

LICADHO Activity Report

PROMOTING AND DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA



230 meter long blue krama petition unrolled in front of the National Assembly, Dec. 2011

Photo by: LICADHO

REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2011



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LICADHO
CAMBODIAN LEAGUE FOR THE PROMOTION
AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

LICADHO pursues its activities through two programs:

Monitoring and Protection Program:

- **Monitoring of State Violations and Women's and Children's Rights:** monitors collect and investigate human rights violations perpetrated by the State and violations made against women and children. Victims are provided assistance through interventions with local authorities and court officials.
- **Paralegal and Legal Representation:** victims are provided legal advice by a paralegal team and, in key cases, legal representation by human rights lawyers.
- **Prison Monitoring:** researchers monitor 18 prisons to assess prison conditions and ensure that pre-trial detainees have access to legal representation.
- **Medical Assistance:** a medical team provides assistance to prisoners and prison officials in 14 prisons, victims of human rights violations and families in resettlement sites.
- **Social Work:** staff conduct needs assessments of victims and their families and provide short-term material and food.

Promotion and Advocacy Program:

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

Cover Photo: 230 meter long blue krama petition is unrolled in front of the National Assembly in Dec. 2011.

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

Events documented by LICADHO throughout 2011 show the deteriorating condition of human rights in Cambodia. Government collusion with powerful private interests to seize land from impoverished citizens has continued unabated. Moreover, the judiciary, the legislature and the police have increased their resolve to muffle civil society, while the basic rights of women and children continue to suffer neglect. Despite the government's decision, in late-December 2011, to delay the promulgation of a draft law (Association & NGO) requiring civil society organizations to complete an onerous registration process that would be susceptible to serious abuse, Cambodia still has a long way to go.

A wave of high-profile land grabbing cases highlighted the growing desperation of victims in the face of perpetrators immune from the law. In 2011, LICADHO assisted over 11,000 families who were newly affected by land-grabbing.

On April 28, 2011, military police demolished houses in Thma Sar commune in Koh Kong province to make way for a Chinese coastal tourism project. Villagers, many of whom rejected compensation plans offered by a Chinese company, were given no choice but to relocate to a new site 20km inland that suffers from water shortages.

Similarly, on June 10, 2011, hundreds of armed police attempted to evict local residents from a 65-hectare parcel of land, which military officials sold to the Taiwanese Meng Keth Company. The villagers fought back with machetes, knives and sticks. Seven villagers and three policemen were severely injured. The violent confrontation could have easily been avoided had the prosecutor in charge of the eviction ordered the police to stop when he saw the armed villagers, or if authorities had simply agreed to compensate the villagers appropriately.

The government has ensured the further deterioration of human rights by using the judiciary to silence critics and those who attempt to assert their rights. In late November, for example, four female community representatives from Boeung Kak Lake - Tep Vanny, Bo Chhorvy, Heng Mom, and Kong Chantha - were charged with insult and obstruction of public officials, respectively, under articles 502 and 504 of the new penal code. If tried and found guilty, they face up to one year in prison and steep fines.

Another example of abuse of the judiciary began in December 2010, when Seng Kunnaka, an employee of the United Nations World Food Programme, was charged under Article 495 of the new Penal Code for sharing printed material from the pro-opposition website KI-Media. Mr. Kunnaka was convicted and sentenced to six months in prison and a fine of \$250 by the Phnom Penh Municipal Court. Mr. Kunnaka eventually released in June 2011 after serving his sentence in full.

Throughout 2011 the government endeavoured not only to silence activists, but unions and NGOs as well. Early in the year, the government released a draft trade union law that would allow the government to dissolve or suspend unions on arbitrary grounds. The government also released a draft Law on Associations and Non-governmental Organizations (LANGO) in December 2010. Over the course of 2011, the government released three more drafts, culminating in a fourth draft released on December 12, 2011. The contents of all drafts provoked extensive criticism from local and international civil society organizations, donor governments, and legal analysts, who noted that the law contravened Cambodia's

commitments under multiple international instruments as well as the Cambodian Constitution. The government failed to acknowledge and incorporate civil society's criticisms of each draft. In a victory for civil society, the government finally announced on December 28, 2011, that it would delay promulgation of the law indefinitely.

Concerns about the LANGO were amplified in September 2011 when authorities issued an arbitrary extrajudicial suspension of Sahmakum Teang Tnaut (STT), a local NGO focused on documenting poor communities facing forced evictions. STT had been critical of the ADB-sponsored railway development and the relocation of communities along the railway. A letter, signed by Minister of Finance Keat Chhoeun, requested that STT and its partner Bridges Across Borders Cambodia (BABC) be shut down. On September 1, 2011, STT was suspended by the Interior Ministry. The Ministry stated that the suspension was in part due to the fact that the organization was "inciting" communities linked to the railway development project.

Cambodia's judiciary also continued to undermine human rights in 2011. LICADHO employee Leang Sokchoeun, who was sentenced for allegedly distributing anti-government leaflets in Takeo Province in May 2010, remains incarcerated, despite a complete lack of evidence supporting the verdict in his case. On July 14, 2011, the Appeal Court not only upheld Sokchoeun's two-year prison sentence, but also changed the basis for the conviction, resting it upon a law that was not yet in effect when Sokchoeun committed the alleged offense.

The government also displayed a willingness to employ brute force to silence opponents and achieve its aims. On November 24, 2011, military police officers, accompanied by civilian police, repeatedly shot into the air to break a road block staged by about 100 villagers in Treng Trayueng commune, Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province. The villagers were protesting an attempt by the provincial prosecutor to implement a Supreme Court verdict ordering the seizure of certain farmland. The land subject to the order was awarded to an obscure "farmers" association, represented by a military colonel. The land that the local authorities insisted on clearing on the day in question, however, was not the same land specified in the order.

On December 12, 2011, a commanding military officer from Battambang's Phnom Preuk district shot at a group of villagers affected by a land grab, injuring three. The villagers were demonstrating against the clearing of farmland by Soun Mean Sambath company, which was granted a 4,095 hectare Economic Land Concession (ELC) in the area in April 2011. The military officer was acting as a security guard for the company. And on February 11, 2011, armed police intimidated Prey Lang residents in the northeast of Cambodia, and blocked their access to water as they staged a three-day strike after the government sold their land to a Vietnamese rubber company.

The on-going land dispute over Boeung Kak Lake erupted into violence on several occasions during 2011, including on February 28, 2011, when police carrying riot shields and electric batons forcefully dispersed activists after they attempted to block Monivong Boulevard. Protesters claim that they were peacefully trying to gain an audience with Governor Kep Chuktema to discuss the appropriation of their land by private developer Shukaku Inc. owned by CPP senator Lao Mong Kim. The violence escalated on April 21, 2011, when several residents including women and children were attacked by police and guards during a protest, and again on September 16, 2011, when a mob of anti-riot police officers beat a Boeung Kak activist who was trying to stop workers from pumping sand into residents' homes.

2011 also marks the first time that the government has sought to censor Internet media. In January and February, access to pro-opposition sites such as KI-Media, Khmerization and the political cartoon site Sacravatoons was blocked by some Internet providers. Media reports alleged that the authorities had written privately to Cambodian ISPs, requesting that they take action to block certain controversial sites. Until the outages started, LICADHO President Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek noted, "Cambodia's Internet environment had been noticeably freer than in neighbouring countries." Now, however, Cambodia seems to have entered a new era of repressive rule.

In addition to setbacks in freedom of expression and assembly, 2011 was marred by the poor condition of women and children's rights. During International Women's Day on March 8, 2011, LICADHO and partner NGOs provided food and supplies at 18 prisons to draw attention to the condition of imprisoned women in Cambodia. The number of children living with their mothers in Cambodia's prisons more than doubled in 2011, thanks largely to a wave of drug arrests that swept up entire families. Two prisons – Bantey Meanchey and Pailin – housed over 30 children each at one point during 2011. Prisons currently allocate a mere 2,800 riel (\$0.70) per prisoner per day to cover costs of food, water, electricity, clothing and medical care.

Rampant overcrowding continued to plague Cambodia's prisons and jails. At the end of 2011, the Kingdom's prisons remained filled to approximately 180% of their capacity, making them among the most overcrowded in the world. Some cells offer less than one square meter of space per prisoner. The authorities' sole response to the crisis continues to be the construction of new prisons, a solution which is clearly inadequate on its own. The prisons simply cannot be built fast enough. One of Cambodia's more recently-opened prisons, for example, was hastily established inside an abandoned movie theatre. The facility completely lacks proper infrastructure, and as a result male prisoners are forced to live inside a cage and to relieve themselves in buckets. There are no facilities for outside recreation or fresh air.

A new prison law enacted in December 2011 contains little to address the overcrowding problem. More disturbingly, the new law authorizes prisons to lease prison prisoners to work for private enterprise, in violation of Cambodia's obligations under international labor treaties. In late-2011, media reports revealed that Cambodian prisoners had previously been employed in the manufacture of garments for export, including garments that were apparently destined to be sold by the US department store Kohl's. This represents a potential threat to Cambodia's standing as a major international garment exporter.

Despite the poor condition of human rights in Cambodia, a few instances in 2011 give us reason to hope that it may yet improve. On the morning of December 20, 2011, for example, over 100 Cambodian citizens from Phnom Penh and 23 provinces peacefully unrolled a 230-meter-long blue krama petition in front of the National Assembly. The petition was addressed in Khmer to the Royal Government of Cambodia from the citizens of Cambodia, and called on the government to: "... halt its intention of passing the Law on Associations and Non-governmental Organizations, the Law on Trades Union and the Law on Farmers' Cooperative which restrict the basic rights and freedoms of Cambodian citizens." Shortly after this event, the government announced its intent to delay promulgation of LANGO until there could be full agreement about the draft law's provisions.

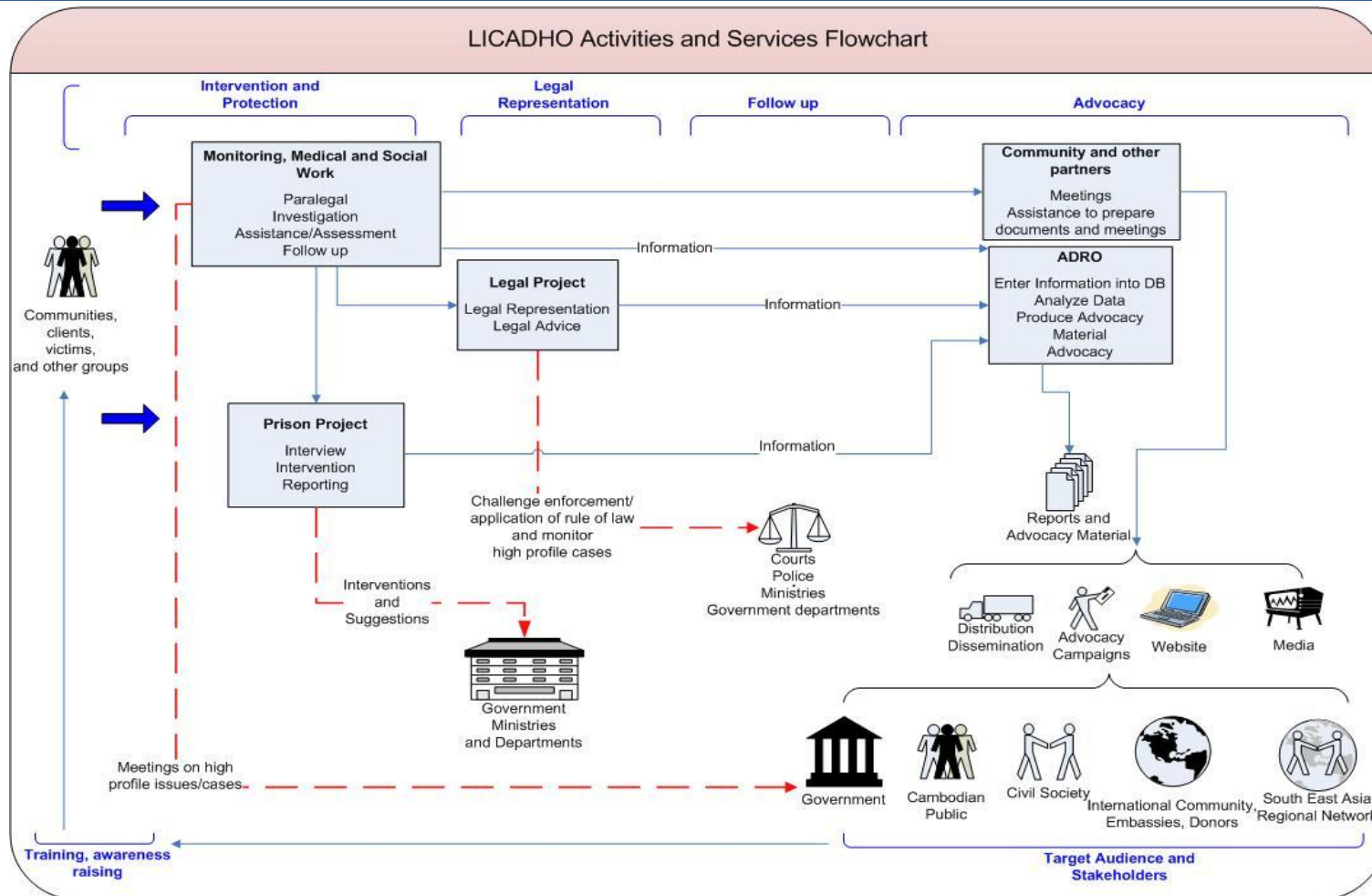
And on March 2, 2011, LICADHO applauded the release of Thach Saveth, a Royal Cambodia Air Forces (RCAF) paratrooper who was wrongly accused in 2004 of killing Free Trade Union representative Ros Sovannareth. Similarly, on June 24, 2011, the Phnom Penh Municipal Court decided to release garment factory union leader Sous Chantha after seven months and

five days in pre-trial detention. Chantha was wrongfully arrested and detained on suspicious charges of drug distribution in November 2010.

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

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LICADHO Program Activities and Services



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

Monitoring and Protection Program

Monitoring and Protection Program

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

Human Rights Monitoring Project

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

Children's Rights Monitoring Project

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

Women's Rights Monitoring Project

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

Prison Project

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

Human Rights Legal Project

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

Social Work Project

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

Medical Project

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

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (HRMP)

In 2011, monitors based in Phnom Penh and 12 provinces investigated a total of 407 new human rights cases (an increase of 4.62% compared to 2010), which affected 5,482 individual victims and 12,441 families.

LICADHO monitors investigated 103 new cases related to land grabbing, affecting 11,377 families from January to December

Land grabbing was the most common type of human rights violation, accounting for 25.3% of the total human rights cases and affecting 11,377 families. Of these cases:

- 121 were resolved
- 274 remain open (currently being dealt with by the police, authorities, land commission or the courts)
- 12 were unresolved (all avenues of possible resolution were closed).

During this period LICADHO's monitoring office conducted:

- 921 interventions to local authorities (provincial, district and commune authorities, court officials, etc.).
- 1,087 investigations and follow-ups were conducted in relation to new cases opened during this quarter and pending cases from previous periods. Field investigations include gathering evidence, working with communities, interviewing victims and community members and local authorities.
- 320 meetings took place with local and provincial authorities to try and secure redress and relief for victims.
- Moreover, the monitoring department conducted 196 observations, which involved attending court hearings, monitoring and supporting community protests, union strikes, etc.
- In total, LICADHO's 13 offices provided 1,816 legal advices to villagers and communities.
- LICADHO also sent 32 intervention letters to court, 32 letters to authorities and 4 letters to land commission.



*Communities peacefully protest against new legislation in front of the National Assembly in December 2011.
Photo by: LICADHO*

HR Monitoring Staff Capacity Building

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

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

Case Study: Eleven women, including underage girls, prevented from leaving Cambodia a moratorium placed on sending Cambodian domestic workers to Malaysia.

After years of public and behind-the-scenes advocacy by LICADHO and other civil society partners, Prime Minister Hun Sen signed a moratorium on the sending of women to Malaysia for domestic work on October 15, 2011. LICADHO has documented rampant abuses committed against Cambodian women - who are often underage - working as domestic workers in Malaysia. The signed order was absolute and offered no loopholes.

Despite the ban, LICADHO learned that some recruitment agencies, including Top Manpower - whose owner heads the recruitment industry's self-regulating body - were continuing to send Cambodian women and girls to Malaysia, even several days after the announcement of the moratorium. LICADHO publicized this information, and the resulting public exposure ultimately forced the recruitment agencies to abide by the order.

On October 17, 2011, LICADHO prevented 11 women, including four underage girls, from being discretely sent to Malaysia in violation of the moratorium. Relatives of the women had heard stories of mistreatment and abuses of domestic workers over the radio and were fearful for the safety of their relatives. They contacted LICADHO for help.

The recruitment agency involved with the 11 women, Century Cambodia Manpower, was operating as a subsidiary of the dominant Mey Yorn Agency. Mey Yorn is owned by the Ministry of Labor's Recruitment Department chief Nhem Kim Hoy's daughter Nhem Charya.

To prevent the women from departing, LICADHO staffers contacted the Interior Ministry's Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Department deputy chief Chiv Phally. Phally was reluctant to act, however, and after a short while turned off his phone. LICADHO then sought support from Interior Ministry Secretary of State Chou Bunheng and Justice Ministry's deputy Secretary of State Ith Rady. They both offered guarantees the women would not leave.

Nevertheless, LICADHO staffers had to intercept the recruitment agency's vehicle in front of the Phnom Penh International Airport to secure the women's safety. LICADHO followed the vehicle back to the recruitment agency after the agency's staff agreed to return. At the agency, LICADHO secured the release of the 11 women, as well as another 24 women who were detained in the agency's pre-departure compound.

The next day, on October 18, LICADHO provided food and financial support for the 11 women and their relatives to travel back to their home villages.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEGAL PROJECT (HRLP)

During the reporting period, LICADHO's legal team worked on 31 new cases, representing 71 clients across nine provinces and Phnom Penh. Of the new cases, 13 involved land grabbing, three concerned rape, four cases were human rights defenders, and one case of domestic violence. A total of 13 new cases opened in 2011 remain open at court.

An additional 37 cases from previous years were followed up. Of those cases, 11 were closed, including eight cases relating to land grabbing.

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

Case Study: Four Boeung Kak Lake activists avoid pre-trial detention with the support of LICADHO lawyers

On November 28, 2011, a group of Boeung Kak Lake citizens gathered in front of the Phnom Penh municipality offices to submit a petition to the authorities requesting the speedy demarcation of the 12.44 hectares allocated to Boeung Kak residents, and to protest the ongoing arbitrary exclusion of 96 remaining families.

Less than 15 minutes after the beginning of the peaceful gathering, district security guards – under the watch of police and military police officers – proceeded to arrest two key community representatives: Tep Vanny and Bo Chorvy. The arrest distressed the citizens, who proceeded to create a human roadblock on Monivong Boulevard to obtain the release of their two representatives.

A series of fierce clashes followed, and two additional representatives were arrested by district security guards and police officers: Heng Mom and Kong Chantha.

Three of the four arrests were carried out by district security guards, who are not legally endowed with arrest powers. These unlawful arrests occurred while military police and police officers secured the area and stood by watching.

The four arrested women were sent to the Phnom Penh Police Commissariat, where they were kept in a small room with three policemen watching them.

Meanwhile, three LICADHO lawyers were dispatched to try and reach the four at the Commissariat. After long negotiations with the police, the lawyers were allowed to visit their clients. More importantly, the lawyers secured the right to sit in the room to listen to police questioning of the four women. With the presence of the LICADHO lawyers, the four women felt less afraid and more confident to answer questions.

During and after questioning, LICADHO also provided food supplies to the four women and basic medical service to Tep Vanny, whose head had been smashed into a car during her arrest. They spent the night at the police station.

The next morning, the four women were taken to Phnom Penh municipal court. Upon arrival, they were interrogated by the prosecutor and charged with making public insults and obstructing public authorities (articles 502 and 504 of the criminal code, respectively).

The group was then sent to the investigating judge's room for more questioning. Following

questioning by the investigation judge, the three LICADHO lawyers requested that the four women not to be sent to pre-trial detention. The judge agreed not to detain the four women and instead placed them under court supervision.

The four women and their lawyers walked freely out of court to meet a crowd of Boeung Kak Lake citizens who had gathered in front of the court in a show of solidarity. The four offered their views on what had happened to the media and went home, where they were able to continue representing the families who remain in the lake area. The charges remaining pending however, despite additional interviews with the PP investigation judge, the defendants remain out of jail and are still active in their pursuit of securing land titles for the remaining BKL families.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (CRMP)

In 2011, 311 new cases affecting 359 children (under the age of 18) - 321 girls and 38 boys - were investigated and documented. This represents an increase of 6.87% in the number of child rights cases from 2010. Rape or attempted rape remains the most common form of child rights violations investigated by LICADHO, accounting for 74.3% of total cases received and investigated.

Of the 311 cases, 44 cases were resolved and 267 cases remain open. 141 cases remain within the court process.

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

Case Study: Providing Services to A Girl Victim of Rape and Attempted Killing

At 10 p.m. on October 28, 2011, a 16-year-old girl Phnom Penh's Dangkor district was raped in front of her home by her cousin in law. After the rape, the perpetrator threatened her not to tell anyone else. He said that if she dared speak, he'd kill all of her family.

Two days after the incident, the girl told the story to her mother, who then went to file a complaint to their village chief. He helped write a complaint to the commune police station. Unfortunately, the commune police did not take immediate action against the perpetrator. The perpetrator heard of the complaint and became angry.

On November 6, the perpetrator came to the girl's house with a long handled-knife and attacked her mother, who was hit on the head three times. The perpetrator then turned his attention to the girl, but her sister rushed to protect her and sustained injuries as well. Amid the chaos, the girl tried to run away but the perpetrator got to her and cut her head three times, causing her to fall unconscious.

The authorities were slow to arrive, giving the perpetrator time to escape.

Following the latest act of violence, the family approached LICADHO, who quickly transported the girl and her family members to be treated at the hospital while providing food and material assistance during their hospitalization.

On November 14, a LICADHO Child Rights monitor met with the local commune police and urged them to take action against the perpetrator. The meeting was immediately followed by a written complaint to the municipal prosecutor requesting the arrest and prosecution of the perpetrator. A warrant was issued, and on December 2, the perpetrator was detained by authorities.

LICADHO assisted the rape victim in finding shelter and helped place her in vocational training program.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS MONITORING PROJECT (WRMP)

Monitoring and Investigation of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

From January to December 2011, the WRMP investigated 283 new cases of women's rights violations (14.17% increase from 2010), the total of which involved 286 victims and 302 perpetrators. Six women died as a result of domestic violence and three women died after being raped. Domestic violence accounted for 69.95% of all cases, an increase of 11.37% from 2010. This increase could be in part because more women are aware of LICADHO's services and in part because GBV is becoming less of a taboo subject; more women are seeking justice for violence directed towards them. Of those new cases, 215 are pending and 67 have been resolved. 157 of the open cases are in some stage of the court process.

**LICADHO
investigated 187 new
cases of DV in 2011.**

The WRMP continues to disseminate knowledge of GBV laws, women's rights, and services available to women to clients seeking help. Currently, women surviving GBV face many challenges at all stages of the justice system, from seeking help from local authorities to irregularities of the court process, although victims of GBV who seek help from LICADHO are less likely to be asked for bribes from authorities investigating their cases. LICADHO will expand its advocacy efforts to highlight these challenges, providing stakeholders and the public an accurate picture of how dysfunctional the system currently is for all victims of violence, particularly women, and campaign for a stronger and fairer justice system.

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

Case Study: A Garment factory worker raped by two men

(The victim is a 22 year-old garment factory worker living in Kandal's Ang Snuol district. Her name has been changed to Neang in this case study)

On the evening of March 18, 2011, two men - Chek Heng and Tong Veasna - came to see Neang at her home. The two invited her to go visit her former boyfriend, claiming that he was keen to see her again and that he was getting drunk because he missed her. Hearing this, Neang decided to go along with them and rode on the two men's motorbike.

On their way, the men stopped at an unknown location and said that Neang's former boyfriend would come meet them in a minute. This however was a deception. Tong Veasna grabbed Neang and told her to keep silent. Veasna dragged her to a bed nearby, punched her belly and proceeded to rape her. Chek Heng then moved onto Neang and raped her as well. Neang pleaded for them to leave her alone, to no avail.

The two men left Neang badly injured, both mentally and physically. Neang came to LICADHO to seek the arrest and prosecution of the two perpetrators, as well compensation for the harm done. A LICADHO Women Rights monitor conducted an interview with Neang and took her to the municipal hospital for diagnosis and the collection of evidence. The monitor also assisted with the filing of a complaint at the municipal court.

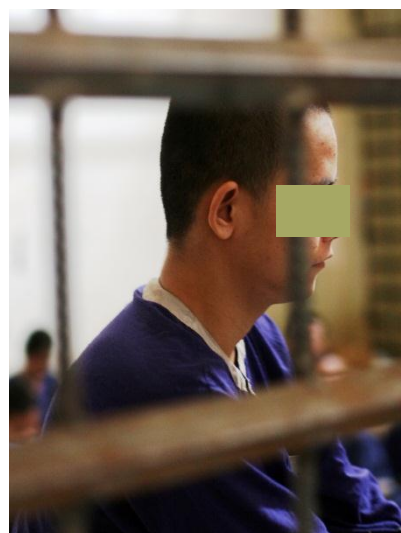
On April 28, the perpetrators were arrested and detained. On November 28, Veasna was sentenced to six years imprisonment and Heng was sentenced to two years; they also paid 10 million riels in compensation each to Neang.

LICADHO Women's Rights monitors continue to support the victim by conducting follow up visits and providing her with legal advice.

PRISON PROJECT

In 2011, LICADHO prison researchers conducted weekly visits to 18 prisons located in Phnom Penh and 12 provinces, to interview and assist inmates and to monitor prison conditions. As of December 2011, including the newly-opened CC4, prisons monitored by LICADHO housed 13,632 inmates, approximately 90% of the national total. This figure included 4,251 inmates in pre-trial status and 566 juveniles.

As part of their monitoring duties, prison researchers interviewed 1,768 new inmates, both pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners (275 females). LICADHO formally intervened to assist 218 prisoners by sending letters to municipal courts, the Appeal Court, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the General Department of Prisons (GDP). A total of 137 prisoners reported that they were tortured. Of these, 132 said the torture occurred while in police custody, while five said the torture occurred in prison.



An inmate and his prison cell, May 2011. Photo by: LICADHO

41 cases of inmates in illegal pre-trial detention were recorded for the month of August, the peak month of 2011

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

In July 2011, LICADHO released a follow-up to its 2010 report on prison overcrowding. The new report, titled, "Beyond Capacity 2011: A Progress Report on Cambodia's Exploding Prison Population," provides updated information on the issue of prison overcrowding and can be accessed on our website www.licadho-cambodia.org. Cambodia's prisons continue to face severe overcrowding, straining a system plagued by lack of resources and horrific living conditions.

The authorities' attempts to combat prison overcrowding included the ill-advised opening of a prison inside an abandoned movie theater in Pailin. The so-called prison is not fit for human habitation. All inmates are held in one large room, with the men separated by means

of a large cage. The male toilet facilities inside the cage are limited to a handful of buckets, which are placed in the open. There are no outdoor recreation facilities or programs for the inmates.

In October 2011, LICADHO also released a briefing paper titled “Comments and Legislative Recommendations on the Draft Law on Prisons,” which analysed LICADHO's most serious concerns with a draft prison law then before the National Assembly. Unfortunately, the law was enacted without amendment in December 2011.

LICADHO's concerns with the law included inadequate restrictions on the use of force against prisoners, mandatory long-term isolation for prisoners with disciplinary problems, obstacles for organizations that wish to visit prisons and report on conditions, and a lack of detailed provisions setting standards for sanitation, discipline, cell space and recreation.

LICADHO also voiced concerns about an article in the law which authorized the use of prison labor for private enterprise. The provision was concerning, in part, because Cambodia's prisons have previously used inmate labor in the production of garments. Some of these garments bore labels of major international retailers, and appear to have been destined for export. Most prisoners reported to LICADHO that they were paid less than \$5 a month for their work; some reported that they were not paid at all.

Partly due to LICADHO's public advocacy efforts, Cambodian prison issues enjoyed extensive media coverage in 2011. Stories dealing with Cambodian prisons were featured in the following media outlets, among others: Radio Australia News, The Global Post, Courier International, Al Jazeera News (English), The Phnom Penh Post, The Cambodia Daily. Local media also covered prison issues thoroughly.

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

Case Study: LICADHO intervention helps secure release of inmate held past his release date in Kampong Cham province.

In September 2011, LICADHO prison researchers learned of the case of Pha Samnang, age 24, from Prey Veng Province. He had been due for release from prison on Aug. 21, 2011, but was still detained at Correctional Center 3 (CC3) in Kampong Cham Province.

Pha Samnang was convicted of robbery by the Phnom Penh Municipal Court in 2006, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. According to court documents, his sentence was to run from Aug. 21, 2006.

Pha Samnang appealed his conviction, but the Court of Appeal affirmed the verdict in May 2009. The court did not forward a copy of the final judgment to Pha Samnang or the prison, however. This proved to be a problem when Pha Samnang's release date arrived. Prison authorities refused to release him without proper documentation, and they were not actively trying to secure that documentation. Such situations are common in Cambodia's prisons.

The inmate wrote a letter to the President of the Court of Appeals, requesting that his final judgment be issued and forwarded to the prison. After receiving no response, his family

came to LICADHO on Sept. 19, 2011, to ask for assistance.

On Sept. 20, 2011, a Phnom Penh-based LICADHO prison researcher took Pha Samnang's letter to the Court of Appeal and met with the clerk of court. The clerk asked if LICADHO was able to pay for the "service" of receiving a copy of the final judgment, which is officially free. The researcher declined to pay the bribe, and the clerk refused to produce the judgment.

The researcher followed up on the case many times, but the clerk continued to refuse. The researcher then cooperated with LICADHO's Monitoring and Protection Unit and shared details of Pha Samnang's case with key members of the local media. After the media were notified - and presumably contacted the involved parties - the chief prosecutor of the Court of Appeal issued a final judgment and provided it to the clerk. The necessary paperwork for Pha Samnang's release was generated over the next couple of days, and was sent to CC3 on Oct. 30, 2011.

By Nov. 3, 2011, Pha Samnang had still not been released. A LICADHO researcher learned that prison officials were now demanding that the Pha Samnang's family pay 100,000 riel (US \$25) in gasoline money to process Pha Samnang's release. LICADHO advised the family not to pay. A researcher instead called the Director of the General Department of Prisons to intervene.

The next day, Pha Samnang was released. He was held 76 days past the expiration of his sentence.

Adopt-A-Prison Project

Further to extensive research in 2002, LICADHO Adopt-A-Prison project was started 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 2011, LICADHO and NGO partners provided food, material, medical and educational support to 78 children living with their mothers in prison and to 28 pregnant women.

LICADHO is continuing its efforts to find civil society partners willing to help provide extra food for inmates, pregnant women and children living with their mothers. Recent efforts have focused on the new prison in Pailin, which opened inside a former movie theatre in 2011. During 2011, the prison held nearly 40 children living with their mothers, including a number of whole families (some spanning three generations).

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



*Women and children at Takmao Prison on International Children's Day, June 2011
Photo by: LICADHO*

SOCIAL WORK PROJECT (SWP)

From January to December 2011, LICADHO, in conjunction with partner NGOs, provided food, material, and medical assistance to 5,204 vulnerable individuals in 330 new cases, the majority of which were referred to SWP by other LICADHO departments:

- Women's Rights: 19 cases
- Monitoring Project: 185 cases
- Prison Project: 39 cases
- Medical Project: 3 cases
- Children's Rights: 24 cases
- Social Work Project: 27 cases
- LICADHO provincial offices: 33 cases

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

For every client of the SWP, the SWP team conducts needs assessments, visiting them in their homes to determine the level of support we can offer. The SWP also materially supports the families of 39 prisoners, as referred to by the Prison Project, as well as supporting the medical team in their work within communities.

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

During the reporting period, the SWP referred 14 children to 4 different childcare centres. SWP conducts follow-up visits to the centres at least every three months.

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



A woman receives food from SWP in Toul Sambo, Dec 2011. Photo by: LICADHO

MEDICAL PROJECT (MP)

In 2011, the MP provided treatment to 327 victims of human rights violations (238 women including girls), 9,849 victims of land dispute cases and evictions (6,271 women) and 279 vulnerable people.

The MP also implemented measures for improving the health status of land communities. In mid-March 2008, the medical team began cooperating with Operational District West in a campaign to provide vaccinations for land evictees living in Andong and Anchanh villages. Vaccinations for tetanus, tuberculosis, diphtheria, polio, whooping cough, and measles were administered to 2,568 children and adults (including 207 girls).



LICADHO medical staff provides treatment to villagers in Kampong Speu province, March 2011. Photo by: LICADHO

The MP also provided treatment to victims of human rights violations referred by LICADHO's provincial offices and other local and international NGOs. In cases of serious illness or injury, patients were sent to hospitals or other centres for more treatment or rehabilitation. In protests monitored by LICADHO, notably the violent confrontation in Kampong Speu province between armed police and villagers on 9th July, the MP provided medical support to protesters and police alike.

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

Number of Victims of HR Violations Treated by MP	Number of Victims of Land-Grabbing and Evictions Treated by MP	Number of Beneficiaries of Vaccination Project	Total
327 (F: 238)	9,849 (F: 6,271)	2,568 (F: 207)	12,744 (F:6,716)

Prison Health Services

The MP provides regular medical care to inmates in 14 prisons and focuses on:

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

The MP also provides extra food for pregnant women, babies, children the elderly and critically ill individuals and human rights defenders (11 HRDs detained in Dec. 2011).

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

(The name of the mother was changed to Sina in this case study)

During a regular field trip by the medical team to the Andong relocation site in early December 2011, a LICADHO doctor met a 42-year-old woman named Sina. She was living with her three children inside a shack. Her oldest son is 16 years old and her youngest daughter is 6 months old.

Sina fell ill in June 2011. Her situation gradually deteriorated, leading to a greatly reduced mobility. By the time the LICADHO doctor met her, she had stopped working. The medical team brought her to the municipal hospital for further diagnosis and medical treatment.

There, she was diagnosed with scleroderma. The LICADHO staff discussed with the doctor ways to help Sina and provided her food and medicine as well as powdered milk and materials for her baby.

After a few weeks of treatment, Sina's condition improved and she was discharged. The medical team is monitoring her condition and continues to provide assistance to her family.

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

IMPACT OF THE MONITORING AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

- Assistance provided to communities and victims of land grabbing throughout the provinces in which LICADHO and partners work in, together with documentation of state abuses and intervention to the authorities, has in many instances provided protection to victims and insured communities have had a space to conduct their own advocacy.
- LICADHO's increased support of communities' own advocacy efforts, helping them to become more effective and visible, builds community capacity to defend their own rights and facilitates their activism in social development.
- LICADHO continues close partnerships with cross-sectoral stakeholders, including communities, trade unions, students, farmers and NGOs. These partnerships help to strengthen civil society in Cambodia as a whole, allowing for more effective advocacy for positive change.
- Medical support provided by LICADHO during monitored protests has enabled victims of violent confrontations to receive on-the-spot treatment, resulting in fewer hospitalisations needed.
- Improvements in following up cases have enabled LICADHO to provide more reliable and accurate information to local and international CSOs, partners and stakeholders. This year, more LICADHO reports on key HR cases and issues were covered by the media and with reports and other advocacy material such as photos, maps, videos, LICADHO in collaboration with partners, were able to advocate on land rights to policy makers at the national, regional and international levels such as Brussels, Berlin and Washington DC.
- Extensive media coverage of Cambodia's key human rights issues was informed by LICADHO research and analysis, fostering greater understanding and awareness by the public and by stakeholders.
- LICADHO's holistic approach to rights violations empowers and strengthens victims of violations; for example, women seeking help from LICADHO regarding GBV who receive medical treatment, social care and legal information are more likely to take action against their abuser.

Working in solidarity with cross-sectoral and multilevel stakeholders, both nationally and internationally, LICADHO contributed towards delaying the LANGO until 2014, a result which will positively affect thousands of Cambodians.

Promotion and Advocacy Program

Promotion and Advocacy Program

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

Women's Rights Advocacy Project

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

Children's Rights Advocacy Project

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

Documentation and Resources Office (DRO)

Compiles human rights cases into a central electronic database, so that accurate information can be easily accessed and analysed, and produced into periodic public reports (written, audio and visual).

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM

Women's Rights Advocacy Project continued an advocacy and awareness project which covers 51 villages in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap provinces. The project focuses on training select individuals (focal people) and local authorities to disseminate knowledge about Gender-Based Violence (GBV). LICADHO plans to conduct focal people exchange visits, which will allow past focal people to share their experiences with newly elected ones. Community forums also provided an opportunity for focal people and villagers to discuss issues concerning GBV with local authorities. At the end of the year 2011, a 16-day campaign was organized by focal people with technical and financial support from LICADHO. In 2012-2013, LICADHO plans to replicate the PPWR program in Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham and Kampot.

Through discussions with target communities and local authorities, LICADHO recognizes that corruption within the justice system – from the police to the courts – is perhaps the most significant challenge faced by women suffering from GBV. As a result, LICADHO is increasing its efforts to encourage police responsibility and to highlight problems in the criminal and civil justice system which affect women. Currently, this is only addressed through community level advocacy; however, over the coming year we plan to expand our advocacy efforts on these issues to the national level with an aim to influence policy change.

ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

International Women's Day (IWD)

On March 8, 2011, LICADHO helped organize IWD celebrations in 17 prisons across Cambodia. Essential items were distributed to 882 female inmates, five pregnant inmates, 40 children who live with their mothers in prison, and 151 female prison provincial officials. Pregnant women received three additional items including cans of milk, a pack of cookies and a sarong.

16 Days Campaign

In 2011, WRO-LICADHO worked with and focal points and UN WOMEN to celebrate the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign in target communes, Phnom Penh and Sisophon town, Banteay Meanchey.

The 16 Days project is an international campaign to raise awareness of gender-based violence.

Coordinating with UN WOMEN, more than 75 NGOs and private sector partners united to celebrate in Phnom Penh and 10 provinces with over 9,000 participants under the theme: "United,

we can end violence against women and bring peace." The events kicked off on November 25, the first day of the 16 Days Campaign, with participants forming white ribbon shapes and speeches delivered by community representatives, NGO representatives and local authority representatives.



Civil society and public celebrate the 16 Days Campaign in Phnom Penh, March 2011. Photo by: LICADHO

LICADHO was responsible for coordinating NGOs and communities in Sisophon; about 800 people participated in the event. Focal people initiated celebrations and events in their own communes with financial and technical support from LICADHO. The events included speeches, Q & A sessions, role-plays, parades and white ribbon distributions.

16 Days Campaign through Drama Performances

During 16 Days Campaign, there are two drama performances in two locations - Kandal and Kampong Speu province. The event held from December 8, 2011 at 7:30 pm-11:00 pm at Ang Snoul District, Lunhach Commune, Angdungtak Village, Tnort Pagoda and approximately 2,000 persons participated including factory workers, representative of the ministry of women affairs, commune leaders, district representatives and NGO members.

Lunhach commune leader welcomed the distinguished guests, the chairperson of Cambow, representatives of the ministry of women affairs, NGO members and the audience who noted that gender violence affected the livelihood of people and was against the law.

The chair of the Cambodian Committee for Women (CAMBOW), Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek and the Executive Director of Positive Change for Cambodia, briefly said the background of Cambow which was established in 1995. With participation of 32 NGO members, Cambow conducted this event every year in various provinces and distributed the UN Concluding Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women in Cambodia, law on prevention of domestic violence and protection of the victims and leaflets regarding questions and answers of law on domestic violence.

Representative of Ministry of Women Affairs, Mr. Chin Chon, said the Ministry has so far worked hard on the Domestic Violence and cooperated with ministries concerned, NGOs and UN agencies to promote gender and human rights. According to reported cases, domestic violence remarkably decreased if compared to previous years. Finally, he officially declared opening the Campaign at 7:30pm. After opening, a group of traditional dancers played the blessing dance, the fishing dance and the Chayam dance for 15 minutes and three drama stories titled, Tup Skat Hungsa Prathna Kdeysok, Thoakeo Chetbap Kolap Ronkross and Kanha Chhlang Dean, were played for 30 minutes, then the audience was encouraged to answer 10 questions in exchange for gifts.

In Kampong Speu province, the event was held on December 9, 2011 in Samroung Tong District, Vorsar Commune, Chambok Village, Chambok Pagoda with the presence of Deputy Governor of Kampong Speu, Commune Leader, Under Secretary of State to Ministry of Education, NGO members and approximately 2,500 people including factory workers. There are approximately 3,000 copies of illustrated leaflets, law information and hundreds of T-shirts were distributed to audiences in order to increase awareness of the public on gender violence, especially domestic, rape, trafficking and the Domestic Violence Law including the rights and obligations.

Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM)

LICADHO signed a six-month contact with CCIM to produce and broadcast a series of radio programs, airing on CCIM station Sarika FM, aimed at raising popular awareness of the negative consequences of violence against women and children. The shows will cover four main topics: Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, Acid Attacks and Human Trafficking. During this period, the production team also produced one educational spot on Women

Rights which was broadcast live daily between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. total of 184 times. A program promotional spot was produced and aired as well. The show is broadcast time is in three different time slots, 9:00 to 10:00 am, 2:00 to 3:00 pm and 7:30 to 8:00 pm, and has aired a total of 243 times. Some 24 topics were discussed during the call-in shows with 14 speakers (five female); 80 callers (20 females) joined the show.

NGO Coalitions

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

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

In collaboration with CEDAW, LICADHO President Dr. Pung Chhiv Kek hosts a radio talk-show airing on Sombok Khmum Radio, 105 FM, discussing domestic violence every Wednesday and Thursday. Many specialists have been invited from related NGOs as guest speakers. The program has encouraged callers to ask about any gender-based issues occurring in their communities and to obtain advice on women's rights-related laws. The radio-show has also been an outlet for callers to suggest how the status of women in Cambodia can be improved.

Open Institute

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

Gender and Development Network (GADNet)

As a member of GADNet, LICADHO regularly attends GADNet-facilitated meetings to share information and experiences concerning women's rights. During meetings, participants share their opinions on gender policy design and seek ways to improve current gender policies.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

LICADGO CR advocacy project has mainly focussed on strengthening child protection groups (CPG) and human resources in the child rights office. This has included a restructuring, staff recruitment, and program activities focused on cooperation with partners for training and capacity building.

A baseline assessment was conducted early in 2011, which identified existing CPGs organized in the last project that are still active. Some of CPGs members have graduated from high school and moved to university, which has disrupted the original groups, but their knowledge and experience of child rights issues remain.

Eight training workshops were conducted by CR advocates in six project locations with four partners, Pour un Sourire d'Enfant (PSE), Chab Dai, World Vision International and Marynoll. The trainings, targeted at children and youths, focused on child rights and child labor and for HIV/AIDS patients added a component of the rights of HIV/AIDS patients.

Training/Meeting Activities Conducted by CR Team

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

CPG ACTIVITIES

The project has reunited and strengthened child protection groups in all four locations from the previous project: Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Siem Reap, and Phnom Penh-Kandal. A series of meetings, dissemination sessions and capacity building trainings aimed to build organizational capacity, strengthen group rules and provide orientation on project activities.

CR field advocates organized 52 initial meetings with existing child protection groups and child protection group networks. A total of 389 attended these meetings. A total of 845 people attended subsequent dissemination sessions, while 201 CPG members attended 12 sessions aimed at capacity-building.

Case Study: Child Protection Group

Seng Chan Sopheap was 13 years old while he joined a CPG for the first time. He has five siblings. His father is an amputee and former soldier, while his mother runs a food stall. The family lives Preah Sihanouk province.

Sopheap joined his CPG in 2006 and was chosen to be a group leader. His group had received training from a LICADHO CR advocate on subjects including child rights, child labor, the five forms of child labor and facilitation skills. His group had regular meetings and disseminated information on child rights, child labor, and child trafficking to other children in his community. His confidence grew. Sopheap had attended many workshops organized by LICADHO partners outside his provincial town and was chosen to give public speeches on a number of occasions. His capacity and confidence have been greatly increased by his participation in the CPG.

In early 2011, he was chosen to attend a one-week international child conference in Geneva Switzerland, as a representative of Cambodian children. Recently LICADHO's CR team invited him to share his experience with new CPG members. He said "the first opportunity was LICADHO; I thank LICADHO very much" and he said "my dream was to work with children because I have experiences and I like working with children. I like this work, and when I finish university I will not forget this work."

Sopheap has graduated from high school and is now studying law at a university in Phnom Penh. He has worked for BBC Media Action as a MC for a program called "Loy Prambuon" which is aired on CTN TV. CPG members in Preah Sihanouk are aware of his success, and have been greatly encouraged to aim high and pursue their dreams.

ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

The World Day Against Child Labor

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



A street march to mark World Day Against Child Labor in Battambang province, June 2011. Photo by: LICADHO

The street march in Battambang covered three kilometres and attracted around 600 people. Participants received t-shirts and hats with campaign messages. Two teams of LICADHO and WVC colleagues and members of the Youth Protection Group and Cambodia Youth Network distributed awareness-raising materials including stickers, balloons, leaflets, and booklets. The street march was followed by songs and drama performance by quizzes, games and dancing. A Child Rights celebration in Siem Reap's Preah Dak commune – also organized by LICADHO – featured many of the same activities, plus the screening of a documentary film on child labor.

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

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



Children participated in World Day Against Child Labor event in Siem Reap province. Photo by: LICADHO

Radio Broadcasts

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

Community Billboard

Four billboards were set up in four separate communities in Sangke and Battambang Districts in Battambang province to encourage Cambodians to protect their children from child labor

and send them to school. These communities are frequent sources and destinations for child labor.

Field Visit

From February 7, 2011 to February 11, 2011, project staff conducted field visits to Siem Reap and Preah Sihanouk to learn about child labor issues, existing services and roles and activities of governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations in supporting child labor victims and vulnerable children. The visits also aimed at building relationships with different institutions working to curb child labor. During the visits, project staff met the chief of Provincial Department of Labor and Vocation Training, local authorities and representatives of NGOs working on child labor including ILO-IPEC, Winrock and M'lop Tapang.

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

CREATIVE ADVOCACY THROUGH COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING

Pre-workshop

In cooperation with its sister organization, LICADHO Canada, LICADHO staff arranged a one-day meeting in Phnom Penh with eight leaders of communities/groups to discuss the idea of a musical advocacy workshop and to ask whether the leaders would be interested in planning the workshop and including their communities. The eight unanimously agreed to plan and be part of the workshop as Mentors & Motivators (M&Ms) for their respective communities/groups during the process. Being an M&M entailed selecting singers and song writers for the workshop, planning the workshop and motivating participants prior to the workshop dates.

During the pre-workshop phase, LICADHO and LICADHO Canada worked with M&Ms to support them, check on their progress, provide Karaoke CDs for community song practice, and to update on progress in workshop logistics.

Musical workshop

Forty six participants (8 groups¹) from 11 rural and urban communities/groups attended the 3-day workshop in the Metta Karuna centre in Siem Reap during the last three days of December 2011. The workshop was led by Chan Vichet from Dey Krahom, Penn Borey from LC, and Messenger Band, a Cambodian garment worker girl band.

- Thirty five (35) songs were written and shared between communities. Most songs contain powerful lyrics. Some remember specific incidents, some recall the community's story and others are a call to action/for responsibility.



Workshop participants sing on the bus to Siem Reap, Dec. 2011. (Photo: LICADHO Canada)

¹ Chi Kreng community, Boeung Kak Lake community, Prey Lang communities (4 provincial communities), Banteay Srey community, Amlieng community IDEA, Cambodian Youth Network, and CCFC (insert full form)

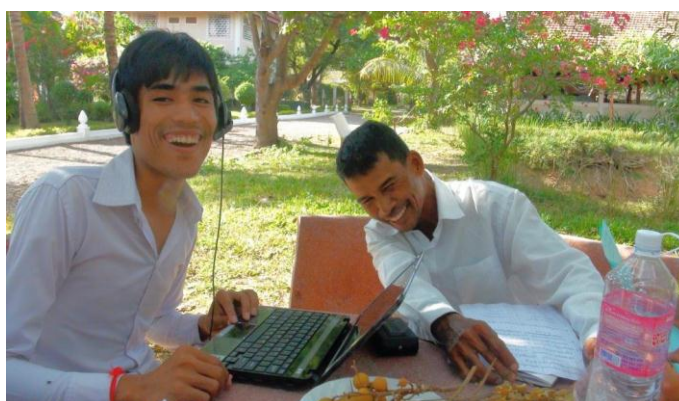
- The group spent half a day sharing ANV strategies for resistance: what works, what doesn't work, and why.
- Venerable Sovath made a guest appearance via Skype video to encourage participants.
- During the bus trip back to Phnom Penh, participants learned of Borei Keila's violent eviction and decided to act. All groups endorsed LICADHO's media statement² and three groups have since provided material support to evicted families. This was a clear indicator of their increased solidarity, use of advocacy strategies, rehabilitation and confidence in expressing their rights.

CD recording and dissemination

LICADHO and LICADHO Canada invited the pre-selected singers to come in two groups to Phnom Penh in February 2012 to record the songs from the workshop³. For security reasons, all songs were recorded in LICADHO's studio.

- One participant said she felt much more relaxed /safe singing 'advocacy' songs in LICADHO's studio compared with her experience in private studios.
- Each group recorded two songs for the multi-community CD so a total of 16 songs were recorded. Some singers sang other communities' songs, demonstrating increased cross-sectorial solidarity.
- Singers expressed pride in representing their communities and expressing themselves in a new and creative way for others to hear and understand the injustices they face.

After the song recording was finished LICADHO, LICADHO Canada, Vichet from Dey Krahom/BABC and Messenger Band discussed producing the songs into two CDs. The first CD would contain all 16 songs and would target the singers' communities/groups and neighbouring communities. The second CD would contain the best song from each group, as chosen by a selection committee, and would target the bilateral donors, Embassies, media, NGOs and INGOs.



*Practising songs in Siem Reap, Dec. 2011.
(Photo: LICADHO)*

The final CD production and dissemination of both CDs will occur by the end of March 2012. During that time, M&Ms will plan dissemination strategies with LC, Vichet and Messenger Band. By the end of March 2012, LICADHO and LICADHO Canada will also have finished production of the 60-min video of the musical advocacy workshop and will have distributed this video to M&Ms to share with their larger communities.

² <http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=267>

³ This phase was funded through counter-contributions by LICADHO Canada core funder Development & Peace (Montreal, Quebec, Canada)

ADVOCACY, DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCES OFFICE (ADRO)

LICADHO's Advocacy, Documentation and Resource Office provide the technical foundation for LICADHO's extensive advocacy work. It works in cooperation with LICADHO's other offices to maintain LICADHO's database and web site, produce video and audio pieces and written publications, and organize joint advocacy events. Below is a summary of activities undertaken during 2011:

Advocacy Events

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

- On May 13-15, ADRO staff assisted the Woman Rights task in inputting more than 300 forms into SPSS Statistics Viewer program (base line assessment).
- On May 1, 2011, some 3,000 Cambodians gathered in Phnom Penh to celebrate International Labor Day. They marched from the vicinity of Wat Phnom to the National Assembly. LICADHO staff also celebrated International Labor Day at the National Assembly at an event organized by several union federations and confederations.
- During International Children's Day on June 1, 2011, ADRO staff distributed food and materials to children and pregnant women in 14 prisons. LICADHO cooperated with the General Department of Prisons to hold special Children's Day events at Correction Center 2 (CC2) and Takhmao prisons. The events at CC2 and Takhmao included games and prizes.
- November 25 to December 10: LICADHO staff participated in 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women Campaign with partners; the event was organized by UN women and held in front of Wat Botum Votay in Phnom Penh.
- December 10: For International Human Rights Day, LICADHO was a key organizer of 136 events which took place in 24 provinces involving 40, 544 participants and 191 human rights observers. On December 20, more than 100 citizens who had participated during 2011 IHRD unrolled a 230 meter long krama petition in front of the National Assembly. This petition included the thumbprints of 10, 967 people from PP and 23 provinces advocating for the withdrawal of 3 key draft laws.
- December 30: LICADHO organized a staff meeting with all LICADHO staff from 12 provinces and Phnom Penh, discussing internal policies and staff issues.

Publications

During the period of 2011, ADRO produced and published:

- 6 advocacy videos
- 22 press releases
- 2 news articles
- 3 flash news updates
- 4 briefing papers
- 6 public reports
- 5 photo albums
- 12 monthly audio news podcasts in Khmer

LICADHO also distributed a total of 5,969 reports, 4,378 in Khmer, and 1,591 in English.

Database

Currently, 7,966 case files on human rights violations are stored in LICADHO's central database. During the reporting period, the ADRO team inserted 1,001 new cases into the central database and translated 255 monitoring cases from Khmer to English.

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

Flip Camera Project

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

LICADHO Website

During the reporting period, the LICADHO website had a total of **51,956** unique visitors (**4,329** on average per month).

The top five countries generating visits to website were:

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

The top four pages/topics viewed on the website:

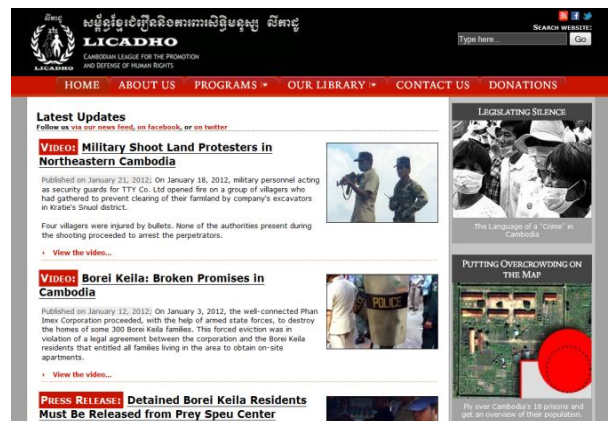
1. Press releases
2. Reports
3. Video page
4. Photo album

The top five search terms used to access the website:

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

The top four referral pages to access the website:

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



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

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

The integration of social media services into our website has also helped making some of our advocacy material go "viral" online. In September 2011, LICADHO released a video documenting a savage attack by a mob of police officers against a land activist in Phnom Penh. With the help of Facebook, the video was viewed over 44,000 times. This new outreach mechanism allows LICADHO to spread advocacy messages to a greater mass in and outside Cambodia.

For the first time since the inception of LICADHO's website, Cambodian Internet users made up the largest national group of visitors to our site in certain months. This is a noteworthy development and can be traced to the growing number of Cambodians gaining access to the Internet. In 2012, LICADHO will explore new ways to strengthen its Khmer content presence online by offering a Khmer portal in addition to the English site.

IMPACT OF THE PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY PROGRAM

- Increased the visibility of human rights issues, especially those concerning land, restrictions to fundamental rights, prisons, human rights defenders, children/women rights, trafficking and political cases.
- Continued to raise awareness of local communities in the importance of sharing information and protecting vulnerable groups, creating a network of communities committed to improving human rights and working together. Victims of rights violations understand more about relevant laws and rights, and are empowered to change their situation.
- Communities in LICADHO's target areas are demonstrably more socially active, celebrating events such as the International Human Rights Day, International Labor Day, 16 Days Campaign and International Women's Day to draw attention to social injustices.
- Advocacy efforts have improved the government's willingness to cooperate with LICADHO in order to address human rights violations. For example, local authority training has encouraged police responsibility; police in target communes are more likely to investigate crimes against women and children.
- LICADHO is trusted by civil society, media policymakers and the local and international community as a reliable source of information concerning key cases and HR issues.
- NGO coalitions and partnerships have helped to strengthen Cambodian civil society as a whole, making advocacy efforts more effective.
- Improved speed and accuracy of LICADHO's database, which now has better search functions and Google map integration, has made it more effective in tracking and monitoring rights abuses.
- LICADHO continues to improve its audio and visual capacities in cooperation and collaboration with communities and other target groups.

- LICADHO's Flip Camera project has boosted the capacity of community activists to document violations against them and to voice their own opinions.
- Increase in joint advocacy efforts especially with informal group/networks/communities and joint projects due to increased trust of LICADHO's staff and its services.

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

□□□

Administration

LICADHO Staff

As of Dec. 2011, LICADHO employed 132 staff including eight part-time staff (five women and three men). LICADHO also employed six part-time and full-time foreign consultants (three women and three men) and recruited 24 new staff (fifteen women and nine men).

During this timeframe, 15% of staff members resigned, left due to education scholarships, had their contract terminated and/or died (nine women and twelve men). One of the staff was convicted in political case and as of Dec. 2011 remains in Takmao prison. Meanwhile, 11 staff members were promoted or transferred to another project/department.

Number of LICADHO Local Staff from January-December 2011

Offices	Male	Female	Total
Phnom Penh	44	43	87
Province	36	9	45
Total	80	52	132

Communication, Meetings and Events

In 2011, LICADHO Phnom Penh received 956 clients and visitors. The Phnom Penh office sent out 193 letters to various institutions, including letters of interventions and invitations to events. The twelve provincial offices sent a total of 1,363 letters of intervention. LICADHO Phnom Penh received 693 letters from the government and other institutions; provincial offices received 1,205.

Internal Meetings

- The president, director and three deputy directors in Phnom Penh met eight times to discuss key obstacles and other management issues.
- Provincial coordinators convened in Phnom Penh at the end of each month for 1-3 days for a total of 11 times to submit reports, obtain funds and discuss key issues.
- All provincial and Phnom Penh staff participated in an annual staff retreat on September 7-10, 2011, in Siem Reap province. The annual retreat focussed on LANGO, internal policies and building staff relationships, teamwork and community networking. Staff also reviewed revised bylaws.
- In late December, all LICADHO staff met to discuss and approve 5 internal staff policies and revised staff annual regulations. Additional meeting is planned in early 2012 to finalize one pending policy, environment policy, and review and approved updated staff internal regulations.

The Administration Office is also responsible for overseeing distribution of materials in cooperation with other project offices, including food and care packages. In 2011, it prepared significantly more packages for distribution to LICADHO clients than in 2010, and developed systems to ensure efficient distribution.

Organizational development

1. Policy making and revising:

- HIV/AIDS policy
- Staff security policy
- Gender policy
- IT policy
- CR policy
- Ongoing revision of environment policy – expected to be formalised April 2012
- Ongoing revision of internal regulations – expected to be formalised April 2012

2. **Staff Performance Appraisals:** LICADHO began conducting formal staff appraisals in early 2010 which enabled to measure staff 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, conducted performance appraisals for all staff members. In accordance with results, the organization has been raising staff salaries and benefits since February 2011.

3. The Administration is currently preparing documentation to apply for an NGO GPP certificate, a voluntary certification which demonstrates good organizational and financial practices. LICADHO hopes to submit the application to CCC (NGO GPP unit) by April 2012.

4. Project reflection workshops conducted for each project with assistance from the administration and human resource unit improved the work environment, helped to build relationships and increased work effectiveness.

Workshop participants:

- Shared what they have achieved in the past three years
- Shared their difficulties
- Found ways to deal with obstacles/challenges
- Created individual work plans for 2011-2013

IMPACT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

- Performance appraisals encouraged productivity and job satisfaction among staff, who felt acknowledged for their efforts.
- New policies and systems in place increase LICADHO's efficiency and streamline its services to clients as it continues to professionalise.
- New computers and internet sticks for provincial offices have greatly improved communication channels between the Phnom Penh head office and provincial offices, improving our services to clients and increasing cooperation between offices.

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

Appendix 1: LICADHO Publications

January 2011

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

January 2011

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

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

January 21, 2011

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

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

January 27, 2011

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

February 2011

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

February 2011

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

Video: Community Resistance to Forced Evictions in Cambodia

February 6, 2011

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

Press Release: LICADHO Condemns Censorship of Web Sites Critical of Government

February 16, 2011

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

March 2011

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

March 2011

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

Press Release: Civil Society Welcomes Release of Thach Saveth

March 2, 2011

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

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

March 8, 2011

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

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

March 31, 2011

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

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

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

April 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 7:41)
April 2011

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

Document: International Non-Governmental Organizations: Concerns Regarding Draft Law
on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations
April 1, 2011

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

Document: Comments on the Second Draft Law on Associations and Non-Governmental
Organizations of the Kingdom of Cambodia
April 5, 2011

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

News: Cambodia: Withdraw Flawed Draft NGO and Association Law; Revised Draft Does
Not Address Rights Concerns
April 7, 2011

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

Video: Boeung Kak Villagers Arrested and Beaten During Peaceful Protest
April 21, 2011

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

Press Release: Beating and Arrest of 11 Boeung Kak Lake Villagers and Children
April 21, 2011

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

May 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 4:55)
May 2011

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

Photo Album: Labor Day 2011: Celebrating the Right to Assembly
May 6, 2011

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

Press Release: Police Break Up Demonstration by 2,000 Garment Workers; 8 Injured, 2
Arrested

May 8, 2011

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

June 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 16:45)

June 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=190>

Press Release: LICADHO to Mark International Children's Day 2011 with Prison Visits

June 1, 2011

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

Press Release: In Spirit of Fair Play, Find Alternative Venue for the Bayon Challenge Football Tournament

June 2, 2011

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

Photo Album: Prey Lang Protest in Phnom Penh

June 03, 2011

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

Press Release: World Day Against Child Labor 2011

June 9, 2011

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

Press Release: LICADHO Condemns Violence in Kampong Speu

June 10, 2011

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

Video: Venerable Monk Loun Sovath Responds to Threats in Cambodia

June 13, 2011

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

July 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 9:37)

July 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=191>

Report: Cambodia Prison Overcrowding Crisis Only Getting Worse

July 4, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/collection/3/prison_population

Press Release: Appeals Court Upholds Groundless Conviction of LICADHO Staff

July 14, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=254>

Flash News: Remaining Three Chi Krenng Detainees Released from Siem Reap Prison

July 26, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/flashnews.php?perm=5>

August 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 10:05)

August 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=192>

Briefing Paper: Draft Law on Associations & NGOs: Comments on the Third Draft

August 1, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=155&pagenb=&filter=-1>

Press Release: Authorities Conduct Mass Detention of Forest Activists in Phnom Penh

August 18, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=255>

Press Release: "We Are All STT": Civil Society and Private Sector Groups Condemn Government's Arbitrary Suspension of Local NGO

August 21, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=256>

Flash News: International NGOs Urging Foreign Ministers Worldwide to Act on Repressive Association & NGO Law

August 27, 2011

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

Briefing Paper: New Sub-Decree on Migrant Labor Fails Dismally on Workers' Rights

August 31, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/collection/5/migrant_worker_subdecree

September 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 14:26)

September 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=193>

Press Release: District and Provincial Authorities are not Above the Law

Sept 9, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=258>

Press Release: Phnom Penh Municipality Must Abide by the Government's Order to Grant Land to the Remaining Boeung Kak Lake Families

Sept 16, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=259>

Video: Boeung Kak Lake Activist Savagely Beaten by Mob of Police Officers during Forced Eviction

Sept 17, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=25>

October 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 15:09)

October 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=194>

Flash News: FIDH and RSF Urges France to Prevent Enactment of the Law on Associations and NGOs by the Cambodian Government

October 15, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/flashnews.php?perm=9>

Photo Album: Boeung Kak Lake Peaceful Protest in Front of Phnom Penh Court in Cambodia

October 18, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/album/view_photo.php?cat=48

Press Release: Recruitment Agencies Still Sending Maids to Malaysia, Two Days after Prime Minister Signs Ban Order

October 18, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=260>

Briefing Paper: Comments and Legislative Recommendations on the Draft Law on Prisons

October 19, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/collection/8/draft_prison_law

Video: The Impact of Development and Forced Evictions on Women in Cambodia

October 20, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=26>

Report: The Delusion of Progress: Cambodia's Legislative Assault on Freedom of Expression

October 26, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/collection/9/delusion_of_progress_legislative_assault

November 2011

Audio News: LICADHO Monthly News Brief (Khmer 10:00)

November 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=196>

Photo Album: Prey Lang Network Patrolling Cambodia's Forest

November 22, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/album/view_photo.php?cat=49

Video: Pushed to the Edge: The Death of a Boeung Kak Lake Activist

November 24, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=27>

Press Release: Criminal Charges against Activists Won't Solve Boeung Kak Lake Crisis

November 29, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=263>

December 2011

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

December 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/media/index.php?id=195>

Press Release: International Human Rights Day 2011: "We All Need Rights, Decent Living Wages & Justice!"

December 9, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=264>

Briefing Paper: Draft Law On Associations & NGOs: Comments on the Fourth Draft

Dec 15, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/collection/10/law_association_ngo_fourth_draft

Photo Album: 230 Meter Long Petition Submitted to the National Assembly in Cambodia

December 20, 2011

http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/album/view_photo.php?cat=50

Press Release: Cambodian Democracy Absorbs Another Blow as Assembly Strips Opposition MP's Immunity

December 20, 2011

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=265>

Press Release: Revise or Abandon Draft NGO Law: Donors Should Insist on Protections for Civil Society

December 22, 2011

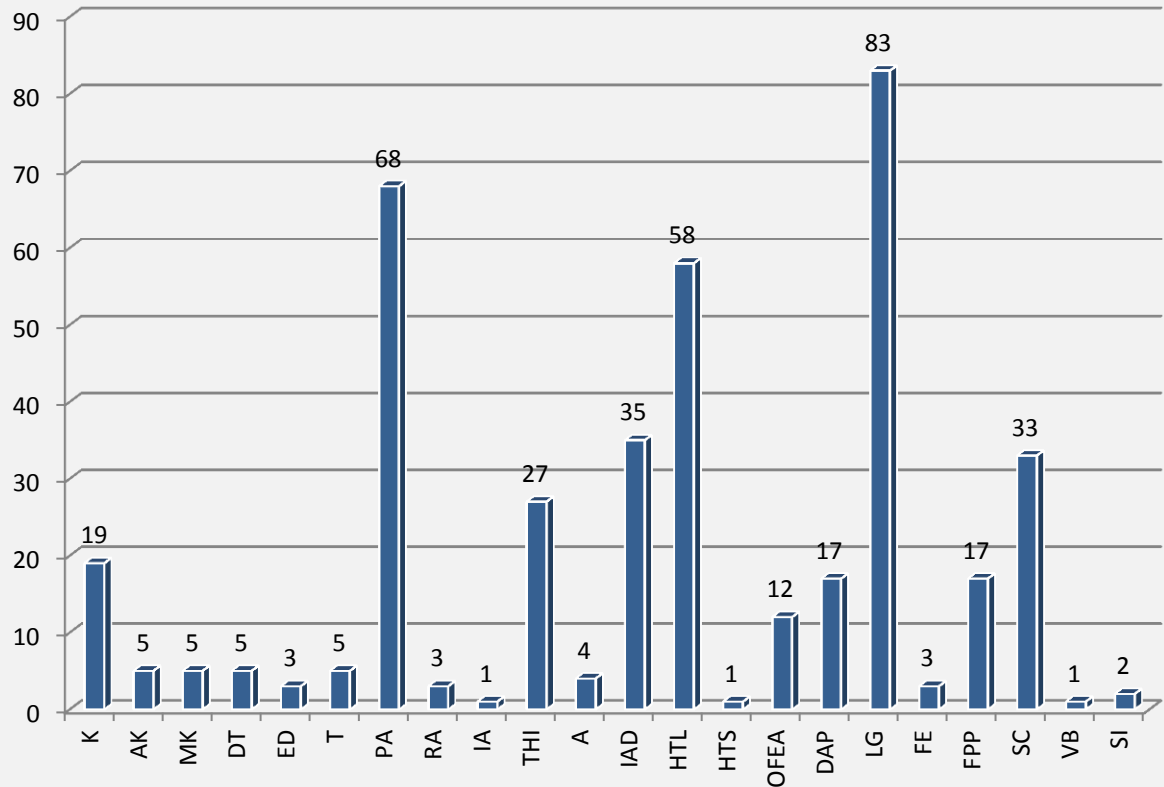
<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/pressrelease.php?perm=266>

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Appendix 2: List of Tables

Table 2.1.1

Human Rights Cases Investigated by Monitoring Office (January-December 2011)



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

Table 2.1.2

Cases Pending (January-December 2011)

Case Type	Cases	Cases pending					Cases closed	
		Sent to Court	Charged by Prosecutor	Under investigation by Police and Authorities	Land Commission	Total Cases Pending	Resolved	Unresolved
K	19	12	3	2		17	2	
AK	5	2	1	1		4	1	
MK	5	1	4			5		
DT	5	4				4	1	
ED	3			1		1	2	
T	5		1			1	3	1
PA	68	26	6	6		38	28	2
RA	3	2	1			3		
IA	1						1	
THI	27	1	3	10		14	8	5
A	4	1		2		3	1	
IAD	35	7	11	2		20	15	
HTL	58	6	3	27		36	19	3
HTS	1			1		1		
OFE A	12	3		1	2	6	6	
DAP	17	3	6	1	2	12	5	
LG	83	8	3	39	24	74	8	1
FE	3			2	1	3		
FPP	17	6	2	4	1	13	4	
SC	33	5	4	9	1	19	14	
VB	1						1	
SI	2						2	
Total	407	87	48	108	31	274	121	12

Table 2.1.3

Paralegal Advice and Interventions Provided (January-December 2011)

Offices	Actions			Para Legal Advice	Intervention Letters Sent			Meetings
	Observation	Intervention	Investigation		To Court	To Authorities	To Land Commission	
Battambang	3	50	171	87	1	3		30
B. Meanchey	2	95	125	84	6	3		45

Kg. Thom	4	131	99	117	3	6	1	5
Kg. Chhnang	9	63	76	84		1	2	23
Kg. Speu	18	54	59	136				20
Sihanoukville	10	36	73	264	1	1		9
Kampot	9	101	72	122		1		16
Koh Kong	12	69	61	68	2	5		16
Kg. Cham	4	70	98	111	2			22
Phnom Penh	65	74	77	340		3		78
Pursat	28	53	58	201	11		1	26
Siem Reap	29	28	50	132	5			8
Svay Rieng	2	95	65	70	1	9		19
Takeo*		1	2					2
Mondulkiri*	1	1	1					1
Total	196	921	1,087	1,816	32	32	4	320

Table 2.2.1

Human Rights Legal Project Cases (January-December 2011)

Case Type	Cases	Cases pending			Cases closed
		City/Provincial Court	Appeal Court	Supreme Court	Resolved
RA	3	3			
DV	1	1			
LG	13	13			
HD	4	4			
SC	10	10			
Total	31	31	0	0	0

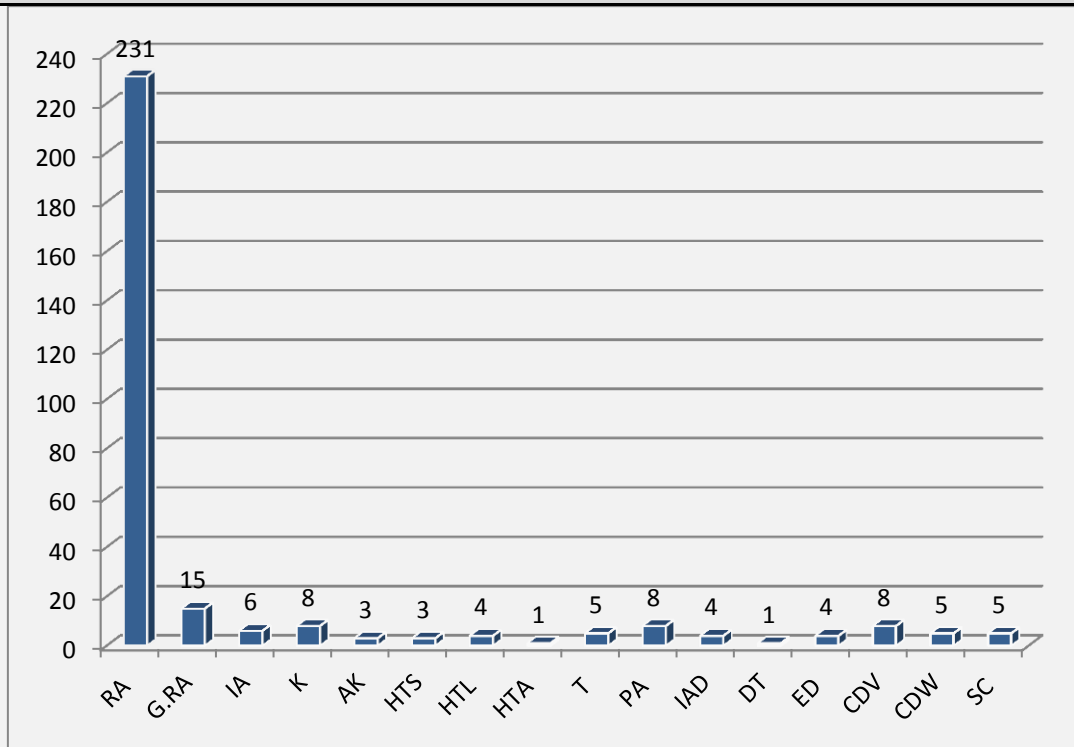
Table 2.3.1

Child Rights Cases Referred to Legal Services

NGOs	Cases
Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC)	6
Private Lawyer	1
American Rehabilitatee Ministry (ARM)	1
Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW)	23
ADHOC	1
TOTAL	32

Table 2.3.2

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



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

Table 2.3.3

Cases Closed (January-December 2011)

44 new Cases Closed by:	Number of Cases
Legal means (9 convicted, 7 acquitted)	16
Non-legal means (17 Compensation, 4 Marriage and 1 contract agreement).	22
No action by court (3 perpetrator died , 1 not accused)	4
No Action (2 victim dropped Complaint)	2
TOTAL:	44

Table 2.3.4

Children's Rights Cases Pending from January-December 2011

Case	Police	Authorities /District	In the court process			Total
			Suspect Escaped	Arrest Warrant	No Action	
RA	42		47	122		211
IA	1		3	1		5
K	1		1	6		8
AK			2	1		3
HTS				3		3
HTL	1			1		2
HTA				1		1
T	3	1	1			5
PA	7		1			8
IAD	1			1		2
DT	1					1
ED	4					4
CDV	2			3		5
CDW	2			2		4
SC	2	1	2			5
Total	67	2	59	141		267

Table 2.4.1

Women's Rights Cases by Case Type (January-December 2011)

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
DV	9	12	14	13	13	21	26	25	14	14	15	11	187
RA	5	9	8	6	10	5	9	9	5	12	5	10	93
IA				1							1		1
HTS											1		2
Total	14	21	22	20	23	26	35	34	19	26	22	21	283

Table 2.4.2

Women's Rights Cases Pending (January-December 2011)

Types	Commune Chief	Police	In the Courts				Appeal court	Total
			Suspect Escaped	Suspect Arrested	Undetermined	Released on Bail		
DV	23	22	10	16	55	0	0	126
RA	1	13	11	46	17	0	0	88
IA	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
HTS	0		0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	24	35	21	63	73	0	0	216

Table 2.4.3

Women's Rights Cases Closed (January-December 2011)

Type	Non-Legal-Means			No Action by Court			No Action		Total
	Compensation	Marriage	Con Agreement	Not Accused	Drop Charge	A. Death	V.drop.com	Other	
DV			43		4	1	13		61
RA							5		5
IA			1						1
HTS									0
Total			44		4	1	18		67

Table 2.4.4

Number Of Clients Who Received Legal Consultation (January-December 2011)

Type	PP	KN	PS	BB	BM	KS	KP	SV	KK	KC	KT	SP	SR	Total
Domestic Violence	102	38	42	40	44	30	38	35	25	44	38	42	22	540
Rape-Attempted Rape	80	30	30	36	26	21	29	18	21	26	30	30	29	406
Indecent Assault	56	15	10	18	36	23	22	12	16	36	15	10	22	291
Human Trafficking Sexual Exploitation	50	12	20	18	16	18	19	12	5	16	12	20	19	237
Killing	32	18	16	10	12	28	12	10	12	12	18	16	12	208
Land Grabbing	50	36	30	24	20	30	18	18	19	20	36	30	18	349
Physical Assault	40	12	24	30	19	29	21	20	12	19	12	24	21	283
Threats, Harassment	42	10	8	10	15	19	10	15	26	7	10	8	10	190
Illegal Arrest, Detention	30	30	10	14	22	12	12	6	6	22	30	10	12	216
Accident	22	2	26	30	29	18	16	5	11	29	2	26	16	232
Acid Attacks	18	1	2	24	5	15	15	3	12	5	1	2	15	118
Malicious Slander	36	13	23	25	19	20	12	21	16	19	13	23	12	252
Disappearance	16	19	10	16	19	5	19	18	29	19	19	10	15	214
Fraud	24	26	30	19	25	12	13	2	17	25	26	30	13	262
Loan	42	30	29	36	43	12	18	1	21	43	30	29	18	352
Theft	18	29	6	29	9	16	10	18	12	9	29	6	10	201
Destruction and/or Illegal Appropriation of Property	14	16	19	26	12	13	9	9	15	12	16	19	9	189
Drug trafficking	20	17	9	19	29	14	19	22	21	29	17	9	19	244
Inheritance	24	5	32	16	16	16	18	12	19	16	5	32	18	229
Sexual Harassment	10	16	12	8	18	16	9	21	12	18	16	12	9	177
Legal Information	36	18	36	26	16	12	16	19	18	16	18	36	16	283
Attempted Killing	6	22	4	16	18	18	14	10	12	18	22	4	14	178
Total	768	415	428	490	468	397	369	307	357	460	415	428	349	5,651

Table 2.4.5

Women Referred to Other NGOs for Specialized Services (January-December 2011)

CASE TYPE	CWCC	Bar Association	ASPEC A	LSCW	HCC	Other	Total
DV	1	3	3	8	1	3	19
RA		1		11			12
HTS							0
Total	1	4	3	19	1	3	31

HCC : Healthcare Center for Children

LSCW : Legal Services for Children and Women

CWCC : Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre

Table 2.5.1

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

Prison	Minor	Pregnant	Inmates' children	Prison officials' children	Total
Takhmao	65	2	3	25	95
CC2	350	7	10	73	440
Kampong Cham	31	0	2	5	38
Kampong Chhnang	16	1	2	14	33
Kampong Som	27	0	0	10	37
Pursat	13	1	3	35	52
Koh Kong	11	0	1	57	69
Svay Rieng	20	0	0	8	28
Kampot	12	0	1	30	43
Banteay Meanchey	28	2	16	13	59
Battambang	26	1	5	41	73
Kampong Speu	13	0	0	41	54
Siem Reap	89	6	5	18	118
Kampong Thom	17	0	0	30	47

Reserve	28	5	10	0	43
Total	746	25	58	400	1,229

Table 2.6.1

Social Assistance for Victims (January-December 2011)

Office	Case	Victim
Children's Rights Office	24	27
Women's Rights Office	19	19
Monitoring Office	185	538
Medical Office	3	3
Prison Project	39	39
Social Workers	27	103
Other (requested from LICADHO provincial staff)	33	81
Total	330	810

Table 2.7.1

Prison Patients Treated (January-December 2011)

No	Prisons	Number of consultations with prisoners		Number of consultations with prison guards		Total consultations	Prison Visits
		Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	Toul Sleng	21	0	63	0	84	10
2	PJ	363	48	40	0	451	9
3	Takhmao	408	63	46	7	524	9
4	Prey Veng	638	66	44	13	761	10
5	Svay Rieng	548	50	52	13	663	10
6	Takeo	698	98	49	19	864	10
7	Sihanoukville	417	136	41	13	607	10
8	Koh Kong	415	31	32	11	489	10
9	Pursat	300	50	35	12	397	9
10	Battambang	1,311	285	59	16	1,671	9
11	Kg Thom	448	79	31	12	570	10
12	Kg Cham	670	83	33	9	795	10
13	Kg Chhnang	156	0	24	7	187	9
14	CC4	177	31	34	10	252	7
Total		6,570	1,020	583	142	8,315	132

Table 2.8.1

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

Direct Beneficiaries	Total	Females	Remarks
Adult-Child Protection Groups			
Adult-Child Protection Group: Local Authority	303	110	
Adult-Child Protect Group: Teachers	157	63	
Adult-Child Protection Group: Parents	37	28	
Adult-Child Protection Group: Employers	42	12	
Youth Protection Groups	84	56	
Child Protection Groups	97	49	
Minors, Pregnant Women, Children Living with Mothers in Prisons and Children of Prison Officials (in 14 prisons)	1,229	368	About 30% of females
Child Victims/Vulnerable Children	4	3	
Public audiences (participants attending public events in Battambang and Siem Reap)	820	328	About 40% of females
Total	2,773	1,017	

Table 2.8.2

Number of CPGs by December 2011

Province/City	District	Commune	CPGs			
			# Group	# M	# F	Total
Phnom Penh						
Child CPGs	Meanchey	Prek Eng	1	6	5	11
Youth CPGs	Meanchey	Prek Eng	1	8	10	18
Youth CPGs	Dangkor	Dangkor	1	4	5	9
Youth CPGs	Russey Keo	Bak Kheng	2	9	7	16
Total Youth CPGs			4	21	22	43
Adult CPGs	Meanchey	Veal Sbov	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Meanchey	Prek Eng	1	9	5	14
Adult CPGs	Meanchey	Kbalkoh	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Dangkor	Dangkor	2	8	17	25
Adult CPGs	Dangkor	Choam Chao	1	14	14	28
Adult CPGs	Dangkor	Kakab	1	2	8	10
Adult CPGs	Russey Keo	Bak Kheng	2	12	10	22
Total adult CPGs			9	59	64	123
Kandal						
Child CPGs	Muk Kompol	Prek Anchanh	1	1	2	3
Adult CPGs	Muk Kompol	Prek Anchanh	2	14	12	26
Adult CPGs	Kien Svay	Chheu Teal	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Kien Svay	Phum Thom	1	10	4	14
Adult COGs	Kien Svay	Koki	1	8	8	16
Total adult CPGs			3	40	29	69
Koh Kong						
Child CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Smach, Dang Tong, Steng Veng	2	12	11	23

Youth CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Smach, Dang Tong, Steng Veng	1	0	4	4
Adult CPGs	Krong Khemarak	Smach, Dang Tong, Steng Veng	3	44	23	67
Siem Reap						
Child CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Slar Kram	1	4	3	7
Child CPGs	Banteay Srey	Pradak	1	5	4	9
Total child CPGs			2	9	7	16
Youth CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Kork Chak	1	5	7	12
Youth CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Nokor Thom	1	0	5	5
Youth CPGs	Banteay Srey	Pradak	1	1	11	12
Total youth CPGs			3	6	23	29
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Kork Chak	3	14	5	19
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Nokor Thom	2	15	6	21
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Svay Dangcum	3	21	11	32
Adult CPGs	Krong Siem Reap	Slar Kram	2	17	0	17
Adult CPGs	Soth Nikum	Kean Sangke	2	18	2	20
Adult CPGs	Banteay Srey	Pradak	3	13	18	31
Total Adult CPGs			15	98	42	140
Sihanouk Ville						
Child CPGs	Steng Haov	Kam Penh	1	5	5	10
Child CPGs	Steng Haov	Tomnob Polk	1	10	11	21
Child CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 3	1	5	8	13
Total child CPGs			3	20	24	44
Youth CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangat 4	1	1	7	8
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	Tomnob Polk	2	21	7	28
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	Kam Penh	1	8	5	13
Adult CPGs	Steng Haov	Otres	1	8	4	12
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 1	2	6	13	19
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 2	2	16	3	19
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 3	2	15	11	26
Adult CPGs	Krong Sihanouk	Sangkat 4	1	9	7	16
Total adult CPGs			11	83	48	131

Table 2.9.1--DRO

Videos Produced from (January-December 2011)

Title	Date
Community Resistance to Forced Evictions in Cambodia	February 6, 2011
Boeung Kak Villagers Arrested and Beaten During Peaceful Protest	April 21, 2011
Venerable Monk Loun Sovath Responds to Threats in Cambodia	June 13, 2011
Boeung Kak Lake Activist Savagely Beaten by Mob of Police Officers during Forced Eviction	Sept 17, 2011
The Impact of Development and Forced Evictions on Women in Cambodia	October 20, 2011
Pushed to the Edge: The Death of a Boeung Kak Lake Activist	November 24, 2011

Table 2.9.2 DRO

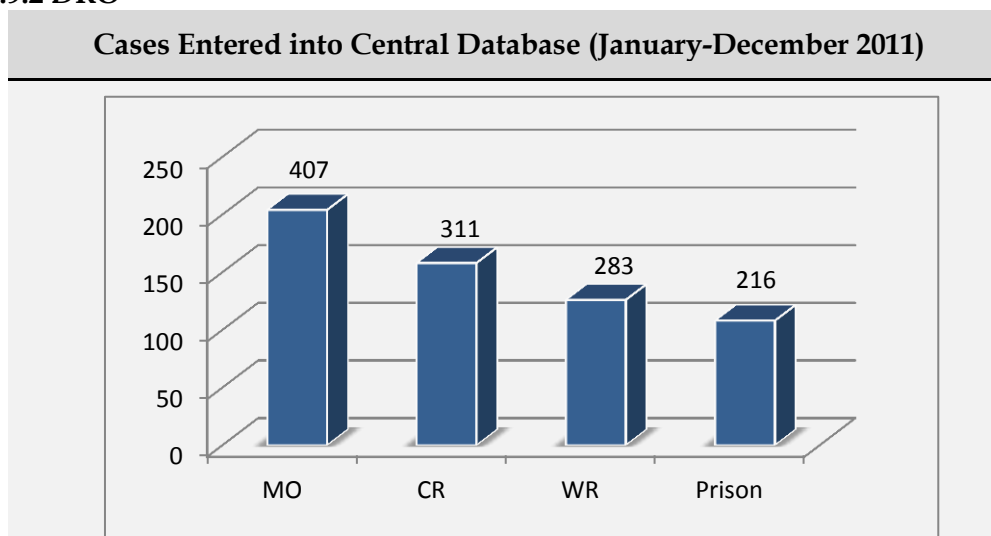


Table 2.10.1

Capacity Building Conducted (January-December 2011)

Date/Subject	Organized by	Staff		
		F	M	Total
23-26 May: Result of impact.	VBNK	2	1	3
8-10 June: Traffic law and non-violation	LICADHO	0	3	3
16 June: dissemination of social work	Samatapheap Khnom Organization	0	1	1
29-30 June: Criminal code	LICADHO	9	31	40
7-8 October: Calculate payment and Fringe benefits	LICADHO	1	1	2
23 October: Cambodian taxation	LICADHO	1	0	1

Table 2.10.2

Provincial Administration (January-December 2011)

Province	Staff	Letter		Communication		Meeting			
		Out	In	Out	In	Staff	NGO	Authority	Other
Kg.Thom	3	179	183	138	177	16	25	28	34
Kg.Cham	4	125	45	218	147	30	19	14	10
Kg.Speu	3	64	94	50	39	11	23	26	28
Kg.Chhnang	3	93	85	130	70	36	15	5	35
Kampot	2	109	23	114	419	21	24	6	38
Koh Kong	4	127	79	118	114	36	45	38	29
Kg.Som	4	67	84	54	453	23	36	17	10
Battambang	5	95	221	33	23	12	27	12	71
BM. Chey	5	187	209	47	77	93	19	23	7
Pursat	3	61	28	29	18	33	14	10	13
Seam Riep	6	151	129	112	199	18	07	08	14
Svay Rieng	3	105	25	40	39	15	10	2	0
Total	45	1,363	1,205	1,083	1,775	344	264	189	289