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## CAMBODIA PROGRAM ON RIGHTS AND JUSTICE

កម្ពុជា និង យុត្តិធម៌

Cooperative Agreement No.442-A-00-03-00193-00

# FINAL REPORT

October 2003 through December 2008

Submitted to:

U.S. Agency for International Development

Submitted by:

East –West Management Institute, Inc.

March 31, 2009



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ANNEX A: List of All PRAJ Grantees and Amounts Received

ANNEX B: PMP Results

## ACRONYMS

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ABA	American Bar Association
ACT	Alliance for Conflict Transformation
ADHOC	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association
AFESIP	Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Précaire
AFSC	American Friends Service Committee
AJA	Access to Justice Advisor (PRAJ)
BAKC	Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia
BFD	Buddhism for Development
CAID	Cambodian Association for Informal Economy Development
CBA	Canadian Bar Association
CCC	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CCD	Community Capacities for Development
CCHR	Cambodian Center for Human Rights
CCJAP	Cambodian Criminal Justice Assistance Project (AusAID funded)
CCPCR	Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights
CDP	Cambodian Defenders Project
CEDAC	Centre d'Étude et de Développement Agricole Cambodgien
CFAC	Community Forestry Alliance for Cambodia
CFI	Community Forestry International
CHHRA	Cambodian Health and Human Rights Alliance
CHRAC	Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee
CI	Conservation International
CLE	'Continuing legal education'
CLEC	Community Legal Education Center
CLJR	Council for Legal and Judicial Reform
CSD	Center for Social Development
CWCC	Cambodian Women's Crisis Center
DISUF	Democratic Independent Solidarity Union Federation
EWMI	East-West Management Institute
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (Khmer Rouge Tribunal)
FACT	Fisheries Action Coalition
FMV	Forest Mountain Voices
GRC	USAID-PRAJ Grant Review Committee
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICSO	Indigenous Community Support Organization
ILO	International Labor Organization
IRI	International Republican Institute
IRL	Indochina Research Ltd
IT	Information Technology
JFBA	Japanese Federation of Bar Associations
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KID	Khmer Institute of Democracy
KKKHRO	Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights Organization
KNKS	Kumar Ney Kdei Sangkheum

KRDA	Khmer Rural Development Association
LAC	Legal Aid of Cambodia
LCO	Legal Consultation Office
LICADHO	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights
LLWG	Land Lawyers' Working Group (PRAJ)
LPDA	Legal Profession Development Advisor
LSCW	Legal Services for Children and Women
LTC	Lawyers' Training Center
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSJI	Open Society Justice Initiative
PILAP	Public Interest Legal Advocacy Project (part of CLEC)
PJJ	Protection of Juvenile Justice (NGO)
PMU	Project Management Unit (part of CLJR)
PRAJ	Program on Rights and Justice
PWR-GTZ	Promotion of Women's Rights Project, GTZ
RAJP	Royal Academy for Judicial Professions
RULE	Royal University of Law and Economics
SADP	Southeast Asia Development Program
SCW	Save Cambodia's Wildlife
SST	Sor Sor Troung
TA	'Technical assistance'
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VBNK	[no long form]
VPS	Vulnerable People Support
WAC	Women's Agenda for Change
WCLWG	Women and Children Lawyers' Working Group (PRAJ)
WGP	Working Group for Peace
WNU	Women's Network for Unity

## **I. PROJECT PURPOSE**

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The Program on Rights and Justice<sup>1</sup> (PRAJ), implemented between September 2003 and December 2008, was a \$23.4 million Cooperative Agreement intended to improve the protection of human rights and access to justice in Cambodia. Originally designed primarily to provide support to human rights NGOs, the PRAJ Cooperative Agreement was modified in September 2005 to expand the scope of the program to include support for legal and judicial reform through cooperation with government institutions. PRAJ's overall aim was to improve the ability of key Cambodian stakeholders, governmental and non-governmental, to undertake effective advocacy, education, and training efforts to ensure that justice and human rights are properly observed and upheld.

## **II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

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Among the most noteworthy of PRAJ's accomplishments are the following:

- Provided over \$11.4 million to 45 Cambodian human rights NGOs, which in tandem with PRAJ's innovative capacity building assistance resulted in NGOs with sharpened organizational, financial management, reporting and advocacy skills, essential in the NGOs' struggle to promote change and secure their long-term sustainability.
- Successfully represented 74 families in the high-profile Koh Pich land dispossession case, resulting in total compensation received by all families in excess of \$3 million, by far the most compensation ever obtained in a struggle against forced eviction in Cambodia. Most importantly, the case set an important precedent that a measure of justice could be achieved through sound legal reasoning and an extended advocacy campaign, and paved the way for the development by the end of PRAJ of the first generation of Cambodian public interest lawyers.
- Supported the Community Peacebuilding Network and other community-based grassroots initiatives that provided important new space and opportunity for citizens' engagement in advocacy for land and natural resource rights. Coordinated complaints and a 42,000 signature petition at the national level directed to responsible institutions in government educated citizens firsthand in the process of demanding government accountability and the exercise of their rights.
- Support to legal aid NGO's resulted in over 60,000 direct legal consultations provided to indigent people and legal representation provided in over 3,700 cases, while PRAJ technical assistance strengthened the professional capacity of legal aid NGOs and improved their overall management capabilities.
- Substantially increased the quality of undergraduate legal education by helping the leading domestic law school develop 100 new interactive course lesson plans, develop the first Legal Ethics class in a Cambodian law school, introduce advocacy skills training, and institute hugely popular annual mock trial and client counseling competitions. PRAJ also

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<sup>1</sup> During its first two years, the project was known as the Human Rights in Cambodia Project (HRCP). Beginning in October 2005, the name of the project was changed to the Program on Rights and Justice (PRAJ), *praj* meaning "wise, following the law" in Khmer. For the sake of simplicity, the project is referred to as PRAJ throughout this report.

renovated a dilapidated classroom into state-of-the-art model courtroom now used by the law school and other legal institutions for important courtroom training on advocacy skills.

- Spearheaded the development of the first institutionalized continuing legal education (CLE) program for the roughly 200 sitting judges and prosecutors in Cambodia, including the first ever ethics class developed for Cambodian judges.

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED**

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The discussion that follows summarizes and provides detailed information on all major activities undertaken by the project over the life of the Cooperative Agreement.

#### **A. Strengthening Human Rights NGOs**

##### **1.1 Grant Assistance**

PRAJ provided both financial and technical assistance to a broad array of NGOs working to promote respect for human rights, from large Phnom Penh-based organizations to smaller regional groups. NGOs supported by PRAJ can be divided into four broad categories, differentiated by their substantive focus: 1) protection of core civil and political rights; 2) providing legal aid; 3) protection of the rights of disadvantaged groups, including women, children, and indigenous peoples; and 4) protection of rights to natural resources and biodiversity, including land. Naturally, some organizations straddle two or even three of these categories, but the groupings are useful in demonstrating the emphasis of PRAJ's human rights work.

The first category consisted of NGOs working to protect core civil and political rights, and included organizations led by Cambodia's most prominent human rights advocates. These NGOs include LICADHO, led by Kek Galabru and Naly Pilorge; ADHOC led by Thun Saray; the Community Legal Education Center (CLEC), led by Yeng Virak; the Center for Social Development (CSD), led by Seng Theary; Buddhism For Development (BFD), by Heng Monychenda; and the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR), originally led by Kem Sokha (and funded largely by IRI) and currently led by Ou Virak.

The second category consisted of organizations ensuring access to justice through the provision of legal representation. This category included the three most significant legal aid providers in Cambodia: the Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP); Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC); and Legal Support for Women and Children (LSWC).

The third category consisted of NGOs protecting the rights of women, children, and other disadvantaged groups, including indigenous peoples. The NGOs focusing on upholding the rights of women and children included: Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC); Friends International; Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum (KNKS); Project Against Domestic Violence (PADV); Khmer Rural Development Association (KRDA); and Women's Media Center (WMC). The NGOs focusing wholly or partly on indigenous people's rights include: Indigenous Communities Support Organization (ICSO); and NGO Forum on Cambodia.

The fourth category consisted of NGOs that work on upholding citizens' rights to natural resources and biodiversity, including land. These groups included: Community Economic Development (CED), Kunathor Organization, Vulnerable People Support (VPS), Dey Ku Aphiwat (DKA), Khmer Youth and Social Development (KYSD); and Buddhism for a Progressive Society (BPS).

In total, PRAJ provided over \$11.4 million to 45 NGOs over the life of the project. The following chart provides a summary of PRAJ grant making, disaggregated by the principle focus area of the grants (a complete chart identifying amounts received by each grantee is included as Annex A):

<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Number of Grantees</b>	<b>Total Value of Grants</b>
Core Civil and Political Rights	20	\$ 6,116,904
Access to Justice	4	\$ 3,235,400
Rights of Disadvantaged Groups	12	\$ 1,581,939
Rights to Natural Resources	9	\$ 483,404
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$ 11,417,647</b>

Most PRAJ grants were awarded through a competitive grant making process, generally through the issuance of an annual RFA. A limited number of grants were targeted to specific recipients or awarded following receipt of unsolicited proposals. The use of competitive process was initially a shock to many NGOs, which had been accustomed to receiving funds without competition from the previous USAID human rights implementer. However, as reported in a 2008 independent evaluation of PRAJ, most partner NGOs ultimately found the competitive process to be very beneficial. It helped them significantly improve their proposal writing skills and thereby better attract foreign donor funding.

One of the important results of PRAJ's grant making was to expand the reach of its partner NGOs, particularly to underserved rural areas where the great majority of Cambodians live. A survey by a USAID evaluation team in 2008 found that over 60% of PRAJ grantee partners agreed that they had been able to expand their activities into more geographic areas as a result of the PRAJ grants. The survey found that PRAJ partners had a minimum of two activities in each of the 30 Cambodian provinces, with as many as twelve grantees working in Kratie, and seven different organizations working in each of the populous provinces of Battambang and Pursat.

## **1.2 Capacity Building**

Improving the capacity of human rights NGOs to fulfill their missions was a central element of PRAJ programming throughout the project, and was closely linked to PRAJ's financial support of its NGO partners. As described below, much of the technical support was in the form of structured consultations and formal trainings on all aspects of NGO administration and project management. PRAJ advisors also spent long hours engaged in intensive mentoring of key NGO leaders, helping them address internal management conflicts, adopt improved internal policies and procedures and foster greater inter-NGO cooperation.

On a broader strategic plane, PRAJ stimulated reflection among key human rights NGOs about their challenges and shortcomings and helped them sharpen their strategic focus. A 2004 workshop that brought together over 30 key representatives of Cambodian human rights organizations was instrumental in helping develop consensus on several key themes, including the need to expand the human rights movement beyond NGOs and encompass local communities and other groups; establish and maintain effective networks; keep dialogue open with government, particularly at village and provincial levels; and focus rights enforcement support on rural areas.

These themes all became important elements of the work of PRAJ and its partners over the course of the project.

Another important workshop in 2005 brought together a dozen community-based rights advocates from rural areas with Phnom Penh-based NGO leaders to discuss ways that grassroots peoples' empowerment initiatives could be better supported by national NGOs. This unprecedented dialogue challenged the traditional thinking of the NGOs and influenced the strategic planning processes of several key organizations, including LICADHO and CLEC.

In late 2005 and early 2006, PRAJ conducted an Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) process in order to refine and target its technical advice and assistance to NGO partners. OCA is widely used among NGOs in many countries who have welcomed it as a helpful tool for identifying capacity-building needs in various fields including advocacy, project management, financial administration, board and executive management, human resource administration, fund-raising and financial self-reliance. Carried out with 22 NGO partners, the OCAs included in-depth discussions with managers, staff, board members and advisors, office visits, reviews of by-laws and policies, community visits, and field observations. The focus areas of the OCAs included governance; overall management and leadership; program planning; administration; human resource management; financial management and administration; financial self-reliance; and grassroots advocacy and empowerment.

The OCA process helped PRAJ assess progress among its partner NGOs and subsequent capacity building assistance to key partners was tailored to address needs reflected in the OCAs.

The impact of EWMI's capacity building program was significant. As the 2008 independent evaluation concluded, the program was highly appreciated by PRAJ's NGO partners, particularly for the way PRAJ combined formal training with prolonged and intensive one-on-one mentoring provided by PRAJ advisors. EWMI assistance sharpened its partners' organizational, financial management and reporting skills. These skills are essential as Cambodia's NGOs struggle to secure their long-term sustainability.

Key elements of this capacity building assistance are described below.

### 1.2.1 NGO Management Training

In 2007, PRAJ provided a comprehensive, six-module NGO Management Training Course to NGO partners. The course was designed to achieve the following objectives: 1) increase NGO managers' competence in managing and administering their programs and their offices; 2) enhance managers' abilities to positively engage staff and other stakeholders in participatory processes; and 3) strengthen managers' planning and problem-solving skills. The course received



Adhoc conducts an awareness-raising session in a Cham village in Koh Kong



PRAJ's Senior Grants Manager (second from right) accompanied by an LAC lawyer listen to villagers describing a community land problem. Two powerful parties are making claims for land the community has occupied for many years.

very positive feedback from the NGOs. At their request, EWMI conducted a course in 2008 for another set of NGO senior managers.

### 1.2.2 Financial Management Training

In order to further strengthen partners' financial management to improve accountability, transparency and promote proper financial stewardship among its partners, PRAJ provided comprehensive training on financial management to its NGO partners, as well as provide individual consultation to selected partners. Delivered through multiple training modules, the training focused on general principles of stewardship and accountability as well as practical guidance on budgeting and financial reporting. The training was augmented by subsequent individualized financial management review and coaching to three selected NGO partners: CED, CCD and LAC. PRAJ also helped LICADHO make improvements to its finance manual. As a further tool for continuing finance management training, PRAJ initiated a Financial Improvement Team (FIT), a "learning circle" of over 30 NGO finance managers and program officers that met regularly to address common problems.

### 1.2.3 Financial Self-Reliance

Through the highly regarded international consulting firm Venture for Fund-Raising, PRAJ provided its NGO partners with a series of training programs and consultations on developing financial self-reliance. This practically oriented training focused on key issues such as the methodology used by NGOs to prepare costing of their products and services.



PRAJ's Senior Grant Manager Kim Sean Sin adding some points at a Kunathor human rights training workshop for young villagers near Battambang

### 1.2.4 Other NGO Training

In 2006, in response to the heightened concerns of some human rights NGOs about potential security risks and dangers to them and their clients and partners, PRAJ conducted a security training for 70 participants from 25 NGO partners. The training increased NGO workers' awareness of security as an issue, and identified ways of dealing with their security needs. PRAJ also conducted a professional security needs assessment of four key NGOs, CLEC, LICADHO, ADHOC and CCD, and provided further advice to individual NGOs on specific security needs, and recommended interventions.

In April 2008, the NGO Development Unit sponsored a training workshop that taught basic photography skills to PRAJ and NGO partner staff to help them better document and publicize their work. The workshop gave the participants hands-on experience in photography.

## **B. Grassroots Advocacy and Biodiversity**

Closely linked to PRAJ's work to develop the capacity of human rights NGOs was its effort to promote community-based grassroots advocacy. As noted above, PRAJ sought to alter the dynamic of NGO-driven advocacy campaigns to seek greater involvement of local communities and to encourage NGOs to support community-led initiatives. In late 2007, in recognition of the increasingly critical issues of natural resource and land rights, PRAJ's grassroots advocacy work evolved into an effort specifically focused on biodiversity protection.

### **2.1 Community-based Advocacy Training**

Beginning in the second half of 2006, PRAJ organized eight half-day workshops in different regional locations on strengthening community-led advocacy. The workshops, which introduced basic concepts of community advocacy and mobilization, were for PRAJ's partner NGOs and the community activists working with them. A further series of half-day workshops in December 2006, facilitated by PRAJ staff, followed up with discussion about the practical application of these basic concepts. The workshops constituted the first in a series of short training sessions that continued throughout 2007 to develop a cadre of community coaches specializing in effective grassroots advocacy. 24 field workers from partner NGOs and affiliated community groups were selected for the course.

The intensive field-based workshops were designed to train the field workers to become "peer coaches." The objectives of the workshop were to deepen participants' understanding of the problems facing communities (problems which represent violations of their core human rights), identify and describe factors leading to the success of community advocacy efforts, and strengthen understanding and appreciation of the role of communities in advocacy. The workshops included the presentations of case studies, role plays, and open discussions. It also included field trips, including overnight stays at villages that gave participants a chance to learn from communities actively engaged in its own advocacy effort to defend its rights.

Subsequent modules of the peer coaches training helped participants learn how to conduct situation analysis in communities, analyze community dynamics, identify community members with the potential of becoming effective leaders, and better understand community-based networks.

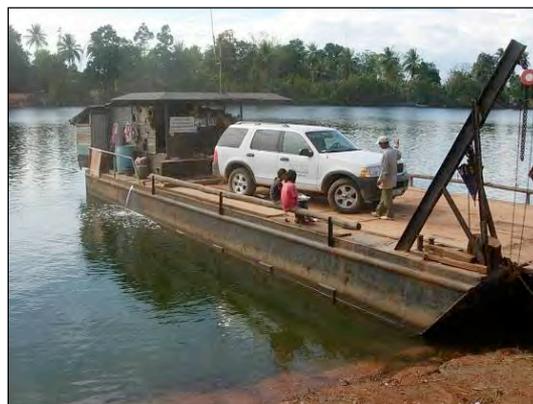
PRAJ also developed and delivered innovative training workshops that introduced a wide range of advocates and NGOs to the idea of community produced media as a way to increase information flow and strengthen community voices for advocacy. PRAJ shared examples of community media and worked with participants in small groups to explore how communities could use community media to help with their advocacy. Participants responded enthusiastically to the information and several communities developed pilot community media projects as a result. In Rattanakiri, where the approach has become familiar, communities are now producing a variety of media (videos and photos) for their own purposes. In Sambour, Kratie, where community media is still in an early phase, community groups started to take photographs to illustrate their stories.

### **2.2 Community Networks**

In 2005, PRAJ formed a small discussion group to focus on how to better build the capacity of communities to undertake their own advocacy. This group, which subsequently named itself the Community Empowerment Working Group, continued to meet every other week to explore and challenge their own assumptions, to share ideas, and to discuss ways to develop cooperative and complementary community-centered capacity-building activities. This initial effort led to workshops in late 2006 and early 2007 to share ideas for how NGOs can best support advocacy activities of emerging community networks. The workshop focused upon three of the more

prominent, evolving groups: Western Regional Network (representing Battambang, Pursat, Pailin and Banteay Meanchey), Snoul District Network (in Kratie), and the Community Peacebuilding Network (CPN) (an emerging national network, with affiliated networks in 20 provinces).

During PRAJ's final two years, the project focused considerable attention on supporting the CPN. Through a grant to PRAJ partner CCD and its own technical assistance, PRAJ supported several CPN initiatives, including launching a national petition drive calling for the end of illegal land concessions and the for the proper implementation of the land law; establishment of a working group to direct coordinated complaints against illegal land concessions nationwide; and network-led consultations on the draft sub decree on the economic effects of land concessions (these are described in more detail below). PRAJ also facilitate CPN leaders' links with groups in Phnom Penh. For example, PRAJ organized a field trip for Network members to Phnom Pehn communities impacted by land-grabbing and environmental degradation, including Group 78 and Dey Krahorn. Following these meetings, CPN continued to provide support and advice to Dey Krahorn. Network members also provided similar advice and training for groups in Kompong Som.



A PRAJ vehicle crossing one of four rivers to reach Koh Kong town in the south-westernmost province of Cambodia.

Some of the most significant CPN activities developed with PRAJ support were the following:

- A national petition drive (referenced above) against illegal land concessions, carried out despite significant harassment and intimidation by the authorities, which resulted in a petition filed with the Prime Minister's Office in June 2008 by more than 100 community representatives from 11 provinces with 42,000 thumbprints.
- In a joint press conference in Phnom Penh on October 8, 2009, nine communities announced public complaints against concessions and land grabbers affected nearly 500,000 hectares of land in five provinces. During the press conference, community representatives described both violations of land and natural resource rights, as well as abuses of civil rights. Representative groups simultaneously delivered copies of the complaints to the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Agriculture.
- CPN facilitated several consultations among community representatives with regards to the Sub-Decree to Address the Socio-Economic Impacts Caused by Development Projects such as Economic Land Concessions (ELCs). This was a very important voice in the consultation process because it articulated the perspective of the people who are likely to be displaced by the ELCs.
- CPN also participated in circulating and in the signing of a letter addressed to the Mekong River Commission and its donors raising concerns about the dams planned on the Mekong mainstream, including the ones in Lower Laos and the border of Kratie and Stung Treng. The letter asked the responsible authorities to halt the construction of the dams because it would destroy the fishing industry and the habitat of threatened species, such as the Mekong River Dolphins.

A 2008 evaluation of PRAJ's biodiversity program concluded that PRAJ's support for the CPN has provided important space and opportunity for citizens' engagement in advocacy for land and natural resource rights, and that coordinated complaints and petitions at the national level directed to responsible institutions in government has helped educate citizens in an experiential manner in the process of demanding government accountability and the exercise of their rights.

## 2.3 Biodiversity Protection

In late 2007, PRAJ initiated a new Biodiversity and Grassroots Advocacy program to build upon community advocacy and network activities that PRAJ had supported since the beginning of the project. The program focused on 10 districts in 4 broad geographical areas: Prey Lang, Aural, Mondulkiri, and Rattanakiri. The program focal sites are populated by numerous indigenous and traditional minority groups include *Kuy*, *Phnong*, *Jarai*, *Stieng*, and *Souy*. In Prey Lang, 700,000 people live in and around the forest with about 450 villages within 10 kilometers of it. Prey Lang's core area comprises 80,000-100,000 hectares that remain mostly pristine and unlogged. Nineteen (19) of Cambodia's 21 priority species (flora and fauna) for conservation are found in the project areas. The biodiversity of all the areas is under great threat from industrial development, including mining, biomass production, mono-crop agriculture, agro-industrial plantations, hydropower projects, social land concessions. They are also subject to illegal logging, poaching, and lowland to upland migration, especially as communities lose access to their traditional lands and livelihoods.



Community members participate in Prey Lang celebration

The primary approach of the program was to strengthen grassroots capacity to protect and sustainably manage land and natural resources through advocacy, community organizing, mobilization, community media, multi-level and multi-sectoral networking. To this end, PRAJ provided grants to six grassroots NGOs: BPS, CCD, CED, DKA, ICSO and KYSD. PRAJ also contracted with two regional NGOs, OPKC and EHE, to assist the other groups. BPS focused on western Prey Lang Forest and its buffer zones, while EHE concentrated on Kompong Thom. CED took the regional lead in Eastern Prey Lang and Mondulkiri. DKA, assisted by KABB, coordinated activities in the southern region, with the initial focus being on Tbong in Kompong Speu and Teuk Phos in Kompong Chhnang. ICSO supported community-building and network activities in Rattanakiri, as well as working with the networks and NGOs to expand community media activities to other areas. KYSD supported youth mobilization across all areas by linking to its Phnom Penh-based youth network, YOPEC. The PRAJ provided the six partner NGOs with significant assistance in initiating biodiversity/grassroots advocacy program activities, including several joint planning sessions as well as individual assistance.

### 2.3.1 Biodiversity Surveys and Monitoring

In 2007, PRAJ commissioned locally prominent ecologist, David Ashwell, to provide a baseline description of the program target areas. Ashwell's report provided recommendations for creating better long-term monitoring plans and policy-level approaches to support community-managed conservation. Following the report, PRAJ began providing technical assistance to support the development of community-based biodiversity monitoring in the Prey Lang and Phnom Aural/Cardamoms areas. Since many communities lack literate members, PRAJ and its partners assisted in identifying environmental studies students who could provide technical back-up to



Community representatives and local NGO staff conducting biodiversity surveys

strengthen the rigor of initial survey work. PRAJ trained students on basic survey techniques and instructed them on how they could support and interact with the community “forest experts.”

The introduction of simple survey methodologies was able to induce a shift in thinking from the perception of limitless availability of natural resources to the need to conserve increasingly scarce natural resources. The sustainable use of the natural resources through the people-centered approach to development, based on traditional practices, was well understood by communities as a result of the PRAJ training and facilitation. There was an increase of community awareness and willingness to address issues related to the unsustainable use of natural resources. This was reflected in the establishment of forest patrols and community agreements for forest or fishery use.

At the end of 2008, PRAJ held two “Consolidation and Reflection” gatherings in Prey Lang for partners and community representatives, at which participants shared information collected from their community biodiversity surveys, discussed community-based initiatives, and reflected on progress and lessons learned. The participants unanimously agreed that the surveys were helpful as a tool to increase their own environmental awareness, particularly in regard to dwindling resources, and potentially as a basis for management. They recognized that there is a need to increase their understanding of the environment, in a changing context, as well as to expand the program to support sustainable livelihoods, with a particular focus on non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

### 2.3.2 Other Biodiversity Activities

Given the scope of the biodiversity program and the magnitude of the problem, PRAJ engaged in and/or facilitated a wide array of networking, advocacy and coordinating activities related to biodiversity. Listing them all is beyond the scope of this report, but several significant and/or representative activities include the following:

- Working with acclaimed documentary filmmakers Benjamin and Jocelyn Pederick, PRAJ produced a documentary on Prey Lang entitled *Prey Lang: One Forest, One Future*. The film won the best film award at Cambodia’s Conservation and Environmental Film Festival in September 2008.
- PRAJ helped an initiate a number of community forest patrols in its target areas, several of which became quite active. For example, in Kompong Thom Province, initial patrolling was extended to both day and evening in order to curb illegal logging. Members of Srey Chong and Prey Jorh villages) confiscated chain saws from illegal loggers in December 2008.
- Youth organizing became an important aspect of the program. Through KYSD, PRAJ initiated active youth volunteer groups in Preah Vihear, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, and Mondulkiri. CED supported a highly motivated community youth group in Siem Bok commune that was actively engaged in forest protection and advocacy. With support from some local authorities, the group continues patrolling and confiscating illegal equipment. Self-initiated membership fees of 500-1000 riel per month provide some funds for their work.
- In April 2008, 92 people, mostly community members from the four provinces surrounding the Prey Lang area (Kampong Thom, Katie, Stung Treng and Prey Vihear) gathered together deep inside Prey Lang for the Prey Lang Forest Celebration. Community network organizers and community members from Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri also attended the celebration to provide an additional perspective. The main objective of the celebrations was to build a sense of community ownership of the forest.

- Media coverage of environmental issues and grassroots advocacy related to PRAJ programming was substantial, including newspaper and radio coverage of a number of cases around the country.

### **C. Public Interest Legal Advocacy**

The Public Interest Legal Advocacy Project (PILAP) was one of the original PRAJ project components and continued throughout the project, implemented through the ABA's Advocacy Advisor (AA). PILAP's original approach was to engage in high profile, high impact legal cases (particularly in the land sector) that have the potential to generate significant public interest and debate, and that demand greater governmental accountability and respect for legal norms. PILAP also sought to affect public confidence about the legal system's viability as an instrument to generate greater transparency and respect for the rule of law. The stated long-term objectives of PILAP under PRAJ were to (1) build the capacity and effectiveness of Cambodia's legal profession and NGOs to advocate for citizens' rights; (2) promote the development of legal norms by which citizens can assert their legal rights and demand governmental fairness and accountability; and (3) enhance Cambodian citizens' knowledge of and access to the legal system, with particular attention to communities experiencing land disputes.

#### **3.1 Initiation of PILAP and its Context**

PILAP began in January 2004 when the local NGO Community Legal Education Center (CLEC), HRCP and USAID entered an agreement to implement PILAP within CLEC. While HRCP's grant making unit provided the direct grant support CLEC for all aspects of PILAP funding, ABA through its sub-award provided technical assistance through the placement of the AA at CLEC. The AA assisted in the start-up of PILAP and provided technical support to PILAP staff on all facets of the project throughout its life.

High profile legal advocacy, while taken as a given in many developed and developing countries, was basically unheard of in Cambodia at PILAP's inception. For this reason, one of the first steps in the PILAP project was to simply educate the PILAP team and others about what it means to conduct high profile legal advocacy, and what tools are available by which to pursue it.

An additional challenge is that high profile legal advocacy – particularly the use of media and other hard hitting advocacy approaches – is often perceived as counter to traditional Cambodian culture. Whether this is true or not is debatable; however, this logic was repeatedly employed both by the ruling elite and powerful parties with whom PILAP interacted in its case work, and was sometimes tacitly accepted by other NGOs and potential local allies who hesitated to admit that PILAP's methods were simply outside their self-imposed "safety zone". Countering this argument was particularly difficult, since it draws on deeply ingrained cultural perceptions, albeit twisted to maintain a status quo of impunity and fear.

PILAP chose land conflict as its substantive focus of work. Land alienation is widespread throughout the country, and the ruling elite and their associates are making tremendous profits through illegal land grabbing and exploitation of poor communities. Thus, this focus virtually assured that PILAP would face intense challenges in its work.

#### **3.2 Significant Cases**

The following three cases are illustrative of the successes PILAP achieved over the course of the project.

### 3.2.1 Koh Pich Case

The Koh Pich (Diamond Island) case was PILAP's second case, and its first full advocacy engagement with the Cambodian power structure over a hotly contested land dispute. Its successful conclusion set an important precedent for the principle that lawful possessors of land are entitled to fair and just compensation prior to an expropriation. The case has become an inspiration to other communities caught in similar land disputes. Equally as important, the case demonstrated the potential of legal advocacy in Cambodia.

Koh Pich is an island in the Bassac River around 68 hectares in size, situated near the Naga Casino and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in central Phnom Penh. In 2004, local officials, along with 7NG real estate company, began pressing residents to leave the island to make way for the island's redevelopment as a "satellite city". The Cambodian Overseas Investment Corporation, through Canadia Bank, is the principal investor in the project.

Through 2004, the island's more than 300 families (most of whom were farming families who had lived there since the 1980s) were offered a small amount of money, resettlement on marginal land in Kandal province, and some amount of rice and noodles. Residents were threatened to accept this arrangement, were repeatedly given misinformation (told they have no land rights, etc.), and at least once a gun was fired in the air. Fearful, many left. Others resisted, and on 6 December 2004, the Phnom Penh Municipality issued a 30-day eviction order against the remaining residents, around 134 families.

The case came to the attention of the Housing Rights Task Force (HRTF), of which PILAP had recently become a member, when more than 80 residents from the island protested the eviction order on 13 December 2004. In late December, PILAP agreed to formally accept the case, and began representing 74 families. The cornerstone of PILAP's case was that, according to the Constitution and 2001 Land Law, the residents were entitled to "fair and just compensation" prior to any taking.

Intense negotiations between PILAP and the Municipality commenced in January, 2005. The eviction deadline passed without incident, only to be followed by another eviction notice, which also passed without incident. PILAP generated substantial media coverage for the case, capitalizing on the island's prime location in central Phnom Penh. PILAP also conducted an appraisal of land values on the island and a comprehensive survey of all land parcels on the island.

From the other side, there were a series of intimidating actions, such as seizing the ferry that linked the island to the mainland, placing military police on the island, using a newly created local newspaper to slander PILAP staff, and attempting to stop the PILAP-financed measurement of families' land plots.

For strategic purposes, PILAP organized the residents into three categories: those with a good legal basis for



A client displays her designated plot number during PILAP's land measurements on the island. Size of its clients' plots was a major issue in the case.

ownership claims (Class 1 clients), those whose claims were uncontested (Class 2 clients) and those for which the claims were uncontested and there was very strong documentation (Class 3 clients). Each class of residents was seeking different levels of compensation.

During 2005, PILAP lawyers devoted enormous time and effort to the case. They met with 7NG and Canadia Bank in discussions over the legal possession and ownership rights of the island's residents. They met City Hall on numerous occasions to present villagers' requests, challenge its eviction decrees, and to bring the case closer to resolution. They also represented the villagers in court hearings and court-ordered conciliation sessions, and met behind the scenes with various officials to seek a just resolution in the case. After intense and often acrimonious negotiations, in July 2005 many residents accepted an offer to receive \$5.25/sq. meter compensation, and left the island. This marked the end of a long struggle for the most vulnerable residents, and was a dramatic success, considering that these same clients were facing an eviction notice less than eight months before.

Those with stronger land claims remained, and the case continued. City Hall filed a lawsuit to evict the remaining clients, which PILAP believed was illegal on three distinct grounds, and advocated publicly to that effect. Nonetheless, in November 2005 the court issued an injunction order to evict the remaining residents. Prior to its enforcement, negotiations intensified, and most of the remaining families ultimately settled for \$12/sq. meter.

Considering the amounts of land involved, for some families this amounted to over \$100,000 in compensation. At the conclusion of the case, the total compensation received by all families exceeded \$3 million. While less than actual market value, this was well beyond the value of the Municipality's original "resettlement" package and far greater than had ever been achieved in a struggle against forced eviction in Cambodia. An important precedent had been established: through sound legal reasoning and an extended advocacy campaign, a measure of justice could be achieved.

### 3.2.2 Kong Yu Case

Kong Yu has been PILAP's most intense and high profile case. Undertaken in the context of widespread land grabbing in Ratanakiri and Mondulokiri provinces, it is something of a line in the sand for indigenous peoples' land rights. Considering the intense threats and pressure to which PILAP has been subjected in this case, it is remarkable that it has proceeded to its current point.

Kong Yu and Kong Thom villages are located in eastern Ratanakiri province. As with other villages in this area, they are comprised of the ethnic minority Jarai people. Very few villagers speak Khmer, and even fewer are literate. Like many indigenous communities, the Jarai people practice traditional rotating agriculture and are highly dependent on access to land and natural resources for survival and socio-religious purposes. Approximately 45 families live in Kong Yu. Some 100 live in Kong Thom.

In March 2004, local officials attempted to persuade villagers to sell 50 hectares (ha) of communal land to a person from Phnom Penh. The villagers refused. A second meeting was held to again persuade the villagers to sell the 50 ha, but the proposal was again rebuffed. At a third meeting, a person from Phnom Penh and local authorities met the villagers, and this time claimed that the land was state property. Authorities explained that if the villagers refused to sell the land, the government would simply expropriate the land without any compensation, purportedly to provide land to Hun Sen's disabled soldiers. Faced with the 'choice' of losing their land without compensation, or receiving some compensation from the person from Phnom Penh, the villagers agreed to provide the 50 ha for the soldiers.

The 'deal' was closed through a party organized by the authorities on August 20, 2004. Officials supplied two cases of beer, two large jars of traditional rice wine, soft drinks, and approximately 40 kg of pork. At around 10 p.m., after the villagers were drunk, the authorities had them

thumbprint a paper listing the names of the villagers. None of the villagers read the contract (nor is it likely they were able to read or understand the Khmer script)—they merely assumed it was for 50 ha of communal land as originally “agreed.” Villagers did not receive copies of the documents.

On August 27, 2004, local officials and Keat Kolney (sister of Minister of Economics and Finance Keat Chhon, and wife of Chann Saphan, Secretary of State for the Ministry of Land Management) met with villagers to distribute scarves and envelopes containing money. Villagers again thumbprinted documents upon receiving the gifts. Following the distribution of envelopes, local officials took back all the envelopes, and ordered all villagers to say that the deal was done before 2001 (i.e. prior to the 2001 Land Law) and that the land was not forested land, but farmland. This whole event was videotaped. The next day, authorities gave each family US\$400. That day, the villagers also learned that the deal gave Keat Kolney 500 ha of communal land, not the previously agreed 50 ha.

In October 2004, representatives of Kong Yu filed a complaint with ADHOC and the court asking for cancellation of the land transfer, and demanded the return of the 500 ha of communal land. (Keat Kolney has since reduced her claim to 450 ha.) They further requested that the company stop bulldozing the land. Three days later, village representatives filed a complaint asking to dissolve their commune council. In March, 2006, villagers requested assistance from Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC). LAC filed a complaint with the Cadastral Commission, but no action was taken. At least one other complaint was filed with the Ministry of Interior.

The case quickly gained notoriety as the most flagrant example of a recurring pattern of land grabbing in ethnic minority areas: powerful individuals from Phnom Penh identify desirable lands, and then work through corrupt local officials to illegally acquire it. PILAP learned of the case and made its first trip to the site in late 2004. In 2006, while investigating potential new cases, PILAP visited the site two more times. PILAP formally accepted the case in late 2006.

After doing extensive GPS surveying and interviewing of villagers, PILAP and other NGOs met with local officials. Incredibly, these officials freely admitted that they received payments for facilitating the deal. PILAP next prepared a legal memo outlining the villagers’ legal position in the case. After meetings with local officials and attempts to discuss the matter with Keat Kolney made it clear that there was no prospect of an amicable solution, PILAP began preparations to file civil and criminal legal complaints.

In an unprecedented move, on January 23, 2007, Kong Yu and Kong Thom villagers filed a civil complaint to the Ratanakiri court, and a criminal complaint to the Ratanakiri prosecutor. The filings were accompanied by a press conference in which villagers, lawyers from PILAP, CLEC management, LAC, as well as staff from CHRAC, CFI, and NGO Forum all participated. The legal case had begun.

In late January local police called villagers to a meeting. A Keat Kolney representative contacted one villager, offering an additional \$100,000 if villagers would agree to drop the case. The representative was well known as the broker who facilitated the capitulation of another indigenous community in Ratanakiri. PILAP and other NGOs immediately sent NGO monitors to Kong Yu, while local authorities attempted to block all NGO access to the village. This led to several tense encounters for PILAP staff members. The provincial governor was contacted on at least one occasion.

In February 2007, USAID Country Director Erin Soto visited Kong Yu. Her trip generated further publicity, particularly since authorities made vague efforts to prevent and then monitor her access to the village. Other profile-raising events followed: workshops and press conferences which included the UN Special Representative on Indigenous Peoples Rights, a Public Forum near Kong Yu, organized by the Cambodian Center for Human Rights, and an international “urgent action appeal” which resulted in letters to embassies, the Prime Minister, and Keat Kolney. Several

client representatives from Kong Yu and Kong Thom also traveled to Phnom Penh, where they gave in depth interviews to local journalists and appeared on a live radio talk show.

By late March Keat Kolney's lawyer contacted CLEC, seeking negotiation. The Ratanakiri court and prosecutor also began their investigations into the complaints. Keat Kolney appeared in court on March 19. At the end of March, Keat Kolney's lawyer published a letter in *Rasmei Kampuchea* asserting that she had done nothing illegal in the case. PILAP promptly replied, detailing the various illegalities of the case.

In mid-May, Keat Kolney offered a settlement consisting of three options: 1) she would give back 50 ha (meaning that she would clear additional land up to a total of 400 ha, or 2) she would build a school for the villagers, or 3) she would pay the villagers an unspecified sum of money. After deliberations, the villagers' clarified their position: they wanted neither a school nor money; they want their land back. They would allow Keat Kolney to retain 50 ha, but no more. PILAP transmitted this position to Keat Kolney, who immediately rejected it.

In June, the case greatly intensified when village representatives travelled to Phnom Penh to appear on a radio talk show and attempted to meet with Finance Minister Keat Chun and Secretary of State of the Land Management Ministry Chan Saphann. For several days, accompanied by PILAP staff, they entered the Ministry of Land Management in an attempt to meet Chan Saphann. The Cambodia Daily extensively covered the case for seven consecutive days. Keat Kolney was incensed and arranged a direct meeting with PILAP lawyers in which she made bluntly threatening and intimidating remarks.

Several days later, Keat Kolney's lawyer invited the villagers and their lawyers to a meeting at the Phnom Penh Hotel. Keat Kolney's representatives stated that she was willing to discuss the return of land not yet cleared, but under no circumstances would she return land already planted. They indicated that Keat Kolney would consider paying more money to the villagers. The villagers replied that they would only let her keep 50 ha, and did not want to receive any money. The meeting concluded without agreement.

In late June, Keat Kolney sent a complaint letter against ten PILAP and LAC lawyers to the Bar Association. The complaint alleged that the lawyers had incited and provided money to the villagers to file complaints against Keat Kolney. It asked the Bar to take measures to investigate the matter. At the same time, her lawyer filed criminal complaints with the Ratanakiri Prosecutor. One complaint accused the villagers of cheating and fraud, while the other accused the lawyers of inciting the villagers to cheat and commit fraud. The Bar quickly issued individual letters to the lawyers demanding answers to a series of questions. The lawyers all replied promptly. CLEC and LAC also issued a press statement expressing their support for the lawyers' activities in the case.

All of these actions created a tremendous amount of stress and disarray among the villagers and the lawyers. Seeking to capitalize on this, on several occasions Keat Kolney's representatives led groups of villagers to Ban Lung. Upon arriving, they were threatened into providing testimony to the Prosecutor favorable to Keat Kolney. Bar President Ky Tech also called the lawyers to a special meeting. Well known CTN personality Soy Sopheap broadcast a highly biased piece on the case, accusing certain persons of incitement, and saying that there way no real dispute in the case. With pressure becoming intense, the case seemed like it might disintegrate.

Eventually, PILAP and partner NGOs renewed their work with the community to help it regain its unity. They traveled several more times to the site, and also issued a statement criticizing CTN's reporting of the case, and urging it to present all sides of the situation.

In October 2007, after a series of delays, the court case got underway. On October 25 PILAP accompanied the client representatives to court in Ban Lung for the first significant proceeding of the civil case, the "preparatory proceeding for oral argument." In that hearing, the judge heard key elements of the case from PILAP lawyers and Keat Kolney's attorney, and attempted to conduct

an informal settlement negotiation. However, with no chance for settlement, the judge asked each side to describe the evidence it would submit, and then set a deadline for these submissions. This hearing was heavily attended, with local NGOs, indigenous peoples, journalists, and UNHCHR staff all observing.

During this hearing, Keat Kolney's attorney repeatedly demanded that the judge dispense with formalities (i.e., legal procedural requirements) and simply make a ruling on that day. However, after repeated explanations of civil procedure from the PILAP lawyers, the judge set out a series of steps that the case would take before there is a decision.

The Prosecutor also took steps to continue his investigation of the complaint against the villagers and lawyers filed by Keat Kolney in June 2007. PILAP complained to various ministries and publicly that the Prosecutor failed to take a similar interest in the criminal complaint filed by the villagers in January.

Meanwhile, harassment and trickery continued in various forms, including local authorities again blocking access to the village, and CPP trucks staffed by Keat Kolney's employees attempting to distribute rice and gifts in the village. Meanwhile, another Public Forum at Kong Yu was prohibited by the local authorities on November 27. Finally, in December, villagers informed PILAP that Keat Kolney's representatives had recently been in the village, and had informed the villagers that the PILAP lawyers would not be returning because they had all been arrested and were now in jail.

In early 2008, a new judge, Ya Naren, was appointed to the case. He is the chief judge in the province, and is also a judge on the appellate level at the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia. The PILAP lawyers quickly submitted several items of business to him, such as accepting the cultural expert report, appointing a fingerprint expert (an issue that is still pending) and other procedural matters.

This community strengthening exercise occurred in the same timeframe as the judge finally visited the site. While the PILAP lawyers had previously submitted a motion requesting the judge to formally inform the parties of the costs of the visit, the judge simply traveled to the site with other officials seeking to measure the land and then on the spot informed the parties of expenses required. The site visit broke down on a number of levels, most importantly that the villagers strongly objected to the judge's insistence on demarcating all land claimed by Keat Kolney. The judge used threatening and belittling language in several instances throughout the visit, much of which was captured on video.

These events were extensively covered in local media. Additionally, the PILAP team re-submitted its motion requesting a fingerprint expert, which also received no official response from the judge. Meanwhile, incidents continued at the village, including company representatives again attempting to provide gifts to the villagers, and instances in which the village chief persuaded a few villagers to sell small parcels of land unrelated to the larger dispute. In mid-May, one of the client representatives went to the Commune Chief to deliver a legal document. The Chief warned him to stop representing the village or face jail. Also in May, the team sent another letter to the judge requesting him to issue written orders in response to the various written requests and motions delivered by the PILAP lawyers over the months. Again, there was no formal response.

During May 2008, CTN News anchorperson Soy Sopheap contacted the team and facilitated a face to face meeting between the team and Keat Kolney. Unlike June 2007, in which she made threats and used strong, insulting language, at this meeting Keat Kolney was polite and reserved, describing herself as a victim in the case. The team impressed on her that the villagers were also victims, and had lost a great deal more. The meeting did not produce any substantive breakthrough, but was a great improvement over the previous encounter. Related to this, the PILAP team has resubmitted a complaint to the Ministry of Interior, and has briefed senior Ministry officials in an effort to encourage a more robust investigation of the matter.

Also in May, the Cambodia Daily ran a newspaper article describing PILAP's repeated efforts to have the judge analyze the fingerprints on the 100 land transfer documents relied on as evidence by Keat Kolney. In that article, Keat Kolney's lawyer admitted that there are only 46 families in Kong Yu, despite his client's somehow obtaining 100 thumbprints. Seeking to capitalize on this clear admission of the illegality of Keat Kolney's claim, in June the team submitted to the court a Motion for Admission of Fact, tracking Keat Kolney's lawyer's quoted speech. The judge made no formal reply, but orally rejected the argument.

In August 2008, PILAP filed a motion to remove Judge Ya Narin from the case. The motion, based on the new Civil Procedure Code, cited specific instances of Judge Narin's failure to fulfill his obligations of diligence and impartiality, and his failure to fulfill his duty to resolve the dispute according to law. Having learned of the impending motion, he threatened the PILAP lawyers that a criminal defamation case could easily be brought against them. He also reminded them that the Bar investigation was "still ongoing". One of the PILAP lawyers also got an anonymous telephone threat shortly after the motion was filed. There was strong media coverage of the filing, but the team did not publicly discuss the threats. On September 19, the team learned that Thor Saronn, Deputy President of the Ratanakiri provincial court, had issued a decision letter to remove Ya Narin from the case. Thor Saronn is now the judge of record on the case.

In late October 2008, Keat Kolney's company began clearing more land, ostensibly as a fire break around the existing rubber plantation. The community was outraged, and PILAP lawyers submitted a motion to compel the company to immediately stop the activity. The judge quickly issued an order to this effect, which was served on the company on October 29 in the presence representatives of the UNOHCHR. However, former



The newly cleared firebreak, with the existing rubber plantation visible to the right

judge Ya Narin got involved, claiming PILAP's motion had been improper. PILAP lawyers then filed a motion to force implementation of the order. However, neither the court nor prosecutor ever implemented the order. The company later insisted that it had not been properly served with the order. Ultimately, the company continued with its clearing until it chose to stop. The clearing did seem to represent a firebreak, although additional village farmland and burial grounds were destroyed.

By the end of 2008, PILAP finalized its exhaustive legal memo, and provided it to the judge and to donor and government members of the Technical Working Group on Land. Related to this, the Kong Yu case was once again specifically highlighted in the NGO submission to government and donors in the run up to the December 2008 Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum meeting.

As PRAJ concluded in December 2008, the Kong Yu case remained a key PILAP priority. The team continues to push the court on a series of procedural steps, and is contemplating new high profile actions to attempt to force a settlement. Meanwhile, the case has redefined legal advocacy in Cambodia. Because of PILAP's work, the Kong Yu struggle has become a cause célèbre among NGOs and community activists throughout the country. It has also become a barometer of commitment to land reform for Cambodia's donors, and has sent a strong signal to Cambodia's

ruling elite that communities and NGOs are increasingly ready and capable to struggle for their rights.

### 3.2.3 Group 78 case

Group 78 is located near the Bassac River in central Phnom Penh, directly north of the former Sambok Chap community. Group 78 residents began populating the area in 1983, and over time the community grew to 146 families. Group 78 has been officially recognized by local authorities and the Phnom Penh Municipal Cadastral Office through the issuance of house statistic receipts in 1992. Other official recognitions of the residents' interest in the land includes: house and land selling contracts; title transference contracts; family record books; identity cards; and house-repairing requests.

In May and June 2006, Sour Srun Enterprise (SSE) and Phnom Penh Municipality began the eviction of the neighboring Sambok Chap community. On June 6, 2006 workers of SSE began clearing homes directly adjacent to Group 78, and in the process encroached on approximately 10 to 20 meters of Group 78 residents' land. This was facilitated by public officials (police and military police). SSE claimed ownership of this land, and in response, Group 78 residents lodged complaints about the encroachment to the National Cadastral Commission and the National Authority on Land Dispute Resolution.

Since June, 2006, Group 78 has received five separate eviction notices. Each contains a different rationale for eviction, ranging from the fact that Group 78 sits on state public property, that the community is in fact on private property, and that the land must be taken to beautify the city. Meanwhile, Group 78 is perhaps the leading example in Cambodia of a community with valid possession rights.

According to the 2001 Land Law, residents can have a possessory interest in immovable property. The rights of a possessor are similar to that of an owner: possessors have the right to stay on their property, use it within limits of the law; sell or transfer the property to others; and pass on the property to successors. Importantly, possessors have the right to convert their possession into full ownership. To do this, they must demonstrate that they have been in possession of the property for five years, and the possession has been unambiguous, non-violent, notorious to the public, continuous, and in good faith.

Residents of Group 78 have shown through documentation that they have fulfilled these requirements—house statistic receipts, house and land selling contracts, title transference contracts, family record books, identity cards, and house-repairing requests together indicate that families have lived unambiguously and continuously in Group 78 for over 20 years. The possession has also been non-violent, notorious and in good faith: until June 2006, no one—including the Municipality and SSE—had ever contested the ownership of land in Group 78. Based upon these facts, families in Group 78 have demonstrated that they are the lawful possessors of their homes and land, and should be entitled to receive full ownership rights including land titles.

It was on this basis that the families of Group 78 applied for title to their land in 2004. However, commune officials refused even to sign their land title applications. Because of this refusal, the residents filed complaints to the Ministry of Land Management, which, after having seen the complaint, issued a letter to the Municipal Department of Land Management to investigate the situation. However, no investigation has occurred.

During the course of the June 2006 Sambok Chap eviction, Group 78 residents were assured by authorities that they had no reason to worry. However, it was only two days after the Sombak Chap eviction when the community received its first eviction notice. PILAP immediately became engaged in the case, and has been representing the community ever since. The case has been a case study in the challenges of defending urban poor communities from illegal eviction.

For two and a half years, the PILAP team spent an incredible amount of time building community solidarity, leading processes to appoint community representatives, hosting community meetings, and developing strategic interventions with the community. On the other hand, authorities were particularly adept at community-breaking tactics, sending soothsayers into the site, having monks advise the



On July 7, 2008, community representatives erected two banners in the community which tracked the speech of Deputy Governor Pa Sochutevong in a meeting: “No Eviction of Group 78.”

community leave the site, and, most effectively, arranging secret deals with selected families (including former community leaders) to break solidarity, create fear, and destroy the collective trust that PILAP continually strives to nurture.

On July 7, 2008, community representatives erected two banners in the community, which tracked the speech of Deputy Governor Pa Sochutevong in a meeting: “No Eviction of Group 78.”

Shortly after the community received its first eviction notice, PILAP produced a legal memo, and distributed it to partners and donors within Cambodia and internationally, along with an “urgent action appeal” on the case. PILAP quickly arranged for an appraisal of the land value at the site, which was updated in 2007. Additionally, PILAP and the community have engaged in a number of innovative advocacy strategies.

In late 2006, PILAP, the community, and NGO partners began to formulate an on-site upgrading plan. Working with local architecture students, the community designed a reconfiguration of its land to allow construction of new buildings in which the community would live, as well as provide a significant portion of the community’s land to a development company in exchange for assistance in the redevelopment. This proposal, including a mini-diarama of the site prepared by the students, was presented in a major press conference in May 2007. City Hall officials were invited to attend but declined. Official reaction to the proposal was superficial and dismissive.

Significantly, the site is located immediately adjacent to the new Australian Embassy, scheduled to open in mid-2009. Capitalizing on this, PILAP and the community have sent numerous letters to the Australian Embassy and the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. International NGO partners (Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, Amnesty International, etc.) also have approached the Australian government for its support. In the past two years, numerous means have been used, drawing on various connections and entry points. Australian print and television journalists have also highlighted the case in several pieces that have been widely distributed in Australia. While the official Australian response has been a consistent assertion that it does not get involved in “case-specific domestic matters” one can only assume that the Australian

government has at least raised concerns to the Cambodian government about the potential negative publicity of an eviction at Group 78.

More recently, the community has numerous times appealed for help in front of the Prime Minister's residence. These efforts resulted in supportive words from one or more advisors to the Prime Minister, but have not resulted in any concrete governmental action. Meanwhile, the community and PILAP have continued to send petitions to various units of government. A recent complaint letter to the National Assembly resulted in the Assembly instructing City Hall to "investigate" the matter and provide a report to the Assembly. That report is pending as of the date of this writing.

From an original 146 families, some 85 still remain at the site. Each wave of departures creates a great deal of stress within the community. This was particularly true in mid-February 2008, when eight more families agreed to move to the resettlement site, including two community representatives. These representatives also lobbied other community members to leave the site. However, since then, the community has once more solidified, and new representatives have been providing very capable leadership to the community. Meanwhile, City Hall's compensation offer has increased. In 2006, families were offered \$500 plus a plot of land at the resettlement site (which lacks basic services). The current offer to each family is \$4000 plus one plot of land.

According to an independent appraisal of Group 78, the land value in July 2006 was \$550 per square meter. Measuring 11,700 square meters, the total value of the land in question was \$6,435,000. A subsequent independent land appraisal in November 2007 valued the land at \$1200 per square meter, with a total value for the site at over \$14 million. In contrast, the Municipality's current total compensation offer is less than \$400,000.

### 3.2.4 Other Cases and Consultations

The above three cases are the most significant cases on which PILAP has worked under this grant. The following is a complete list of cases and consultations in chronological order by start dates. ABA has provided detailed information on each in its quarterly reports.

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Name of the Case</b>
7/2004 – 3/2006	Phnom Penh Thmei Road Case
10/2004 – 3/2006	Teun Village/Ratanakiri Case
1/2005 – 9/2005	Monivong Hospital (consultation)
4/2005 – 6/2005	Royal University of Fine Arts (consultation)
7/2005 – 12/2005	Wuzhishan (consultation)
7/2005 – 9/2005	T85 Community(consultation)
7/2005 – 9/2005	Boray Kyula (consultation)
7/2005 – 9/2005	Boray Kamakaw (consultation)
10/2005 – 12/2005	Airport Case (consultation)
10/2005 – 3/2006	Harvard Law School Team/Sesan River Project (consultation)
1/2006 – 3/2007	Stung Treng Concession (consultation)
1/2006 – 3/2006	Prey Sar (consultation)
9/2006 – ongoing	Srei Ambel Case
9/2006 – ongoing	Kratie Land Concessions Case
10/2007 – ongoing	Reak Reay Case
1/2008 – ongoing	Boeung Kak Private Lawyer case support

### 3.3 Policy Work and Capacity Building

Over the course of the project, PILAP also conducted a series of policy initiatives to complement its case work. One significant undertaking was a pair of workshops on fair and just compensation,

undertaken in 2005, which developed out of the team's experience with the Koh Pich case. In that initiative, PILAP, working with the Harvard Law School Human Rights Clinic, conducted comparative research on takings and compensation policies in a number of countries, and then presented that information to NGO, donor and government stakeholders in workshops in which PILAP sought to develop a framework for compensation policy in Cambodia.

In another initiative, PILAP worked closely with the Ministry of Interior on the development of a draft Law on Peaceful Assembly. Initially, PILAP, working with the Harvard Law School Human Rights Clinic, conducted comparative research on the regulatory approach for peaceful assembly in a number of countries. The Ministry was impressed with this information, and requested PILAP to prepare an outline of an actual law. After doing this, PILAP then worked with the Ministry to prepare an open and transparent process whereby all stakeholders – ministries, NGOs, labor unions, etc – could discuss the law. There was a series of formal workshops, numerous informal discussions between government and civil society representatives, and extensive sharing of new drafts and counter-proposals from all sides. The result was a draft Law, not yet enacted, and certainly not perfect in its provisions, but that contains many elements that were either directly initiated by NGOs or that resulted from back and forth discussions between civil society and government.

Additionally, PILAP has from time to time provided extensive comments on draft subdecrees that relate to land policy. This has included the Subdecrees on State Land Management and Economic Land Concessions, as well as the still draft Subdecree on Resettlement.

Finally, there was extensive effort during the entire PILAP project expended to increase the capacity of the PILAP team. Most notably, there were several advocacy study tours, including to Philippines in 2005 and 2007, and Thailand in 2004. During these trips the team was able to meet with advocacy NGOs, government officials and others who have been involved in various environmental and human rights advocacy issues. In addition to the study tours, a series of specialists worked at PILAP on an extended basis to conduct detailed trainings on advocacy skills, such as evidence gathering, legal writing and negotiation skills.

PILAP's experiences taken together demonstrate that in the right cases, with the right mass appeal, and with the right blend of facts, legal position and advocacy, some measure of success is possible. It is very challenging work, certainly requiring both a level of legal skill and commitment to justice that is beyond the limits of many legal NGOs and rank and file lawyers. However, with the right blend of local talent, technical support, and team work, there is great potential for future results.

Perhaps the ultimate impact of PILAP is that it has informed the participating lawyers themselves about both the constraints and future opportunities for legal advocacy. Five years ago, there were no lawyers who understood this work; today the situation is much changed. For those lawyers who now are committed public interest advocates, PILAP's lessons have shown a new way forward. These lawyers have organized themselves as a new public interest law firm, intent to continue PILAP's type of work but in a new context, and mindful of lessons learned. They realize that to succeed in the long term their work must focus not only on high profile cases, but also on relationship building with those within government who support the type of reform that public interest law can achieve. It is through this new approach that public interest advocacy will hopefully flourish in the long term, and it would have been inconceivable prior to the work of PILAP over the past five years.

#### **D. Legal Aid**

One of PRAJ's goals was to improve access to justice by supporting and promoting institutionalized free legal aid for the poor. PRAJ implemented a strategy to strengthen access to justice that involved partnerships with various sectors, including government and non-

governmental actors. PRAJ achieved this by 1) working with the government to mainstream access to justice issues within the RGC Legal and Judicial Reform Program; 2) strengthening the effectiveness of Cambodia’s existing legal aid NGO providers, most of them PRAJ grantees; and 3) improving the capacity of legal aid lawyers.

**4.1 Council for Legal and Judicial Reform**

PRAJ worked with the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform in initiatives designed to develop understanding of access to justice issues and best practices in legal aid for the model court program.

**4.1.1 National Legal Aid Survey**

In December 2006 PRAJ and the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform (CLJR) produced a study entitled *Legal Aid in Cambodia: Practices, Perceptions and Needs*. The purpose of the study was to assess the state of legal aid in the country and to equip the government and NGO community to make informed decisions about reform measures needed to improve services. This was the first government study which undertook a comprehensive survey of access to justice services and issues. In August 2006 a Dissemination and Feedback Workshop was conducted with the goal of sharing the findings of the survey and to elicit reactions from key stakeholders in the government, NGO community and international donors.



A Legal Aid workshop of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform.

The Legal Aid Survey workshops marked the first time that all of the relevant parties came together to discuss the issue of legal aid. There was consensus on findings and recommendations between the RGC and civil society. With CLJR sponsorship, PRAJ acted on several of the recommendations that were generated in the report, including funding a legal aid directory and a public outreach radio program. Access to Justice remained a priority issue for CLJR and with PRAJ

assistance, a subgroup of the Legal and Judicial Reform Technical Working Group was formed where legal aid NGOs were invited to participate.

**4.2 Model Court Legal Aid Pilot Project**

PRAJ assisted Legal Aid of Cambodia (“LAC”) to implement a pilot project in Kandal province to provide legal representation to impoverished accused persons held in prison and awaiting trial. Representation of juveniles was a focus of the project. The pilot project also assisted the Court to focus on prioritizing juvenile cases and cases of excessive pre-trial detention and contributed to the creation of a best practice model for criminal case processing.

As a result of the PRAJ assisted LAC pilot project in Kandal province, more than half of the accused persons represented by LAC attorneys were tried within three months of meeting a lawyer. In one misdemeanor case an accused person who had been in custody for almost three years was tried within two months of receiving legal representation and released after being sentenced to time already served. It is expected that lessons learned will be incorporated in the future expanded RGC model court program.

### 4.3 Support to Organizations Providing Legal Aid Services

PRAJ supported NGOs whose programming provided legal aid services to poor people in three categories: 1) communities protecting land and livelihood resources; 2) victims of gender and sexual based crimes, and 3) criminally accused persons who did not have representation. Assistance provided by PRAJ to the NGOs was geared to grant making, improving effectiveness and efficiencies of individual organizations.

#### 4.3.1 Grant Assistance

As noted elsewhere, PRAJ provided grant assistance to various organizations ensuring access to justice through the provision of legal representation. This category included the three most significant legal aid providers in Cambodia: the Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP); Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC); and Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW). Total grant assistance provided is below:

**Table 1: Sub-grants to NGOs to ensure access to justice**

NGO:	FY2003/4	FY2004/5	FY2005/6	FY2006/7	FY2007/8	Total (all years)
Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP)	247,719	230,492	170,607	130,200	133,746	<b>\$912,764</b>
Community Legal Education Center (CLEC)	264,792	319,628	278,120	415,530	368,813	<b>\$1,646,884</b>
Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)		26,976	61,743	128,796	222,322	<b>\$439,837</b>
Legal Support for Women and Children (LSCW)		14,604	46,898	68,292	106,121	<b>\$235,915</b>
<b>Total sub-grants provided to NGOs ensuring access to justice:</b>	<b>\$512,511</b>	<b>\$591,700</b>	<b>\$557,368</b>	<b>\$742,818</b>	<b>\$831,003</b>	<b>\$3,235,400</b>

As a result of PRAJ grant assistance more than 60,000 people were assisted and over 3,700 cases were represented.

**Table 2: Number of cases and people assisted by the PRAJ sub-grants**

NGO:	FY2003/4		FY2004/5		FY2005/6		FY2006/7		FY2007/8		TOTAL	
	cases	people assisted	cases	people assisted	cases	people assisted	cases	People assisted	cases	people assisted	cases	people assisted
CDP	288	680	1,473	1,553	144	182	212	289	203	524	2,320	3,228
CLEC			6	4,283	13	2,790	2	675			21	7,748
CWCC									88	563	88	563
LAC			27	3,832	79	29,505	143	12,227	373	3,367	622	48,931
LICADHO					34	34	80	129	49	91	163	254
LSCW			45	45	112	137	129	151	234	303	520	636
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>9,713</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>32,648</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>13,471</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>61,360</b>

### 4.3.2 Assistance to Improve Management and Organizational Practices

Legal aid partners were beneficiaries of PRAJ NGO Development programming, such as training programs that related to NGO Management, Financial Management and Financial Self-Reliance. Organizational Capacity Assessments were undertaken of each of the legal aid partners which advised individual consultations and led to bespoke mentoring and capacity building within each of the organizations. Furthermore, specific legal/technical assistance was provided to each of the NGOs and was partially based upon an assessment of each of the organizations undertaken in 2005. Key elements of this assistance are described below.

#### 4.3.2.1 Case Management Tools

PRAJ developed and piloted a model-file and a bank of templates for court forms as a component of conducting full reviews of all CDP cases and evaluating attorney performance. The resulting model-file and a bank of templates for court forms were subsequently used as tools for improving other PRAJ partnered legal aid organizations. To implement the model-file PRAJ designed training which included basic principles of cataloging legal documents, legal file organization, legal analysis and case tracking. The model-file structure ensures that case files can be easily reviewed by any member of staff and for all lawyers to operate files in using a standard method. Further, by introducing a model file format in all legal aid providers, standardization in services could occur, therefore providing for an opportunity to ensure that all legal aid clients throughout the country receive the same quality of services.

PRAJ assisted CDP in developing a case management and tracking system to improve the delivery, monitoring and evaluating of services. The case-tracking system was designed to help cost different types of cases accordingly; improve overall efficiency in the provision of services; and provide a comprehensive tool to assist management in decision making.

#### 4.3.2.2 Advocacy and Developmental Lawyering

As a component of ongoing management technical assistance with legal aid organizations, PRAJ worked with legal aid NGOs to strengthen their ability to network with community based organizations and advocates so that timely legal consultation to communities facing land security issues and generally advocating for the development and observance of the law. As an example, PRAJ worked with the LAC land unit in improving its case intake criteria and case strategy development and. A further example includes specific assistance to LAC's juvenile unit, which has successfully completed a campaign to make certain that juveniles in conflict of the law are not sentenced utilizing aggravated sentencing procedures.

Apart from the provision of technical assistance, PRAJ was instrumental in introducing legal aid providers to innovative methods to providing relevant legal advice and assistance to constituency groups. PRAJ helped legal aid lawyers link with CLEC in representing indigenous communities involved in land disputes in Rattanakiri and thus benefited from expertise developed by CLEC staff. Connections with regional expertise in utilizing a human rights approach to lawyering were established through a series of workshops and study tours. Notable associations were developed between LICADHO, LAC and CLEC lawyers and legal organizations in the Philippines which have led in fostering a human rights approach to lawyering.

The independent evaluation undertaken in 2008 outlines that PRAJ intervention did strengthen the professional capacity of legal aid NGOs and that PRAJ's work in developing internal structures within the organizations, combined with periodic training of staff, improved their overall management capabilities.

The evaluation made specific notice of improvements at CDP and calculated that by 2008 PRAJ provided only 16.3% of all CDP's funding, down from a peak of 66.6% in 2002. The evaluation stated that CDP clearly did not have the ability to draw in as many international donors as it does

today and that PRAJ's technical assistance provided tools for the organization to maximize its resources through the international donor community and secure a steady stream of financing from donors. Furthermore, the evaluation notes that the PRAJ supported tracking system was a significant boost to the CDP organization and had become an integral part of their day-to-day operations enabling CDP to better organize their case load, improving overall efficiency and internal coordination.

#### **4.4 Capacity Building to Legal Aid Lawyers**

During the course of the program, PRAJ provided technical assistance to lawyers employed at a range of NGO partners engaged in legal aid and related activities, including PRAJ's main grantee partners in the field: CDP, LAC, LSCW and CWCC. This included giving advice to legal aid lawyers on individual cases as a component of mentoring and coaching.

#### **4.5 Legal Aid Working Groups**

PRAJ has established and supports Working Groups of legal aid lawyers. The groups operate as a "peer support group" whereby lawyers meet on a regular and ongoing basis to share information, ideas, concerns and experiences with a view to supporting one another in the above thematic areas. Two Phnom Penh-based Working Groups maintain thematic focuses on land issues and woman and children's issues and were established in April 2005 and July 2005 respectively. Two Working Groups are regionally based, in Siem Reap and Battambang, and were established in September and December 2006, respectively.



Battambang (BTB) lawyers working group meeting.

PRAJ acted as the secretariat arranging the meetings, including setting the agenda, attending to the logistics, taking the minutes, and attending to the follow up required depending on the outcome of each meeting (including arranging for relevant trainings). Over time, the Working Groups functioned more autonomously with limited logistical back-up and members facilitated their own discussions, set agenda and minute meetings. Approximately 50% of all legal aid lawyers are a member of one of the PRAJ supported working groups. By the end of the program, 128 meetings of the working groups took place.

The independent evaluation undertaken in 2008 sited that the lawyer working groups had a very positive impact on creating a sense of unity within the working groups, which they described as an "esprit de corps." The evaluation outlined that "the lawyer working groups may be a critical factor in ensuring that there is a sustainable class of qualified legal specialists available to meet the challenges of working in a very difficult environment." The evaluation team spoke to numerous members of a lawyer working group, and several made it quite clear that the working group meetings were important building blocks to creating a more engaged, active legal aid organization.

#### **4.6 Skills Upgrading and Legal Training Courses**

As a result of the regular contact with the working group members and undertaking formal and informal evaluations, PRAJ was able to undertake rapid assessments of the capacity of legal aid lawyers and deliver relevant refresher and training sessions. Training courses related to skills building, such as client counseling (especially related to traumatized clients) and witness

interviewing skills building, and legal/technical upgrading, such as courses on the Land Law, and the newly passed Domestic Violence Law.

PRAJ's assistance through training programs has also allowed the legal aid NGOs to build the technical capacity of their lawyers. Legal aid NGO lawyers report that they are better prepared and equipped to handle the rigors of trial practice in the Cambodian courts.

## **E. Educating Legal and Judicial Professionals**

### **5.1 Clinical Legal Education: The Legal Consultation Office**

From the launch of PRAJ through August 2007, PRAJ established and operated the Legal Consultation Office (LCO) within the Lawyers Training Center (LTC) of the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC). The LTC, established by the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC) with technical assistance from the Ministry of Justice, provides the ten-month mandatory practicum for law school graduates who wish to become practicing attorneys and members of the bar.

The LCO program was implemented through a resident ABA Legal Clinic Advisor and located in the Lawyers' Training Center (LTC), housed in the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE). The central objective of the LCO program was to enhance the legal training and educational program for lawyers-in-training during their mandatory practicum at LTC. Specifically, PRAJ worked directly with LTC staff and other key donor stakeholders on the management and administration of the LCO. The LCO served as the law clinic for providing professional skills training and methodology to lawyers-in-training, as they were introduced to actual casework under the supervision of experienced staff attorneys. By using the clinical legal education model – never before used in Cambodia – the LCO gave law students the chance to experience the actual practice of law. The trainees meet with clients, participated in the analysis of the cases and took part in the court trials, greatly increasing their preparedness for entering the legal profession. It also provided pro bono legal services.

The LCO was fully equipped and ready for student use in June 2004. This office was easily accessible to members of the local community with legal concerns and well equipped for consultation and student work. In January 2005, the LCO held a Grand Opening. On February 1, 2005, it became fully operational and began to accept clients. In addition to providing a full time resident advisor, PRAJ also funded a portion of some LTC staff salaries related to the functioning of the LCO. During the LTC term, which generally runs from November through July, students spent one-half day per week in the LCO in addition to time spent in the LTC on other activities.

The LCO provided services to a total of 104 clients, including both representation and consultations. The primary sources of clients were NGO referrals (Legal Aid of Cambodia and the Cambodia Defenders Project both referred clients) and walk-ins because of the LCO's office building sign, installed in January 2005. Cases were both criminal and civil in nature, covering a wide range of substantive law including robbery, possession of an illegal weapon, drug trafficking, assault, arson, property damage, traffic accidents, family law issues (marriage, paternity, and adultery); property issues (land disputes); labor matters; debt, and other matters.

### **5.2 Lawyer Training Center Capacity Building**

Through a series of workshops, PRAJ trained LTC staff in Legal Research, Writing, and Operating Law Office, Trial Preparation, Advocacy and ADR. For example, in June and July 2004, LCA provided methodology training to LTC staff by working with them to create the skills training module for LTC. Through this valuable "training of trainers," staff were involved in discussing theories and practices of clinical teaching, developing the curriculum for student

coursework, and learning how to put this sort of training together themselves. PRAJ also initiated advocacy training for LTC staff attorneys through the Public Interest Litigation Advocacy Program (PILAP).

PRAJ and LTC staff also worked together in developing an integrated professional skills curriculum. The curriculum shifted as much as possible the responsibility for cases from the supervising attorney to the students. This entailed a basic conceptual shift from the existing operation of the LTC, but is fundamental to clinical education. Issues over curriculum, methodologies and training standards were discussed frankly with both students and staff in an attempt to find ways to both adjust to the different standards in Cambodia when necessary, and work to change them when appropriate.

### **5.3 Law Fellows Program**

The Law Fellow Program (LFP) was an innovative and widely praised initiative that was closely linked to the LCO. Under the program, groups of selected LTC trainees who had completed LTC training were placed at NGOs operating in underserved provincial areas to provide legal services under the supervision of the NGO staff attorneys. The LFP had several purposes: (1) to instill a public interest law ethos among the fellows; 2) to enhance the practical skills training provided by LTC/LCO; and 3) to provide legal services in underserved areas.

During the course of the LFP, 26 fellows were selected and placed at various NGOs. For example, fellows placed at the Community Legal Education Center (CLEC) participate in investigation activities of cases in Kratie and Ratanakkiri under the Public Interest Legal Advocacy Project (PILAP). PRAJ held four annual trainings for the fellows, including workshops on Client Counseling and Service, Case Investigation Techniques, Personal Security, Ethics, Interviewing, File Management, Court Monitoring, the Role of Legal Aid Lawyers, Working Effectively with Communities and Groups, Legal Research and Analysis, and the Supervisory Attorney and Fellow Relationship. The trainings also included presentations on the NGO community in Cambodia and the work of local NGOs to develop Cambodia. The fellows found the program extremely rewarding, and the hosting NGOs were enthusiastic about their participation.

Despite the success of the program, it fell victim to a broader campaign by the former president of the BAKC, Ky Tech, to assert his authority over the bar and limit the provision of legal services by NGOs. Emerging victorious in late 2006, after a two-year leadership dispute within BAKC, Ky Tech organized a campaign of harassment and intimidation to prevent the 2007 Law Fellows Program from taking place. As part of this campaign, Ky Tech met with the Fellows and told them that he wanted the LFP to collapse and that he would not allow them to be sworn-in as provisional Bar members unless they left the program. Although the fellows remained remarkably resilient in the face of these threats, ultimately the continuation of the LFP, and PRAJ support for the LCO, became untenable. PRAJ discontinued support for the LCO in August 2007.

### **5.4 University Legal Education**

Legal education in Cambodia follows the pattern of the civil law countries and particularly the French system. Law schools offer a four year undergraduate program, which comprises mainly of classroom teaching of such course as civil law, constitutional law, human rights, legal history, and foreign language instruction, etc. Cambodia legal scholarship tends to be theoretical in nature, in the sense that analyses naturally focus on laws rather than their implementation and related considerations concerning legal practice. The teaching methodology is traditionally lecture, with a focus on the introduction to the laws, without skills based training. The primary objective of PRAJ's university legal education assistance, which was implemented through the ABA's Legal

Education Advisor, was to introduce modern teaching methodologies and materials that focus on enhancing the students' practical lawyering skills and analytical reasoning capabilities.

#### 5.4.1 Curriculum Reform and Teaching Methodology

Starting in February 2006, PRAJ developed and implemented a teaching methodology program, first at the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), and later at Norton University Law School and Cambodia Mekong University Law School. The first part of the program entailed the development of a multi-day training workshop that was delivered to RULE professors in 2006 and to Norton and Mekong professors in 2007. The second part of the program involved working with selected professors in various legal subjects (including Commercial Law, Family Law, Labor Law, Land Law, Ethics Law and Legal Analysis/Interpretation) to develop and deliver new interactive exercises in their classes. As a result, the local professors developed over 100 interactive lesson plans and followed up with effective implementation in the classrooms to hundreds of students each year. The PRAJ program equipped a small office at RULE where professors could use a computer, printer and the internet to research and develop their lesson plans.

This program was successful in helping local professors begin to teach using new, interactive methods such as role plays, brainstorming, hypotheticals, case studies and others. After the program, the teachers continued to use their interactive teaching methods to better educate hundreds of Cambodian law students.



A PRAJ consultant reviews the work of local professors at one of the teaching methodology workshops.



A local professor works on a lesson plan at the PRAJ-equipped office at RULE

#### 5.4.2 Ethics

In 2007, PRAJ helped RULE develop the first Legal Ethics class in a Cambodia law school. PRAJ worked with a local professor to help develop the curriculum, which focuses on the philosophy of ethics, Buddhist ethics, lawyer ethics, judicial ethics and prosecutor ethics. Two RULE professors were eventually trained to teach the class. In the first year, over 70 students applied for the 20 positions in the class. The class was highly interactive. In 2008, the program was taught by a new RULE professor. Over 100 students applied for the 20



The RULE Rector presents a certificate of completion for the school's first ethics class.

positions in 2008. There was overwhelming interest for this class after students heard about it from the first year it was taught.

While the teaching of ethics will not necessarily make an immediate difference in corruption measures, it is an excellent start. The fact that 20 students are learning about and taking about ethics every year is an important beginning.

### 5.4.3 Advocacy Skills Development

PRAJ also developed an Advocacy Skills program at RULE in 2007. Advocacy skills are lacking in Cambodia generally and the law schools do not even attempt to teach this kind of skill. But, in discussions with the Rector and other professors, there appeared to be a great deal of interest in learning about advocacy skills. In addition, there were no suitable sites available for teaching courtroom skills. There was no model courtroom in Cambodia. PRAJ's advocacy skills program featured two main parts: the building of a model courtroom and the development and delivery of a basic advocacy skills clinic. The program identified an old auditorium at the center of the campus that would be ideal to convert into Cambodia's first moot courtroom.



Before



After

After about one year of work, the renovation transformed this central campus structure from an old and unsafe building into an exciting new venue for learning. It features state-of-the-art audio and video facilities and almost 200 seats in the audience. The facilities are now being used by the law school and other legal and judicial institutions for important courtroom training on advocacy skills. In 2007, the country's first mock trial competition was held at this new facility (see below).

The advocacy skills program also featured the development of an advocacy skills clinic in 2007-08. The clinic was divided into two components, a classroom program and an internship program. The classroom program had three legal subjects—Into to Legal Advocacy, Land Law and Administrative Law. The classes did not duplicate the instruction students



LEA Austermilller presents an award certificate to a student who has completed the rigorous advocacy skills clinic.

received in these subjects earlier, but rather gave students a chance to experience interactive exercises that focused on critical thought and practical skills. In the Intro to Legal Advocacy classes, the students worked on a single hypothetical case throughout all the lessons. Using this case, they learned skills such as interviewing, brief writing, interrogation and case strategy. The students then further refined their reasoning skills by applying this information to real land law and administrative law cases. Throughout the clinic, the students were taught by RULE professors and practicing attorneys so that they can also benefit from practitioners' skills.

In 2008, PRAJ developed a new ADR component for the clinic. This was so popular that the ABA Legal Education Advisor began work on a Cambodian ADR textbook that will be used at the clinic in 2009.

In the internship component, each RULE student worked at a legal aid NGO for 80 hours. Students engaged in a variety of interesting and novel tasks, including attending client interviews in the provinces, witnessing court appearances, participating in evidence gathering and attending workshops on land dispute investigations. Each student maintained a journal of experiences.

In 2008, the internship component was changed to a field trip series whereby students traveled to different locations such as courts, law firms, the Arbitration Council, the War Crimes Tribunal, etc. to learn about real life advocacy.

Each year, this clinic has provided the top law students with an opportunity to learn important advocacy skills, which are not taught in the standard curriculum. These skills will translate into better, stronger advocates for clients, democracy and the rule of law.

#### 5.4.4 Mock Trial Competition

PRAJ also established the country's first national mock trial competition in 2007. Each of the seven Cambodian law schools participated and the competition was held at RULE, so as to showcase the new moot courtroom. Both international and Cambodian judges sat on panels and scored the teams. The U.S. Ambassador served as the presiding judge in the final round. This was a highly public event and was very successful. Students learned important advocacy skills such as logic, persuasion, interrogation and public speaking skills. Prior to the competition, an intensive, practice-oriented workshop was also developed and delivered to the law schools.

In 2008, the advocacy skills workshop was expanded to over 120 law students and the competition was run in September, hosted by the University of Cambodia. As with the first year, hundreds of law students and professors were given the chance to watch the advocacy of the competing students. This kind of exposure further strengthens the advocacy skills of young law students and builds capacity for future advocacy.



Students practice an examination at a PRAJ workshop on advocacy skills that PRAJ organized before the mock trial competition.



The final round of the mock trial competition held at ULE.

### 5.4.5 Client Counseling Competition

In early 2008, PRAJ developed and delivered the country's first Client Counseling Competition. The competition placed teams of law students in a simulated law office environment where they were challenged to conduct a counseling session with a "client" that was played by an actor. Their performances were scored by local and international judges (mostly lawyers in Phnom Penh). The students learned to employ important practical legal skills such as active listening, interrogation, empathy, issue spotting, legal analysis, problem solving and teamwork. The students worked with local lawyers to prepare for the competition. PRAJ also helped prepare the students by conducting an interactive client counseling workshop earlier in the year. The U.S. Ambassador attended the competition and presented the awards alongside the President of the Cambodian Bar Association.



LEA Austermilller presents at his Counseling Skills Workshop.



Students perform at the Client Counseling Competition.

The PRAJ program also sponsored history's first Cambodian law student participation in an international competition. The two Cambodian law students who had won the national Client Counseling Competition traveled to India to compete in the International Client Counseling Competition held at the National Law School in Bangalore, India. The students were accompanied by a Cambodian Bar Association coach, a RULE faculty representative and Mr. Austermilller.

The competition featured teams from 18 countries, including the U.S., England, Australia, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Russia. The Cambodia team participated in the first two rounds and finished ahead of Hong Kong in their group but not high enough to advance to the semi-finals. Nonetheless, the Cambodian delegation learned a great deal from the experience and it was considered a big success story.



Team Cambodia performs in India in front of a panel of international judges.

In late 2008, the Client Counseling Skills workshop (delivered in December 2008) was expanded to include over 120 law students and professors. The 2009 Competition was also expanded to include twice the number of participating teams as the 2008 Competition.

The Client Counseling program has helped students learn about important client management issues like empathy and practical problem-solving that they would otherwise not learn. It has

reached over 200 people in the first two years and will eventually help contribute to better attorney representation of individuals in the future.

#### 5.4.6 ADR

As part of the Advocacy Skills Clinic at RULE, PRAJ developed a textbook entitled, *ADR in Cambodia*. This book was designed to teach law students, legal practitioners and judicial officers the basics of ADR and the new ADR processes that are being developed in Cambodia. The textbook is scheduled for publication early in the follow on PRAJ II program and is being translated into Khmer. The ADR module developed for the RULE Clinic may be expanded into a full length ADR class at RULE and elsewhere in 2009 or later.

ADR is an important current and future method of dispute resolution for Cambodia. Since the law schools do not teach ADR, PRAJ is making an important contribution to the updating of legal curricula at RULE. The knowledge of ADR is an important component of any future lawyer's practice and this class and textbook will be an important tool for students and lawyers.

#### 5.4.7 Regional Professor Exchange

In 2008, PRAJ began an annual regional professor exchange by sending two RULE professors to National University Singapore (NUS) to attend an academic conference. The professors (one was the RULE Rector) learned a great deal about the academic paper/conference process and returned with ideas for RULE's future. One of them was realized when they worked with Nagoya University (Japan) to develop Cambodia's first academic conference, scheduled for March 2009. This was a direct result of the professors' excellent experiences in Singapore.

### **5.5 Judicial Training: Royal Academy for Judicial Professionals (RAJP)**

In 2006, PRAJ began discussions with the RAJP and other donors to create a continuing legal education (CLE) program for the roughly 200 sitting judges and prosecutors in Cambodia. Up to that point, the judges and prosecutors had received ad hoc training from various sources, but it was not systematic.

By the start of 2007, the PRAJ team, along with several other donors had helped the RAJP establish a CLE program wherein every sitting judge and prosecutor was to receive two weeks of CLE training on various topics. In 2007, PRAJ developed and implemented CLE classes on Ethics and Land Law, two crucial topics for judges. This was believed to be the first such ethics classes ever developed and implemented for the Cambodian judiciary. In 2008, the land law classes were continued with a new focus on registration, titling, concessions and other land law issues. Every Cambodian judge and prosecutor (over 225 judges/prosecutors) received this PRAJ training over the two years.

These classes were implemented by local trainers using some interactive techniques. They also involved the dissemination of important materials such as all laws related to land rights and ethics and dissemination of a new land law textbook, developed by EWMI. Based on in-class evaluations, feedback, and a 2008 survey, significant numbers of judges not only learned more about these topics but also changed their behavior and practice (90% in an anonymous PRAJ survey said the ethics training changed their decision making and behavior).

In 2006, PRAJ also began providing targeted assistance to the RAJP student judge/prosecutor intake program. Starting in 2006, PRAJ provided training in topics like legal analysis, ethics and land law. This training reached three separate intake classes, totaling more than 150 future judge/prosecutors (about 50 student judge/prosecutors each year for three years). The training provided essential information for new judges and prosecutors and improved their readiness to handle important cases.

## **F. Support to the Ministry of Interior**

### **6.1 Technical Assistance to General Inspectorate**

In late 2007, PRAJ initiated a new component of its project designed to increase the project's interface with the Royal Government of Cambodia. Building upon relationships that PRAJ previously established with senior officials in the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry was approached as the possible recipient of a USAID-funded advisor. The Ministry welcomed the opportunity, and it was decided that the advisor would provide assistance to two departments supervised by Secretary of State Nouth Saan, the General Inspectorate and Legislation Council.

During the period covered by this report, the primary function of the General Inspectorate was to inspect and settle complaints that citizens submitted to the Ministry of Interior; because of the frequent land-grabbing that takes place within Cambodia, the majority of those complaints concerned land disputes. The primary function of the Legislation Council is to develop draft laws or sub-decrees related to the Ministry of Interior, but the Legislation Council also has the function of arranging for the distribution of laws to provincial authorities and assuring that local authorities are aware of the provisions of national laws.

The overall goal of PRAJ's support to the Ministry of Interior was to strengthen the General Inspectorate and Legislation Council by developing the legal skills of the two departments, improving communication between the Ministry of Interior and civil society, and strengthening the investigation and enforcement work of the Ministry.

Initial steps undertaken included conducting a Needs Assessment of the departments and developing a Needs Assessment Report. PRAJ also conferred repeatedly with other donors to understand the work they were doing with the Ministry so as to assure that PRAJ's work would complement and not duplicate the work of those other donors. These efforts led to a Memorandum of Understanding between USAID and the Ministry of Interior that has served as the basis of PRAJ's work with the Ministry.

#### **6.1.1 Technical Assistance to General Inspectorate**

A primary goal of PRAJ's work with the General Inspectorate has been to develop the Inspectorate's legal skills and strengthen its enforcement work related to land disputes. To that end, PRAJ undertook both formal and informal training of Inspectorate staff.

PRAJ's formal training of Inspectorate staff included developing and providing trainings to the Inspectorate on Investigation Skills, Case Analysis, and Case Memo Writing. The multi-session course on Investigation Skills was provided to Inspectorate staff on two occasions, first to 26 Inspectorate deputies and then to 28 less senior Inspectorate officials. Incorporating PRAJ's observations during its field trips with the Inspectorate, the course focused on witness interviewing techniques – an important skill for the members of investigation teams, and one that was found to be in need of improvement. In addition, PRAJ provided a two-day training to 26 Inspectorate deputies on "Case Analysis and Case Memo Writing." Both courses received such positive reviews that they were later presented several times to attorneys at human rights NGOs supported by PRAJ. PRAJ also completed a two-day training course on Alternative Dispute Resolution which has not yet been presented.

PRAJ provided informal training of Inspectorate staff by assisting the staff in their handling of citizen complaints. As part of this effort, PRAJ accompanied Inspectorate staff, and often senior Ministry officials, on numerous investigation field trips. This included investigations in Monduliri, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Koh Kong and Takeo provinces. In addition, PRAJ worked with Inspectorate staff both to structure investigation plans prior to field investigations,

and debriefed the teams after investigations to process the information gained and critique their effort.

PRAJ also worked to improve communications between the General Inspectorate and civil society, helping to facilitate the exchange of case-specific information between those entities. These efforts helped to improve relationships between civil society and MoI, and also assisted the Inspectorate to conduct more thorough and unbiased investigations into civilian complaints.

Further, PRAJ investigated opportunities for improving the General Inspectorate's complaint-handling process. This included meeting with representatives of the Inspectorate's Complaint and Administration offices to understand the operation and needs of those departments and to investigate approaches to improving the functioning of those departments. PRAJ also interviewed a Cambodian consulting firm interested in assisting in this effort, and facilitated a meeting between the consulting firm and members of the General Inspectorate. The feasibility of this assistance is still under review.

PRAJ also responded to changes in both the Inspectorate's leadership and its mission. In late 2007, the then-head of the General Inspectorate was promoted to Secretary of State and replaced Secretary of State Nouth Saan as the Secretary responsible for the Inspectorate. The head of the Inspectorate's civil division was then named as the new General Inspector.

PRAJ met repeatedly with the new General Inspector to discuss possible activities under PRAJ-II. During these meetings, PRAJ was informed that the focus of the General Inspectorate will be changing; the Inspectorate will focus on monitoring and investigating provincial and district officers to assure their compliance with the new Organic Law, and have only limited involvement in investigating and resolving land disputes. PRAJ was further informed that the structure of the General Inspectorate will be changing, and that a new sub-decree is being prepared that will detail the new responsibilities and revised structure of the General Inspectorate.

According to the new General Inspector, although the General Inspectorate will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the new Organic Law, only a very few senior MoI officials have been trained on the law. As a result, he requested that PRAJ assist the Inspectorate in obtaining training on the Organic Law. In response, PRAJ investigated whether any entities were providing training on the Organic Law and learned that GTZ developed multi-day training modules suitable for Inspectorate staff. PRAJ then secured an agreement by GTZ to provide trainers for a multi-day training on the Organic Law for Inspectorate staff.

### 6.1.2 Technical Assistance to Legislation Council

The primary goals of PRAJ's work with the Legislation Council were to improve communication between the ministry and civil society, and to facilitate the Ministry of Interior's production of NGO-approved instructional materials on the Land Law. To those ends, PRAJ undertook to establish a Ministry of Interior-Civil Society Working Group with the purpose of jointly developing informational materials related to parties' and officials' rights and obligations under the 2001 Land Law.

Although both the government and civil society representatives were each initially skeptical of working with the other, representatives of the Ministry's Legislation Council and leading human rights NGOs agreed to meet in an effort to jointly develop Land Law-related materials. During the Working Group's initial meetings, the members agreed that the first joint project should be an educational poster concerning the rights granted under the Land Law to those who possessed land before that law came into effect. Although a complicated and convoluted area of the law, and one that the team members approached with different perspectives, the Working Group was eventually able to agree on language for the poster. The Working Group then retained an artist who worked with the Group to develop drawings that amplified the message of the poster.

Final approval of the poster has been obtained from Secretary of State Nouth Saan, and the Working Group has been working to determine the areas in which the poster should be distributed and the methods of dissemination. PRAJ collected information on land disputes from both NGOs and the General Inspectorate to help determine the areas that would benefit most from the poster.

## Annex 1: PMP (for 5 years of PRAJ I)

### 1. FY 2004

#### G. Monitoring and Evaluation

The results detailed in the table below demonstrate that the HRCP is moving along at the foreseen implementation pace in most areas. The HRCP team is submitting a revised M&E framework along with its 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Work plan. This revised plan will correct some inconsistencies and allow for an updated framework for the evolved program activities. For instance, the HRCP team expects that a number of the indicators below (in particular the shaded ones), will not be included in the year two M&E plan.<sup>1</sup>

Program Objective /Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Results to Date
<b>Public Interest Legal Advocacy Project (PILAP)</b>			
Training sessions provided to other NGOs as a result of ToT provided by EWMI/HRCP	0	2	5
Impact Litigation Cases Launched	0	1	1
Backstopping assistance to other NGOs	0	3	4
Legal Publications	0	1	0
Grants Made	0	7	0
Number of legal advocacy training activities	0	15	12
Number of roundtable conferences organized	0	2	0
<b>Developing Clinical Education Capabilities of the Lawyer Training Center</b>			

<sup>1</sup> HRCP has not reported on shaded indicators due to program changes. For instance, per USAID's instructions PILAP is not intended to be a grant-making institution. Moreover, PILAP will not house the Courtwatch program.

Number of trainings provided to other NGOs/trainers as a result of ToT provided by EWMI/HRCP	TBD	50% increase	0
Cases Taken	TBD	30% increase	1
Higher Impact Cases Taken	TBD	50% increase	0
Number of focused legal skills training sessions targeting LTC trainers	TBD	75% increase	12
Number of focused organizational development training sessions targeting LTC trainers	TBD	75% increase	6
Formal and informal links established with legal advocacy NGOs	TBD	100% increase	1
<b>Grant Making Programs to Support and Develop Advocacy NGOs</b>			
Total number of grants awarded	0		19 <sup>2</sup>
Grants awarded by type of activity (see chart below)			19 grants; 8 types
Dollar amount of grants awarded			\$1,398,713
Number and types of organizations supported			13; 8
Regional distribution of awards ( % coverage, see also Annex 4) <sup>3</sup>	83%		83%
<b>Improve the financial viability and sustainability of advocacy NGOs</b>			
% of NGOs applying for HRCP grants that meet minimum requirements	20% <sup>4</sup>		40%
% of NGOs that maintain financial records consistent with HRCP standards	55% <sup>5</sup>		55%

<sup>2</sup> The two approved grants to the BAKC currently on hold are included in this figure

<sup>3</sup> Figure reported as baseline. HRCP programs are active in 20/24 provinces in Cambodia, covering 83% of the provincial territories.

<sup>4</sup> Data for these three indicators has been reported as baseline based on HRCP's experience with applicants and awardees under RFP 102.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

% of NGOs applying for HRCP grants that indicate multiple sources of funding in their budget proposals	30% <sup>6</sup>		40%
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**Types of Human Rights Organizations Supported by Grants Program**

Type of Organization	Grantees supported
Human Rights Monitoring	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)
Legal Assistance	Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP) Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC)
Advocacy	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC) Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC)
Women's Organizations	Women's Media Center of Cambodia (WMC)
Community-based Organizations	Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights Association (KKKHRA) Buddhism for Development (BFD) Cambodian Health and Human Rights Alliance (CHHRA)
Environment/Natural Resources	Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW) Community Capacities for Development (CCD)
Conflict Resolution	Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT)
Children's Rights	Sovanna Phum

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

2. FY 2005

ANNEX : USAID Indicators: 4th Quarter Report FY05												
Period: July 1- September 30, 2005					HRCP Achievements against USAID Cambodia Indicators							
Grantee/Sub-Grantee Name	Project Title	Grant Period (From/To)		Total grant amount	# new grants increase capacity of partners	# and type of new advocacy events	# and type of new cases	# of cases 'high profile'	# of continuing cases (from previous reporting period)	Cases, advocacy events cooperated w/other organization(s)	# lawyers trained by LTC/LCO	# Lawyer interns placed;% outside PP
Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT)	Intra-organizational NGO conflict management	Aug-04	Nov-05	\$ 53,300.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC)	Combating Sex Trafficking in Women and Children	Jan-05	Dec-05	\$ 60,584.00	n/a	64	4	4	64	1 case w/AFESIP	n/a	n/a
Buddhism for Development (BFD)	Social Development	Jun-05	Dec-05		n/a	n/a		0			n/a	n/a
Community Capacities for Development (CCD)	Promoting Community Rights to Manage Natural Resources	Jun-05	Dec-05	\$ 30,747.00	n/a	35	24	5	50	Mondolkiri case w Licadho, NGO Forum, Adhoc, Vigilance	n/a	n/a
Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP)	Strategic Human Rights Lawyering	Jan-05	Dec-05	\$ 300,000.00	n/a	1	227 cases ( 158 criminal defendant; 14 criminal plaintiff; 55 civil)	33 (17 criminal, 26 civil)	843 ( 397 criminal defendant; 89 criminal palintiff; 357 civil)	Advocacy w/CHRAC	n/a	n/a



Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights Association (KKKHRA)	Promoting Democracy and Human Rights for the Khmer Kampuchea Krom People and Ethnic Minority Groups in Cambodia	Jan-05	Dec-05	\$ 37,500.00	n/a	1	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)	Legal Access to the Land Law Unit Program	Feb-05	Dec-05	\$ 34,912.00	n/a	0	14	14	53	All cases w/NGO Forum, Adhoc, Licadho, Vigilance, CLEC	n/a	n/a
Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO)	Monitoring and Protecting Human Rights in Cambodia	Jan-05	Dec-05	\$ 201,690.00	n/a	26	(Monitoring/Investigations=100; Prison interview=700)	20	75 (from Jan 2005 only; average time for case resolution=18 months)	Impossible to determine; LICADHO does not share case tracking system w/other NGOs	n/a	n/a
Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW)	Legal Protection	May-05	Apr-05	\$ 200,000.00	n/a	n/a	27	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
NGO Forum on Cambodia	Indigenous Minority Rights Project.	Mar-05	Sep-05	\$ 45,505.00	n/a	3	4	2	1	CLEC, Adhoc, Licadho, CDA, ZOA, IP reps, UNDP,PLG, and other network	n/a	n/a
Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW)	Resource Rights and Responsibilities Outreach	Jun-04	Jul-05	\$ 38,705.55	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



3. FY 2006

ANNEX A (i): RESULTS FOR EWMI-PRAJ'S FY06 WORKPLAN (MATRIX)

USAID Strategic Objective: SO12 – IMPROVED POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

Components: Protect Human Rights, Reduce Trafficking in Persons

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS	ANNUAL RESULTS	COMMENTS	ACTIVITIES
<b>IR1 Human Rights groups are better able to advocate for and report on human rights issues</b>	1 # persons trained in human rights promotion and protection: groups trained	3000 Ngo workers and community activists; 10,000 citizens	17,846 (F 8,725)	Target exceeded	<b>I. HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES</b>
					1. GRANTS PROGRAM
					<b>A. GRANT MAKING</b>
					<b>1. Solicited Awards</b>
					• Core Funding essential HR/access to justice activities
					<b>2. Un-Solicited Awards</b>
					• Right to Effective Legal Remedies/Access to Justice
					• Strengthen Capacity of CBOs and NGOs
					• Other - education, trainings, networks
					• Court Watch
	2 # persons who participated in anti-gender-based violence programs	10,000	40,354 (F 22,514)	Target exceeded; mostly awareness raising, training activities	<b>B. TRAINING &amp; CAPACITY BUILDING</b>
					1. Targeted organizational development and technical support
					2. Assessment of partners
					3. Targeted workshops with partners
					4. Coordination and dialogue with other stakeholders
					5. Sectoral/Functional working groups
					6. Promote cooperation w communities & other groups (NGOS, labor)
					7. Promote and facilitate local, cross-border and regional networks
					8. Focused monitoring of sub-grantees
					9. Workshop on non-violent advocacy and risk management
					10. Strategic advocacy workshop with key Cambodian advocates
	3 % NGOs showing improved capacity	75%	77% (17 of 22 NGOs)	22 NGO supported during entire reporting period	
	4 # evaluation surveys for trainings	5	69	Approximately 80% reported improved KAP (knowledge, attitude and practice) after trainings	
	5 # advocacy events supported	3,000	4,180	Wide range of activities	
	6 # trafficked survivors & at-risk receive services	120	585 (F 525)	Numbers higher than expected due to Q4 bridge funding for 3 anti-trafficking NGOs	

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS	ANNUAL RESULTS	COMMENTS	ACTIVITIES
	7 #CBO networks supported	4	22	Local community, regional, national	

**Components: Protect Human Rights, Strengthen the Justice Sector**

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS	ANNUAL RESULTS	COMMENTS	ACTIVITIES
<p><b>IR2</b>  <b>Access to justice for Cambodian citizens is expanded, especially for vulnerable groups</b></p>	<p>8 # cases: success rates</p>	<p>3,000 at 30% success rate (both legal system and informal system cases)</p>	<p>Total 2,976 (Legal 1560 Informal 1416)</p>	<p>Total cases 24 less than target, in part because funding for CDP decreased in Jan 2006 and slightly fewer than expected informal system cases handled. Success rates reported sporadically and with no standardized definition of 'success' Overall success rates for Informal system cases (72%) higher than for legal cases (45%)</p>	<p>2. HIGH IMPACT ADVOCACY</p>
					<p><b>A. CLEC-PILAP &amp; RELATED SUPPORT</b></p>
					<p>1. Continuation of High Impact Casework, including new case selection</p>
					<p>2. Continuation of Policy Initiative Work</p>
					<p>3. Legal Consultations</p>
					<p>4. Expanded Media Activity</p>
					<p>5. Legal Advocacy and other Substantive Trainings to other NGOs</p>
					<p>6. Monitoring and Evaluation</p>
					<p>7. Capacity Building PILAP Staff, regional networking</p>
					<p>8. Develop Lessons Learned Materials</p>
					<p>9. Support to other NGOs in High Impact Work</p>
					<p>10. Commencement of Rule of Law &amp; Environmental Governance Activities</p>
					<p><b>B. UNION/NGO COALITION</b></p>
					<p>1. Advise committee for Dec10 event</p>
<p><b>C. LAWYER WORKING GROUPS</b></p>					
<p>1. Prepare and facilitate monthly meetings</p>					
<p>2. Update news report database</p>					

**Component: Strengthen the Justice Sector**

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS	ANNUAL RESULTS	COMMENTS	ACTIVITIES
<p><b>IR3 Professional and substantive skills of judges, prosecutors and lawyers are improved</b></p>	<p>9 # persons trained to improve the justice sector, outcome of training (pre- post-assessments), groups trained, type of training</p>	<p>BAKCLawyer Training Center :50; Law Interns: 10; Lawyers:50; RULE professors:10 Sitting judges &amp; prosecutors:5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LTC 50 (F17)</li> <li>• Law Interns 10 (F 6)</li> <li>• Lawyers 65 (F 35)</li> <li>• RULE Profs 11</li> <li>• Student Judges &amp; Prosecutor 55 (F 2)</li> <li>• Judges &amp; Prosecutor 68 (F 7)</li> <li>• CLJR staff 13 (F 3)</li> </ul> <p><b>TOTAL 272 (F 70)</b></p>	<p>Those trained were all legal professionals working in the justice sector</p> <p>Total no of judges and prosecutors 227 (213 active in the courts); student judges and prosecutors at RAJP 55 (F2)</p>	<p>3. CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Participate in Advisory Council engage the BAKC as a peer bar association</li> <li>B. Strategic planning &amp; assistance to LTC in organizational development including development of 2006-7curriculum</li> <li>C. Organize seminar w BAKC on cont. legal ed</li> <li>D. Work w LTC staff to ensure links w HR NGOs and people's initiatives</li> <li>E. Coordinate/provide LTC staff training-trial advocacy, lawyering skills, clinical teaching techniques &amp; methods</li> <li>F. Co-teach w LTC staff professional skills training</li> <li>G. Work w LTC staff to support drafting Lawyer's Practice Manual - practical resource guide</li> <li>H. Administer Law Fellows Program</li> <li>I. Work w LTC staff to develop/implement client survey &amp; develop improvements in response</li> <li>J. Collaborate with legal education reform activities</li> </ul>

**Component: Strengthen the Justice Sector**

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS	ANNUAL RESULTS	COMMENTS	ACTIVITIES
<p><b>IR2</b>  <b>Access to justice for Cambodian citizens is expanded, especially for vulnerable groups (Same as for Protect Human Rights Component)</b></p>	<p>8 # cases: success rates</p>	<p>870 (30%)                       (Original target was 3000 total cases, including legal and informal system cases)</p>	<p>Total Legal cases 1560</p>	<p>Success rates reported sporadically and with no standardized definition of 'success' Overall success rate reported for legal cases 45%</p>	<p>4. LEGAL AID</p>
					<p><b>A. STANDARDIZE CASE HANDLING AT ALL LEGAL AID PROVIDERS</b></p>
					<p>1. Continued support to LAC Land Unit, LSCW and CCD in translating all files to model file format</p>
					<p>2. Training all relevant staff at LAC Land Unit, LSCW and CCD in the use of the model file format</p>
					<p>3. Mentorship and Case Management Support to legal aid NGOs</p>
					<p>4. Technical assistance to develop "client bill of rights" at CDP, LSCW, CCD</p>
					<p>5. Technical assistance to develop minimum standards for legal staff at legal aid NGOs</p>
					<p>6. Technical assistance to continually develop legal staff evaluation tools at legal aid NGOs</p>
					<p>7. Training of key management personnel in using legal staff evaluation tools at legal aid NGOs</p>
					<p>8. Continued support to legal aid NGOs to develop and update internal policy manuals</p>
					<p><b>B. IMPROVE PARTNERS' CASE TRACKING TO PROVIDE FOR CASE WEIGHTING STUDIES</b></p>
					<p>1. Conduct Business/Process Flow Analysis at CDP and LSCW</p>
					<p>2. Prepare Functional Design at CDP and LSCW</p>
					<p>3. Develop Technical Design at CDP and LSCW</p>
					<p>4. Develop Application for CDP and LSCW</p>
					<p>5. Pilot &amp; train on tracking syst at CDP &amp; LSCW</p>
					<p>6. Maintenance Tools &amp; Schedule for CDP &amp; LSCW</p>
					<p><b>C. EXPAND LEGAL AID TO MARGINALIZED GROUPS</b></p>
					<p>1. Agree to modalities of partnership between Friends and legal aid provider</p>
					<p>2. Provide technical support in the development of the desk and the partnership</p>
<p>3. Monitor and evaluate, learning lessons to be applied to new partnership possibilities</p>					
<p>4. Identify other partnership possibilities between legal aid providers and service based NGOs</p>					
<p><b>D. DEVELOP AND CONDUCT TRAINING PROGRAM IN AREAS OF COMMON NEED</b></p>					

					1. Identify training needs
					2. Identify resource persons
					3. Develop training schedule
					4. Conduct training in common areas of needs identified
					<b>E. IMPROVE DONOR COHESION AND COORDINATION WITHIN LEGAL AID SECTOR</b>
					1. Client/User Impressions workshop
					2. Legal aid institutions and Human Rights NGOs workshop stemming from above
					3. Analysis of current services provided through NGOs, government activities and advocates in private practice
					4. Analysis of current service delivery approach, legal aid financing and legal aid regulatory framework
					5. Compile data and draft report
					6. Stakeholders' workshop
					7. Finalize report
					8. First Donor Forum held

**Component: Strengthen the Justice Sector**

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS	ANNUAL RESULTS	COMMENTS	ACTIVITIES
<b>IR3 Professional and substantive skills of judges, prosecutors and lawyers are improved (same as above)</b>	10 # of new training modules developed for judges, prosecutors or lawyers	1	6	Training modules for use at RULE and RAJP	<b>II. RULE OF LAW ACTIVITIES</b> 1. EDUCATION OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS <b>A. RAJP</b> 1. Execute tripartite MOU with RAJP and MOJ 2. Participate in a consultative council of donors 3. Conduct judicial CLE needs assess w RAJP 4. Identify new CLE trainers and conduct TOT program 5. Design an initial CLE curriculum 6. Design a judicial ethics training module for new judges 7. Explore possibility of funding a legal glossary
	9 # persons trained to improve justice sector, outcome of training (pre- post-assessments), groups trained, type of training	see above	see above	See above	<b>B. BASIC LEGAL EDUCATION</b> 1. Competitive awards to law teachers to dev elope new teaching materials 2. Select winning Cambodian teachers and assist to develop materials 3. Fund publication and dissemination of existing legal education materials 4. Survey RULE law profs on interest in interactive teaching 5. Design/conduct interactive teaching training for RULE profs 6. Explore interest in developing clinical program at RULE

**Component: Strengthen the Justice Sector**

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS	ANNUAL RESULTS	COMMENTS	ACTIVITIES
<b>IR2</b> <b>Access to justice for Cambodian citizens is expanded, especially for vulnerable groups (Same as above)</b>	11 Milestones (1) assessments / reviews (2) education modules / delivery mechanisms	Milestones completed	NA	Activities not implemented as agreed under terms of USAID-approved revised Work Plan	2. IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE <b>A. LEGAL OUTREACH</b> 1. Survey people's associations to determine public legal education needs 2. Review existing public legal education materials and identify best materials 3. Issue a competitive RFA for public legal education delivery mechanism <b>B. SPECIAL VICTIMS ASSISTANCE</b> 1. Conduct assessment of obstacles to prosecution 2. Develop TIP & DV training modules for judges & prosecutors 3. Issue competitive RFA for support services to trafficking and DV victims
	12 Legal aid survey and report	Survey completed	Survey and report draft completed	Legal aid survey and draft report completed; finalization and distribution of report delayed by 3 months because of logistical problems with consultant IRL	<b>C. INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENCE</b> 1. Plan and conduct a joint legal aid survey with CLJR 2. Draft & begin implement action plan to supplement defense services

**Component: Strengthen the Justice Sector**

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGETS	ANNUAL RESULTS	COMMENTS	ACTIVITIES
<b>IR4</b> Baseline standards established for transparency and efficiency of justice system	I13 Draft code of conduct for judges and prosecutors	Draft code revised	Draft Code of Conduct finalized by SC	Draft Code of Conduct (sometimes called code of ethics) finalized; now pending final Government approval	3. IMPROVE JUSTICE SYSTEM TRANSPARENCY AND EFFICIENCY
	<b>A. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR JUDGES &amp; PROSECUTORS</b>				
	1. Organize workshop and public debate on draft code of conduct for judges & prosecutors				
	2. Assist CLJR and SCM in revising the draft code				
	<b>B. COURT ADMINISTRATION REFORM</b>				
	1. Conduct an assessment of court administration				
	2. Develop forms for court data collection				
	3. Conduct basic training on the forms and procedures for judges and clerks				
	4. Assess gaps in Royal Clerks School curriculum				
	<b>C. JUDICIAL REFORM INDEX</b>				
1. Conduct the JRI					
I14 Judicial Reform Index	Judicial Reform Index established	JRI proposal accepted by CLJR			

4. FY 2007

EWMI-PRAJ FY2007/8 WORKPLAN – MATRIX (October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007)

USAID Strategic Objective: SO12 – IMPROVED POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS					FY 2007				PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS TARGETS			
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 (Estimated)	Q3	Q4
			<b>1. GRANT MAKING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS NGOS</b>									
IR1. At least 25 new grants in support of human rights projects in defined fields and geographical focus areas, some 20 of them made to those responding to the May 2006 PRAJ RFA 1, to start October 1 and run for 12 -15 months	1. # new grants	25	a. Administer and monitor new solicited awards	GC, GAU	x	x	x	x	27 (on-going grants)	27 (on-going grants)	24 (23 on-going & 1 new)	24 (on-going grants)
	-----	-----	b. Administer and monitor non-solicited awards	GC, GAU	x	x	x	x				
	2. # persons trained in human rights promotion and protection (current USAID indicator)	13,000	c. Arrange at least two quarterly meetings of the USAID/EWMI-PRAJ Grant Review Committee to consider unsolicited grant proposals	GC, GAU +USAID	x	x			6924 (F2672)	3664 (F1466)	9,515 (F3,785)	7,194 (3,504)
	-----	-----	d. Administer and monitor a large grant to EWMI-PRAJ's long-standing legal advocacy partner CLEC	GC, GAU +NDA, AA	x	x	x	x				
	3. # persons who participated in anti-gender-based violence programs (current USAID indicator)	10,000	e. Undertake routine financial checks, audits and evaluations of grant activities, and arrange at least two more external evaluations of specific projects or clusters of projects	GC, GAU +Consultant Rebecca Catella	x	x	x	x	4020 (F2044)	7476 (4070)	18,443 (8,998)	19,351 (11,480)
	-----	-----	f. Arrange an external evaluation or impact assessment of PRAJ's sub-grants program	CoP, GC, USAID + Consultant Sub-grantees								
	4. # trafficked survivors & persons at-risk receive services	120	• Provide USAID w CVs of possible external evaluators	CoP	x				167 (F122)	151 (130)	322 (205)	100 (100)
	-----	-----	• Workshop w USAID, key sub grantees to develop evaluat'n TOR	GC, CoP, USAID +Subs	x							
	-----	-----	• Develop TOR: look at how to consolidate the sub grantee work	CoP, USAID	x							
-----	-----	• Conduct evaluation w sub grantee participation	Consultant +CoP, GC, USAID, Subs		x							

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation report with recommendations</li> </ul>	Consultant +CoP, USAID			X	X						
		5	2. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA) FOR BUILDING NGO PARTNERS' CAPACITY	NDA with NDA Assistant +GAU, Advisors, Consultants										
IR2. Concrete steps taken towards creating at least 5 strong, sustainable NGOs capable of delivering services, protecting specific kinds of human rights, and achieving advocacy goals	5. # of selected NGO's which satisfactorily meet 6 core competencies (variation on current USAID indicator)		a. Provide long-term leadership/management professional development course for NGO managers	NDA +GAU, Consultants	X	X	X	X		1	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LICADHO</li> <li>CLEC</li> </ul>	2
			b. Provide training and consultation for financial self-reliance for NGO sub-grantees	NDA +Consultant Ventures for Fund Raising	X		X							
			c. Conduct NGO financial managers 'learning circle' or participatory workshop meetings	NDA +GAU	X	X	X	X						
			d. Provide fellowships to support professional development of NGO support staff	NDA +outside agency TBD		X								
			e. Strengthen rights-based development approaches for advocacy through a long-term grass-roots advocacy training program	NDA +GAU, AA, Consultants	X	X	X	X						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct workshop series</li> </ul>	NDA + Cnslts incl T.Kakada, M. Nee	X	X	X	X						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement training course using peer coaches for NGO managers</li> </ul>	NDA + CEO, Cnslt P Swift	X	X	X	X						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate participatory meetings or 'learning circles' to develop more effective community-based or grassroots advocacy including engagement with government</li> </ul>	NDA + Consultant Thong Kakada, CoP, Advisors	X	X	X	X						
			f. Support adaptation of 'street law' curriculum for NGO use by community legal education providers incl. TOT for trainers	NDA + CEO, AA, AJA, Bridges Accrs Borders	X	X	X	X						

			g. Provide training & facilitation on 'planning for effective legal advocacy'	NDA +Consultant M.Manuel	x		x	x Plan ning				
6. # advocacy events supported	3000		h. Provide further support for security trainings and consultations	NDA +Consultants, incl. ASC	x	x	x	x	907	1392	860	876
			i. Provide TA on standard-setting among NGOs and workshop on new NGO Law	NDA +GAU, Advisors	x		x					
			j. Develop cadre of trained Cambodian project evaluators	NDA +Consultant R.Catella	x	x						
			k. Conduct workshop on archiving and dissemination of materials for NGOs using media	NDA, CEO +GAU, AJA	x	x	x					
			l. Continue liaison with the International NGO Donor Agency Coordination Group	NDA +NDA Asst	x	x	x	x				
			m. Technical support /advice to Equal Access for radio programs transmitted by FM & satellite on aspects of human rights, RoL, DV, land law, legal aid (see 4.g)	AJA +GAU, CEO	x	x	x	x				
			n. Technical support /advice to CSD for Court Watch Project, incl. further consultancy support, moves to expand/integrate into other aspects of PRAJ (e.g. LTC), assistance w outreach	RLA +Consultant R.Rogers	x	x	x	x				

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS					FY 2007				PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS TARGETS			
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			<b>3. HIGH-IMPACT ADVOCACY ON LAND RIGHTS</b>	AA with AA Assistant								
IR3. NGO partner CLEC confirmed as an effective, sustainable advocacy NGO with a strong and durable specialty on land rights	CLEC has a firmly establish Land Unit that satisfactorily meets advocacy competencies	Yes	a. Further strengthen legal advocacy skills of CLEC/PILAP and other CLEC team members	AA	x	x	x	x	CLEC/ PILAP is working at full capacity on land cases and is achieving results.	CLEC/ PILAP is working at full capacity on land cases and is achieving results.	CLEC/ PILAP is working at full capacity on land cases and is achieving results.	CLEC/PILAP is beginning process of integration into the Land Unit to create a more multi-faceted advocacy strategy.
			b. Support PILAP lawyers in all phases of case operations, media activities and planning	AA	x	x	x	x				
			c. Assist CLEC Director to implement reforms to CLEC management , strengthen CLEC networks w other NGOs working on land issues	AA +NDA	x	x	x	x				
			d. Arrange regional study tours for legal advocacy on land rights (possibly to China, Philippines)	AA		x	x	x				
IR4. Two NGO partners achieving or making clear progress towards achieving advocacy competencies comparable in outcomes and methods to those of CLEC	7. # of selected NGOs achieve advocacy competencies	2	e. Identify other PRAJ NGO partners w/potential to develop a high-profile, high-impact legal advocacy project comparable to CLEC/PILAP	AA +NDA, GAU	x	x	x	x	Initiated	1	1 (LAC)	1 (LAC)
			f. Develop structured program of advice and training for the NGOs on how to put high-impact legal advocacy project into effect	AA	x	x	x	x				
IR5 Strengthened networks of land rights NGOs with demonstrable outcomes in terms of land rights protection in two geographical locations, Phnom Penh and Kratié	8. # of CBO networks supported (current USAID indicator)	2	g. Advise NGO Forum on strengthening its land documentation and information unit as central resource for NGOs, media and others	AA +NGO Forum (through sub-grant)	x	x	x	x				
			h. Strengthen land rights NGO networks in Phnom Penh and Kratie	AA +NDA, AJA, LPDA	x	x	x	x				
			• Organize at least 2 local workshops	AA		x		x				
			• Promote case study discussions, other interactions among NGOs, lawyers, govt officials, media, others working on land cases	AA	x	x	x	x				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bridge gap between advocacy NGOs and grassroots communities</li> </ul>	AA +NDA	x	x	x	x	2	3	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCD</li> <li>CED</li> <li>NGOF</li> <li>VPS</li> <li>SST</li> </ul>	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCD</li> <li>CED</li> <li>NGOF</li> <li>VPS</li> <li>SST</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize 2+ training workshops for NGOs &amp; community activists on advocacy planning and implementation</li> </ul>	AA +NDA	x			x						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop advocacy initiatives to engage companies involved in investing in land in Cambodia and encourage them to apply CSR (corporate social responsibility) policies</li> </ul>	AA, CoP	x	x	x	x						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize at least one PRAJ-backed forum on CSR</li> </ul>	AA, CoP +CSR advocate				x						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>j. Work w PP City Hall to improve its capacity to manage land disputes &amp; eviction issues &amp; engage corporate players in related CSR</li> </ul>	AA, CoP +Consultant	x	x	x	x						

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS					FY 2007				PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS TARGETS			
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL RESULTS TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			<b>4. STRENGTHENING LEGAL AID AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE</b>	AJA with AJA Assistant								
IR6 Legal aid NGOs' quality of work improved through the better use of measuring tools for assessing staff, services and client satisfaction; the strengthening of case tracking systems; and the development of a legal assistant scheme	9. # NGOs with updated policy manuals, implementation of evaluations and client satisfaction surveys	4	a. Continue technical assistance and support to legal aid NGOs	AJA	x	x	x	x	4	4	4 (same as last quarter)	4 (same as last quarter)
			• TA to update internal policy manuals at LAC, CDP, LSCW, CWCC	AJA	x	x	x	x				
			• TA to implement performance evaluations of legal staff at LAC, CDP, LSCW, CWCC	AJA	x	x	x	x				
			• TA to implement client satisfaction assessments at CDP and LAC	AJA	x	x	x	x				
	10. # legal aid NGOs use case tracking system effectively	4	• Follow-up capacity-building to legal aid NGOs on case tracking systems	AJA	X	x	x	x	2	2	2 (same as last quarter)	2 (same as last quarter)
			• Expand case tracking systems to 2 other NGOs (LAC and CWCC)	AJA + Consultant Silkroad	x	x	x	x				
Legal assistants training project started	Yes		b. Develop legal assistants scheme for legal aid lawyers	AJA +GAU, Legal aid NGOs	x	x	x	x				
IR7 Cohesion in the legal aid sector improved through advancements towards development of a national legal aid plan	Necessary steps taken towards development of National Legal Aid Action Plan (milestones)	Milestones are reached	c. Support CLJR in developing a national legal aid plan	AJA +CLJR	x	x	x	x	Legal aid study completed.	Legal assessment is on-going with USAID taking lead on the TWG sub-groups focusing on legal aid	Continued USAID lead on the TWG-subgroups focusing on legal aid	Continued USAID lead on the TWG-subgroups focusing on legal aid
			• participate in stakeholder consultations	AJA	x	x	x	x				
			• Take other practicable steps towards developing legal aid plan as agreed with CLJR	AJA	x	x	x	X				
IR8 Lawyers' Working Groups further strengthened through training in identified areas of specialist need	11. # of lawyers trained (Current USAID indicator)	75	d. Continue support to lawyer working groups	AJA	x	x	x	x	108 (F38)	50 (F5)	99 (F25)	66 (F6)
			• Develop, implement training workshops, follow-up sessions on advocacy & community advice, analysis & reasoning, traumatized victims, forensics, laws (Land, Criminal, DV)	AJA +Workshop facilitators/trainers	x	x	x	x				
			• Expand lawyer working groups into other thematic areas	AJA +WG members	x	x	x	X				
			• Involve Bar Association of Cambodia as feasible	AJA, LPDA	x	x	x	X				
IR9 Selected interventions arising from consultations	12. # of private practitioners trained, providing	5	e. Develop, implement a private practitioners project	AJA +Private practitioners	x	x	x	x				

during the legal aid survey. These will include (a) a private practitioners project; (b) support for the Ministry of Women's Affairs; (c) educational outreach through the media NGO Equal Access	legal aid services to at least 1 case per month		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choose law firms</li> </ul>		x									
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training</li> </ul>		x	x								
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor and provide TA</li> </ul>		x	x	x	x						
	13. # of MoWA staff demonstrate a basic understanding of 'what is legal aid'	30	f. Provide support to the Ministry of Women's Affairs	AJA	x	x	x	x						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA &amp; training for Ministry social workers in selected regions to help them understand legal aid</li> </ul>	AJA +Consultants, CEO	x	x	x	x						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote liaison between MoWA and local legal aid providers focused on countering domestic violence</li> </ul>	AJA + NGOs	x	x	x	x						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissemination of legal aid information and materials through ministry channels</li> </ul>	AJA + CEO		x	x	x						
Broadcast of radio program over prescribed period, positive feedback fm EA focus groups	Yes, plus qualitative information from focus groups	g. Provide funding and TA support for educational outreach on legal aid for a new series of radio programs on legal aid by Equal Access (see also 2.m above)	AJA +GAU, EA	x	x	x	x	Signed contracts with local radio stations and programs developed.	Broadcast series on domestic violence, land law and follow-up with facilitated training.	2 (WMC & EA) Broadcast series on domestic violence, land law and follow-up with facilitated training	2			

USAID Program Component: STRENGTHEN THE JUSTICE SECTOR					FY 2007				PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS TARGETS				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL RESULTS TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
			5. DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL PROFESSIONALS										
			5 A. Lawyers Training Center										
IR10 Improved applied skills for lawyer trainees, particularly through clinical experience	14. # law graduates trained (current USAID indicator)	50	a. Co-teach (with LTC staff) professional skills training to LTC students	LPDA +LTC staff	x	x	x	x	50	12	0	0	
			b. Continue to incorporate clinical legal education methods into LTC training program	LPDA +PA	x	x	x	x					
			c. Provide legal advice to live clients through LCO	LPDA	x	x		x					
			d. Conduct client satisfaction survey	LPDA									
IR11 PRAJ Law Fellows given rights-related field experience through placements with human rights NGOs	15. # legal fellows successfully complete law internship (current USAID indicator)	10	e. Administer Law Fellow's Project (LFP)	LPDA +PA	x	x	x	x	10	0	0	0	
			• Meet regularly with partnering organizations, supervisors	LPDA +PA	x	x	x	x					
			• Make quarterly provincial visits to fellows	LPDA +PA	x	x	x	x					
			• Conduct trainings for fellows (months 1,4,8)	LPDA +PA, trainers	x		x	x					
IR12 Completion of a Lawyers' Practice Manual, and assuming the Lawyers' Training Center (LTC) is maintained other initiatives to ensure a strengthened and more financially sustainable LTC	Practice Manual completed	Yes	f. Coordinate and complete drafting of marketing materials and Lawyer's Practice Manual	LPDA	x	x			A 2 <sup>nd</sup> draft of new LTC marketing materials was developed.	Awaiting feedback of marketing materials from LTC.			
			g. Continue to assist LTC staff to improve teaching capacity through mentoring, trainings, supervision and support	LPDA	x	x	x	x					
	Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Program implemented	Yes	h. Initiate and support LTC strategic planning for financial sustainability by encouraging fee-generating activities (development of CLE component ) and fundraising	LPDA (+ Advisory Council)	x	x	x	x	Held strategic planning sessions with LTC staff on CLE.				
			i. Organize CLE Seminar for BAKC	LPDA +ABA		x							
			j. Participate w/in Advisory Council to engage BAKC as peer bar assn	LPDA (+Advisory Cnl)	x	x	x	x					
			k. Regional study tour BAKC/LTC	LPDA +ABA		x							

									PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS TARGETS			
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL RESULTS TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			5 B. Royal University of Law and Economics									
IR13 Effective interactive teaching methods used by at least 15 RULE professors	16. # professors using interactive teaching (variation of current USAID indicator)	15	a. Improve teaching methodology through Implement interactive teaching	LEA	x	x	x	x	10		15	15
			• Finalize teaching materials and implement new course teaching	LEA	x	x	x	x				
			• Observe interactive lessons at RULE and evaluate effectiveness	LEA	x	x	x	x				
			• Continue to develop curriculum	LEA	x	x	x	x				
			b. Consider extension of methodology program to include development of teaching guide or textbook if any professors are capable	LEA	x	x	x	x				
			• Develop teaching guide or textbook	LEA	x	x	x	x				
• Run second Introduction to Teaching Methodology course with additional professors at RULE and possibly from PUC	LEA	x	x	x	x							
IR14 New entrants into the legal profession more informed, skillful, ethical and capable of advocacy	17. # of RULE students attend ethics course	30	c. Develop Ethics course	LEA		x	x		- Syllabus and lessons developed	- Syllabus and lessons developed.	20	- Curriculum completed - Implementation completed
			• Continue developing ethics curriculum	LEA		x	x	x				
			• Implement ethics class	LEA		x	x	x				
IR15 A Model Courtroom set up at RULE and used for advocacy skills training	Functioning Model courtroom at RULE	Yes	d. Improve advocacy skills through putting into operation a model courtroom	LEA	x	x	x	x	Drawings and contracts completed.	Contract signed and renovation begun.	99% completed	Complete
			• Complete model courtroom	LEA +Contractor	x	x	x					
			• Opening ceremony for model courtroom	LEA			x					
16 A limited pilot simulation legal clinic is run on a trial basis at RULE	Pilot legal clinic course at RULE	Yes	e. Develop a pilot legal clinic		x	x	x	x		16 lesson plans completed in land law, admin law and pre trial skills.		
			• Organize and lead study tour (Moscow)	LEA +ABA	x							
			• Develop curriculum with case studies on , for example, land as feasible	LEA		x	x					

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited pilot simulation clinic using model courtroom and externships</li> </ul>	LEA					x	Clinical course plan drafted.		Course completed	Complete and delivered	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate pilot clinic results and consider expansion and improvements</li> </ul>	LEA					x					
IR17 A national moot court competition held	Moot competition held	Yes	f. Start a national moot court							7 law schools sign- on for competition.	Advocacy Skills Workshop for competitors delivered with 90 participants			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop moot court competition based at RULE and involving other law schools</li> </ul>	LEA +(RULE)			x	x				Yes		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Help each law school establish moot court trainer to teach basics of oral advocacy</li> </ul>	LEA +LPDA			x	x				Yes		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Run first national moot court competition</li> </ul>	LEA +LPDA				x	x			Yes		
			g. Provide other assistance to law universities and students	LEA, LPDA			x	x	x					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance to RULE's English-language law (through a grant)</li> </ul>	LEA +RLA, LPDA, GAU			x	x				N/A		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore possibilities of an exchange program with regional law schools including through CSR</li> </ul>	LEA					x			Yes	Yes	
5 C. Royal Academy of Judicial Professions														
IR18 Trainee and in-career judges and prosecutors more informed, skilled and ethical as a result of improved training by RAJP	18. # student judge and prosecutors trained (Current indicator)	55	a. Provide training for 2 <sup>nd</sup> intake			x	x	x	x	55		N/A		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teach Land Law course</li> </ul>	RLA +Consultants			x	x	x					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teach Legal Research and Analysis course</li> </ul>	RLA +Consultant, LPDA,LEA			x		x					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teach Trial Advocacy Skills course</li> </ul>	RLA +Consultant Delaine Swenson, LPDA			x		x					
			b. Provide library assistance (legal resources)	RLA			x	x	x					x
											yes			
IR19 A sustainable CLE (continuing legal education) program for judges and	19. # CLE courses implemented	2	c. Provide TA for implementation of CLE for sitting judges and prosecutors	RLA +Consultant, Advisors			x	x	x	1	2	2	2	

prosecutors managed and implemented by RAJP	20. # of sitting judges and prosecutors trained (Current indicator)	50	• Develop curriculum	RLA (+ other donors)		x	x		150	30	30 (F10)	66 (F6)
			• Sponsor 1-day CLE workshop with RAJP for 50-100 judges and prosecutors, MOJ officials, other donors	RLA +RAJP	x							
			• Implement first CLE course	RLA (+ other donors)			x	x				

									PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET RESULTS			
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL RESULTS TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			<b>6. COURT ADMINISTRATION AND PERFORMANCE</b>									
IR20 A model of a properly functioning court with efficient court administration put in place in the Kandal provincial court	Degree (%) that model court system is functioning at minimum acceptable standard in selected areas	50%	a. Finalize and sign MOU with MoJ	RLA, CoP	x				Planning begun	- Office established at the court - Consultant began assessment of case filing and tracking systems	Assessment completed	Work continued 1. Assisting CLJR 2. Implementing Recommendations 3. Upgrading lawyers skills
			b. Implementation of case tracking and filing system	RLA +MoJ			x	x				
			c. Implement system to capture and report essential statistics	RLA +MoJ			x	x				
			d. Implement exhibit storage room and tracking system	RLA +MoJ		x	x	x				
			e. Create basic legal resource center for judges and court personnel	RLA +MoJ		x	x					
			f. Establish Information Board and/or computer information terminal for lawyers and the public	RLA +MoJ		x	x					
			g. Provide technical advice to court personnel on how to operate new systems	RLA +MoJ		x	x					
IR21 Government instructions on juvenile justice put into practice on a model basis in Kandal court	21. # of court personnel trained in MOJ juvenile instructions and international standards	30	h. Provide TA and training to judges and court personnel on international standards on Juvenile justice and juvenile psychology	RLA +Consultants		x	x	x				

					PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET RESULTS							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL RESULTS TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			<b>7. OTHER JUSTICE SECTOR INITIATIVES</b>									
IR22 CLJR develops system to monitor progress in the area of judicial reform	Judicial Reform Index (JRI) (current indicator)	Yes	a. Encourage CLJR to develop system to monitor progress in area of judicial reform by implementing ABA's JRI	RLA, AJA	x	x	x	x			• Cont. dialogue with CLJR & other national & international institutions	• Cont. dialogue with CLJR & other national & international institutions

## 5. FY 2008

### PRAJ Work Plan 2007-08: Matrix of Activities

#### ANNEX F - EWMI-PRAJ FY2008/9 WORKPLAN – MATRIX (October 1, 2007-December 31, 2008)

#### USAID Strategic Objective: SO12 – IMPROVED POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS AND BIODIVERSITY					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORM'CE TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
			<b>1. GRANT MAKING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS NGOs</b>						
IR1. At least 16 new grants in support of human rights projects in defined fields and geographical focus	# new grants	19	a. Administer and monitor new solicited awards	GC, GAU	27 (see note 'a' below)	20 (see note 'a' below)	19 (see note 'a' below)	20 (see note 'a' below)	20 (see note 'a' below)
			b. Conduct risk assessment for the new grant partners and close-out the current grants	GC, GAU					
			c. Undertake routine financial checks, audits and evaluations of grant activities	GC, GAU +USAID					
			d. Review quarterly reports, financial and narrative reports	GC, GAU +NDA,					
	# of advocacy campaigns supported	500	e. Conduct workshop, trainings, meetings, public forums and advocacy events	GC, AJA, GAU + consultants	221 (see note 'b' below)	137 (see note 'b' below)	195 (see note 'b' below)	189 (see note 'b' below)	86 (see note 'b' below)
# persons who received legal representation	3,000	f. Continue technical assistance and support to legal aid NGOs – LAC, CDP, LSCW, CWCC and CLEC to work on legal services servicing low income and marginalized communities	GC, AJA, GAU + consultants	4,728 F=1,886 (see note 'c' below)	3,258 F=1,360 (see note 'c' below)	1,456 F=737 (see note 'c' below)	573 F=136 (see note 'c' below)	830 F=169 (see note 'c' below)	
# human rights databases created	1	g. Create pilot Human Rights Database through grant to CCHR. Provide funding and technical advice. [Grant to CCHR included in annual performance target of 19 new grants mentioned above]	GC, AJA, GAU, CCHR + consultants	1	1	1	1	1	
			<b>2. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BUILDING NGO PARTNERS' CAPACITY</b>						

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS AND BIODIVERSITY					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
IR2. Concrete steps taken towards creating at least 6 strong, sustainable NGOs capable of delivering services, protecting specific kinds of human rights , and achieving advocacy goals	# of selected NGO's which satisfactorily meet 6 core competency	6	Provide final module of 6-part leadership/ management professional development course for NGO managers (begun in FY 07)	NDC, GAU, local consultants	6 (LICADHO, CLEC, WMC, BFD, KNKS, CCD)	6 (LICADHO, CLEC, WMC, BFD, KNKS, CCD)	4 (LICADHO, CLEC, WMC, CCD Note: BFD and KNKS are no longer PRAJ partners)	4 (LICADHO, CLEC, WMC, CCD Note: BFD and KNKS are no longer PRAJ partners)	4 (LICADHO, CLEC, WMC, CCD Note: BFD and KNKS are no longer PRAJ partners)
			Conduct NGO financial managers 'learning circle' or participatory workshop quarterly.	NDC +GAU, local consultants					
			Provide training and consultation for financial self-reliance for NGO sub-grantees	NDC +Consultant Ventures for Fund Raising, + local TA					
			Quarterly thematic workshop for managers with accompanying learning circles	NDC +GAU					
			Provide two-part workshop series on NGO good governance for NGO directors and board members.	NDC, consultant					
			Provide further support for security trainings and consultations	NDA, BGA, BGFC +Consultants, ASC					
			Assist key partner, CLEC, in reconfiguring its management structure	NDC, BGA, AA, Consultant					

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS AND BIODIVERSITY					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
			<b>3. GRASSROOTS NETWORKING AND BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION</b>						
IR3. Ability of local communities to protect land rights and biodiverse ecosystems improved	# of advocacy campaigns mounted to strengthen biodiversity as a result of USG assistance	5	a. Provide funding and technical assistance for 6 key grassroots NGOs to help communities living in biodiverse areas plan and carry out long-term biodiversity and grass-roots advocacy campaigns.	BGA, BGFC Consultants	1 (activities ongoing)	5 (1 national, 4 local/ regional)	5 (Continuing 1 national, 4 local/ regional campaigns) - see note 'd' below	5 (1 National Environment Day, 3 local/ regional advocacies campaigns, and 1 workshop/ coachings) - see note 'd' below	
			b. Implement final module of training series for peer coaches	BGA Consultant P Swift					
			c. Biodiversity/Grassroots Advocacy Program Orientation, including training on biodiversity, and indigenous peoples rights	BGA, BGFC Consultant G Brown					
			d. Workshop on grassroots advocacy strategies (including working with media); continuing guidance and backstopping	BGA, BGFC, Consultant TBD					
			e. Workshop on Advanced Active Non-violence	BGA Consultant R. Bagwhat					
			f. Training in how to conduct biodiversity surveys and follow-up monitoring	BGA, BGFC Consultant J Ironsides					
			g. TA for Legal Awareness Training and Consultation (at district levels) w/ partner NGOs	BGA, BGFC, approved local provider					
			h. Workshop: Options & Approaches to Community-based NRM	BGA, BGFA, Consultant: J Ironsides					
			i. Workshop: Communal Land Management	BGA, BGFA Consultant: P Swift					

**USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS AND BIODIVERSITY** FY 2008

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
			j. Patrolling: training and follow up (Prey Lang areas)	BGA, BGFA, NRPG	Activities undertaken in every targeted biodiverse area				
			k. Sponsor 2 conflict resolution workshops	BGA, BGFA Consultant Couran					
			l. Guide consultation and coordination on case documentation, management and reporting	BGFA w/ UNOHCHR, LICADHO, CCHR, NGO Forum					
			m. Support 3 community media workshops	BGA Graeme Brown, Video Volunteers					
			n. Sponsor 2 regional study tours to learn about network-building and develop regional links for shared advocacy	BGA, Focus on Global South Terra Tebtebba, CPA					
	# of hectares of natural resources that receive protection as a result of biodiversity advocacy campaigns	1 mil	o. Assist development of biodiversity and land rights campaigns at various levels	BGA, CPA, Terra/Assembly of the Poor Focus on Global South Consultants					
			p. Support workshop series on networks/advocacy	BGA, BGFC Consultant P Swift Other consultants					
			q. Support the development of an international advocacy video on biodiversity and related land rights issues	BGA, Contractor					
			r. Support community network activists attend at least 2 regional and international advocacy forums.	BGA, Contractor					
			s. Provide consultation to CCD/network establishing accounting systems for network advocacy and other funds	BGA, Contractor					

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
			<b>4. HIGH-IMPACT ADVOCACY ON LAND RIGHTS</b>	AA					
IR4 NGO Partner CLEC confirmed as an effective, sustainable advocacy NGO with a strong and durable specialty on land rights which includes an updated high impact advocacy model	CLEC possesses a firmly established Land Unit that satisfactorily meets advocacy competencies	Yes	k. Assist CLEC revise its organizational structure to merge PILAP and the Land and Natural Resources (LNR) unit into a more robust and sustainable entity within CLEC – the Land Unit	AA	Activities Ongoing	Activities Ongoing	LNR largely established. Activities continue to strengthen CLEC operations and mgmt. capacity	LNR activities continue to strengthen CLEC operations and mgmt. capacity	LNR activities continue to strengthen CLEC operations and mgmt. capacity
			• Provide consultancy to assist CLEC design its new organization model	AA					
			• Assist CLEC create new job descriptions, and recruit and hire new staff,	AA					
			• Train and orient CLEC staff on new organizational model	AA,					
			l. Sponsor public interest advocacy training series aimed at government and private sector lawyers,						
			m. Support PILAP lawyers in all phases of case operations, media activities and planning	AA					
			n. Assist PILAP implement community strengthening strategy focused on communities experiencing severe land conflicts						
			o. Support creation of a focused mass media educational campaign on land rights	AA					
			p. Create a private lawyer outreach program designed to recruit private lawyers to collaborate with PILAP on high impact case work	AA					
			q. Provide support for advocates from other Asian countries to collaborate on public interest advocacy initiatives.	AA					
			r. Further strengthen legal advocacy skills of CLEC/PILAP and other CLEC team	AA					

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGET	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
			members						
IR5 Selected NGO advocacy partners achieving or making clear progress towards achieving sophisticated advocacy competencies comparable in outcomes and methods to those of CLEC	# of selected NGOs achieve advocacy competencies	3	s. Continue working with LAC to help it select high profile advocacy topics and pursue effective advocacy strategies	AA + selected PILAP staff	3 (CLEC, LAC and NGO Forum)				
			t. Strengthen land rights networks in Phnom Penh and Kratie	AA					
			u. Continue efforts to strengthen working relationships among Phnom Penh based human rights and advocacy NGOs	AA					
			v. Support NGO Forum's development of the Land Information Center, including the land law database	AA and NGO Forum, through subgrant					

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS						FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
			<b>5. STRENGTHENING LEGAL AID AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE</b>	AJA with AJA Assistant						
IR6 Legal aid NGOs' quality of work improved through the better use of measuring tools for assessing staff, services and client satisfaction; the strengthening of file management and case tracking systems;	# NGOs with updated policy manuals, implementation of evaluations and client satisfaction surveys	3	h. Continue technical assistance and support to legal aid NGOs – LAC, CDP, LSCW, CWCC and CLEC	AJA	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	
			• TA to update internal policy manuals at LAC, LSCW, CWCC	AJA						
			• TA to implement performance evaluations of legal staff at LAC, LSCW, CWCC	AJA						
			• TA to implement client satisfaction assessments at LAC, LSCW, CWCC	AJA						
	# legal aid NGOs use case tracking system effectively	3	• Follow-up capacity-building to legal aid NGOs on file management and case tracking systems	AJA	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	
	# of NGOs with increased capacity to provide advise and representation to communities engaged with biodiversity and land advocacy	2	• TA and training to land lawyers and legal aid NGOs (CLEC, LAC) to increase capacity to provide advise and representation to communities engaged with biodiversity and land advocacy	AJA + AA, BGA	2 (CLEC, LAC)	3 (CLEC, LAC, LICADHO)	3 (CLEC, LAC, LICADHO)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	3 (LAC, LSCW, CWCC)	
IR7 Lawyers' Working Groups further strengthened through training in identified areas of specialist need	# of lawyers trained	75	i. Continue support to lawyer working groups	AJA	0	0	65 (F=27)	68 (F=27)	78 (F=31)	
			• Develop, implement training workshops, follow-up sessions on advocacy and community advice, legal analysis, traumatized victims, forensics, laws (Land, Criminal, DV)	AJA +Workshop facilitators/trainers						

USAID Program Component: PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve Bar Association of Cambodia as feasible</li> </ul>	AJA, COP, USAID					
IR8 Selected interventions- educational outreach through the media NGO Equal Access broadcast of radio program over prescribed period, positive feedback from EA focus groups	# of radio program broadcasts over prescribed period with, positive feedback from EA focus groups	5	j. Information Outreach on Legal Aid Services		10 (see note 'e' below)	12 (see note 'e' below)	36 (see note 'e' below)	8 (see note 'e' below)	8 (see note 'e' below)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete funding and TA support for educational outreach on legal aid for a new series of radio programs on legal aid by Equal Access</li> </ul>	AJA +GAU, EA					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct assessment of educational programming</li> </ul>	AJA +GAU, EA					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop legal aid directory (if feasible)</li> </ul>	AJA +GAU, EA					

USAID Program Component: STENGTHEN THE JUSTICE SECTOR					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
			<b>6. DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL PROFESSIONALS</b>						
			<b>6 A. Lawyers Training Center</b>						
IR9 Improved applied skills for lawyer trainees,	# law graduates trained (current USAID indicator)		l. Provide targeted legal skills training to lawyer candidates (dependent on willingness of the Bar)	EWMI Staff + LTC staff, consultants	0	0	0	0	0
IR10 A new group of PRAJ Law Fellows given rights-related field experience through placements with human rights NGOs	# legal fellows successfully complete law internship (current USAID indicator)		m. Provide targeted continuing legal education to practicing lawyers (dependent upon the willingness of the Bar.)	EWMI Staff + LTC Staff, consultants	0	0	0	0	0
			n. Re establish Law Fellow's Project (LFP) (Dependent upon willingness of the Bar)	EWMI Staff , BAKC					
			<b>6 B. Royal University of Law and Economics and private law faculties</b>						
IR11 Effective interactive teaching methods used by at least 15 Cambodian professors	# professors using interactive teaching	15	h. Improve teaching methodology through Implementing interactive teaching	LEA	4	10 (see note 'f' below)	12 (see note 'f' below)	15 (see note 'f' below)	15 (see note 'f' below)
			Finalize teaching materials and implement new course teaching for second year of program	LEA					
			• Observe interactive lessons at law faculties and evaluate effectiveness	LEA					
			• Continue to develop curriculum	LEA					
			i. Run third Introduction to Teaching Methodology course with additional professors at RULE or other, private law faculties	LEA + consultant					
IR12 New entrants into the legal	# of RULE students	35	j. Extend Ethics course at RULE	LEA	Activities ongoing	Activities ongoing	25 (F=7)	22 (F=12)	0

USAID Program Component: STENGTHEN THE JUSTICE SECTOR					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
profession more informed, skillful, ethical and capable of advocacy	attending ethics and clinic courses		• Develop extension to ethics curriculum	LEA					
			• Implement new ethics class	LEA					
			k. Expand a pilot advocacy skills clinic at RULE	LEA					
			• Develop expanded curriculum with case studies on, for example, land law as feasible	LEA					
			• Deliver limited pilot simulation clinic using model courtroom	LEA					
			• Evaluate pilot clinic results and consider expansion and improvements	LEA					
IR13 A national moot court competition held	Moot court competition held	Yes	l. Deliver second national moot court			Planning commenced	Activities ongoing	Activity completed	0
			• Develop moot court competition based at a law faculty and involving other law schools	LEA					
			• Help each law school establish moot court trainer to teach basics of oral advocacy	LEA					
			• Run second national moot court competition with improved rules based on lessons learned in previous competition	LEA					
			m. Provide other assistance to law schools and students	LEA, LPDA					
			• Possible assistance to RULE's English-language law class (through a grant)	LEA +RLA, LPDA, GAU					
			• Explore possibilities of an exchange program with regional law schools including through CSR	LEA					
IR14 ADR program is developed and implemented at	# of students attending ADR course	15	n. Develop alternative dispute resolution program for RULE	LEA		Planning commenced	Teachers and students selected and	23 (F=6)	0
			• Develop ADR handbook and translate into Khmer	LEA					

USAID Program Component: STENGTHEN THE JUSTICE SECTOR					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORM'CE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
RULE			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train local RULE professor on ADR</li> <li>Deliver pilot ADR class at RULE either as stand alone class or as part of advocacy skills clinic expansion</li> </ul>	LEA			materials developed		
IR15 National client counseling competition held	ICCC Competition held	Yes	o. Develop and deliver first International Client Counseling Competition in Cambodia.	LEA	Activities ongoing	Competition held (national)	Competition held (international)	Completed	Yes 1 (123, F=41)
			• Develop ICCC competition involving several Cambodian law schools	LEA					
			• Develop and deliver one-day training workshop on client counseling skills	LEA					
			• Deliver first national ICCC competition for Cambodian law schools	LEA					
			• Prepare winning team for international competition	LEA					
			• Winning team competes in international rounds of ICCC in India	LEA					
			<b>6 C. Royal Academy of Judicial Professions</b>						
IR16 Trainee and in-career judges and prosecutors more informed, skilled and ethical as a result of improved training by RAJP	# student judge and prosecutors trained	55	d. Provide training for 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> intake		66 (F=5) (see note 'g' below)	55 (F=5)	0	63 (F=11)	0
			• Teach Land Law course	LEA +Consultants					
			• Teach Legal Ethics course	LEA +Consultants					
IR17 A sustainable CLE (continuing legal education) program for judges and prosecutors	# CLE land law workshops delivered	6	e. Provide TA for implementation of CLE for sitting judges and prosecutors	LEA +Consultants	2	1	3	2	0
	# of sitting judges and prosecutors	180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop land law curriculum</li> <li>Implement land law workshops for all judges and prosecutors</li> </ul>	LEA + Consultants	61 (F=5)	26 (F=2)	105 (F=7)	72 (F=5)	0

USAID Program Component: STENGTHEN THE JUSTICE SECTOR					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
managed and implemented by RAJP	trained		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a survey on the impact of the ethics training</li> </ul>	LEA + Consultants					
			<b>7. COURT ADMINISTRATION AND PERFORMANCE</b>						
IR18 Elements of a properly functioning court put in place in the Kandal provincial court	Degree (%) that model court system is functioning at minimum acceptable standard in selected areas (on a scale TBD)	50%	i. Finalize continuing work at Kandal Court to improve efficiency and transparency	AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett, Margaret Bywater)	Activities Ongoing	Activities ongoing	Activities ongoing	Activities ongoing	Activity complete (see note 'h' below)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete exhibit storage room procedures and tracking system</li> </ul>	AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete basic legal resource center for judges and court personnel</li> </ul>	AJA + LO, Consultants (Margaret Bywater)					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Help maintain Information Desk and develop appropriate information resources for lawyers and the public</li> </ul>	AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical advice to court personnel on how to operate new systems</li> </ul>	AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett, Margaret Bywater)					
			j. Implementation of Model Legal Aid program at Kandal Court by LAC	AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett), LAC					
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 lawyers, 2 investigators provide legal advise and court representation to defendants in pretrial detention</li> </ul>	AJA + LAC					
IR19 Government instructions on juvenile justice put into practice on a model basis in Kandal court	# of court personnel trained in MOJ juvenile instructions and international	30	k. Provide TA and training to judges and court personnel on international standards on Juvenile justice and juvenile psychology	AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)	Discussions ongoing	Discussions ongoing	Discussions ongoing	0 (see note 'i' below)	0 (see note 'i' below)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult and coordinate with MoJ, CLJR and donor agencies as to appropriate interventions and trainings</li> </ul>	AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)					

USAID Program Component: STENGTHEN THE JUSTICE SECTOR					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
	standards		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design and implement juvenile justice practices at Kandal Court</li> <li>▪ Train relevant court personnel on model juvenile justice practices</li> </ul>	AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)					
				AJA + LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)					
IR20 Government instructions on the implementation of a universal model court developed	Model Court framework adopted by RGC	Yes	I. Support CLJR, MoJ with the development of standards and planning criterion for model courts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide TA to CLJR to finalize the Model Court analysis</li> <li>▪ Provide TA to CLJR on evaluation tools</li> <li>▪ Provide TA to CLJR to develop model court implementation plans</li> </ul>	AJA +LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)	Activities ongoing	Activities ongoing	Policy framework, evaluation tools and initial analysis completed	Evaluation of each model court undertaken	TA provide to develop implementation plans
				AJA +LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)					
				AJA +LO, Consultants (Max Howlett)					

USAID Program Component: STENGTHEN THE JUSTICE SECTOR					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
			<b>8. OTHER JUSTICE SECTOR INITIATIVES</b>						
IR 21 Oversight of court processes increased	# of Court monitoring bulletins and reports published	4	b. Technical support/advice to CSD for Court Watch project. Includes further consultancy support. Will link CSD monitoring efforts with monitoring of LAC legal representation at Kandal Courthouse.	AJA +LO, CSD	1	2 (see: note 'j' below)	1 (see: note 'j' below)	2 (see: note 'j' below)	1 (see: note 'j' below)
IR 22 Public understanding and expectation of court processes expanded	# of television drama episodes produced and broadcast	8	c. Provide funding and technical assistance to the Women's Media Center (WMC) to produce and broadcast 8 – episode television series showing criminal and civil cases being properly handled by court and other justice officials [Grant to WMC included in 19 NGOs mentioned in annex section 1]	AJA +LO, WMC	Scripts drafted	Scripts drafted and 1 <sup>st</sup> batch filmed	All scripts and filming complete	8 – Activities completed	8 – Activities completed
			▪ Assist in consultation with relevant government agencies and NGOs	AJA +LO, WMC					
			▪ Provide TA in script-writing and pre-production stages	AJA +LO, WMC					
			▪ TA during production and filming stages	AJA +LO, WMC					
			▪ Broadcast of pilot episodes	AJA +LO, WMC					
			<b>9. IMPROVING MINISTRY OF INTERIOR LAND RIGHTS OVERSIGHT</b>						
IR23 Increased legal skills of Mol staff	# of training sessions held	8	a. Train Mol staff on selected legal skills	MIA	0 (see: note 'k' below)	2 (26 MOI personnel)	2 (29 MOI personnel)	0	2 (31, F=1)
			b. Provide Inspection Department with ongoing technical support on existing Mol cases	MIA					
			c. Provide Legislative Department with ongoing technical support on drafting and administrative procedures	MIA					

USAID Program Component: STENGTHEN THE JUSTICE SECTOR					FY 2008				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	INDICATORS	ANNUAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS	ACTIVITIES	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
IR24.Improved communication between Mol and civil society	# of educational and outreach efforts facilitated	15	d. Assist Legislative Department in creation of educational and outreach materials explaining governmental responsibilities and citizen rights relating to 2001 Land Law	MIA	0	1 (see note 'I' below)	5 (see note 'I' below)	4 103 F=42 (see note 'I' below)	4 (see note 'I' below)
			e. Facilitate communications between Mol and both complainants and civil society on land rights cases	MIA					
IR25 Improved investigation and enforcement work by Mol	# of major land rights investigations supported	8	f. Assist the Inspection Department in its investigation and enforcement work to ensure appropriate enforcement outcomes	MIA	0	3	3	0	0
			• Select 8 existing Mol land complaint cases on which to provide concentrated ongoing technical support	MIA					
			• Assist in the development of a standardized intake and investigation procedures	MIA					
			• Accompany Mol teams on selected field investigations	MIA					
			g. Assist the Legislation Department in providing training at the provincial level	MIA					
			h. Encourage the Inspection and Legislation Departments to meet regularly to increase cooperation between departments	MIA					

Notes:

- a. Q1: Eight (8) sub-grants expected to be complete by December 2007. Nineteen (19) sub-grants ongoing to September 2008
- Q2: 19 sub-grant ongoing partners to September 2008 (1 sub-grant (BfD) ongoing from previous grant to complete RCA, scheduled to end by June 2008)
- Q3: 19 sub-grant ongoing partners to September 2008 (1 sub-grant to Buddhism for Progressive Society (BPS) suspended as of April 2008 and 1 Sub-grant to Buddhism For Development (BFD) ongoing from previous grant to complete RCA, schedule to end extended to September 2008)
- Q4: 20 sub-grant partners (17 sub-grant ongoing partners, 2 newly sub-contract partners made from July 2008 and 1 sub-grant to Buddhism For Development (BFD) ongoing from previous grant to complete RCA, schedule to end extended to September 2008)

Notes:

- Q5: 20 sub-grant partners (17 sub-grant ongoing partners, 2 newly sub-contract partners made from July 2008 and 1 new partner under one-month bridge funding for December 2008)
- b. Q1: Human Rights NGO subgrantee activities
- Q2: Human Rights NGO subgrantee activities
- Q3: Human Rights NGO subgrantee activities
- Q4: Human Rights NGO subgrantee activities
- Q5: Human Rights NGO subgrantee activities
- c. Q1: Includes class action suits undertaken by LAC and CLEC, representing 4,432 people
- Q2: Includes class action suits undertaken by LAC and CLEC, representing 3,086 people
- Q3: Includes class action suits undertaken by CLEC, representing 1,210 people
- Q4: Includes 340 families of 3 land cases represented by CDP
- Q5: Includes 340 families of 3 land cases represented by CDP and 185 families of 3 land cases represented by LAC
- d. Q3: Activities undertaken include coaching sessions, field visits, curriculum development workshops, and integrated meeting
- Q4: Activities undertaken include advocacy events, coaching sessions, field visits, curriculum development workshops, and integrated meeting
- Q5: Activities undertaken include advocacy events, coaching sessions, field visits, curriculum development workshops, and integrated meeting
- e. Q1: EA broadcasts
- Q2: EA rebroadcasts, plus national legal aid directory published/distributed
- Q3: EA rebroadcasts, plus 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the national legal aid directory published/distributed
- Q4: WMC produced 8 series of episodes and broadcasts on two TV channels
- Q5: WMC produces group discussion on the 8 episodes and broadcasts on two TV channels
- f. Q2: Includes ongoing technical assistance and mentoring activities from previous quarter to four (4) professors
- Q3: Includes the ongoing technical assistance and mentoring activities from previous quarter to ten (10) professors
- Q4: Includes the ongoing technical assistance and mentoring activities from previous quarter to twelve (12) professors
- g. Q1: larger intake for Magistrates school than RAJP originally planned
- h. Q5: Information tools developed and submitted to MOJ
- i. Q4 Training not undertaken since Juvenile justice law and protocols not passed by Ministry of Justice

Notes:

- Q5: Training not undertaken since Juvenile justice law and protocols not passed by Ministry of Justice
- j. Q2: 1 bulletin and 1 annual report published by CSD during quarter
- Q3: 1 bulletin published by CSD during quarter
- Q4: 1 bulletin and updated 1 trial handbook published by CSD during quarter
- Q5: 1 bulletin published by CSD during quarter
- k. Q1: Support to Ministry of Interior set to commence in Q2
- l. Q2: MOI with CLEC, LAC, NGOF, and HRTF
- Q3: MOI with CLEC, LAC, NGOF, GTZ and HRTF
- Q4: MOI with CLEC and LAC

## ANNEX 2: GRANT HISTORY

### 1). ADHOC - Cambodia Human Rights and Development Association

Grants Ref:	RFA 101	RFA 201	RFA 202	RFA 206	RFA 01	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	October 3, 2003	October 26, 2004	January 14, 2005	December 15, 2005	August 18, 2006	October 19, 2007
Project Title:	Continuation of Human Rights Activities	Combating Sex Trafficking in Women and Children	Strengthening and protecting the rights of women and children in the			
Grants Period:	Oct 1 2003 to Dec 31, 2003	Dec 1, 2004 to Feb 28, 2005	Jan 01 2005 to Dec 31, 2005	Jan 01 2006 to Sep 30, 2006	Oct 1, 2006 to Dec 31, 2007	Jan 1, 2008 to Dec 31, 2008
Grants Award:	\$13,116.00	\$5,000.00	\$60,584.00	\$69,587.75	\$102,346.65	\$72,879.51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$323,513.91</b>					

### 2). AFESIP - Agir Pour Les Femmes En Situation Precaire

Grants Ref:	NS 2006
Awarded Date:	June 28, 2006
Project Title:	Combating Human Trafficking in Srey Khan Center
Grants Period:	July 01, 06 to Sep 30, 2006
Grants Award:	\$29,778.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$29,778.00</b>

### 3). ACT - Alliance for Conflict Transformation

Grants Ref:	NS 2004	RFA206	RFA 01
Awarded Date:	September 4, 2004	December 15, 2005	August 18, 2006
Project Title:	Intra Organization Conflict Management	Intra Organization Conflict Management	Intra Organization Conflict Management
Grants Period:	Aug 01, 04 to Feb 28, 2006	Jan 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2006	Oct 01, 06 to Marc 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$66,260.00	\$60,044.00	\$38,689.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$164,993.00</b>		

## 4) BFD - Biddism for Development

Grants Ref:	RFA 102	RFA 202	RFA 206	RFA 01
Awarded Date:	June 1, 2004	May 17, 2005	December 15, 2005	September 12, 2006
Project Title:	Community-based Human Rights Program: Organizational and Human Rights Project Development	Community-based Human Rights Program: Organizational and Human Rights Project Development	Community Based Human Rights Program	Community Based Human Rights Program
Grants Period:	June 1, 04 to May 31, 2005	June 1, 05 to Dec 31, 2005	Jan 01, 06 to Sep 30 2006	Oct 01, 06 to Oct 31, 2008
Grants Award:	\$200,000.00	\$185,952.00	\$199,849.80	\$377,159.31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$962,961.11</b>			

## 5) BPS - Buddhism for a Progressive Society

Grants Ref:	RFA 02
Awarded Date:	October 9, 2007
Project Title:	Support Community Advocacy Project in Preah Vihear
Grants Period:	Oct 01, 07 to April 30, 08
Grants Award:	\$67,747.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$67,747.00</b>

## 6). CSD - Center for Social Development

Grants Ref:	NS 2005	RFA01	RFA02
Awarded Date:	December 15, 2005	September 12, 2006	October 19, 2007
Project Title:	Court Watch Project	Court Watch Project	Court Watch Project
Grants Period:	Oct 01, 05 to Sep 30, 2006	Oct 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007	Oct 01, 2007 to Dec 31, 2008
Grants Award:	\$116,718.36	\$204,932.00	\$196,570.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$518,220.36</b>		

## 7). CDP - The Cambodia Defenders Project

Grants Ref:	RFA 101	RFA 102	RFA 202	RFA 206	RFA 01	RFA 02
Awarded Date:	October 3, 2003	January 3, 2004	February 1, 2005	December 15, 2005	September 12, 2006	November 2, 2007
Project Title:	Continuation of Human Rights Activities	Strategic Human Rights Lawyering	Strategic Delivery of Legal Aid Services Project			
Grants Period:	Oct 1 2003 to Dec 31, 2003	Jan 01 2004 to Jan 31, 2005	Feb 1 2005 to Dec 31, 2005	Jan 01 2006 to Sep 30, 2006	Oct 1, 2006 to Dec 31, 2007	Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2008
Grants Award:	\$40,034.99	\$300,000.00	\$190,000.00	\$118,783.00	\$162,750.00	\$101,196.43
TOTAL	\$912,764.42					

## 8). CHHRA - Cambodia Health and Human Rights Alliance

Grants Ref:	RFA102	RFA 202	RFA 206	RFA01
Awarded Date:	March 3, 2004	February 17, 2005	December 15, 2005	Sep 20,2006
Project Title:	Advocacy for Improving and Safeguarding Human Rights Related to the Health of Cambodian People	Advocacy for Community Actions in the Context of Human Rights especially the Rights to Health	Advocacy for Community Actions in the Context of Human Rights especially the Rights to Health	Advocacy for Community Actions in the Context of Human Rights especially the Rights to Health
Grants Period:	Mar 1 2004 to Feb 28, 2005	Mar 01, 05 to Dec 31, 2005	Jan 01, 06 to Sep 30, 2006	Oct 01, 06 to Jan 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$66,394.00	\$68,489.00	\$78,138.00	\$15,884.00
TOTAL	\$228,905.00			

## 9). CCD - Community Capacities for Development

Grants Ref:	RFA 102	RFA 202	RFA 206	RFA 01	RFA 02
Awarded Date:	June 1, 2004	February 17, 2005	December 15, 2005	October 27, 2006	October 09,2007
Project Title:	Project to Promote Community Rights to Manage Natural Resources	Promoting Community Rights to Manage Natural Resources	Project to Promote Community Rights of Manage Natural Resources	Project to Build Community Capacities for Nonviolent Conflict Resolution	Support to Community Advocacy and Networking
Grants Period:	Jun 01, 04 to May 31, 2005	Jan 01, 05 to Dec 31, 2005	Jan 01, 06 to Oct 31, 2006	Nov 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007	Oct 01, 07 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$42,191.27	\$55,478.00	\$93,239.99	\$78,407.40	\$216,873.00
TOTAL	\$486,189.66				

10). Cambodia Center for Human Rights - CCIM

Grants Ref:	RFA 02
Awarded Date:	November 20, 2008
Project Title:	Voice of Democracy
Grants Period:	Dec 01-31, 2008
Grants Award:	\$8,214.00
TOTAL	\$8,214.00

11). CED - Community Economic Development

Grants Ref:	RFA 01	RFA 02
Awarded Date:	August 18, 2006	October 9, 2007
Project Title:	Advocacy on Indigenous People Rights to Ancestral land	Strengthening the Capacity of Indigenous People Claim
Grants Period:	Oct 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007	Oct 01, 07 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$22,780.00	\$86,230.99
TOTAL	\$109,010.99	

12). CCAWDU - Coalition of Cambodia Apparel Workers Democratic Union

Grants Ref:	NS 2005
Awarded Date:	Feb 25,2005
Project Title:	Capacity Building of Union Leaders to Develop Strategies for Promoting the full Protection of Workers' Rights
Grants Period:	Mar 8, 05 to Mar 10, 2005
Grants Award:	\$2,500.00
TOTAL	\$2,500.00

## 13). CCPCR - The Cambodian Center for the Protection of the Children's Rights

Grants Ref:	NS 2006
Awarded Date:	June 28, 2006
Project Title:	Prevention, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Program for Commercial Sexual, Exploited Children and Young Women
Grants Period:	July 01, 06 to Sep 30, 2006
Grants Award:	\$3,600.00
TOTAL	\$3,600.00

## 14). CFI - Community Forestry International

Grants Ref:	NS 2006
Awarded Date:	June 28, 2006
Project Title:	Community Organizer Training
Grants Period:	July 01, 06 to Dec 31, 06
Grants Award:	\$21,860.00
TOTAL	\$21,860.00

## 15). CWCC - Cambodian Women Crisis Center

Grants Ref:	NS 2004	NS 2006	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	July 22, 2004	August 18, 2006	November 2, 2007
Project Title:	Emerging from the Shadows of Violence	Emerging from the Shadows of Violence	Emerging from the Shadows of Violence
Grants Period:	n.a - in kind equipment award	Aug 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007	Jan 01, 08 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$2,940.00	\$153,435.59	\$50,351.00
TOTAL		\$206,726.59	

## 16). CHRAC - The Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee

Grants Ref:	RFA 101	RFA 202	NS 2005	NS 2006	NS 2007	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	October 3, 2003	April 12, 2005	April 11, 2005	May 17, 2006	June 25, 2007	November 2, 2007
Project Title:	Continuation of Human Rights Activities	Investigation and advocacy on serious human rights violation cases and issues in Cambodia	Poipet land case	Coordination of Investigation and Advocacy on Serious Human Rights Violation Cases and Issues in Cambodia	Coordination of Investigation and Advocacy on Basic Human Rights and Issues in Cambodia	Coordination of Investigation and Advocacy on Basic Human Rights and Issues in Cambodia
Grants Period:	Oct 1 2003 to Dec 31, 2003	May 1 2005 to May 31, 2006	April 19 2005 to Sep 19, 2005	May 1, 06 to June 30, 2007	Jul 1, 2007 to Dec 31, 2007	Jan 01, 08 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$5,785.33	\$24,662.00	\$14,720.00	\$47,540.00	\$31,575.00	\$48,740.10
TOTAL	\$173,022.43					

## 17). CI - Conservation International

Grants Ref:	STG 2004
Awarded Date:	September 4, 2004
Project Title:	Enforcement economic improving law enforcement for protection of wildlife
Grants Period:	Jan 1, 2005 to Oct 31, 2005
Grants Award:	\$50,000.00
TOTAL	\$50,000.00

## 18). CCHR - Cambodian Center for Human Rights

Grants Ref:	NS 2007	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	June 11, 2007	October 9, 2007
Project Title:	Community empowerment program	Database System and Public Information Service on HR Violations in Cambodia
Grants Period:	Jun 1, 07 to Sept 30, 07	Oct 01, 07 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$24,984.00	\$119,525.78
TOTAL	\$144,509.78	

## 19). Community Legal Education (CLEC)

Grants Ref:	CLEC_SG:FY 1, 2004	CLEC_SG:FY 2, 2005	CLEC_SG:FY 3, 2006	CLEC_SG:FY 4, 2007	CLEC_SG:FY 5, 2008
Awarded Date:	September 1, 2003	September 1, 2003	February 17, 2006	October 27, 2006	November 2, 2007
Project Title:	Public Interest Legal Advocacy Program	Public Interest Legal Advocacy Program	Monitoring and investigation of Land Disputes Human Rights in Cambodia	Public Interest Legal Advocacy Project	Public Interest Legal Advocacy Project
Grants Period:	Oct 01,03 to Jan 31, 2005	Feb 01, 05 to Feb 28, 2006	Feb 01, 06 to April 30, 2007	Dec 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007	Jan 01, 08 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$353,060.01	\$375,960.08	\$250,350.30	\$388,320.92	\$279,192.45
TOTAL	\$1,646,883.76				

## 20). DKA - Day Kou Aphiwat

Grants Ref:	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	October 9, 2007
Project Title:	Project to Organize Community to Protect Natural Resource
Grants Period:	Oct 01, 07 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$51,053.00
TOTAL	\$51,053.00

## 21). EA - Equal Access

Grants Ref:	NS 2005	NS 2006	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	August 19, 2005	July 7, 2006	December 17, 2007
Project Title:	Cambodia Digital broadcast Initiative	Access to Justice Initiative	Legal Aid Awareness Initiative
Grants Period:	August 01, 05 to June 30, 06	July 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007	Jan 1 to June 30, 08
Grants Award:	\$208,544.00	\$360,923.76	\$42,736.23
TOTAL	\$612,203.99		

## 22). FI - Friends International

Grants Ref:	NS 2005	RFA01
Awarded Date:	June 21, 2005	September 12, 2006
Project Title:	Child Safe Program	Child Safe Project
Grants Period:	May 01, 05 to Sep 30, 06	Oct 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$169,945.00	\$199,712.75
TOTAL	\$369,657.75	

## 23). HROTP - Human Rights Organization for Transparency and Peace

Grants Ref:	RFA206	RFA 01
Awarded Date:	December 15, 2005	August 18, 2006
Project Title:	To improve Respect and Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy for the Poor People and Ethnic Indigenous Groups	Improving the Promotion of Human Rights and Indigenous Groups in the Highland Communities of Northeast Cambodia
Grants Period:	Jan 01, 06 to Nov 30,2006	Oct 01, 06 to Mar31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$28,591.00	\$39,259.00
TOTAL	\$67,850.00	

## 24). ICSO - Indigenous Community Support Organization

Grants Ref:	NS 2007	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	February 16, 2007	October 9, 2007
Project Title:	Indigenous Rights and Capacity Building	Empowrment of Indigenous Community
Grants Period:	Feb 01, 07 to Dec 31,07	Oct 01, 07 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$45,741.00	\$166,891.13
TOTAL	\$212,632.13	

## 25). KNKS - Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum

Grants Ref:	RFA206	RFA 01
Awarded Date:	December 15, 2005	August 18, 2006
Project Title:	Community Based Child Rights and Social Welfare	Community Based Child Rights and Social Welfare
Grants Period:	Jan 01, 06 to Sep 30,2006	Oct 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$26,762.21	\$45,900.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$72,662.21</b>	

## 26). Kunator ( KNT )

Grants Ref:	RFA206	RFA 01
Awarded Date:	December 15, 2005	August 18, 2006
Project Title:	People Rights Based and Grassroots Advocacy	People Rights Based and Grassroots Advocacy
Grants Period:	Jan 01, 06 to Sep 30,2006	Oct 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$17,605.00	\$29,906.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$47,511.00</b>	

## 27). KRDA - Khmer Rural Development Association

Grants Ref:	RFA206	RFA 01
Awarded Date:	December 15, 2005	August 18, 2006
Project Title:	Domestic Violence and Child Rights Protection	Domestic Violence and Child Rights Protection
Grants Period:	Jan 01, 06 to Sep 30,2006	Oct 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$21,434.00	\$34,022.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$55,456.50</b>	

## 28). KID - The Khmer Institute of Democracy

Grants Ref:	RFA 201
Awarded Date:	December 30, 2004
Project Title:	Training of Trainers
Grants Period:	Jan 01, 05 to Aug 31, 2005
Grants Award:	\$28,350.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$28,350.00</b>

29). KKKHRA - Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights Association

Grants Ref:	RFA 101	RFA102	RFA 202
Awarded Date:	October 3, 2003	January 3, 2004	January 14, 2005
Project Title:	Continuation of Human Rights Activities	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights and Democracy for the Khmer Kampuchea Krom People and Ethnic Minority Groups in Cambodia	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights and Democracy for the Khmer Kampuchea Krom People and Ethnic Minority Groups in Cambodia
Grants Period:	Oct 1 2003 to Dec 31, 2003	Jan 1 2004 to Dec 31, 2004	Jan 14 2005 to Dec 31, 2005
Grants Award:	\$22,686.47	\$88,455.00	\$50,000.00
TOTAL	\$161,141.47		

30). KYSD - Khmer Youth and Social Development

Grants Ref:	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	October 9, 2007
Project Title:	Empowering Indigenouse Youth for Grassroots Advocacy
Grants Period:	Oct 01, 07 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$54,346.30
TOTAL	\$54,346.30

31). LICADHO - Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights

Grants Ref:	RFA 101	RFA102	RFA 202	RFA 206	RFA 01	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	October 3, 2003	January 3, 2004	June 14, 2005	December 15, 2005	August 18, 2006	October 9, 2007
Project Title:	Continuation of Human Rights Activities	Human Rights Monitoring and Protection in Cambodia	Monitoring and Protecting Human Rights in Cambodia	Monitoring and Protecting Human Rights in Cambodia	Monitoring and Protecting Human Rights in Cambodia	Empowring communiites through th monitoring and protection of Human Rights in Camobodia
Grants Period:	Oct 1 2003 to Dec 31, 2003	Jan 1 2004 to Dec 31, 2004	Jan 1, 2005 to Dec 31, 2005	Jan 1, 2006 to Sep 30, 2006	Oct 1, 2006 to March 30, 2008	Oct 01, 07 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$72,060.92	\$270,800.00	\$273,720.00	\$228,517.50	\$416,613.03	\$389,537.00
TOTAL	\$1,651,248.45					

## 32). LSCW - Legal Support for Children and Women

Grants Ref:	NS 2004	RFA202	RFA 206	RFA 01	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	December 2, 2004	May 17, 2005	April 14, 2006	September 12, 2006	November 2, 2007
Project Title:	International Congress of the Global Alliance against Traffic in Women (GAATW) in Bangkok, Thailand	Legal Protection for Women and Children	Legal Protection for Women and Children Project	Legal protection, prevention for women and children in Koh Kong and Prey Veng province and through a mobile team from PP to surrounding areas	Legal protection, prevention for women and children in Koh Kong and Prey Veng province and through a mobile team from PP to surrounding areas
Grants Period:	Dec 7, 04 to Dec 8, 04	May 01, 05 to April 30, 2006	May 01, 06 to Sep 30, 06	Oct 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007	Jan 01, 08 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$934.00	\$32,817.45	\$27,750.79	\$85,365.44	\$89,047.72
TOTAL	\$235,915.40				

## 33). LAC - Legal Aid of Cambodia

Grants Ref:	RFA 202	RFA 206	NS2007	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	February 17, 2005	December 15, 2005	Sep 20,2006	November 2, 2007
Project Title:	Legal Access to the Land Law Unit Program	Land Law Unit	Legal Access Projects	Land law,Kandal Model Court, and CC2 Prison Project
Grants Period:	Feb 01, 05 to Feb 28, 2006	Jan 01, 06 to Sep 30, 2006	Oct 01, 06 to Jan 31, 2008	Jan 01, 08 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$43,843.72	\$44,875.02	\$171,730.27	\$179,387.72
TOTAL	\$439,836.73			

## 34). NGO FORUM - The NGO Forum on Cambodia

Grants Ref:	NS 2004	NS 2005	NS 2006	RFA01	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	N.A	March 8, 2005	April 8, 2006	September 12, 2006	November 2, 2007
Project Title:	Equality rights of women rights days	Indigenous Minority Rights Project	Land and Livelihoods programme	Land and Livelihoods programme	Land and Livelihoods programme
Grants Period:	Mar 6-8, 2004	Mar 15, 05 to Mar 31, 2006	April 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2006	Jan 01, 07 to Dec 31, 2007	Jan 01, 08 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$3,000.00	\$45,504.73	\$100,425.35	\$210,528.63	\$85,005.66
TOTAL	\$444,464.37				

## 35). PADV - Project Against Domestic Violence

Grants Ref:	RFA01
Awarded Date:	September 12, 2006
Project Title:	Promotion of Women and Children's Rights Project
Grants Period:	Oct 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$50,400.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$50,400.06</b>

## 36). SIT - Save Incapacity Teenagers

Grants Ref:	NS 2004
Awarded Date:	May 1, 2004
Project Title:	Children's Day Celebration Program
Grants Period:	May 26, 04 to June 30, 04
Grants Award:	\$750.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$750.00</b>

## 37). SST - Sor Sor Troung

Grants Ref:	NS 2006	NS 2007
Awarded Date:	June 14, 2006	March 15, 2007
Project Title:	Building Advocacy and Problem Solving Capacity in Cambodia Communities	Building Advocacy and Problem Solving Capacity in Cambodia Communities
Grants Period:	July 01, 06 to Dec 31, 2006	Mar 01, 07 to Dec 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$19,230.00	\$39,182.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$58,412.69</b>	

## 38). SCW - Save Cambodia's Wildlife

Grants Ref:	RFA 102	RFA 201	RFA 206
Awarded Date:	June 1, 2004	October 26, 2004	December 15, 2005
Project Title:	Resource Rights and Responsibilities Outreach Training	Development of Cultural Appropriate Materials	Resource Rights and Responsibilities Outreach Project
Grants Period:	Jun 01, 04 to Aug 12, 2005	Nov 1, 04 to July 31, 2005	Jan 01, 06 to Feb 28, 2007
Grants Award:	\$38,705.55	\$7,258.00	\$59,745.50
TOTAL	\$105,709.05		

## 39). SP - Sovanna Phum

Grants Ref:	RFA 104
Awarded Date:	June 1, 2004
Project Title:	Play Your Rights
Grants Period:	Aug 01, 04 to Mar 31, 2005
Grants Award:	\$74,990.00
TOTAL	\$74,990.00

## 40). VPS - Vulnerable People Support

Grants Ref:	NS 2006	NS 2007
Awarded Date:	June 12, 2006	February 16, 2007
Project Title:	Advocacy for Land Rights	Advocacy for Land Rights
Grants Period:	July 01, 05 to Jan 31, 07	Feb 01, 07 to Dec 31, 2007
Grants Award:	\$24,248.00	\$36,940.00
TOTAL	\$61,188.00	

## 41). WMC - Women's Media Center of Cambodia

Grants Ref:	RFA 101	RFA 102	RFA 201	RFA 206	NS 2007	PRAJ RFA 02
Awarded Date:	October 3, 2003	July 1, 2004	October 26, 2004	December 15, 2005	November 21, 2006	October 16, 2007
Project Title:	Continuation of Human Rights Activities	Mobile Broadcasting Program	Women's Rights in Community Development Project	Accessing the Law for Women's Rights	Women's Rights	Justice TV Series
Grants Period:	Oct 1 2003 to Dec 31, 2003	July 1, 04 to Dec 31, 04	Dec 4, 04 to Sep 30, 05	Jan 01, 06 to Sep 30, 06	Nov 1 06 to Oct 31,07	Nov 1 2007 to Dec 31, 08
Grants Award:	\$24,287.75	\$5,575.00	\$46,143.90	\$61,406.60	\$142,109.84	\$182,140.08
TOTAL	\$461,663.17					

42). WP - Wathnakpheap

Grants Ref:	NS 2006
Awarded Date:	28-Jun-06
Project Title:	Community based skills training for children surviving (and at risk of) trafficking and exploitation, in remote community of Svay Rieng Province
Grants Period:	Jul 2006 to Sept 2006
Grants Award:	\$8,099.86
TOTAL	\$8,099.86

43). YFP - Youth For Peace

Grants Ref:	RFA 2006
Awarded Date:	December 15, 2005
Project Title:	Youth as Agents of Peaceful Social Change
Grants Period:	Jan 2006 to Sept 2006
Grants Award:	\$7,028.25
TOTAL	\$7,028.25

CONTRACTUAL PARTNERS

1) Environment and Health Education (EHE)	Project title: Support Community Advocacy Project in Kompong Thom	Project period: July 2008 to December 2008	\$7,995.48
2) Organization to Promote Kui Culture (OPKC)	Project title: Support Community Advocacy Project in Preah Vihear	Project period: July 2008 to December 2008	\$15,682.00