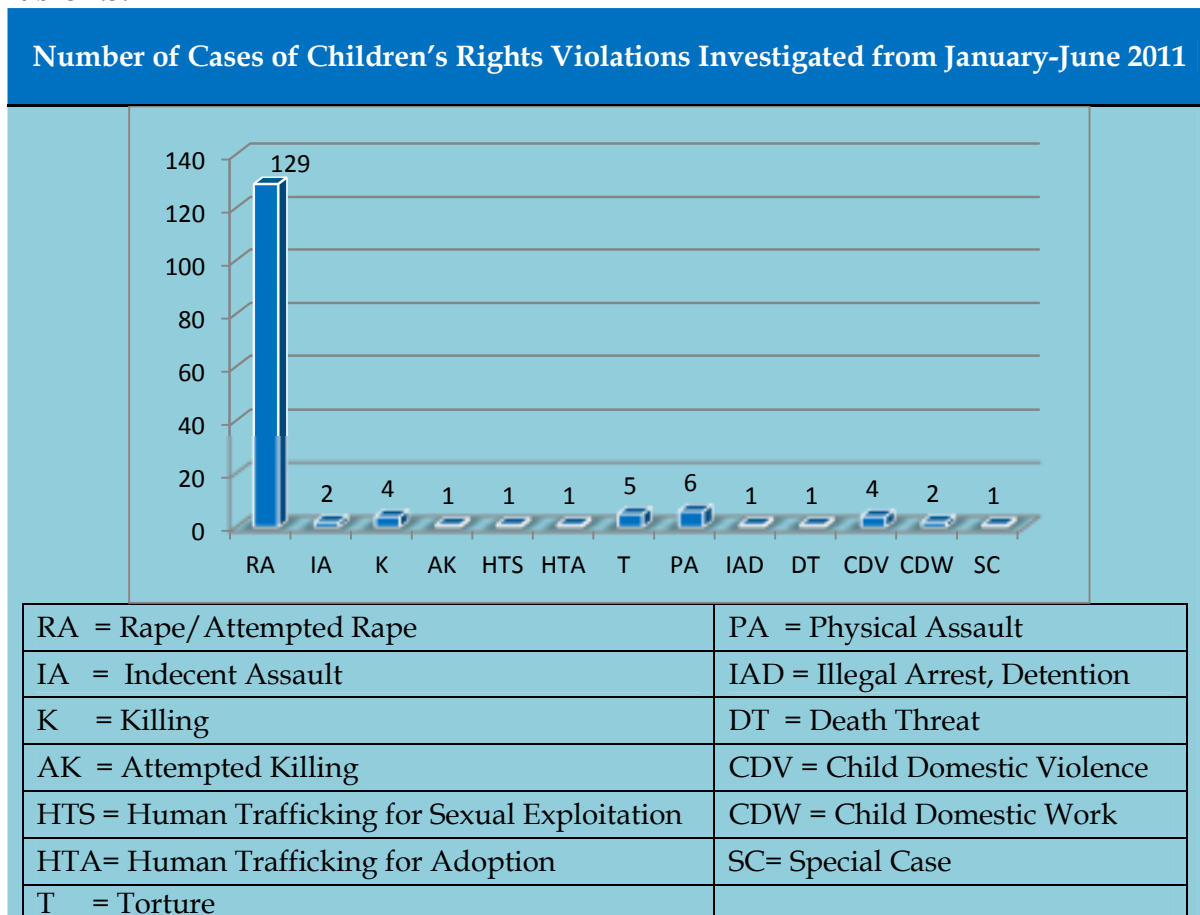


Table 2.3.3

Cases Closed January- June 2011	
14 New Cases Closed by:	Number of Cases
Legal Means (1 Convicted, 1 Acquitted)	2
Non-Legal Means (5 Compensation, 2 Marriage and 1 Contract Agreement).	8
No Action by Court (1 Perpetrator Died)	2
No Action (2 Victims Dropped Complaint)	2
TOTAL:	14

Table 2.3.4

Children's Rights Cases Pending from January- June 2011				
Case	Police	In the Court Process		Total
		Suspect Escaped	Arrest Warrant	
RA	34	29	55	118
IA	1		1	2
K	2		2	4
AK	1			1
HTS			1	1
HTA			1	1
T	5			5
PA	6			6
DT	1			1
CDV	1		1	2
CDW	2			2
SC	1			1
Total	54	29	61	144

Table 2.4.1

Women's Rights Cases January- June 2011 by Case Type								
Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma y	Jun e	Total	
DV	9	12	14	13	13	21	82	
RA	5	9	8	6	10	5	43	
IA							0	
HTS			1	1			1	
Total	14	21	22	20	23	26	126	

Table 2.4.2

Women's Rights Cases Pending January- June 2011

Types	Commune Chief	Police	In the Courts				Appeal court	Total
			Suspect Escaped	Suspect Arrested	Undetermined	Released on Bail		
DV	10	13	4	4	26		57	
RA	1	8	5	21	6		41	
IA								
HTS				1			1	
Total	11	21	9	26	32	0	99	

Table 2.4.3

Women's Rights Cases Closed January- June 2011

Type	Legal Means		Non-Legal-Means			No Action by Court			No Action		Total
	Convicted	Acquitted	Compensation	Marriage	Con Agreement	Not Accused	Drop Charge	A. Death	V.drop.com	Other	
DV					17		3		5		25
RA									2		2
IA											0
HTS											0
Total					17		3		7		27

Table 2.4.4

Number Of Clients Who Received Legal Consultation January- June 2011

Type	PP	KN	PS	BB	BM	KS	KP	SV	KK	KC	KT	SP	SR	Total
Domestic Violence	52	19	21	20	22	20	22	26	25	19	28	22	22	318
Rape-Attempted Rape	40	15	15	19	13	12	18	18	21	19	16	21	19	246
Indecent Assault	28	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	1	2	1	1	1	55
Human Trafficking Sexual Exploitation	25	6	10	9	8	9	8	12	5	12	8	9	6	127
Killing	16	9	8	5	6	14	9	10	12	16	9	8	9	131
Land Grabbing	45	18	15	22	15	22	18	18	9	12	16	32	9	251
Physical Assault	20	6	14	12	9	16	21	20	12	15	13	19	13	190
Threats, Harassment	21	5	4	5	4	8	9	7	26	20	21	12	11	153
Illegal Arrest, Detention	12	15	6	7	15	9	8	6	3	12	6	15	2	116
Accident	11	1	12	15	12	18	16	1	11	13	8	8	6	132
Acid Attacks	9		1	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	2		1	27

Malicious Slander	18	6	21	17	12	9	12	21	16	5	8	12	9	166
Disappearance	8	12	5	6	7	3	6	18	6	4	3	14	16	108
Fraud	12	13	15	12	14	12	13	2	17	13	16	11	15	165
Loan	21	15	26	18	21	12	18	1	2	8	6	12	13	173
Theft	6	16	3	12	6	8	10	18	12	11	9	15	14	140
Destruction and/or Illegal Appropriation of Property	7	8	11	13	8	6	4	9	8	12	8	15	13	122
Drug trafficking	10	7	5	9	29	7	5	22	21	10	9	19	16	169
Inheritance	12	2	16	5	8	16	9	1	5	9	10	16	12	121
Sexual Harassment	5	8	6	4	3	8	6	2	4	8	11	9	13	87
Legal Information	18	9	17	13	16	9	9	2	9	13	14	8	9	146
Attempted Killing	3	12	2	8	6	9	7	10	12	14	8	6	9	106
Total	399	203	234	235	236	230	236	236	240	248	230	284	238	3249

Table 2.4.5

Women Referred to Other NGOs for Specialized Services January-June 2011

CASE TYPE	LSCW	HCC	Renacer	Total
DV	6	1	3	10
RA	4			4
HTS				0
Total	10	1	3	14

HCC : Healthcare Center for Children

LSCW : Legal Services for Children and Women

Table 2.5.1

Prison Statistics as of International Children Day June 01, 2011

PRISON	MINOR	PREGNANT	INMATE'S CHILDREN	PRISON OFFICIAL'S CHILDREN	TOTAL
TAKHMAO	65	2	3	25	95
CC2	350	7	10	73	440
KAMPONG CHAM	31	0	2	5	38
KAMPONG CHHNANG	16	1	2	14	33

KAMPONG SOM	27	0	0	10	37
PURSAT	13	1	3	35	52
KOH KONG	11	0	1	57	69
SVAY RIENG	20	0	0	8	28
KAMPOT	12	0	1	30	43
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	28	2	16	13	59
BATTAMBANG	26	1	5	41	73
KAMPONG SPEU	13	0	0	41	54
SIEM REAP	89	6	5	18	118
KAMPONG THOM	17			30	47
RESERVE	28	5	10	0	43
TOTAL	746	25	58	400	1229

Table 2.6.1

Social Assistance for Victims from January-June 2011		
Office	Case	Victim
Children Rights Office	8	11
Women Rights Office	4	4
Medical Office	1	1
Prison Project	27	27
Social Worker	27	103
Others(requested from LICADHO provincial Staff)	4	19
Total	71	165

Table 2.7.1

Prison Patients Treated January-June 2011							
	Prisons	Number of consultations with prisoners		Number of consultations with prison guards		Total consultations	Prison Visits
		Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	Toul Sleng	13	0	32	0	45	5
2	PJ	192	21	18	0	231	4
3	Takhmao	224	30	21	3	278	4
4	Prey Veng	341	35	23	5	404	5
5	Svay Rieng	295	23	27	6	351	5
6	Takeo	391	46	22	8	467	5
7	Sihanoukville	219	62	18	0	299	10
8	Koh Kong	470	21	26	11	528	10
9	Pursat	148	23	16	5	192	4
10	Battambang	703	134	28	7	872	4
11	Kg Thom	256	41	13	5	315	5
12	Kg Cham	362	38	14	4	418	5
13	CC4	84	0	11	2	97	4
Total		3,698	474	269	56	4,497	70

Table 2.8.1

List of Beneficiaries of CRA Project against Worst Forms of Child Labour			
Direct Beneficiaries	Total	Females	Remarks
Adult-Child Protection Groups			
Adult-Child Protection Group: Local Authority	303	110	
Adult-Child Protection Group: Teachers	157	63	
Adult-Child Protection Group: Parents	37	28	
Adult-Child Protection Group: Employers	42	12	
Youth Protection Groups	84	56	
Child Protection Groups	97	49	
Minors, Pregnant Women, Children Living with Mothers in Prisons and Children of Prison Officials (in fourteen prisons)	1229	368	About 30% of females
Child Victims/Vulnerable Children	4	3	
Public audiences (participants attending public events in Battambang and Siem Reap)	820	328	About 40% of females
Total	2773	1017	

Table 2.8.2

Number of CPGs by June 2011						
Province/City	District	Commune	CPGs			
			# Group	# M	# F	Total
Phnom Penh						
Child CPGs	Meanchey	Prek Eng	1	6	5	11
Youth CPGs	Meanchey	Prek Eng	1	8	10	18
Youth CPGs	Dangkor	Dangkor	1	4	5	9
Youth CPGs	Russey Keo	Bak Kheng	2	9	7	16
Total Youth CPGs			4	21	22	43
Adult CPGs	Meanchey	Veal Sbov	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Meanchey	Prek Eng	1	9	5	14
Adult CPGs	Meanchey	Kbal koh	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Dangkor	Dangkor	2	8	17	25
Adult CPGs	Dangkor	Choam Chao	1	14	14	28
Adult CPGs	Dangkor	Kakab	1	2	8	10
Adult CPGs	Russey Keo	Bak Kheng	2	12	10	22
Total adult CPGs			9	59	64	123
Kandal						
Child CPGs	Muk Kompol	Prek Anchanh	1	1	2	3
Adult CPGs	Muk Kompol	Prek Anchanh	2	14	12	26
Adult CPGs	KienSvay	Chheu Teal	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	KienSvay	Phum Thom	1	10	4	14
Adult COGs	KienSvay	Koki	1	8	8	16
Total adult CPGs			3	40	29	69
Koh Kong						
Child CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Smach, Dang Tong, Steng Veng	2	12	11	23
Youth CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Smach, Dang Tong, Steng Veng	1	0	4	4
Adult CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Smach, Dang Tong, Steng Veng	3	44	23	67
Siem Reap						
Child CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Slar Kram	1	4	3	7
Child CPGs	Banteay Srey	Pradak	1	5	4	9
Total child CPGs			2	9	7	16
Youth CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Kork Chak	1	5	7	12
Youth CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Nokor Thom	1	0	5	5
Youth CPGs	Banteay Srey	Pradak	1	1	11	12
Total youth CPGs			3	6	23	29
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Kork Chak	3	14	5	19
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Norkor Thom	2	15	6	21
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Svay Dangcum	3	21	11	32
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Slar Kram	2	17	0	17
Adult CPGs	Soth Nikum	Kean Sangke	2	18	2	20
Adult CPGs	Banteay Srey	Pradak	3	13	18	31

Total Adult CPGs			15	98	42	140
Sihanouk Ville						
Child CPGs	Steng Haov	Kam Penh	1	5	5	10
Child CPGs	Steng Haov	Tomnob Polk	1	10	11	21
Child CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 3	1	5	8	13
Total child CPGs			3	20	24	44
Youth CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangat 4	1	1	7	8
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	Tomnob Polk	2	21	7	28
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	Kam Penh	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	Otres	1	8	4	12
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 1	2	6	13	19
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 2	2	16	3	19
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 3	2	15	11	26
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 4	1	9	7	16
Total adult CPGs			11	83	48	131

Table 2.9.1

Videos Produced from January - June 2011	
Title	Date
Community resistance to forced evictions in Cambodia	February 6
Boeung Kak villagers arrested and beaten during peaceful protest	April 21
Venerable Monk Loun Sovath responds to threats in Cambodia	June 13

Table 2.9.2

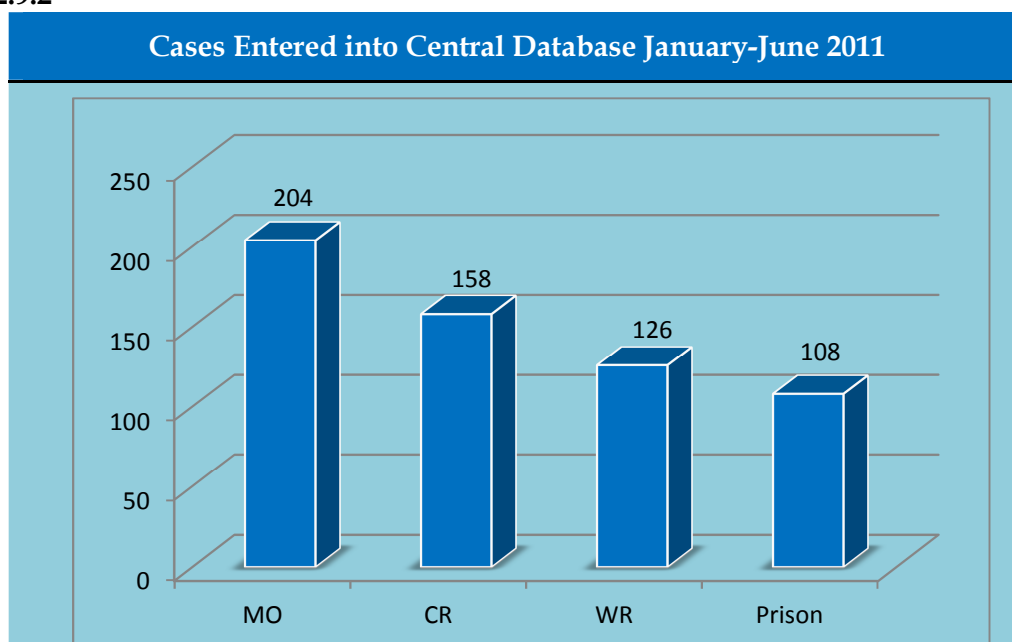


Table 2.10.1

Capacity Building Conducted from January-June 2011

DATE/ SUBJECT	ORGANIZED BY	STAFF		
		F	M	TOTAL
23-26 May: Result of impact.	VBNK	2	1	3
8-10 June: Traffic law and non violation	LICADHO	0	3	3
16 June: dissemination of social work	Samatapheap Khnom Organization	0	1	1
29-30 June: Criminal code	LICADHO	9	31	40

Table 2.10.2

Provincial Administration from January-June 2011

Province	Staff	Letter		Communication		Meeting			
		Out	In	Out	In	Staff	NGO	Authority	Other
Kg.Thom	3	84	83	70	107	9	12	13	18
Kg.Cham	4	58	13	97	57	12	14	5	5
Kg. Speu	3	29	40	26	19	6	10	8	20
Kg. Chhnang	3	44	41	63	30	18	8	2	19
Kampot	3	59	12	45	214	8	11	4	23
Koh Kong	4	30	31	45	37	12	16	14	09
Kg. Som	3	27	38	34	235	12	16	06	08
Battambang	5	42	88	17	13	6	15	8	30
BM. Chey	4	71	58	13	25	18	10	17	0
Pursat	3	45	16	22	18	19	9	4	9
Seam Riep	6	67	41	71	104	10	2	2	4
Svay Rieng	3	57	8	38	37	6	7	4	46

□□□