

LICADHO Activity Report

PROMOTING AND DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA



REPORTING PERIOD

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2010



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LICADHO

CAMBODIAN LEAGUE FOR THE PROMOTION
AND DEFENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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

LICADHO is a national Cambodian human rights organization. Since its establishment in 1992, LICADHO has been at the forefront of efforts to protect civil, 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 analyzed, and produced into periodic public reports (written, audio and visual).

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

For More Information Contact:

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

Tel: (855) 23 727 102/364 901

Fax: (855) 23 727 102/217 626

E-mail: contact@licadho-cambodia.org

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

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2010: The Human Rights Situation at a Glance

LAND GRABBING

Land Grabbing Protest Forces Release of Arrested Community Representatives: On 18 March, protesting villagers in Omlaing commune, Thpong District, Kompong Speu burnt down shelters belonging to the Phnom Penh Sugar Company (which is owned by CPP senator Ly Yong Phat) after a long-standing land dispute reached a stalemate. Two community representatives were later arrested on charges of incitement. The two representatives were finally released on bail on 29 March 2010, following several days of protests by up to 500 villagers which saw repeated clashes with police and military.

Chi Kreng Trial Adjourned: On 27 July, the court opened the trial of nine Chi Kreng community leaders, charged with the attempted murder of police officers during the course of a long-running land-grabbing dispute between Chi Kreng villagers and neighboring villagers. The arrests occurred on March 22, 2009, after military police opened fire on Chi Kreng villagers in their rice fields, injuring three people. The trial commenced with a strong security presence outside the court room. Journalists, civil society monitors and families of the accused were barred from entering the courtroom, and only a small number of people were allowed in. The hearing was adjourned to August 2, 2010, after the defendants were interrogated, as the police witnesses for the prosecution were absent.

CRACKDOWN ON OPPOSITION

Opposition Leader Convicted of Racial Incitement: In January, opposition leader Sam Rainsy and two villagers, Meas Srey and Prom Chea, were convicted by the provincial court on charges of racial incitement and destroying demarcation posts on Cambodia's border with Vietnam. Rainsy, who was in Paris, was tried in absentia and sentenced to two years in prison and fined 8 million riels (approximately US\$2,000). Meas Srey and Prom Chea were each sentenced to one year in prison for destroying public property. The court also ordered the three to pay 55 million riels (approximately US\$13,000) in compensation for the removal of border markers with Vietnam.

Sam Rainsy Convicted of Disinformation: In September, The Phnom Penh Municipal Court sentenced Sam Rainsy to 10 years imprisonment for forgery of public documents and dissemination of false information. He was also ordered to pay 65 million riel (\$16,250): 5 million riel (\$1,250) in fines to the court and 60 million riel (USD\$15,000) to the government for compensation. The charges relate to his publication of maps featuring disputed Cambodian-Vietnamese border territory.

He was convicted in absentia in both cases, living in self-imposed exile in France.

President of Human Rights Party's Parliamentary Immunity to be Removed: In August, the President of the Human Rights Party (HRP), Kem Sokha, was summoned by Phnom Penh municipal court on September 6 concerning a complaint lodged by his former staff members when he was president of NGO Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR). Sources from the court confirmed that a letter from the court had been sent to the National Assembly requesting they strip Kem Sokha of his parliamentary immunity.

RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ASSEMBLY

Public Screening of "Who Killed Chea Vichea?" Documentary Banned: In celebration of Labor Day on 1 May, the Cambodian Confederation of Unions (CCU) together with members of the opposition Sam Rainsy Party attempted to conduct a public screening of the documentary film "Who Killed Chea Vichea?" The film examines the January 2004 assassination of Chea Vichea, President of the Free Trade Union of Workers in the Kingdom of Cambodia (FTUWKC). It was going to be shown near the newspaper stand where Chea Vichea was gunned down; however, anti-riot police repeatedly pulled down the movie screen when organizers attempted to show the film. Various government ministries and departments offered differing explanations for the banning of the public screening, including that the overseas-produced film was illegally imported, that prior permission was not given and that the government must approve all films.

Garment Factory Workers Strike: For four days, 13-16 September, approximately 200,000 garment workers from the Coalition of Cambodian Apparel Workers Democratic Union (CCAWDU), the National Independent Federation of Textile Unions of Cambodia (NIFTUC), and 13 other unions went on a nationwide strike. The workers were seeking an increase in the current minimum wage of \$61 to \$93.

Garment workers were met with intimidation, harassment and physical assault by police, employers and factory security guards, including seizure of communication equipment and the public announcement of legal threats. The strike ended after a dialogue was established between the Minister of Social Affairs, Veteran & Youth Rehabilitation and union representatives. Most workers returned to work as normal; however, approximately 200 workers were suspended for their role in leading the strikes, a move that angered unions and threatens to destabilize the current truce.

Crackdown on protests as UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon Visits Cambodia: On 28 October, while UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon was visiting the Khmer Soviet Friendship Hospital, a mixed group of armed anti-riot police violently cracked down on Boeung Kak Lake residents who were protesting outside the hospital. The residents who are facing imminent eviction were attempting to highlight their plight to Ban. Police beat and shocked protestors with electric batons; one activist, Suong Sophorn, was severely beaten and dragged away by police as he fell unconscious.

New Penal Code which affects freedom of expression: In December, a new Penal Code came into effect in Cambodia. It has several problematic provisions which were highlighted by LICADHO in a brief analysis which may potentially affect freedom of expression in Cambodia. The analysis was released to mark the official enactment of the code, which coincidentally fell on International Human Rights Day.

LICADHO identified nine new penal code provisions which may pose a serious threat to Cambodians' expressive rights in the future. The penal code was enacted in 2009, but the substantive portions of the new penal code did not come into effect until Dec. 10, 2010.

United Nations' World Food Program national staff member jailed for sharing website material: In December, United Nations' World Food Program national staff Seng Kunnaka by the Phnom Penh court on Sunday morning, 20 December.

Seng Kunnaka was arrested on Friday before noon by the Russei Keo district police. The arrest occurred after Kunnaka printed and shared material found on the website ki-media, an online blog dedicated to aggregating news articles and opinions on Cambodia including material critical of its government.

After spending a night in the police station, Kunnaka was sent to the Phnom Penh court for questioning before returning to police custody for another night.

The next day, on Sunday morning, the Phnom Penh court judge Kao Vandy declared Kunnaka guilty of criminal incitement - article 495 of the new criminal code - and sentenced the man to six months in prison and fined 1 million riel.

JUDICIARY AND THE RULE OF LAW

Human Rights Defenders Acquitted of Disinformation: On 23 February, NGO workers from [The Cambodian Center for Human Rights](#) were acquitted on the charge of disinformation along with Radio Free Asia journalist Sok Serei and community representatives Ny San and Seb Sein. However, Ny San was found guilty of destruction of property and was sentenced to five months in prison (he had already served four and a half months in pre-trial detention), as well as being ordered to pay compensation of \$250 to the complainant. The group had been involved in a dispute with local mosque leaders, who were alleged by the community to have mismanaged funds.

Anti-Corruption Law Adopted: In March, an anti-corruption law was discussed and passed by the National Assembly with 82 votes in favor from the 82 voters present. The draft law was only given to lawmakers the week before it was debated and was passed without any changes after only one and half days of debate.

The swift passing of the law with little input from civil society, lacking in independence and failure to meet international standards drew widespread criticism from local and international observers. Most recently, criticism has come from [Global Witness](#), who described Cambodia's new anti-corruption strategy as seriously flawed.

The Government Appointed a National Anti-Corruption Council on 15 June 2010 to act as an oversight committee for the operational Anti-Corruption Unit. Top Sam, a member of National Assembly, was elected to be the first president of the 11-member council. Prak Sok, a senator, will serve as vice-president. According to Om Yentieng, head of the Anti-Corruption Unit, the National Anti-Corruption Council now employs 60 staff and another 60 people will be hired in the near future. After 10 years in limbo the country's Anti-Corruption Unit opening its doors in September.

Cambodia Still Ranking Low on Corruption Index: Highlighting how superficial these measures were, on 26 October 2010 Transparency International's annual Corruption Perception Index placed Cambodia 154 out of 178, slightly higher than last year's ranking of 158 out of 180. Amongst other countries in the region Cambodia ranked equal with Laos but far below its other neighbors, Thailand (78), Malaysia (56), Vietnam (116) and Indonesia (110). Only Myanmar ranked lower, the second most corrupt country in the world along with Afghanistan.

Jailed Journalist Receives Royal Pardon: In April, Hang Chakra, director of the opposition aligned Khmer Machas Srok newspaper, was released from prison following a royal pardon from the King. Hang Chakra was jailed in June 2009 after his newspaper published stories

alleging corrupt activities within the office of Deputy Prime Minister Sok An. Following his release from prison, Khmer Machas Srok went back into publication on 1 May 2010, having been suspended a month earlier due to financial reasons.

LICADHO Staff Member Arrested for Disinformation: On 29 May, LICADHO staff member Leang Sok Chhoeun was arrested at his home in Phnom Penh at approximately 615am. The next day he was charged with disinformation by the Takeo provincial court and sent to pre-trial detention in Takeo prison. LICADHO believes the arrest, charges and detention of its staff member was completely baseless and appealed to all authorities to respect the law and ensure he is not subjected to mistreatment.

LICADHO Staff Member Convicted of Disinformation and Sentenced to 2 years Imprisonment on 30 August. The trial for Leang Sok Chhoeun was held in Takeo provincial court. Leang was charged with disinformation for allegedly distributing anti-government leaflets in January 2010, along with fellow defendants Tach Vannak and Tach Le.

The trial lasted four and a half hours. LICADHO staff members and representatives of human rights NGOs, unions, students, media and UN staff watched the hearing and rallied outside of the court in support of Leang.

At 3:30pm the court announced its verdict, finding Leang, Tach Vannak and Tach Le guilty. Each of them was sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined two million riel (\$500) each. A fourth defendant, Tach Kong Phoung, was tried in absentia and sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined six million riel (USD\$1500). Mr Leang lost consciousness after hearing the verdict, and later had to be taken to hospital.

International human rights NGOs including Human Rights Watch, OMCT, FIDH, and Amnesty International issued a joint statement condemning the verdict as baseless and appealing for his immediate unconditional release.

Supreme Court Trial Upholds Defamation Verdict Against Opposition MP Mu Sochua: On 2 June, the Supreme Court upheld a verdict in favor of Prime Minister Hun Sen in his defamation lawsuit against opposition MP Mu Sochua. The complaint arose in bizarre circumstances last year when the Prime Minister accused Mu Sochua of defamation for holding a press conference during which she accused the Prime Minister of defamation. The Supreme Court upheld the July 2009 decision of the Municipal Court, which ordered Mu Sochua to pay a 8.5 million riel fine (\$2,125) and 8 million riel (\$2,000) in compensation to the Prime Minister. Mu Sochua has refused to pay the fine and compensation, which is due to be paid on 16 July 2010. The case against Mu Sochua has been widely condemned by civil society and the international community.

Verdict of Duch Announced: Majority of Cambodians and International Community Disappointed: On 26 July the UN-backed Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, also known as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, announced its verdict of Toul Sleng Prison (S-21) Chief, Kaing Guek Eav, aka Duch, accused of killing and torturing more than 12,000 people. Duch was sentenced to 35 years imprisonment, but the prison term was reduced to 30 years, as he was submitted to a long and unlawful pre-trial detention. Since Duch has already spent 11 years in jail, the remaining prison term amounts to just 19 years.

The majority of Cambodians, specifically those who lost their relatives and families to S-21

and the few survivors from the prison, as well as civil society and the international community, were disappointed at the length of the sentence. However, some victims expressed their satisfaction with the positive aspects of the process which demonstrated how the rule of law can be successfully implemented in Cambodian courts.

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

US Suspends Delivery of Military Trucks to Cambodia: On 1 April the United States suspended shipments of military trucks and trailers to Cambodia to protest against the deportation of 20 Uighur asylum seekers to China in December 2009. The group of ethnic minority Uighurs had made the journey from China's far west through to Vietnam and then Cambodia after China accused them of being involved in ethnic rioting in July that pitted the minority group against the majority Han Chinese.

Shortly after, China Pledged Military Aid to Cambodia: Whilst attending the Shanghai World Expo on 3 May, Prime Minister Hun Sen met with Chinese President Hu Jintao, who pledged military aid to Cambodia worth 100 million Yuan (\$1.2 billion) in the form of 256 military trucks and 50,000 military uniforms for the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. This offer of aid came quickly after the US had suspended a similar shipment of aid in response to the deportation of the 20 Uighur asylum seekers to China.

TORTURE AND RAPE

Detention Centers: Human Rights Watch released '[Skin on the Cable](#)' on 25 January, a report which found that people who use drugs in Cambodia are at risk of arbitrary detention in centers where they suffer torture, physical and sexual violence, and other forms of cruel punishment. The report documented how detention centers, mandated to treat and 'rehabilitate' drug users, instead subject them to electric shocks, beatings with electrical wire, forced labor, and harsh military drills.

Report on Rape in Cambodia: LICADHO partner Amnesty International released their report '[Breaking the silence: Sexual Violence in Cambodia](#)' on 8 March to coincide with International Women's Day which was celebrated across the country. The report highlighted how corruption and discrimination within the police force and courts in Cambodia are preventing survivors of rape from receiving justice and assistance, while most perpetrators are going unpunished.

Report on Sex Workers in Cambodia by HRW: Human Rights Watch launched a new report on July 20 entitled '[Off the Streets: Arbitrary Detention and Other Abuses against Sex Workers in Cambodia](#)'. The report found that prostitutes throughout the country are victims of arbitrary arrest, unlawful detention, beatings and rape by authorities. The research was based on interviews with 90 sex workers in the past year. Problems are particularly acute in the capital Phnom Penh.

The secretary of state at the Ministry of Interior, in charge of combating trafficking, indicated that the government wants to hear of such abuses, as police are subject to the law and will be prosecuted. However, complainants must name those deemed guilty to ensure an effective investigation.

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Visits Cambodia: In January, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Cambodia, Professor Surya P. Subedi, made his second visit to Cambodia from 18 - 30 January to monitor the human rights situation and to assist with strengthening cooperation to improve the protection and promotion of human rights in Cambodia.

In June, Surya Subedi paid his third official visit to Cambodia to examine the Cambodian justice system, which is plagued by corruption and a lack of independence. During his visit, he met with King Norodom Sihamoni, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, Chairman of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee Om Yenteng, and other government officials and civil society representatives. Subedi also met with community representatives, who raised concerns over the surge of land appropriations and asked him to submit their petitions to the Prime Minister.

At the conclusion of his visit, Subedi told a press conference that he was "disappointed" that Prime Minister Hun Sen could not meet with him due to a reported illness. The following week, the Prime Minister strongly criticized Subedi's choice of words, saying that the use of the word "disappointed" was disrespectful. Hun Sen said that instead of expressing disappointment, the envoy should have wished him a speedy recovery. Subedi reportedly wrote a letter of apology to the Prime Minister following this.

Royal Government of Cambodia Accepts Recommendation from UN Human Rights Council: The Cambodian government accepted the recommendation, made during a session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva on March 18, which stemmed from the country's first Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on human rights. The recommendation included calls for improving children's rights, ensuring freedom of expression and prioritizing the issue of land evictions.

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon Visits Cambodia: United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon visited Cambodia from 26 October to 28 October. During his stay Ban met with King Norodom Sihamoni and Prime Minister Hun Sen, and visited the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and the Khmer Soviet Friendship Hospital.

During Ban's visit, Prime Minister Hun Sen and senior government officials called on the UN to remove Christophe Peschoux, long-time head of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia (UNOHCHR), and to close the office entirely, arguing that other countries in the world do not have human rights offices and Cambodia doesn't need one.

Civil society and the international community were quick to condemn the demands. [Human Right Watch](#) in particular described them as baseless and a direct assault on the UN's human rights mandate. U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, in Cambodia on 30 October 2010 for an official visit, commented that the UNOHCHR is a valuable resource in providing technical assistance to the Cambodian government and that the U.S. would like to see the office continue in Cambodia.

The comments made by the Prime Minister followed the one year extension of the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Mr Surya Subedi, on 28 September 2010 by the UN Human Rights Council.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Cambodian Government Formalizes Private Sector Patronage System of Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF): In February, a government document published by the Cambodia Daily revealed that the government had formalized a long-standing agreement between the RCAF and the private sector, whereby private sector donations to the RCAF would provide official partnerships between private companies and RCAF military units. Civil society raised concerns over this system which appears to encourage the use of military units to intervene on behalf of private interests.

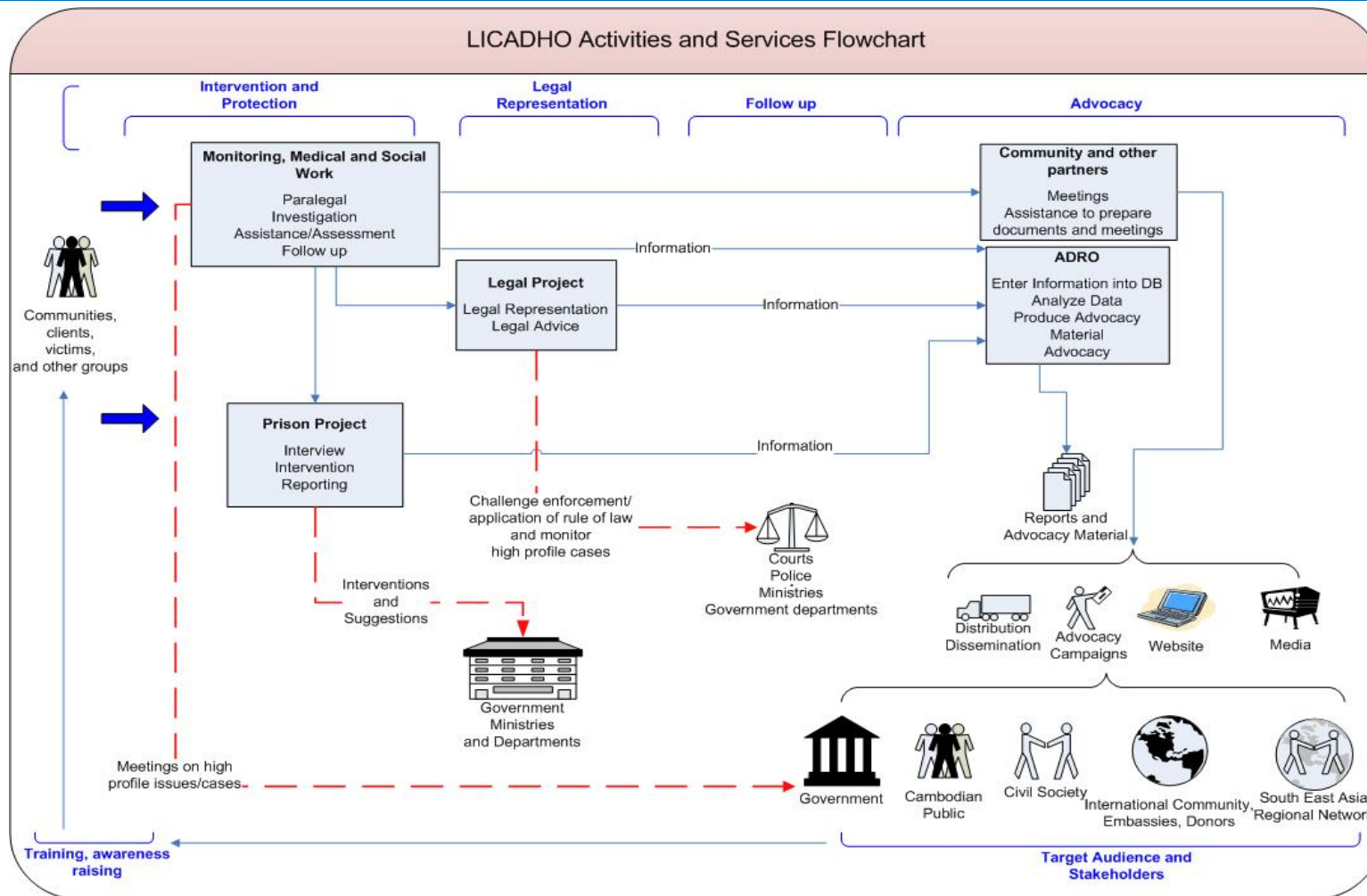
Amnesty International Releases 2010 Human Rights Report: Amnesty International released its annual [report](#) on the state of human rights worldwide on 27 May. The report included commentary on the state of affairs in Cambodia, citing the most pressing issues as including forced evictions, prosecution of human rights defenders and the restriction of freedom of expression. The Cambodian government criticized the report as attacking the government without any basis.

Donors Pledge \$1.1 Billion in Aid at 2010 Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum: The third Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum (CDCF) was held at the Council for the Development of Cambodia office in Phnom Penh 2-3 June. A number of multilateral and bilateral donors met with the government to discuss Cambodia's implementation of its strategic development plan to date. Following the two-day forum, the donors announced that \$1.1 billion in development aid would be pledged to Cambodia for 2010, an increase on last year's \$950 million. Japan remains Cambodia's single largest bilateral partner in terms of official development aid with a pledge of \$131.8 million.

Cambodia-Thai Diplomatic Relations Improved: On 25 August, after a long-standing diplomatic deadlock, Cambodia and Thailand made steps towards normalizing their diplomatic relations by reinstating their respective ambassadors in each country. The announcement comes after the resignation of fugitive former premier Thaksin Sinawatra as an economic adviser of the government of Cambodia.

Thailand had initially recalled its ambassador after Thaksin was appointed as an economic adviser in November 2009, prompting Cambodia to do the same. The Thai ambassador arrived back in Phnom Penh on 24 August and Cambodian ambassador arrived in Bangkok on 26 August.

LICADHO Program Activities and Services



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 which are 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, 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 (HRMP)

During January to December 2010, experienced monitors based in Phnom Penh and 12 provinces investigated a total of **389** new human rights cases (a decrease of 2.75% compared to 2009 and an increase of 2.6% compared to 2008), which involved a total of **568** violations and affected **79,749** victims.

Land grabbing was the most common type of human rights violations, accounting for 19.28% of the total HR cases (a 25.8% decrease on 2009). These cases affected 7,040 families (a 25.79% decrease compared to the same period in 2009). Of these cases:

- 6 were resolved
- 68 remained open (currently being dealt with by the police, authorities or the courts)
- 1 was unresolved (i.e. all avenues of possible resolution were closed).

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

This year's case decrease compared to 2009 is partly due to staff movement and lack of financial and staff resources especially at the provincial level. More so, however, it is due to cases becoming more complex and requiring more time, more staff, more meetings and more intervention. Often land grabbing cases involve entire communities and cases being repeatedly followed-up by monitors and other program staff.

See appendix 1 for list of relevant documents outlining detailed case information and analytical issue reports.

HR Monitoring Staff Capacity Building

HRMP conducted a training workshop on the New Penal Code for all LICADHO staff on December 25-27, 2010.

Case Study: Detention of a village chief in land grabbing case in Lor Peang village, Ta Ches commune, Kampong Tralach district, Kampong Chhnang.

A land conflict case between a community of 77 families and KDC company occurred in Lor Peang village, Ta Ches commune, Kampong Tralach district, Kampong Chhnang. The company was owned by **Choum Teav Chea Kheng**, the wife of the Minister of Mine and Energy. In 2007, the company banned villagers from working on their land, claiming that company had already bought the land and had the land title. This was denied by some villagers, who claimed they had never sold their land to a company or person. The company said it bought the land from Thai Hy, a commune council member, and that he bought the land previously from the villagers in Lor Peang village and from another adjacent village. This, again, was denied by the villagers.

LICADHO Monitors investigated 75 cases of land grabbing affecting 7,040 families in 2010



Protest by Boeung Kak Lake evictees, 2010, Photo by: LICADHO

On 28 May 2008, a national working team from the National Authority for Resolving Land Dispute led by H.E Pal Chandara met with the provincial deputy governor, district governor, head of district cadastral commission and Toch Ly, the village chief, at Kampong Tralach district office look over the background of the land conflict and to find a solution. Following this meeting, Chandara suggested drawing up a list of the families who hadn't sold their lands to the company.

On 30 July 2008, many of the villagers - 77 in total - who denied having sold their land thumbprinted the list. After it was completed, Toch Ly sent it to the district governor, seeking quick intervention on the conflict in her village. Because of this, the director of KDC company submitted a criminal complaint to KN Court on 16 March 2009, accusing Toch Ly of forging the thumbprint list to demand land from the company. At the same time, while this case was still with KN Court, Choum Teav Chea Kheng requested intervention from high-ranking police officials such as Hok Lundy and Mok Chito, and minister of the ministry of justice, to help to transfer this case from KN Court to Phnom Penh Court.

On 8 April 2009, this case was finally transferred to Phnom Penh Court. Soon after, Toch Ly was called by Mok Chito to meet him at the Ministry of Interior on 27 April 2009. Once there, she was interrogated by police before being arrested and sent to Phnom Penh Court. On that same day, the prosecutor charged her with forging thumbprints and the investigating judge ordered her to be detained in CC2.

LICADHO monitors had investigated this case before and after Toch Ly's arrest. After the arrest, LICADHO provided one lawyer to represent her in the criminal case. The lawyer visited Toch Ly in prison on 20 Apr 2009, and sent the defense letter to court on 4 May 2009. On 3 June 2009, the lawyer sent a letter asking for release on bail, which the investigating judge refused. The lawyer appealed this decision unsuccessfully before preparing to defend her in trial, which was held by the PP Court on 27 Aug 2009. The verdict was announced on 4 Sep 2009: the court sentenced her to 16 months in prison, and ordered her to pay a fine of 1 million riel (approx. \$245) and compensation to KDC company of 5 million riel (approx. \$1,220). Toch Ly appealed this verdict in late Sep 2009, and the LICADHO lawyer continued to represent her at the Appeal Court. On 28 Jan 2010, the lawyer sent defense letter to Appeal Court and, continuing to follow up the case, pushed the court to hold the appeal trial as soon as possible. Finally, on 17 Aug 2010, the Appeal Court heard her case. It ruled against the PP court verdict.

At the Appeal Court, Toch Ly's lawyer and her family members lobbied the general public prosecutor not to appeal to the Supreme Court, and also pushed court officials to send a summary of the verdict to CC2 as soon as possible. As soon as the summary of the Appeal Court verdict, along with formal consent from the general public prosecutor not to appeal to the Supreme Court was sent to CC2, her lawyer and LICADHO senior staff followed up the process of issuing her release letter at MoI. As a result of this follow-up action and intervention from the LICADHO President, the release letter was sent from MoI to CC2 on 10 Sep 2010. As a result, Toch Ly was released that evening.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEGAL PROJECT (HRLP)

In 2010 the HRLP, staffed by 5 lawyers, worked on **28** new cases and **3** cases carried from the previous year (a 46% decrease on 2009), which represented **110** clients across 11 provinces.

Thirteen of these cases, or 42%, involved land-grabbing and other special cases (illegal detention/torture). This decrease from 2009 was largely owing to an increase in the proportion of land grabbing and special cases, which tend to be more complex especially as these land leaders often face multiple charges, and an increased emphasis on case follow-up, developments which are harder to quantify.

Of these cases:

- 8 were resolved
- 23 remain open

HRLP Staff Capacity Building

Training Workshops January-December 2010			
Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
Chin Lyda	Feb 15-18, 2010	Training course on Civil Code	CBA and JFBA
Ly Sochetra	Dec 7-9, 2010	Training course on trainer for Lawyer Training Center	CBA and Canadian Bar Association
Chin Lyda	Dec 25-27, 2010	Training course on new Penal Code	LICADHO
Ly Sochetra	Dec 25-27, 2010	Training course on new Penal Code	LICADHO

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (CRMP)

During the reporting period, **291** new cases affecting **317** child victims (279 girls and 38 boys) were reported and investigated. In terms of cases, this represents an increase of 4.7% and 28.2% compared to 2009 and 2008 respectively. In terms of victims, the increase was 5% and 4%.

LICADHO investigated 216 cases of child rape - including 14 instances of gang rape - which accounted for 74% of the total cases

Of these cases:

- 63 were resolved
- 228 remain open

For more details, please see tables in appendix 2.

Case Study: MOI officer's wife is prosecuted for torturing children in Phnom Penh.

In late-August 2010, LICADHO learned of a torture case perpetrated against two children in Dangkao district, Phnom Penh municipality. A MoI police officer living near the victims' residence approached LICADHO to ask for help on behalf of the two children. He added that local authorities were fully aware of the ongoing torture but did not intervene due to the profile of the perpetrator's husband: a senior MOI police lieutenant.

A LICADHO investigator approached the residence to confirm the story and discreetly took photographic evidence of burn marks – caused by hot water – on one child’s arms. The investigator spoke to several residents nearby who also confirmed the torture, adding that it had been going on for several years.

The child, knowing the investigator was from a human rights organization, pleaded to be taken out of the house by LICADHO. The child explained that the perpetrator threatened him and his younger sister with arrest under false pretenses of robbery should they attempt to escape.

The next day, LICADHO took the collected evidence to the Dangkao district police and asked the police chief to extract the children from the abusive home and forward the case to the court. By the end of the day, no action had been taken and the district police chief began to distance himself from the case, afraid of the perpetrator’s connection to MOI.

Noting this reluctance, LICADHO contacted the Phnom Penh police chief to add pressure on the local authorities. Less than 24 hours after the call, the police removed the children from the house, took them to the police station, and detained the perpetrator. The LICADHO defense team followed the two children to the station. Shortly after the questioning of the children started, the perpetrator’s husband arrived in uniform, distributed money to police officers and tried to secure his wife’s release. LICADHO reminded the police of their duties and followed the situation closely to ensure the perpetrator was taken to court.

The children’s supervision was taken over by LICADHO’s Child Rights Department and they were placed in a shelter, with protective measures, pending questioning by the court.

On September 23, 2010, the court found the perpetrator guilty of physical assault and sentenced her to one years’ imprisonment, with 11 months suspended. Although the resolution was far from ideal, the perpetrator’s shell of impunity was pierced, and the children were able to move on and rebuild their lives.

Children’s Rights Staff Capacity Building

Training Workshops January-December 2010			
Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
Sao Seny	Jan. 31, 2010	Juvenile Justice Law	NGO CRC
Sao Seny	Mar. 29, 2010	Juvenile Justice Law	Every Child
Sao Seny	April. 21-25,2010	Juvenile Justice Law	Every Child NGO CRC
Sao Seny	May. 17-20, 2010	Juvenile Justice Law	Ministry of Justice
Sao Seny	Dec. 15-16, 2010	Juvenile Justice Law	Ministry of Justice
Sun Siya	Dec. 25-27, 2010	Penal Code	LICADHO

WOMENS RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (WRMP)

Monitoring and Investigation of Gender-Based Violence

During the reporting period, the WRMP investigated a total number of **247** new cases of women's rights violations (an increase of 9.8% on 2009, and of 3.8% on 2008). Within these cases, there were **265** victims (an increase of 15.2% on 2009 and 11.3% on 2008) and **271** perpetrators. From January to December 2010, five women died as a result of domestic violence and three women died after being raped. DV accounted for 67.61% of the total cases, a similar proportion to 2009 and 2008.

LICADHO investigated 167 cases of domestic violence, affecting more than 180 victims, in 2010

Of these cases:

- 190 remain open
- 57 have been resolved.

Case Study: Haman Trafficking Labour to Malaysia

In May 2010, three girls - Thy Theb, 15, Vann Chenda, 19, and Vann Samros, 16, all living in Balang village, Sangkat Wat Kor, Battambang province - were persuaded to enter employment with VC Manpower Co., Ltd, a laborer recruitment agency. A representative from the agency, Pich, a 50-year-old male living in Prey Veng province, promoted the job, convincing the victims and their families that the girls should go to Malaysia as domestic workers.

The girls were told that if they worked in Malaysia, they would earn \$2,000-3,000 in a two years' contract. The agency knew that the victims were underage for this work; the families had told them their real ages. Later, the agency brought three of victims to the office of VC Manpower in Sangkat Teuk Tla, Khan Sen Sok, Phnom Penh to stay and train as domestic workers. In the training centre, the victims lived with many other laborers in a small, closed space with not enough food to eat, no appropriate medical treatment, no specific medical care and no movement allowed outside the centre. On September 8 2010, families of the three victims asked LICADHO to help contact the company or relevant authorities to help the three victims return home.

Upon receiving the request, and realizing the victims were minors, LICADHO investigators met with a representative of VC Manpower on 9 September. He allowed the three victims to leave the company and go with their families. LICADHO provided accommodation for victims and families to stay in.

On Sept 10th, 2010 LICADHO provided the victims and family members with rice, fish sauce, soy sauce, and water buckets. The victims and families gave thanks to LICADHO for helping free their children from the company and were grateful for the help LICADHO offered in money for travel, accommodation, materials and food.

Women's Rights Staff Capacity Building

Training Workshops January-December 2010			
Name	Date	Topic	Organized by
Bun Saora	March 11, 2010	Domestic violence and divorce rights for women	LAC
Cheang Sovannrath	Mar. 15-19, 2010	Rights-Based Approach to Gender-Based Violence	DCA-CA
Kann Sopheak	Mar. 15-19, 2010	Rights-Based Approach to Gender-Based Violence	DCA-CA
Chheng Soklay	Mar. 15-19, 2010	Rights-Based Approach to Gender-Based Violence	DCA-CA
Lim Y	May 27-28, 2010	Follow-up workshop on the Role of Men and the Benefit of Change	Ministry of Women's Affairs
Chap Sochenda	May 27-28, 2010	Follow-up workshop on the Role of Men and the Benefit of Change	Ministry of Women's Affairs
Cheang Sovannrath	June 15, 2010	UN SCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and CEDAW	UNIFEM Cambodia

PRISON PROJECT

During 2010, LICADHO prison researchers made weekly visits to **18** prisons located in Phnom Penh and 12 provinces, to interview and assist inmates and to monitor prison conditions. As of December 2010 these 18 prisons, including the newly-opened CC4, held **12,547** of Cambodia's total prison population of approximately 14,000. This figure included **3,344** inmates in pre-trial status and **759** juveniles.

In June, the Pursat provincial office also took responsibility for monitoring a newly-constructed national prison, Correctional Center 4 (CC4). The prison currently remains partially-built, with inmates performing construction tasks. According to the government, the prison will eventually hold 2,500 inmates.

There were at least 128 inmates in illegal pre-trial detention during March, the peak month of 2010

From January to December 2010, prison researchers interviewed 1,790 new prisoners, both pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners (222 females). LICADHO formally intervened to assist 227 prisoners by sending letters to municipal courts, the appeals court, the Ministry of Justice and the General Department of Prisons. A total of 111 prisoners (including 9 females) reported that they were tortured. Of these, 93 said the torture occurred while in police custody, while 18 said the torture occurred in prison.

The prison project also researched and published two major reports during 2010. The first, "In Absentia: The Right of Appeal & Cambodia's Inmate Transportation Crisis" (March 2010), explored the challenges facing inmates who wish to challenge their criminal convictions at the appeal level. The report found that hundreds of inmates were transferred to distant provincial prisons before the completion of their appeals, and that the prison system lacked any means to transport the prisoners back to the appeals court in Phnom Penh. Thus, most

appeals proceeded in absentia. The report is listed in annex and posted at www.licadho-cambodia.org

Compounding the problem, LICADHO learned that the prison department often did not know which inmates – or how many inmates – had appeals pending. In response to the report, the government, together with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, implemented a nationwide survey to gain more accurate data on pending appeals. The results are expected to be made public later in 2011.

The second report, “Beyond Capacity: Cambodia’s Exploding Prison Population & CC4” (July 2010), detailed runaway overcrowding in the prison system and the government’s failed attempts to address the problem. Cambodia’s prison population grew by an average of 14 percent between 2005-09, and the country now has one of the world’s most overcrowded prison systems. As of the end of 2010, Cambodia’s prisons were filled to approximately 175 percent of capacity.



Men's cell at Takmao prison. Photo by: LICADHO

Since publication of the report, overcrowding appears to have received increased attention from the government, and the rate of population growth has slowed to approximately 5 percent. Despite modest progress, overcrowding problem will likely be a problem far into the future.

Prison Project Staff Capacity Building

The prison project conducted a retreat and training workshop for all staff Feb. 22-24, 2010. Discussion and activities focused on goals for 2010, future challenges facing the prison project and project structure.

Case Study: Child prisoner subject to excessive detention

A prisoner by the name of PV, age 13 years old, residing at Svay Thom village, Sangkat Krang Ampil, Kampot Province had been arrested June 22, 2006. He had been involved with cutting electric wire with 3 friends and sent to the provincial court, which decided to detain him temporarily on June 24, 2006 over alleged robbery to the State’s property.

After temporary detention, for which the interview had been conducted by Kampot provincial prison researchers, he asked for a lawyer from Protecting Justice for Children Organization (PJJ) to legally defend him.

On September 9 2006, Kampot provincial court held the trial. He was sentenced to 5 years in jail but he was required to serve just half. Others tried at the same time and sentenced to more than 5 years appealed on the basis that a charge of robbery was not appropriate for their crime, so PV followed his friend in filing an appeal.

- On July 8 2009, PV filed a complaint to LICADHO in order to ask for help with an intervention to the Appeal Court because of an exceeding penalty.
- A LICADHO Researcher conducted an interview with PV in prison.
- The Researcher asked the president of the prison for a copy of the detention warrant and case number to send to the Appeal Court, and requested a lawyer from PJJ to follow up with pushing the case to the Appeal Court
- In June 2010, a record of those in Kampot prison whose complaints were filed to the Appeal Court was sent to LICADHO Phnom Penh.
- On July 30 2008, figures of prosecution were submitted to Kampot provincial court and the president of the prison was informed.
- On July 6 2010, the Appeal Court Prosecution ordered Kampot provincial court prosecution to free the above prisoners if no other guilt.
- On July 28 2010, a private lawyer sent figures to LICADHO Kampot.
- On July 30 2010, Kampot provincial court prosecution received figures sent by LICADHO.
- On August 2 2010, Kampot Provincial Court Prosecution issued a letter of release to Kampot prison.

Finally, due to the cooperation between LICADHO Kampot staff members, lawyers and other stakeholders, PV was released from prison on 2 August 2010. PV had been detained 18 months over sentence by the Appeal Court.

Adopted-A-Prison Project

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

From January to December 2010, LICADHO and NGO partners provided food, material, medical and educational support to the 42 children living with their mothers in prison and to the 37 pregnant women.



Women and children at CC2 on International Child Rights Day. Photo by: LICADHO

SOCIAL WORK PROJECT (SWP)

LICADHO provided food, material, medical assistance and referrals to partners for additional services in **373** new cases, a similar number to 2009 (375 cases). **159** cases involved vulnerable people and **170** cases involved victims referred by other offices, consisting of **860** victims between January and December 2010. Cases were referred to SWP from other projects/offices/partners and categorized as follows:

- Women's Rights: 21 cases
- Monitoring Project: 75 cases
- Prison Project: 40 cases

- Medical Project: 18 cases
- Children's Rights: 40 cases
- Social Work Project: 135 cases
- LICADHO provincial offices: 44 cases

30 cases from previous periods were also given assistance and follow-up support, such as powdered milk, referrals for vocational training, school materials, counselling and financial support.



Children on International Human Rights Day 2010. Photo by: LICADHO

Childcare Centers

LICADHO has been cooperating with childcare centers (including Hagar, Neavea Thmey and Krou Sar Thmey) since 2000, referring vulnerable and at-risk children, who often have been victims of rape, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child labour or who come from dysfunctional homes. The care centers provide long-term shelter, access to education and in some cases vocational training. During the reporting period, the SWP referred 38 children to 7 different childcare centers. Follow-up visits to the centers are conducted by the SWP at least every three months.

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

Case Study

The house of 44-year-old man was burnt down and his land confiscated by Sugar Company, owned by Ly Yong Phat. Relating to this case, he was convicted to 2 years imprisonment for deforestation. He was ordered to serve 8 months imprisonment with 16 months pending.

Now, he lives with his family. He saved the money donated by LICADHO, bought a small house at Mondul III village, Siem Reap municipality, and earns a living by selling fruits at a school in Phum III village.

The SWP continued supporting the man and his family under the project of BMZ to his family until the court ended his pending detainment during the 16 months.

Social Work Staff Capacity Building

Social Worker Staff Received Training from January-December 2010

DATE	TOPIC	LOCATION	ORGANIZER	TRAINER	PARTICIPANT
23-02-2010	Workshop on drugs and alcohol	Cambodian Freedom House	Cambodian Freedom House	Cambodian Freedom House	Nou Sam An
21-22-06-2010	Workshop on Improvement of Nutrition for Children	The Poor Supporting and Health Development Organization	TASK	TASK	Lao Sokha & Samreth Chantha

MEDICAL PROJECT (MP)

In 2010, the MP provided treatment to **352** victims of human rights violations (273 women and girls), **10,547** victims of land dispute cases and evictions (6,325 women and girls, and **279** vulnerable people (183 women and girls).

The MP also implemented preventive measures for improving the health status of land communities. In mid-March 2008, the medical team began cooperation with Operational District West in a vaccination campaign for evictees living in Andong and Anchanh villages. Vaccinations were given against tetanus, tuberculosis, diphtheria, polio, whooping cough, and measles to **2,749** children and adults (254 girls).

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

Victim of H R violations	Land-grabbing and eviction victim	Vaccination project	Total
352 (F273)	10,547 (F6,325)	2,371 (F197)	13,270 (F 6,795)

Prison Health Services

The MP provides regular medical care to prisoners in 12 prisons. The medical care focuses on:

- Health promotion by monitoring human rights abuses and torture
- Intervening in the case of urgent health problems
- Referring patients to hospitals in serious cases
- Monitoring the living conditions of cells, and
- Investigating deaths in prison.

The MP also provides extra food for pregnant women, babies, children, the elderly and seriously sick people.

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



*A mother and her child in CC2 Prison, Phnom Penh
Photo by: LICADHO*

Medical Staff Capacity Building

Medical Staff Attending in Training January - December 2010		
Institution/location	Date	Course title
Medicam	21 January	Improve Hospital Service
Medicam	18 February	Reduction of Maternal Mortality
MOI/WHO	24 March	Tobacco Control
Medicam	19 March	AGM
Medicam	29 April	HIV Prevention
Medicam	20 May	Injury Scheme in the Workplace
Medicam	15 June	Malaria Prevention
Medicam	23 July	AH1N1 Awareness
Medicam	20 August	Dengue Fever
Medicam	17 September	Guideline on HIV/ AIDs and TB
Medicam	22 October	Review ICP project relate PLHIV
Medicam	17 December	Child Survival Program Intervention

Case Study

A patient named Sothy, 54, was staying in Battambang prison. Her significant health problems included liver cirrhosis and hepatitis C. She was underweight, malnourished and had oedema of both legs. The medical team immediately provided appropriate medicine and requested that the prison director send her to the hospital. Objecting, the prison director claimed to not have enough guards to watch her during hospitalization. After explaining the danger of her condition, the medical team brought her to hospital, and provided medicine and material as needed. The team continued to help her until her illness was under control.

IMPACT FOR THE MONITORING AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

- Necessary interventions, legal, material and food assistance and advocacy support were provided to communities and victims of land evictions, in particular Siem Reap, Oddor Meanchey, Koh Kong, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Kampong Speu. This gave families and communities some relief, technical abilities and confidence to directly lobby and negotiate for adequate compensation and other rights to relevant stakeholders.
- Medical, prison project, protection and social work services were essential in filling gaps where no services exist from government or other NGOs
- There has been internal improvements in follow up and reporting cases which enabled LICADHO to provide more reliable and accurate documented information to CSOs, partners and stakeholders.
- More information on key HR cases and issues were produced and covered by media from LICADHO's case load exposing the public and policy makers to relevant and pertinent information.
- International NGOs and media/policy makers based abroad requested more information, meetings and documents about the human rights situation and key human rights issues from LICADHO.

LICADHO continued to improve developing audio and visual material in cooperation and collaboration with communities and other target groups to ensure alternative information is available to the public and stakeholders.

- More communities and sectoral groups worked closely in partnership with LICADHO, especially on issues relating to land, labour, protection of human rights defenders and harmful legislation, due to timely responses, holistic approach, reliable information and complementary services/approach provided by LICADHO staff.
- LICADHO spent considerable time in 2010 to assist, support and empower informal networks/groups, associations and communities to lobby directly to stakeholders and organize community based events at the national and international levels in particular issues relating to land, rule of law and restrictions to fundamental freedoms.
- Due to closer collaboration between LICADHO, communities and sectoral groups, some success was achieved in high profile land cases, abuse of children and women, key issues, harmful legislation and political cases throughout the year.

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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

Community Education Activities

The three-year project, Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights, began in 2008 in Kandal (Ang Snuol district), Kampot and Kampong Thom. In the second year, despite financial setbacks linked to inflation and exchange rate losses, the project was implemented in target areas in Battambang (8 villages), Banteay Meanchey (7 villages) and Siem Reap (8 villages), and follow-up inquiries were conducted with focal point members (key individuals in selected areas) and authorities in Kampot and Kampong Thom. In its third year, 2010, the project did not focus on training, but continued to follow-up the work of focal point members and authorities, disseminate information, and organize national events as well as community forums with existing target groups.

Follow-up Meetings with Focal Point Members

Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap

In 2010, WRO conducted **120** follow-up meetings with focal point members in Siem Reap, **93** in Battambang and **54** in Banteay Meanchey.

Meetings involved the information dissemination work of focal point members, discussion of the situation of women in the communities, and methods for mainstreaming new knowledge and experiences to all members. Representatives from each target village reported on the everyday reality of communicating knowledge related to women's rights, as well as the violations of women's rights in their communities.



LICADHO and local authorities working with women focal points in Siem Reap. Photo by: LICADHO

Provincial advocates contributed new concepts related to women's rights, with the aim of strengthening the knowledge of members and the effectiveness of dissemination. The ongoing plan was discussed at the end of the meeting. All members agreed on a schedule of future meetings geared at sharing and acquiring knowledge.

Kampot and Kampong Thom

In 2010, WRO conducted **66** follow-up meetings with focal point members in Kampot and **53** in Kampong Thom.

In these meetings, focal point members reported on the integration of knowledge and awareness of women's rights in their daily work and the overall situation of women in their communities. While they never conducted a formal knowledge dissemination process, the new knowledge and practices was spread through daily work with neighbours or relatives. The actual number of women's rights violations was not reduced, but the types of violations were not as serious as before. Members also noted that while some level of assistance to

victims had always existed, interventions had become more effective. Their biggest concern remained alcohol abuse and drunkenness, as interventions in this context are very difficult.

Overall, focal point members in all areas showed commitment and determination in helping their communities fight against women's rights violations. After reporting, participants of the meeting discussed new concepts related to women rights and appropriate orientations for their future work.

Follow-up Meeting with Local Authorities

Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap

The yearly plan for 2010 included quarterly meetings to follow-up the work of local authorities. Unfortunately, funding delays affected the plan and the February meeting had to be cancelled. In May 2010, the follow-up meeting with local authorities was conducted, involving the district officer, commune council members, communal administration police, the village chief and focal point women from the communities.

The meeting focused on women's rights violations, interventions by the local authorities and the overall situation of women in their communes. The members also recounted success stories as well as efforts made to promote women's rights. The village chief gave an updated account of the situation with regard to DV, rape and human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. The communal budget for children and women was discussed, and participants were reminded that the government distributed these funds for the exclusive benefit of children and women, and encouraged to use this budget effectively.

Following the report, provincial advocates facilitated a discussion on the topic of new concepts relating to women's rights, legal aspects of women's rights, and the roles and responsibilities of local authorities in the ongoing plan.



Focal point meeting in Kampot. Photo by: LICADHO

Kampot and Kampong Thom

Local authorities in Kampot and Kampong Thom were invited to participate in follow-up meetings in March and December 2010. The meetings discussed issues of women's rights violations occurring in the communes, and the responsibilities of local authorities in these cases. Participants were eager to join the meeting and described their efforts to contribute to the reduction of women's rights violations through informal dissemination of knowledge, compromise building, consultation and dispensing advice. They expressed the need to discuss and acquire more knowledge and experience of women's rights issues in order to improve the effectiveness of future work.

Dissemination of Knowledge in Communities

After the training in 2009, focal points in Siem Reap, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey played a significant role in spreading knowledge to other community members through formal and informal dissemination processes.

In 2010, focal points continued these processes in their communities, conducting a total of 1,200 dissemination sessions under the technical support of provincial advocates. Focal point members cooperated with village chiefs to gather people at appropriate locations. Between 20 and 30 people participated in each event. Focal point members used IEC materials from LICADHO, MoWA and GTZ during the dissemination sessions.



The community dissemination under the tree at Prey Dach village in Battambang. Photo by: LICADHO

These two-hour sessions were aimed at heightening awareness of domestic violence, rape and human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, in order to help participants understand different forms of women's rights violations, types of domestic violence, victim protection, effective case interventions, punishment and laws relating to women's rights. At the end of the activities, the participants had the opportunity to answer questions related to the information explained during the session, in exchange for small gifts. Participants expressed a positive response to the activities.

International Women's Day

The Women's Rights Office celebrated International Women's Rights Day (IWD) on 8 March 2010 by organizing community events and gift distributions to prisoners. The community events were organized in three of the target provinces for the women's rights project, namely Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap. Gift distributions were organized in prisons in all of LICADHO's target provinces.

In addition, focal points members in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap took the initiative to facilitate the organization of International Women Rights Day in their communities, with the benefit of a financial contribution from LICADHO. Each group also raised in-kind contributions from members and used existing resources in their communities with regard to venues and other materials. The group in Battambang celebrated the event in the Wat Trang pagoda of O' Taky commune, in the Thmor Kol district, with 155 participants. The group in Banteay Meanchey celebrated at Asram Daun Sam (holy place) in Tuol Pongror commune, Malay district, in the morning with the participation of a commune chief representative and 218 other members of the community. The group in Siem Reap elected to celebrate this event in the Wat Koky pagoda at night, using a stage erected for community concerts. 400 people participated.

Prison Distribution

All LICADHO offices organized IWD celebrations in prisons. Female prisoners, pregnant prisoners and the children of prisoners were encouraged to participate in the event through the distribution of gifts, messages of hope and encouragement and the organization of games. The Phnom Penh office celebrated with large-scale events in CC2 and Ta Khmao prison, which included traditional dancing by children and the popular hot potato game (Damlaung Kdao). Packages distributed to female prisoners and female guards included 6 items, and pregnant women received 3 additional items.



Child Art Group played traditional dancing during Celebrating International Women's Day at CC2 prison, Phnom Penh Photo by: LICADHO

NGO COALITIONS

From January to December 2010, LICADHO cooperated with various NGO networks and coalitions to conduct and organize meetings, seminars and events aimed at strengthening cooperation among NGOs and government agencies. Better cooperation could in turn improve the situation of women in Cambodia through the advancement laws and policies relating to women's rights, as well as the promotion of a national implementation plan for the legal framework.

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

WRO participated in meetings conducted by NGO CEDAW to discuss the many women's rights issues that arise in Cambodia, and recommended addressing urgent problems such as the acid attacks discussed in the shadow report for the UN, Chhap Srey and UN documents. Furthermore, in collaboration with NGO CEDAW and led by LICADHO President Kek Galabru, radio talk-shows on domestic violence were aired every Wednesday and Thursday on CEDAW. Many specialists were invited from related NGOs to be guest speakers. The program encouraged numerous audience members and callers to ask about any issues occurring in their communities and to obtain advice on laws relating to women's rights. Furthermore, some callers contributed their ideas or suggestions to improve the status of women in Cambodia through the program.

Open Institute

During the reporting period, LICADHO cooperated with the relevant NGOs led by the Open Institute to conduct two consultation meetings on the implementation of the National Strategic Plan to Combat Violence against Women. Following the consultation meetings, a large seminar was conducted by the NGO coalition team, aiming to solicit contributions from relevant NGOs for the implementation process of the National Plan. LICADHO also provided resources and information for the Women Guide Book, produced in collaboration between the Open Institute and PYD.

GADNet

As a member of GADNet, LICADHO has always participated in meetings facilitated by Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD/C) to discuss the situation of women and any strategies to promote women's rights in Cambodia. In March 2010, LICADHO contributed to the organization of International Women's Rights Day in the Kampong Thom province, with the theme 'Together to Improve the Potential of Women and Youth for National Development', as a way to promote gender equality and women's rights.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

In the first six months of 2010, 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.

The CRA team still pursued its support to strengthen its network at community level. The number of child violations reported through the child protection groups (CPGs) increased and mandate and guidelines of Rescue and Rehabilitation Networks (RRN) for the Worst Forms of Child Labour were developed. Furthermore, the CRA team has been processing and proceeding with the identification of relevant organizations, associations and agencies offering legal and rehabilitation services for victims of violations relating to brick factories, child domestic workers and children working in the entertainment industry.

Training curriculums for child rights education was also revised regarding methodologies, techniques, guidelines and procedures.

CRA also conducted a baseline survey to identify problems involving child domestic workers, children working in the entertainment industry, and brick factories. The result will be released later this year.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

A baseline assessment was conducted in July aiming to quantitatively measure the knowledge and awareness of specific target groups, including child labourers, parents of child labourers, employers of child labourers, local authorities and the general community, towards the worst forms of child labour. The assessment was conducted in five different location including Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Preah Sihanoukville. The target groups were selected to assess the knowledge and awareness of child labourers as these groups have a significant influence on exposing children to work, as well as an influence on working conditions of child labourers and protection of children. A large sample size of the general public was also targeted, as this group has direct and indirect connection with working children; some could be potential child employers. Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Preah Sihanouk were identified as target areas for the assessment as these provinces were believed to be ones in which the most children

work in sectors including brick factories, domestic work and entertainment industries. A few specific locations including Mukampul (Phnom Penh), Sangke (Battambang) and Soth Nikum (Siem Reap) were also targeted since these are the areas where many brick factories are situated.

The results presented a sample of the total 848 persons surveyed in the baseline assessment, and will help to identify key messages to be used in a mass media campaign targeting the prevention of the worst forms of child labour. The analysis itself was conducted through a smaller sample size due to time constraints and the need to quickly identify the key messages.

ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

In collaboration with World Vision Cambodia, LICADHO's CRA produced audio spots to use and broadcast on the worst forms of child labour, in which messages concerning the worst forms of child labour and other child violation issues were developed.

Two separate advocacy events were conducted:

1. June 1 – International Children's Day was celebrated in Kandal's Kien Svay district. The aim of this event is to raise local and stakeholders awareness on child-related issues including child trafficking and the worst form of child labour. There were more than 250 participants, including local authorities, local communities, child protection groups, children, students and partner NGOs.



2. Another significant event was celebrated on June 12, 2010 in Sangke district, Battambang province to mark the World Day Against Child Labour. The event was celebrated to draw public attention to child labour; specifically, children working in brick factories. Approximately 400 people participated in the street march.

Street march on World Day Against Child Labour in Battambang province. Photo by: LICADHO

Following the march, a concert was held. It ran from 6:00 PM to 10:30 PM and concluded with a documentary video on child labour in Cambodia, drama performances by children from Meatophum Koma Organization, songs by popular singers including Chhay Virakyuth and Khemarak Sreypov and comedy and message shows performed by members of the community and facilitated by well-known masters of ceremony, Doung Sokea and Ms. Ouch Savy. A quiz was also prepared to evaluate the information and knowledge that the participants received from the event.



Public concert in Battambang province. Photo by: LICADHO

The concert attracted an estimated 6,000 participants. It was also attended by partner NGOs, local authorities and presided over by a deputy provincial governor called for parents to send children to school rather than to work.

CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Radio Broadcasts

Two of the most popular radio stations in Cambodia, were contracted to broadcast a radio spot on child domestic workers. The spot aims to target employers of child domestic workers to improve working conditions for children and consider education for them. The broadcasts were made on average of 5 times a day for each channel from June 01 (International Children's Day) to June 12 (World Day Against Child Labour).

Two radio stations, Women's Media Centre of Cambodia (FM 102) and Radio Sarika (106.5),

Women's Media of Cambodia (FM 102) was also contracted to hold live and rebroadcast radio calling shows in order to raise awareness and call for action on child labour. The program featured many professionals on child labour, including the Deputy Director of Child Labour Department of the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, Senior Officer of Cambodia ILO-IPEC Time-Bound Program, World Vision Cambodia and LICADHO, and it proved an effective platform for professionals from the government, UN agencies, an international organization and a local



*Licadho's president joint Radio talk show
Photo by: LICADHO*

organization to discuss and share knowledge, opinions and commitment on issues relating to child labour. The shows addressed many different child labour topics, including explanation and clarification of child work, child labour, worst forms of child labour, minimum age for admission to employment or work, situations and consequence facing child labourers, legal commitments and national policy and action frameworks of the Cambodia's government and stakeholders' commitments in eliminating the worst forms of child labour. Many callers from different provinces called in to the show to share experiences and seek clarification and explanations.

Mini-Drama and Ayai [Khmer traditional performance]

A mini-drama targeting child domestic workers was conceptualized and written by the Advocacy Team and produced by Sarika Radio Station. The drama aimed to educate parents of potential working children on the dangers faced by child domestic workers and encourage

parents to strive for children's education rather than choose the short-term benefit of sending children to work.

The ayai, which lasted approximately 15 minutes, was written by Duong Sokea, a popular comedian and commentator, and sang by him and his partner, Ouch Savy. It highlights potential risks of exposing children to work as domestic workers; the dangers raised in the ayai are based on case studies investigated by LICADHO Rights Monitors. This is an effective tool to draw the attention of parents; the ayai were broadcast on two popular channels, Women's Media Center of Cambodia (FM 102) and Sarika Channel (FM 106.5), uploaded on LICADHO website, distributed through CD, and sent out through the Bluetooth.

Songs and Poems

Long-term Cambodian popular singer, Him Sivorn, was also contracted to perform a song which aims to educate parents about working conditions and problems facing child domestic workers. It also mentions long-term benefits of education for children's lives. The song was written by a young writer with knowledge and experience of children's rights and was aired on two radio stations, Women's Media Centre of Cambodia (FM 102) and Sarika Radio Station (FM 106.5), uploaded on LICADHO's website and also distributed through Bluetooth. The writer also composed a poem, which was sung by popular poem singer, Yan Borin, and contains information of the legal minimum age for admission to employment and work. It was also broadcasted on Women's Media Centre of Cambodia (FM 102) and Sarika Radio Station (FM106.5), uploaded on LICADHO's website and distributed through the Bluetooth.

In-house Studio

With additional fund from World Vision Cambodia and private funding, LICADHO bought used but quality audio equipments and material and provided training to 5 key staff to operate the recording studio for internal usage and make it available for clients and partners. The operation of an in-house studio will enable LICADHO to produce multimedia advocacy materials (print, audio and video), including enhancement of LICADHO and World Vision joint project on combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour which uses mass media as the main tool to raise public awareness and influence policy reforms. In addition, it will also increase LICADHO's networks, particularly with community members, union workers, students, and NGOs workers while decreasing material cost and developing expertise within LICADHO staff.

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
11 May	Project staff and World Vision Cambodia (WVC)	Progress of joint project; presentation by WVC on audit results and internal financial procedure
17 - 21 May	Project Coordinator; NGO EveryChild; 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
6 June	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
24 June	Organizers of local advocacy events in Battambang	Strengths and weaknesses; recommendations for improvement for future advocacy events
30 August	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

ADVOCACY, DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCES OFFICE (ADRO)

ADVOCACY EVENTS

From January to December 2010, LICADHO in cooperation with other NGOs and informal groups/networks and communities participated in a number of key public events including:

- On March 08, 2010: A celebration of International Women's Right Day at Takmao, CC2, PJ and other prisons monitored by LICADHO within 12 provinces. Food and essential materials were distributed to prisoners and prison officials.
- May 1: LICADHO staff participated in a demonstration on Labour Law at the National Assembly organized by several union federations and confederations.

- June 01: International Children's Right Day was celebrated in prisons and in Kien Svay district around the topic "A Community Without Child Trafficking". Packages of food and material were also distributed to all juveniles, children and their mothers detained in all prisons monitored by LICADHO.
- June 12: A concert was celebrated in Battambang province to mark the World Day Against Child Labour under the slogan "I protect children, do you?"
- June 26: LICADHO organized a staff meeting with all LICADHO staff from 12 provinces and Phnom Penh, sharing internal concerns and staff security.
- November 25 to December 10: All LICADHO participated in various events with partners to mark 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women Campaign
- December 10: For International Human Rights Day, LICADHO was the prominent organizer of 61 events in 19 provinces which involved 20,771 people and monitored by 91 human rights observers.

ADVOCACY AWARD

In December, LICADHO was honoured with an award by international human rights organization WITNESS at their 2010 Annual Focus for Change benefit dinner held in New York. Dr. Pung Chiv Kek and the Venerable Luon Sovath were guests of honour at the event, and accepted the award on behalf of LICADHO.

LICADHO and WITNESS have worked closely together since 2007 to produce advocacy videos on the plight of land-grabbing victims, creating international support to halt specific evictions.



LICADHO President Dr. Kek and Venerable Luon Sovath speaking at WITNESS Benefit Dinner, December 2010

PUBLICATIONS

During the period of 2010, ADRO produced and published the following:

- 10 periodic internal newsletters
- 5 public reports
- 12 news articles
- 4 advocacy videos
- 17 press releases
- 10 monthly news summary and
- 9 monthly audio news podcasts in Khmer.

All these publications are available on the LICADHO website.

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

human rights violations (mainly land evictions) and also in giving grassroots activists an international voice.

The website had a total of 39,636 unique visitors (2,000 on average per month).

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

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



The top four pages/topics viewed on the website:

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

Top five search terms used to access the website:

1. LICADHO
2. Rights
3. Cambodia
4. Human Trafficking
5. Borei Keila



Top four referral pages to access the website:

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

IMPACT FOR THE PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM

- Attention of the public has been drawn more to issues relating to children’s rights and women’s rights, specifically on combating worst forms of child labour and gender-based violence which will lead to prevention of abuse in the long term.
- Participants, including local authorities and men and women in the community, shared their knowledge in trainings and better understood their roles in the community to protect vulnerable groups.
- Government accepted some level of cooperation with communities and LICADHO to better protect children and women.
- LICADHO was able to complement its interventions and services by providing training and information to specific groups to ensure the participation of communities in better protection of vulnerable groups.
- The accuracy of the database is now ensured, and it can be accessed quickly to gather information/statistics and ensure more reliable and accurate information on key cases and HR issues. Monitors can now identify repeat offenders from the more comprehensive database listings, and case information on past offences can then be used as evidence against perpetrators who are taken to court.

- More human rights violations are being filmed by LICADHO and community activists, which increases the ability to document violations and disseminate information on the human rights situation in Cambodia. Furthermore, community activists feel empowered as they are able to document their own cases and put onto film their own thoughts and opinion.
- LICADHO is trusted by communities and policy makers as a reliable source of information on key cases and HR issues.

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Administration

LICADHO Staff

In 2010, LICADHO employed 122 staff including 6 part-time staff (4 women and 2 men). This included 6 part-time and full-time foreign consultants (6 women and 2 men). LICADHO also recruited 8 new staff (3 women and 5 men).

From January to December 2010, 25 staff members resigned or had their contract terminated (8 women and 17 men) and 13 staff members were promoted or changed work responsibilities to another project.

Number of LICADHO Local Staff from January-December 2010

Offices	Male	Female	Total
Phnom Penh	45	34	79
Province	34	9	43
Total	79	43	122

COMMUNICATION, MEETINGS AND EVENTS

In 2010, LICADHO Phnom Penh received 1,001 clients and visitors. LICADHO sent out 168 letters to various institutions, including letters of interventions and invitations to events. LICADHO received 732 letters from government and other institutions.

Internal Meetings

- The management committee: the president, director and three deputy directors in Phnom Penh met 34 times to discuss key obstacles and other management issues.
- Provincial coordinators met in Phnom Penh 10 times at the end of each month between 1-3 days to submit reports, obtain funds and discuss key issues.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2010 was a significant year in terms of organizational development for LICADHO.

Policies: The Administration Office drafted four new organizational policies – IT policy, new Internal Regulations, a new Per Diem policy, and a new Employment Contract. Improving these policies will help to strengthen internal structure and ensure that the link between LICADHO's vision and its day-to-day operations remain strong, without the need for constant managerial interventions. Already, implementation of the new policies has started.

NGO GPP: Furthermore, in 2010 LICADHO began the process of applying for NGO Good Practice Project accreditation, awarded by the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia. This certification has stringent requirements in terms of organizational development – currently,

only 24 NGOs in Cambodia are certified – and the application process has already proved invaluable in recognizing potential areas of improvement in LICADHO’s organizational practice. We look forward to continuing the process of improvement and completing our application in early 2011.

Staff Performance Appraisals: On the human resources side, 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.

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Appendix 1: LICADHO Publications

January 2010

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 14:02)
January 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=170>

News: Cambodian Men Trafficked into Thailand and Malaysia
January 11, 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100111/107/index.html>

Press Release: Call for an end to violence in Preah Sihanouk's Prey Nob district
January 27, 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=218>

News: Acid Attacks in Cambodia Continue to go Unchecked
January 29, 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100129/105/index.html>

February 2010

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 06:40)
February 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=171>

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary – January 2010
February 1, 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100201/112/index.html>

News: Swiss Musicians Uplift Cambodian Prisoners
February 5, 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100205/104/index.html>

News: Stateless Ethnic Minority Khmer Krom Face Difficult Future in Cambodia
February 23, 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100223/108/index.html>

March 2010

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 18:47)
March 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=172>

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary – February 2010
March 1, 2010
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100301/113/index.html>

Report: LICADHO Activity Report 2009

March 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/139LICADHOActivityReport2009%28Public%29.pdf>

Press Release: Rights of Monitors Abused and Protestors Blackmailed as Crackdown on Freedom of Expression Continues Unabated

March 5, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=219>

Report: In Absentia: The Right of Appeal & Cambodia's Inmate Transportation Crisis

March 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=140>

Press Release: Joint Statement by Coalition of Cambodian Civil Society Organizations on Draft Anti-Corruption Law

March 11, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=221>

Press Release: Civil Society Condemn Judicial Tactics Used Against Community Representatives in Kompong Speu

March 25, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=220>

April 2010

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 12:14)

April 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=173>

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary - March 2010

April 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100401/114/index.html>

Videos: In partnership with [WITNESS](#)

Villagers Unite to Release Community Representatives in Land Dispute

April 2, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=18>

News: Eviction and Land Grabbing Surges Across Cambodia

April 2, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100402/109/index.html>

May 2010

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 11:00)

May 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=174>

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary - April 2010

May 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100501/115/index.html>

News: We Are All Human Rights Defenders

May 9, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100509/111/index.html>

June 2010

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 18:25)

June 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=175>

Report: A review of the conditions of mothers, pregnant women and young children living in ten Cambodian prisons

June 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/141LICADHOPrison%20ReportFINAL-Eng.pdf>

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary - May 2010

June 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=222>

Press Release: World Day Against Child Labour

June 12, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=223>

News: LICADHO Promotes Children's Rights in Cambodia With Two Events

June 18, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100618/119/index.html>

News: Communities Leaders Rally for Land Rights in Phnom Penh

June 21, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100621/118/index.html>

Press Release: International Children's Day 2010

June 01, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=222>

July 2010

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News brief (Khmer 14:35)

July 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=176>

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary - June 2010

July 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100701/117/index.html>

Video: Shooting in Chi Kren, Siem Reap

July 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php>

Report: Beyond Capacity: Cambodia's Exploding Prison Population & Correctional Center 4
July 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/142CC4%20Briefing%20Population-Final-ENG.pdf>

News: Union Workers Gather to Demand for Better Minimum Wage

July 25, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100725/121/index.html>

Press Release: Union Workers Gather to Demand for Better Minimum Wage

July 25, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=224>

August 2010

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary - July 2010

August 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100801/124/index.html>

Press Release: Excessive use of force against peaceful gathering of villagers in Phnom Penh

August 08, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=225>

September 2010

Report: The Role of the Cambodian Judiciary in Political Cases

September 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/144ChoeunSummary-ENG.pdf>

Report: Attacks & Threats Against Human Rights Defenders in Cambodia 2008 - 2009

September 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/1432010-HRDReport2008-2009Final-ENG.pdf>

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary - August 2010

September 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100901/123/index.html>

News: Underage Cambodian Domestic Workers Rescued From Malaysia

September 30, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100930/125/index.html>

Press Release: Threats & Attacks Against Human Rights Defenders in Cambodia

September 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=227>

Press Release: LICADHO Staff Convicted of Disinformation after Show Trial

September 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=226>

Press Release: Intimidation and Legal Threats Against Union Workers and Leaders Must Cease

September 21, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=228>

News: Underage Cambodian Domestic Workers Rescued From Malaysia

September 30, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20100930/125/index.html>

October 2010

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary - September 2010

October 01, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20101001/126/index.html>

Document: Letter to Secretary - General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon

October 28, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/146PRStatementUNSGVisitNGOLaw-Eng.pdf>

Document: Letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton

October 28, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/145PRStatementClintonLetter-Eng.pdf>

Press Release: Violent Crackdown of Peaceful Protesters during the Visit of UN Secretary-General

October 28, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=229>

November 2010

Document: Open letter to United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon from representatives of Cambodian civil society

November 01, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/147LetertoUNSecretaryGeneralBanKi-moonfromRepresentativesOfCambodianCivilSociety%20JointMediaStatement-Eng.pdf>

News: Cambodia Monthly News Summary - October 2010

November 1, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20101101/127/index.html>

Video: Violent Crackdown on Peaceful Protesters During the Visit of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

November 03, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=20>

December 2010

News: LICADHO Awarded at WITNESS Focus for Change dinner

December 02, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20101202/128/index.html>

Press Release: New Penal Code a Setback for Freedom of Expression Issues
December 09, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=233>

Press Release: International Human Rights Day Dec 10, 2010: "We all need justice and sustainable livelihood!"

December 10, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=234>

News: International Human Rights Day 2010

December 10, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/articles/20101210/129/index.html>

Video: Human Rights Defender in Cambodia 2010

December 15, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=21>

Report: Freedom of Expression in Cambodia: The Illusion of Democracy

December 20, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=149>

Press Release: LICADHO Report Details Stories from the Frontline of Cambodia's Fight for Freedom of Expression

December 20, 2010

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=236>

Press Release: Crackdown on Freedom of Expression: Man Sent to Jail after Sharing Website Material

December 20, 2010

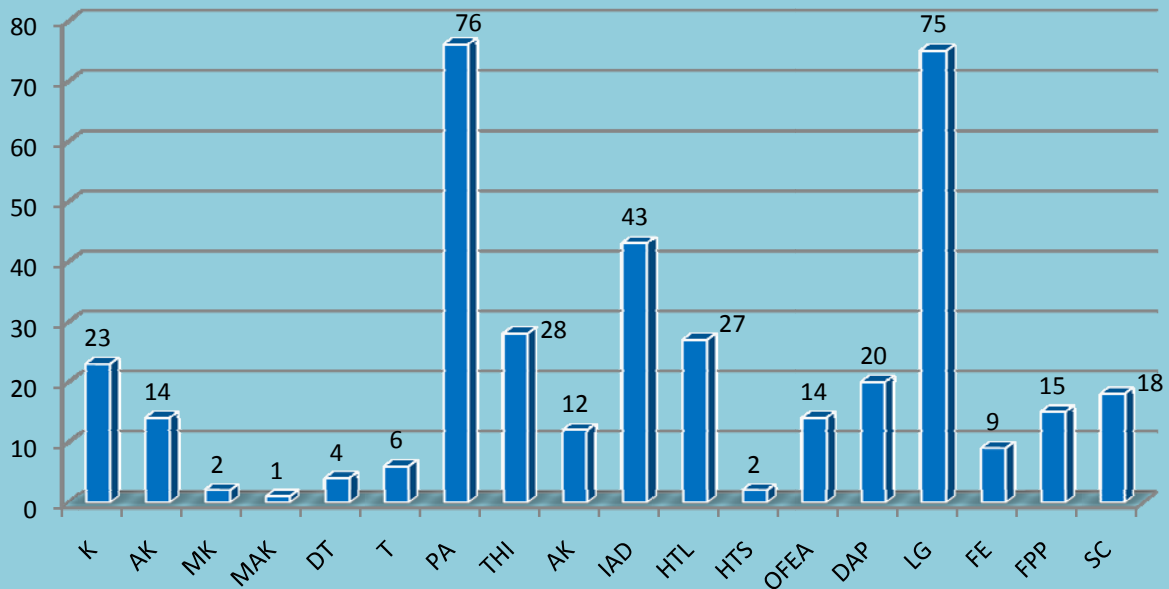
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=235>

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Appendix 2: List of Tables

Human Rights Monitoring Project

Human Rights Violations Investigated by Monitoring Office January - December 2010



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	
A = Abduction	
IAD = Illegal Arrest/Detention	
HTL = Human Trafficking for Labour	

Cases Pending January - December 2010

Case Type	Cases	Cases pending					Cases closed	
		Total	Sending to Court	Charged by Prosecutor	Police and Authority	Land Commission	Resolved	Unresolved
K	23	19	6	13			2	2
AK	14	11	9	1	1		3	
MK	2							2
MAK	1	1	1					
DT	4	4	1	1	2			

T	6	2		2			3	1
PA	76	51	19	10	22		25	
THI	28	16	9	3	4		9	3
A	12	5	1	1	3		7	
IAD	43	23	13	5	5		19	1
HTL	27	10	2	4	4		15	2
HTS	2	1			1			1
OFEA	14	7	2		4	1	3	4
DAP	20	17	4	3	9	1	2	1
LG	75	68	10	2	32	24	6	1
FE	9	8		2	6		1	
FPP	15	13	8		5		1	1
SC	18	13	3		10		4	1
Total	389	269	88	47	108	26	100	20

Paralegal Advice and Interventions Provided from January - December 2010

Offices	Actions			Para Legal Advice	Intervention Letters Sent			Meetings	Total
	Observation	Intervention	Investigation		To Court	To Authorities	To Land Commission		
B.Bang	0	42	137	107	2	2		22	26
B. Meanchey	4	111	141	87	20	4	2	86	112
Kg. Thom	6	82	92	120	12	1	1	6	20
Kg. Chhnang	6	34	105	85	3	3	4	11	21
Kg. Speu	18	19	57	163				16	16
Sihanoukville	17	64	75	215	1	1		11	13
Kampot	35	112	60	100	7	6		31	44
Koh Kong	9	85	33	81	6	1		25	32
Kg. Cham	2	58	75	115	4			23	27
Phnom Penh	46	51	74	612	4	7		47	58
Pursat	9	84	44	108	6		1	41	48
Siem Reap	27	61	67	83	1			12	13
Svay Rieng	4	94	45	68	2	5		15	22
Prey Veng*		2	3		2			1	3
Takoe *		2	2		1			1	2
P.Vihea*		1	1					1	1
Total	183	902	1011	1944	71	30	8	349	458

HRLP Cases January - December 2010

Case Type	Cases	Cases pending			Cases closed
		City/Provincial Court	Appeal Court	Supreme Court	Resolved
RA	2	1			1
LG	13	3	6		4
HRD	2		1	1	
SC	14	9	2		3
Total	31	13	9	1	8

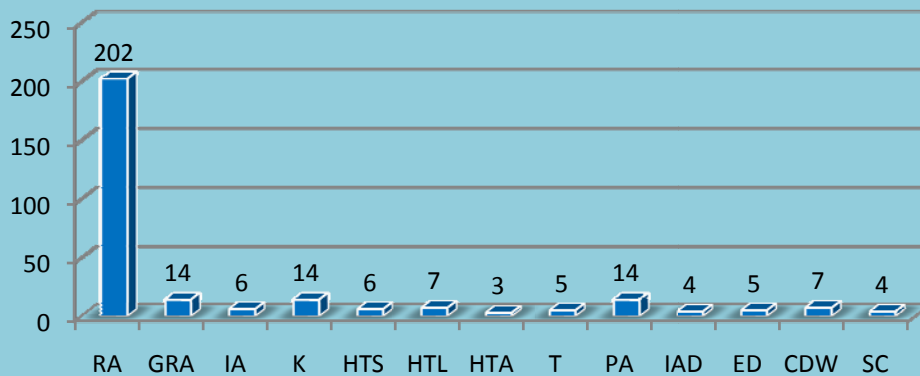
Legal Referrals

Cases Referred for Legal Services

NGOs	Cases
Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC)	1
Project for Juvenile Justice (PJJ)	4
Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW)	26
LICADHO Legal Unit	2
Agir Pour Les Femmes En Situation Precaire (APESIP)	2
TOTAL	35

Child's Rights Monitoring Project

Cases of Children's Rights Violations Investigated from January-December 2010



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

Cases Closed January-December 2010

New 2010 Cases Closed by:	Number of Cases
Legal means (13 convicted, 1 acquitted)	14
Non-legal means (32 Compensation, 4 Marriage)	36
No Action (9 victim dropped Complaint and 4 other)	13
TOTAL:	63
Old 2006-2009 Cases Closed by:	
Legal means (37 convicted, 8 acquitted)	45
Non-legal means (4 Compensation, 0 Marriage)	4
No Action (4 Victim dropped Complaint and 1 other)	5
TOTAL	54

Children's Rights Cases Pending from January-December 2010

Case	Police	Authoritie s/District	In the court process			Total
			Suspect Escaped	Arrest Warrant	No Action	
RA	26	1	65	89		181
IA	3					3
K	1		2	11		14
AK						0
HTS	1		2	2		5
HTL	4	1				5
HTA	1			1		2
T	1		1	2		4
PA	3		3	2		8
IAD						0
DT						0
ED	1	1				2
CDW	1		1			2
A						0
SC			2			2
Total	42	3	76	107		228

Social Assistance for Children

Social Assistance for victims from January-December 2010

Victims	Case											Total	
	RA	HTS	HTL	LG	TH I	IAD	DV	K	SC	PA	VAC		
Children	30		3				8					217	258
Women	3	2				1	13					87	106
Men			28		1	24		6	2	3		77	141
Mixed				230					125				355
Total	33	2	31	230	1	25	21	6	127	3	381	860	

Women Rights Monitoring Project

Women's Rights Cases January-December 2010 by Case Type

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
DV	13	20	18	12	15	13	20	14	18	10	8	6	167
RA	4	9	7	5	8	7	9	4	6	4	11	2	76
IA			2										2
HTS	1								1				2
Total	18	29	27	17	23	20	29	18	25	14	19	8	247

Women's Rights Cases Pending January-December 2010

Types	Commune Chief	Police	In the Courts				Appeal court	Total
			Suspect Escaped	Suspect Arrested	Undetermined	Released on Bail		
DV	24	12	4	21	53	6		120
RA	1	6	9	33	17			66
IA		2						2
HTS					2			2
Total	25	20	13	54	72	6	0	190

Women's Rights Cases Closed January-December 2010

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.dro p.com	other	
DV	2	1			36		2		5	1	47
RA	1		1	2	2				4		10
IA											0
HTS											0
Total	3	1	1	2	38	0	2	0	9	1	57

Legal Service

Number Of Clients Who Received Legal Consultation January-December 2010

Type	PP	BB	KS	KP	SV	KK	KC	KT	SP	SR	Total
Domestic Violence	225	11	7	18	39	11	4	15	3	5	338
Rape-Attempted Rape	26		1		3	2	2	10		1	45
Indecent Assault	4	1						1		1	7
Human Trafficking Sexual Exploitation	5	2	2	2				1		1	13
Killing	11	1		1		2					15
Land Grabbing	46	7	7	6	2	4	1	12	1	4	90
Physical Assault	51		8	9	11	5	1	3	2	1	91
Threats, Harassment	15	1						1			17
Illegal Arrest, Detention	37	1	5					3	1		47
Accident	8		1			1		1		1	12
Acid Attacks	2			1							3
Malicious slander	22				4	2				1	29
Disappearance	6			2	1						9
Fraud	50	1		2	4	2		1		1	61
Loan	10			4				2		1	17
Theft	24	1		5	3	2	2	2			39
Destruction and/or Illegal appropriation of property	27			2	4			2			35
Drug trafficking	8				2						10
Inheritance	15		1	1	3						20
Sexual Harassment	4				3						7
Legal Information	67		1	3	5	5					81
Attempted Killing	4				1						5
Total	667	26	33	56	85	36	10	54	7	17	991

Women Referred to Other NGOs for Specialized Services January-December 2010

CASE TYPE	CDP	LSCW	CWCC	Hagar	PADV	LAC	SSC	KNKS	ASPECA	Renacer	Total
DV		4			1				1	4	10
RA		1					1				2
IA											0
HTS		1									1
Total	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	13

CDP : Cambodia Defenders Project

HCC : Healthcare Center for Children

LSCW : Legal Services for Children and Women

CWCC : Cambodia Women's Crisis Center

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

PSE : Pour un Sourire d' Enfant

PADV : Project Against Domestic Violence

LAC : Legal Aid Cambodia

SSC : Social Services Cambodia

DDP : Deaf Development Program

Social Work Program

Children Referred to Child Care Centers January-December 2010

CASE TYPE	Hagar	Friends for Women	COSECAM	SSC Takhmao	Citipointe	Khrousa Thmey	Our Home	Total
Street begging	2				2			4
Poor families	8							8
Mothers in prison	1							1
Runaways	1							1
Legal conflicts	1							1
Broken families						3		3
T	4						1	5
CL	1							1
CDW	2	1		1				4
RA	5		1					6
DV	4							4
Total	29	1	1	1	2	3	1	38

Medical Project

Prison Patients Treated January-December 2010

	Prisons	Number of consultations with prisoners		Number of consultations with prison guards		Total consultations	Prison Visits
		Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	Toul Sleng	27	0	62	0	89	10
2	PJ	401	42	17	0	460	10
3	Takhmao	472	26	22	0	520	10
4	Prey Veng	794	62	41	7	904	9
5	Svay Rieng	605	37	50	17	709	9
6	Takeo	827	93	31	15	966	10
7	Sihanoukville	521	110	27	0	658	10
8	Koh Kong	470	21	26	11	528	10
9	Pursat	492	43	21	9	565	9
10	Battambang	1532	223	28	5	1788	9
11	Kg Thom	587	87	19	10	703	10
12	Kg Cham	1022	73	18	7	1120	10
13	CC4	192	0	16	4	212	4
	Total	7942	817	378	85	9222	120

Advocacy, Documentation and Resource Office

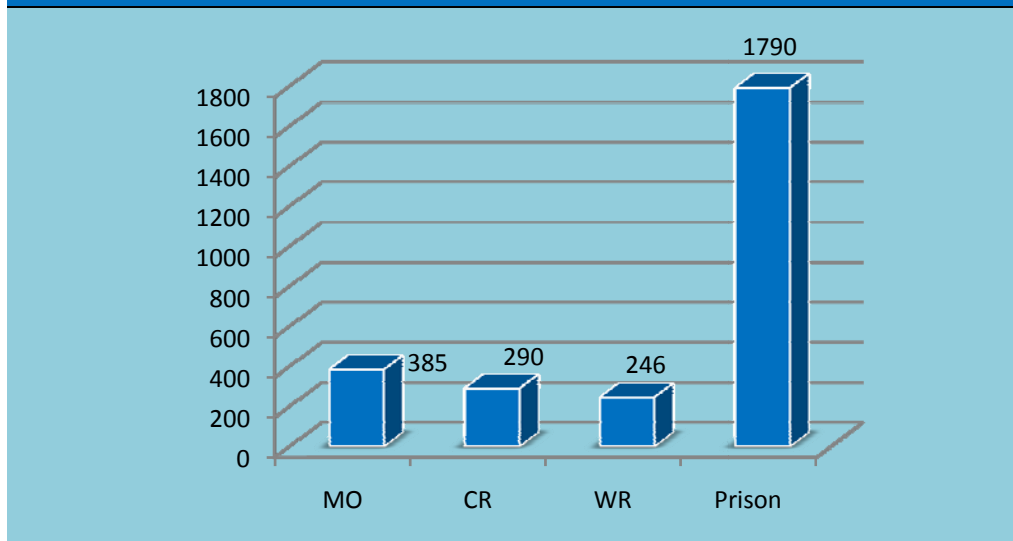
Reports Published from January - December 2010

Title	Date	Version	
		Khmer	English
In Absentia: the Right of Appeal and Cambodia's Inmates Transportation Crisis	May 2001	Yes	Yes
Adopt-A-Prison Project: A review of the conditions of mother, pregnant women and young children living in Cambodian prisons	June 2010	Yes	Yes
Beyond Capacity: Cambodia's Exploding Prison Population & Correctional Center 4	July 2010	Yes	Yes
Attacks & Threats Against Human Rights Defenders in Cambodia 2008-2009	September 2010	-	Yes
Freedom of Expression in Cambodia: The Illusion of Democracy	December 2010	Yes	Yes

Videos Produced from January - December 2010

Title	Date
Villagers Unite to Release Community Representative in Land Dispute	April 2
Shooting in Chi Krong, Siem Reap	July 1
Violent Crackdown on Peaceful Protesters During the Visit of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon	November 3
Human Rights Defender in Cambodia 2010	December 15

Cases Entered into Central Database from January to December 2010



Administration and Human Resources

Capacity Building Conducted from January-December 2010

DATE/ SUBJECT	ORGANIZED BY	STAFF		
		F	M	TOTAL
19-20 Feb: WRO SWOT Analysis and Strategies for WRO Future Plan.	LICADHO	9	2	11
22-25 Feb: Over detention, Torture and Lawyer.	EWMI	7	14	21
11, Mar : Domestic Violence and Right of Divorce for women	LAC	1		1
15-19 Mar: Rights Based Approach on Gender Based Violence	DCA	2	1	3
27-28 May : The role of Men and The benefit of Change	Ministry of Women Affair	2		2
15 June : UN SCR 1325 on women, Peace and Security and CEDAW	UNIFEM Cambodia	1		1
25-27 December: Penal Code	LICADHO	7	24	31

Provincial Administration from January-December 2010

Province	Staff	Letter		Communication		Meeting			
		Out	In	Out	In	Staff	NGO	Authority	Other
Kg.Thom	3	162	164	130	186	18	15	20	32
Kg.Cham	4	104	55	70	107	20	49	9	13
Kg.Speu	3	93	79	52	44	11	19	26	10
Kg.Chhnang	3	132	132	130	79	35	16	11	50
Kampot	3	80	37	120	763	29	24	15	92
Koh Kong	4	96	66	123	157	14	20	18	15
Kg.Som	3	63	78	70	450	24	32	44	19
Battambang	5	118	214	48	25	14	17	13	68
BM. Chey	5	133	171	76	277	24	17	4	6
Pursat	3	89	79	53	42	41	13	13	11
Seam Riep	5	153	88	197	135	25	04	09	12
Svay Rieng	3	79	39	62	145	13	11	12	37

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