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# BURUNDI POLICY REFORM

**CAMBODIA STUDY TOUR REPORT  
MAY 16, 2009 – MAY 27, 2009**

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development by Chemonics International Inc. and its subcontractor Blue Law, International.

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**Contract No. DFD-I-00-05-00219-00 Task Order #217**

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Burundian Observation/Study Tour to Cambodia was successful in all respects. It was extraordinarily well organized, totally substantive and obviously beneficial to the Burundian participants. The Cambodian host organizations were appropriately selected and well-prepared to contribute to the study tour objectives. In retrospect, Cambodia was an ideal choice for the study tour site. There are many similarities between the two countries, yet the contrasts enabled the Burundians to place their own society in a better context.

Visits to the Genocide Museum and the Killing Fields were stark reminders to the Burundians of the atrocities that occurred in their own country during the 1993-1996 period. With monuments, documentation and an international tribunal underway, Cambodia has a strategy to promote healing and reconciliation from its past. The Burundians recognized the need for their own country to move forward in this manner.

The highlights of the study tour included a model prison and courtrooms, substantive meetings with NGO leaders, visits to sites providing services and rehabilitation to victims, abused women and children. Two trips were made to the Extraordinary Chambers of the Court of Cambodia to observe the ongoing trial of a former Khymer Rouge leader for crimes against humanity. Two visits with villagers in rural communities provided positive examples of community mobilization to defend personal and property rights.

The totality of meetings and site visits in Cambodia enabled the delegation members to objectively assess the strengths and weaknesses of Cambodian society relative to the rule of law and human rights environment in Burundi. The delegation discussed and noted short and long-term initiatives that they could undertake in Burundi at the national and community levels. These efforts include community-level mobilization, broader advocacy, increased services for victims, greater utilization of the media, active pursuit of a tribunal or a truth commission to expose past crimes against humanity within the country, and more coordination with the international community on human rights issues.

The social interaction with the Co-Prosecutor of the International Tribunal in Cambodia was an honor and highly beneficial for the delegation in terms of perspective and information.

The participant's evaluations of the organization and relevance of the study tour were unanimously laudatory and appreciative.

Recommendations for the South Africa tour include a suggestion to correspond with USAID in country on the visit for input and perspective that may be beneficial. At least two civil society participants from the Cambodia tour should join the delegation to South Africa. This will provide perspective, contrast and comparison between the Cambodian and South African experiences

## **II. ORGANIZATION AND LOGISTICS OF VOYAGE**

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The Observation/Study Tour delegation consisted of 13 Burundians from human rights non-governmental organizations, two Government of Burundi officials, three Chemonics Burundian Policy Reform employees and BlueLaw Senior Consultant, Myron Golden.

The Burundian delegation was a friendly, cohesive team who interacted well among themselves and with their Cambodian hosts.

The overall excellent level of success, quality and substance related to the Study Tour was largely due to the excellent planning and preparations made by the Chemonics and BlueLaw personnel responsible for the organization and logistics of the trip to Cambodia.

The local coordinator in Cambodia, Mr. Long Khet, was superb in assuring that Cambodian organizations were prepared to receive the Burundi delegation in a substantive and timely manner. Mr. Khet was an excellent liaison between the Burundians and their Cambodian hosts. He worked incessantly during the tour period, and was always available to the Burundians to explain local realities and facilitate local contacts.

All Cambodian organizations, institutions and communities selected to meet with the Burundian delegation were appropriate, relevant, well-prepared and enthusiastic in their presentations and interactions with the delegation. The trip agenda's sequencing of visits by the Burundians was well developed in that it generated a logical accumulation of knowledge and facts for the delegation.

The Chemonics Administrative Officer, Karen Ottoni, performed admirably in assuring that all logistical requirements were expeditiously met, and she prompted the delegation in timeliness and respect for the exigencies of the agenda. The Observation tour to Cambodia was concluded with no problems or emergencies, a remarkable fact given the size of the delegation, distance of travel and cultural differences that were encountered.

## **III. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES – BURUNDI/CAMBODIA**

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Burundi and Cambodia have struggled to address issues related to human rights, the rule of law and the administration of justice. Both countries have experienced mass killings among significant elements of the population and have sought ways to publicize these crimes and prosecute those responsible for the atrocities. Both societies are attempting to progress and move forward to the extent that the dark periods of conflict, murder and violence are treated in a manner that will heal and positively bond present and future generations.

Burundi and Cambodia have histories of being insular nations. They have been less than open to regional neighbors and the international community. To a large extent, the international community ignored or took little action during the periods of mass killings within the two countries. Both countries have been recalcitrant in open cooperation with the United Nations and the international community toward addressing mass killings and crimes against humanity. They are signatories to international human rights conventions, but torture and other rights violations continue.

Burundi's penal code has evolved and torture has been recognized as a crime. Cambodia does not recognize torture as a crime, and officials state that it is non-existent in the country. Contrarily, human rights advocates and international observers document cases of concealed torture, along with unexplained disappearances, physical attacks and intimidation by officials. Culture and religion greatly influence Cambodia's application of the rule of law. Burundi's is predicated on international standards. It is an open question in both Burundi and Cambodia as to whether or not leaders and officials have the political will to genuinely move toward the elimination of human rights violations.

In Cambodia, the Khymer Rouge left much documentation and photographs of the atrocities and mass killings that occurred in the country. In Burundi, these types of records seem not to exist. Cambodia has developed public memorials and museums to recognize the period of mass killing. At this point in Burundi, there is reluctance among leaders and the general populace to explicitly acknowledge the degree or authors of mass murder that occurred during the period 1993 - 1996.

There are significantly more human rights NGOs and workers supported by the international community in Cambodia than in Burundi. These organizations provide greater levels and degrees of service and rehabilitation to victims along with advocacy and community mobilization than those in Burundi. Human rights defenders in Burundi have lower profiles and are cautious and relatively passive. In both countries, human rights defenders are perceived by officials and politicians as opposition members and troublemakers.

#### **IV. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE STUDY TOUR**

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All of the organizations, institutions, communities and sites visited in Cambodia were relevant to the objectives of the Burundian's observation/Study Tour. Highlights of the visit included the following:

Visit to the former torture and detention center, Tuol Sleng that is now a Genocide Museum. The delegation witnessed vivid evidence of the violence and genocide that occurred in Cambodia during the Khymer Rouge regime.

Visit to the Killing Fields which portray the degree of atrocities and murder committed during the turbulent period 1975-1979.

The model prison and court rooms in Kandal province. Burundians were impressed by these examples of a modern prison facility and legal infrastructure.

Meetings with Acting for Women in Distressing Situations (AFESIP) and the Cambodia Women Crisis Center. Delegation was exposed to institutions working to eliminate violence against women along with a range of legal, medical, rehabilitation, and advocacy services for women and children victims.

Trips to communities in Posat and Siem Reap provinces with representatives of the Community Peace Network (CPN) to experience the mobilization of villagers to resist land grabbing efforts. Burundians were impressed by community mobilization successes and degree of involvement by women.

Visit to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC). A fascinating opportunity to observe the ongoing international tribunal process of a former Khymer Rouge official.

Meetings with officials of the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO) The most dynamic and interesting of the human rights defender organizations in Cambodia.

Group tour of the Angkor Wat temples and ruins. Burundians gained insight into Cambodian culture and were rejuvenated for final week in Cambodia.

The closing ceremony attended by the Co-Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, the Executive Director of LICADHO and representatives of NGO organizations that hosted the Burundian delegation. An impressive list of attendees.

## **V. CONSULTANT'S COMMENTS**

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At the beginning of the visit to Cambodia, the Burundian delegation was impressed by the progress Cambodia had made in addressing conflict and mass killings that had occurred in the country's recent history. They noted the existence of a modern prison and courtrooms, the ongoing tribunal to punish leaders responsible for atrocities, human rights defender organizations with prominence and visibility, services available to victims of violence, and the fact that Cambodia does not admit to ongoing acts of torture within the country.

When dialogue and discussion intensified with the Cambodian hosts during the course of the visit, the Burundian perceptions evolved toward recognition of the immense human rights issues and problems that exist below the surface in Cambodian society. They became aware of the significant levels of corruption, censorship, fear and human trafficking in Cambodia at this time. The delegation learned of the political, financial, corruption and current jeopardy issues related to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia. One could sense serious reflection and thought by the Burundians on the similarities and differences between their society and that of Cambodia. Among themselves, the Burundians engaged in serious and perceptive discussion on the realities of Burundian society and culture and the necessity to realistically address issues related to torture and human rights. Questions related to the political will of Burundian leaders and officials were debated. There were resolutions of deeper commitment toward community mobilization, advocacy at all levels along with individual and organizational visibility as human rights defenders.

Golden met with the USAID Director, Ms. Erin Soto, and explained the purpose and objectives of the Burundian visit to Cambodia. Ms. Soto welcomed the visit and proceeded to describe the current Cambodian human rights environment in detailed and frank terms. She stated that with more notice she would have arranged for the delegation to be briefed by Amb. Williamson, the U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for War Crime Issues. He was in Cambodia to address issues of the International Tribunal and had recently visited Burundi.

One of the Cambodian International Tribunal's highest officials, Co-Prosecutor Robert Petit, took extraordinary interest in the Burundi delegation and attended the closing ceremony. The insights from him on comparisons between Cambodia, Burundi and Rwanda were invaluable.

## **VI. PARTICIPANT COMMENTS AND EVALUATION**

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The Burundian delegation unanimously rated the observation/study tour as outstanding in terms of organization, relevance, substance and benefit to them and their respective organizations. They developed conclusions as to short and long-term efforts they could

encourage or initiate in the national effort toward torture mitigation and elimination of human rights violations in Burundi. These efforts include community-level mobilization, broader advocacy, increased services for victims, greater utilization of the media, active pursuit of a tribunal or a truth commission to expose past crimes against humanity, and more coordination with the international community on human rights issues.

Some examples of comments from members of the delegation include the following:

"The history of Cambodia indicates that Burundi is not a unique case in the world and provides evidence that the solutions to our problems can be transported from other international examples"

" I am going to mobilize members of my associations to work with much greater determination , using the Cambodian example, to mobilize women and rural communities so that they can understand and defend their human rights"

"I have been inspired to create a Center for the Protection of Child and Women Victims similar to that I observed in Cambodia. It will provide training and services for the rehabilitation of the victims."

"I will engage in advocacy for an international tribunal or truth commission in Burundi. I will produce many more radio broadcasts on this subject, and human rights, in general"

"I have a greater appreciation for my professional obligations within my Ministry. I will suggest the organization of sensitization and training seminars and the coordination of governmental actions on existing and necessary procedures to ensure the protection of human rights in Burundi."

## **VII. RECCOMENDATIONS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN STUDY TOUR**

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The success of the South African tour will largely depend on the effectiveness of the local coordinator. The identification of a local coordinator with the qualities of Mr. Khet in Cambodia is recommended.

USAID/South Africa should be advised of the visit and asked to comment on the tour itinerary. They may provide useful recommendations, insights or contributions to the visit.

The daily agenda for the visit should be reviewed to avoid group fatigue and more time should be programmed for reflection and discussion of daily visits. (These sessions were found to be valuable in Cambodia, but were often constrained due to lack of time in the daily agenda).

At least two Burundian civil society participants (one male and female) from the Cambodia tour should be included in the South African tour. This will provide perspective, contrast and comparison between the Cambodian and South African experiences. I believe it will contribute to a more coherent synthesis when the results of the two tours are presented to the Burundian public.

It would be useful to have a half day orientation with the participants before the South Africa trip to go over the briefing materials and coach them on the necessity to ask succinct and focused questions during the trip to South Africa.

The CD containing international conventions on torture and training materials prepared for the participants by BlueLaw was useful and should be distributed, with additions, to the delegation going to South Africa.

## **ANNEX A**

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### Burundi Delegation List

1. Ms. Jacqueline Manisabwe - Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT)
2. Mr. Ladislav Nzunogera - Association of Catholic Lawyers (AJCB)
3. Mr. Merius Rusumo - Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT) and Permanent Member of the Constitutional Court
4. Mr. Emmanuel Nibizi - League ITEKA
5. Mr. Claude Ndemeye - Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT)
6. Mr. Ladislav Gahungu - Association for the Protection of Human Rights (APRODH)
7. Mr. Jean-Baptiste Sahokwasama - Association for the Protection of Human Rights
8. Ms. Louise Ntiranyibagira - Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO)
9. Ms. Gertrude Niyonyenevyo - Association for the Protection of Human Rights (APRODH)
10. Mr. Laurent Gahungu - Burundian Association for the Protection of Prisoner Rights (ABDP)
11. Ms. Emma Gakobwa - Burundian Network Against Violence and Abuse of Women
12. Ms. Charlotte Nkundizanye - Association Nturengaho
13. Mr. Audace Gahiga - League ITEKA
14. Mr. Jean Marie Cirondeye - Ministry of Human Rights and Gender
15. Mr. Desire Niyonzima - Ministry of Human Rights and Gender
16. Mr. Gaudence-Aime Kabuyenge - Chemonics VOT Advisor
17. Mr. Gerard Nzohabona - Chemonics Communications Advisor
18. Ms. Karen Ottoni - Chemonics Administrative and Training Advisor
19. Mr. Myron Golden - BlueLaw Senior Consultant

## ANNEX B

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### Study Tour Agenda



**Agenda**  
**Burundi Policy Reform Project**  
**Victims of Torture Observational Study Tour**  
**Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Siem Reap, Cambodia**  
**May 15 – 28, 2009**

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*Friday, May 15*

14:30 *Delegates depart from Bujumbura Airport on Ethiopian Airlines flight # 0806.*

19:45 Delegates arrive at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa.

*Saturday, May 16*

0:25 Delegates depart for Bangkok on Ethiopian Airlines flight # 0608

13:15 *Delegates arrive at Bangkok International Airport.*

18:10 *Delegates depart Bangkok for Phnom Penh International Airport on Thai Airways flight # 0698*

19:25 *Delegates arrive at Phnom Penh International Airport on Thai Airways flight # 0698*

Mr. Long Khet will meet the delegates at the airport in the arrivals lobby with the hotel shuttle and accompany them to Hotel Cambodiana, where he will assist with check-in. In case of emergency, the delegates can call Long Khet at +855-11-834-771 or +855-12-466-439

Delegates are free to settle into their hotel rooms, dine, and rest.

Accommodations: *Hotel Cambodiana*  
313 Sisowath Quay  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
+855-12- 827-847

Transportation: *Hotel Cambodiana airport shuttle*

*Sunday, May 17*

07:30 Program orientation led by Myron Golden with participatory individual and group goal setting exercise.

*Location:* Mekong Club Lounge

08:30 Depart for Genocide Museum and Killing Fields

Tour in French offered by Mr. Keo Londy, deputy director of the museum. Tuol Sleng is a former torture and detention center that has been turned into a Genocide Museum.

*Location:* Street 113, Boeng Keng Kang 3

12:00 Lunch

14:00 Visit the National Museum and Royal Palace

*Location:* Sothearos, between Street 240 & 184, Phnom Penh

17:00 Return to the hotel.

18:00 Welcome dinner with Khmer traditional music and dance at the Hotel Cambodiana

*Monday, May 18*

07:30 Meet in the hotel lobby and depart for meetings.

08:00 – 11:30 Visit Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) and the prisoners in Kandal province.

*Contact information:*

No.55 BC, St.390, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Contact Person: Mr. Run Saray, Executive Director

Tel: +855-12 838-341 or (855-23) 213 376 / 213 37

Objectives: To learn about victim case defense and view a model court. To observe the range of legal services and advocacy efforts for victims of torture, with focus on legal infrastructure.

11:30 – 12:30 Lunch

- 14:00 – 17:00 Meeting with Cambodia Defenders Project (CDP)
- Contact information:*  
 # 12, Street 282, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang 1, PO Box 921.  
 Contact Person: Mr. Sok Som Oeun, Executive Director  
 Tel: +855-12-901-199, Email: [cdp@cdpcambodia.org](mailto:cdp@cdpcambodia.org)
- Objectives: To learn about the range of services and advocacy efforts for victims of torture and legal aid in Cambodia.
- 17:30 – 19:30 Meeting and dinner with representatives of the Club of Cambodian Journalists and the Cambodian Association for the Protection of Journalists. Two journalists will be from the Club of Cambodian Journalists and the other two from the Cambodian Association for the Protection of Journalists.
- Location:* Hotel meeting room
- Contact information:*  
 Mr. Pen Samithi, Director, Club of Cambodian Journalists  
 Tel: +855-12-938-333, Email: [ccj@online.com.kh](mailto:ccj@online.com.kh)  
 Mr. Um Sarin, Director, Cambodian Association for the Protection of Journalists. Tel: +855-12-997-054, Email: [sarinu@rfa.org](mailto:sarinu@rfa.org)
- Objectives: To discuss the range of services and advocacy efforts for victims of torture, with a focus on the media.
- 19:30– 21:00 Facilitated group de-briefing session with Myron Golden and review of week agenda.
- Location:* Hotel meeting room
- 21:00 Delegates are free to rest, dine, and explore the city.
- Tuesday, May 19
- 07:30 Meet in the hotel lobby and depart for meetings.
- 08:00 –9:30 Meeting with Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC)
- Contact information:*  
 #1, Street 158, Oukghna Troeung Kang, Beng Raing, Daun Penh  
 Phnom Penh, PO Box 1024  
 Web: <http://www.adhoc-chra.org/>  
 Tel: (855-23) 218-653, E-mail: [adhoc@forum.org.kh](mailto:adhoc@forum.org.kh)
- Objectives: To discuss the range of services and advocacy efforts for victims of torture, with focus on human rights and psychosocial issues.

- 10:00- 11:30 Meeting with Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO)
- Contact information:*  
 #20, Street 334, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Chamcarmorn,  
 Tel: (855-23) 218 478 / 219 182; E-mail: [admin@tpocambodia.org](mailto:admin@tpocambodia.org)  
 Website : [www.tpocambodia.org](http://www.tpocambodia.org)
- Objectives: To discuss the range of services and advocacy efforts for victims of torture, with a focus on human rights and psychosocial issues.
- 12:00 – 13:30 Lunch – with short briefing by Myron Golden.
- Delegation divides into two groups for afternoon meetings*
- Group 1  
 14:00 – 16:00 Meeting with Acting for Women in Distressing Situations (AFESIP)
- Contact information:*  
 #62CE0, Street 598, Boeung Kak 2, Toul Kork, Phnom Penh,  
 Cambodia  
 Tel: (855) 023 884 123
- Objectives: To learn about the victim centered approach, legal and investigation, training, rehabilitation, and reintegration of victims, with a particular focus on women.
- Note: Only seven people can visit at a time. No photos are permitted, so please leave your camera in the hotel or keep it in your bag.
- Group 2  
 14:00– 16:00 Visit to the Cambodia Women Crisis Center (CWCC)
- Contact information:*  
 #42F, Street 488, Sangkat Shar Deum Thkaov,  
 Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.  
 PO Box 2421, Tel: (855-23) 987 158
- Objectives: To learn about the victim centered approach, legal and investigation, training, rehabilitation, and reintegration of victims, with a particular focus on women.
- 16:00 Return to hotel.
- 16:30-17:30 Facilitated discussion with Myron Golden  
*Location:* Hotel meeting room

17:30 – 19:30 Meeting and dinner with the representatives of the Community Peace Network to discuss advocacy and organizing strategies using active non violence and community based advocacy.  
*Location:* Hotel meeting room

19:30 Delegates are free to rest and explore the city.

Wednesday, May 20

05:45 Meet in the hotel lobby for trip to Posat province.

06:00 Depart hotel and travel to Posat province.

9:30 – 12:00 Visit the Community Peace Network (CPN) in a village in Posat province  
Contact person: Mr. Hour Sam Ath, CPN leader  
Tel: +855-12-686-074

Objective: The participants will learn about the advocacy network and community based advocacy on human rights abuse, particularly on forestry and fishery issues. Their example of community outreach can be applied to other grassroots and “grasstop” organizing.

12:00 –13:00 Lunch in the village

13:30 – 15:00 Continue visit and meetings with the Community Peace Network

15:00 Depart Posat province to return to Phnom Penh

18:30 Arrive at hotel. Have a debrief session with Myron  
*Location:* Hotel meeting room

19:30 Delegates are free to rest, dine and explore the city.

Thursday, May 21

07:30-8:15 Breakfast and briefing with Myron at the hotel

8:30 – 12:00 Visit to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC)  
Victim Unit, Co-investigating Judges  
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District, Phnom Penh  
Tel: (855) 23 219 814, Email: [info@eccc.gov.kh](mailto:info@eccc.gov.kh)

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch

14:00 – 16:30 Panel discussion with top leaders of human rights organizations in Cambodia.

*Location:* Hotel meeting room

16:30 De-brief session with Myron Golden

*Location:* Hotel meeting room

17:30 Delegates are free to rest, dine and explore the city.

Friday, May 22

05:00 Check out of the hotel for trip to Siem Reap.

05:30 Meet in the hotel lobby and depart for trip to Siem Reap, Cambodia.

06:45 Delegates depart from Phnom Penh International Airport on Bangkok Airways flight # 0990 for Siem Reap, Cambodia

07:40 Delegates arrive to Siem Reap International Airport and check-in to hotel.

Accommodations: *Sokha Angkor Resort*  
National Road No. 6 and Sivatha Street Junction  
Tel: +855-63-969-999

Transportation: *Sokha Angkor Resort airport shuttle*

09:30– 12:00 Depart for visit with Community Peace Network

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch and facilitated group dialogue with Myron Golden

14:00 – 16:30 Panel discussion with guests from Buddhism for Development (BFD), Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights, and Legal Aid of Cambodia

*Location:* Hotel meeting room

16:30-17:30 Debrief session with Myron Golden

*Location:* Hotel meeting room

17:30 Delegates are free to rest, dine, and explore the city.

Saturday, May 23

- 07:00 Meet in the hotel lobby and depart for visit to famous ruins of the lost city of Angkor Wat.
- 7:30 – 17:00 Guided group tour of Angkor Wat ruins with lunch break onsite. Note that there will be a small entrance fee.
- 17:00 Depart for hotel
- 18:00 Arrive at hotel. Delegates are free to rest, dine and explore the city.

Sunday, May 24

- Day of rest and sightseeing. No planned group activities.
- 15:00 Check out of hotel and meet in the lobby before departing for Phnom Penh.
- 17:00 Depart for Phnom Penh on Bangkok Airways flight # 0995.
- 17:55 Arrive in Phnom Penh. Take Hotel Cambodiana shuttle to hotel and check-in.
- 19:00 Delegates are free to rest, dine and explore the city.

Monday, May 25

- 07:30 Meet in the hotel lobby and depart for meetings.
- 08:00 – 9:20 Meeting with Documentation Center of Cambodia
- Contact information:*  
66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd., P.O. Box 1110, Phnom Penh  
Contact person: Kok Thay Eng, Deputy Director  
Tel: +855-12-955-858, Email: truthkokthay@dccam.org
- 09:30- 12:00 Meeting with Open Society Justice Initiative and Youth for Peace  
Panel Discussion – Mr. Long Panhavuth, Mr. Chuoni Synan, and Ms Kerstin
- Contact Information:*  
#4-6 G, Street 513, Boeungkok1, Khan Tuolkork, Phnom Penh.
- Objective: To discuss justice, challenges, and reconciliation in Cambodia.
- 12:00 – 13:00 Lunch at Hotel Cambodiana

- options. Myron explains afternoon and participants choose between two options.
- 13:00 – 13:20 Travel to afternoon meetings
- Delegation divides into two groups for afternoon meetings*
- Group 1  
13:30 – 15:30 Meeting with Protection of Juvenile Justice
- Contact information:*  
#30, St 436/99, Boeung Trabak, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh  
Contact person: Mr. Sok Sophana, Tel: (855-89) 600 522
- Objectives: To learn about the strategies used to protect juveniles in the criminal justice system.
- Group 2  
Rights  
13:30 – 15:30 Meeting with Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children’s
- Contact information:*  
St. 337, Phnom Penh Thmey  
Contact person: Mr. Yim Po; Tel: +855-12-967 385
- 15:30 Travel to Russian Market for shopping or to hotel for rest  
*Location:* 163 and Street 444, Phnom Penh
- 17:30– 20:00 Panel discussion and dinner with lawyers to discuss their services and experiences in protecting victims of torture and prosecuting human rights abuses.  
*Location:* Hotel meeting room
- 20:00 – 21:00 Facilitated discussion and presentation of CD Room resources with Myron Golden  
*Location:* Hotel meeting room
- Tuesday, May 26
- 07:30 Meet in the hotel lobby and depart for meetings.
- Delegation divides into two groups for morning meetings*
- Group 1  
08:00 – 9:30 Meeting with Cambodia Center for Human Rights (CCHR)
- Contact information:*  
#798, Street 99, Boeng Trabek, Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh  
Tel: 023 726 901
- Group 2 Meeting with Centre of Social Development (CSD)

08:00 – 9:30

*Contact information:*

N° 19, Street 57, Sangkat Bung Keng Kang I, Khan Chamkar Mon,

Phnom Penh

Tel: (855) 23 364 735

10:00 – 12:00

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

*Contact information:*

#16, St. 99, Boeung Trabek, Phnom Penh

Tel: (855) 23 360 965; E-mail:contact@licadho.org

12:30 – 13:30

Lunch

13:30-16:30

Free time for follow-up and makeup appointments

17:00 – 20:00

Closing ceremony and dinner

*Location:* Hotel meeting room

Objective: This ceremony and dinner will include approximately 40 participants comprised of Burundi delegates, civil society representatives, journalists, and special guests in a closing event, marking the end of the study tour. Opportunity to thank participating civil society organizations and others with whom the delegation has met during the tour. Distribution of certificates to delegates.

Wednesday, May 27

9:00

Debrief session with Myron Golden and participant evaluation.

*Location:* Hotel meeting room

11:00

Participants are free to pack, rest, and explore the city.

17:00

Check-out of Hotel Cambodiana.

17:30

Bus arrives at Hotel Cambodiana. Depart for Phnom Penh Airport.

18:00

Arrive at Phnom Penh Airport. Check-in luggage and clear security.

20:25

Delegates depart from Phnom Penh Airport on Thai Airways Air flight # 0699.

21:30

Arrive in Bangkok and connect to Ethiopian Airlines flight # 0607 to Addis Ababa

Thursday, May 28

0:45	Depart on Ethiopian Airlines flight #0607 to Addis Ababa
5:20 to	Arrive in Addis Ababa and connect to Ethiopian Airlines flight # 0807 Bujumbura
10:30	Depart on Ethiopian Airlines flight # 0807 to Bujumbura
13:55	Arrive in Bujumbura

## **ANNEX C**

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### Host Organizations

#### **Acting for Women in Distressing Situations (AFESIP) (Psychosocial, medical, community)**

*Contact information:*

AFESIP Cambodia

Administration, Human Resource and Communication Department

#62CE0, Street 598, Boeung Kak 2

Toul Kork

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 023 884 123

Fax: (855) 023 884 12

*Organization aims and activities:*

AFESIP Cambodia was founded to combat trafficking in women and children for sex slavery; to care for and rehabilitate those rescued from sex slavery; and to provide them occupational skills training and to reintegrate them into the communities where they can live in a sustainable and innovative manner. AFESIP Cambodia also seeks to combat the causes and effects of trafficking and sex slavery through (1) social work and AFESIP clinic of the Health Department; (2) legal advice and investigation; (3) advocacy and campaigning; (4) rehabilitation, psycho-counseling vocational skills training; (5) repatriation and reintegration; (6) representation and participation in women's issues at national, regional and international forums.

#### **Buddhism for Development (BDH) (psycho-social, community)**

*Contact Information:*

BFD PO Box 323

Watt Anlongvil, Sangker District

Battambang Province, Cambodia

Tel/fax: (855) 053-370 041

Email: [bfdkhmer@bfdkhmer.org](mailto:bfdkhmer@bfdkhmer.org)

*Organization aims and activities:*

Founded in 2005, BDH applies socially-engaged Buddhist concepts to contribute to the development of Khmer Society. BHD strives for Cambodia to be an educated, democratic society free from poverty and preventable illnesses, law abiding and respectful of human rights and the environment and a moral society with respect for Buddhism and Cambodian culture and traditions. Currently BDH focuses its programming in the northwest of Cambodia including Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddor Meanchey, Siemreap, Kampong Thom, and Preah Vihear Province. Its strategic aim on the area of social development is to raise the knowledge and awareness of BFD target groups regarding local governance, civil

society and rule of law, human rights, role of women in society, and Cambodian culture & traditions.

### **Cambodian Health and Human Rights Alliance (medical)**

*Contact information:*

No. 28 BE0, St. 183, Sangkat Tumnubtoeuk, Khan Chamkar Morn

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel : 023 212 941

Fax : 023 212 941

E-mail: [chhra@forum.org.kh](mailto:chhra@forum.org.kh)

Website: See the USAID profile for information on the CHHRA at: [http://www.ewmi-praj.org/partners\\_pro/our\\_partc.htm](http://www.ewmi-praj.org/partners_pro/our_partc.htm)

*Organization aims and activities:*

The Cambodian Health and Human Rights Alliance (CHHRA) is a non-sectarian, non-political NGO formed in March 1995 by former staff of the American Refugee Committee (ARC). CHHRA is mandated to identify and advocate for human rights related to health and to implement projects that work to change abuses identified. CHHRA works to raise awareness on the right to health and to improve conditions in local health centers. The main goals of the organization are to: (1) Increase the knowledge and advocacy skills of Village Representatives (VRs) in Pursat to actively articulate the rights to health for their community members, especially women and children; (2) Increase awareness among the villagers, particularly women and children, about their rights related to health; and (3) Strengthen organizational governance and management to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.

The CHHRA conducts programs, training workshops, and technical assistance in an effort to promote the right to health within Cambodia. The CHHRA coordinates activities with other non-governmental organizations and participates in several other human rights networks, including: (1) Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC); (2) Cambodian Human Rights and HIV/AIDS Network (CHRHAN); (3) Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC); (4) Prison Health Sectoral Group.

The CHHRA's work supports the right to seek medical treatment for torture victims.

### **Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR) (medical/psycho-social)**

*Contact information:*

#798, St.99, Boeng Trabek, Chamkarmon

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: 023 726 901

Fax: 023 726 902

Email: [info@cchrcambodia.org](mailto:info@cchrcambodia.org)

*Organization aims and activities:*

The CCHR is a non-political, independent, non-governmental organization working to promote and protect democracy and respect for human rights throughout Cambodia. We focus primarily on civil and political rights, although we work on a variety of interlinked human rights issues. Members of staff are grouped into four specialist units that reflect the scope of the organization's work: (1) Freedom of Expression; (2) Fair Trials; (3) Land Rights; and (4) Democracy. These specialist units work through three core programs: (1) Community Empowerment; (2) Monitoring, Research, Documentation & Information; and (3) Advocacy.

### **Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children (CCPCR) (psycho-social, community)**

*Contact information:*

PO Box 2487

Phnom Penh 3

Cambodia

Tel: 855 23 880741

Fax: 855 23 880741

Email: ccpcr@forum.org.kh

*Organization aims and activities:*

The aim of CCPCR is to save and protect the children from human trafficking and from sexual and physical abuse. The core program areas include the following: (1) prevention programming; (2) research, investigation and rescue of children from sex industries; (3) recovery, rehabilitation, reintegration and follow up of abused children; (4) development programming. The organization engages in the following activities: (1) Lobbying governments and the United Nations; (2) Provide training or education on child rights; (3) Research on child rights; (4) Undertake legal casework on behalf of children; (5) Direct work with children to provide services; (5) Working in partnership with organizations; and (6) Work with media and press. Specific areas of expertise: Child labour and working children, Children and education, Children and participation, Children in conflict with the law, Individual cases of violations, Sexual exploitation of children.

### **Cambodian Protection for Juvenile Justice (PJJ) (legal/psych-social)**

*Contact information:*

P.O. Box: 859 Phnom Penh

Cambodia

Tel: (855-11) 959 516

Tel: (855-12) 983 098

E-mail: pjjcambodia@clickmail.com.kh

Website: <http://www.pjj.org.kh/>

*Organization aims & activities:*

The Cambodian Protection for Juvenile Justice (PJJ) was established in 2001 as a non-profit, non-partisan, Khmer-administered, local non-governmental organization working for the best interest of children through legal framework. The PJJ recognizes that children are one of the most vulnerable groups in Cambodian society and that an increasing number of Cambodian children are at risk of sexual exploitation, violence, crimes and various other forms of abuses

but that little attention is often paid to children who get into trouble with the law of Cambodia. The PJJ aims to become a permanent independent legal center for children so that children's rights are adequately addressed within the Cambodian justice system.

The main objectives of the PJJ are:

To ensure that child victims and children in trouble with the law have access to pro bono legal assistance at all stages of legal process in Cambodian justice system

To improve law enforcement officials' understanding relevant to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Cambodian existing legislations and procedures

To ensure that sexually abused child victims and child offenders who have served their sentence are provided with appropriate services such as education and vocational training.

The PJJ is dedicated to maintaining the rule of law. It recognizes the importance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and engages in four main activities in order to help guarantee the CRC. These activities include: (1) Legal Assistance; (2) Legal Training; (3) Publication; and (4) Child Rehabilitation. PJJ has since 2004 referred 34 child victims to World Vision, White Lotus, PTD, HCC, AFESIM and CWCC for services and has provided rehabilitation services including health care, vocational training and other non-formal education for all of these children. Child torture victims are eligible for legal assistance and support from PJJ.

### **Cambodian Center for the Protection of Journalists (legal, community)**

*Contact information:*

58 Street 336  
Sangkat Psah Doeum Kor  
Khan Tuol Kok  
Phnom Penh 12159, Cambodia  
Tel: 855 (0) 23 215834  
Fax: 855 (0) 23 215834  
E-mail: umsarin@hotmail.com

*Organization aims and activities:*

Established on 16 September 2000, the Cambodian Association for Protection of Journalists is run independently by its members. It brings together journalists with a view to encouraging self-help in difficult circumstances or emergencies, seeking to upgrade and improve their skills and to establish co-operative professional development and training programmes.

### **Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC) (psycho-social/community)**

*Contact information:*

ADHOC (Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association)  
# 1, Street 158, Oukghna Troeung  
PO Box 1024  
Beng Raing, Daun Penh  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: (855-23) 218-653

Fax: (855-23) 217-229

E-mail: [adhoc@bigpond.com.kh](mailto:adhoc@bigpond.com.kh)

*Organization aims and activities:*

The Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC) started its activities in December 1991. The association was founded by a group of former political prisoners who were detained in the late 1980s for peacefully advocating human rights and democracy. Its first office was housed in a Buddhist temple in Phnom Penh, supported by a small group of volunteers who believed in the importance of democracy and human rights. Over time, donors contributed to the expansion of the operations of the organization. With this help, ADHOC developed programs to include more extensive support for victims of a broader range of abuses. In 1992, ADHOC was officially registered with the government and began its ongoing appeal to the government of Cambodia to uphold the human rights and democratic liberties of its people. Over the years, ADHOC's programs, activities and staff have increased and at the moment the association has a central office in Phnom Penh and 18 provincial offices. These offices carry out the different programs in communes and villages around Cambodia.

ADHOC has investigated thousands of human rights violations and trained tens of thousands of people in human rights. In the early years intimidation against staff members was widespread, largely coming from local authorities who were unaware of human rights and what human rights organizations were doing. In recent years this situation has improved considerably, which is a direct result of ADHOC's training and advocacy programs.

ADHOC participates actively in local, regional and international seminars and forums on issues related to human rights. At present, ADHOC has one staff member in the executive committee of the NGO Forum, one in the Environment Working Group, one in the Civil Society Working Group, and one part time researcher/coordinator on the Structural Adjustment Policies Review Initiative (SAPRI). ADHOC also conducts research and produce documents to highlight concerns and give recommendations on human rights and development in Cambodia.

Lobby and Advocacy activities are taken up by the Heads of Section in the central office, the Secretary General, and primarily by the President. Generally, the Heads of Section in the central office and the Secretary General are occupied with Lobby and Advocacy activities at the local level, whereas the President represents ADHOC at the regional and international level.

ADHOC has also been actively involved in building a civil society in Cambodia. Together with other NGOs, the organization has promoted a further democratization of government and society.

**Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC) (psycho-social/medical/community)**

*Contact information:*

#42F, Street 488

Sangkat Shar Deum Thkaov

Khan Chamkarmon

Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

PO Box 2421  
Tel: (855-23) 987 158  
Email: cwccpnp@cwcc.org.kh  
Website: <http://www.cwcc.org.kh/index.php>

*Organization aims and activities:*

The Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC) is a local non-governmental organization (NGO) registered with the Royal Cambodian Government's Ministry of Interior whose main purpose is to provide assistance to women and children who are victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse and trafficking. It was founded in 1997 by a small group of women who were concerned about the lack of resources for women and children in Cambodia. The mission of the CWCC is to eliminate all forms of violence against women and work toward creating a society founded on equality, peace, and development that will achieve happiness for all. The CWCC enhances its message by documenting the situation for Cambodian women in their own voices. CWCC services have recently expanded to include sheltering, counseling, medical assistance, literacy and vocational training, life skills, legal representation, monitoring, repatriation and reintegration of women and girls who have been trafficked, scholarship for poor girls, community awareness and organizing, training of and networking with other NGO's and Government Ministry's, advocating for the elimination of all forms of violence.

There five stated goals for the CWCC:

To empower women to make their own decisions and take control of their lives by providing service options to them and their children who are survivors of physical, sexual and/or psychological violence, including battering, rape, incest, sexual exploitation and sexual harassment.

To monitor, investigate and report on all forms of violence against women occurring in the family or perpetrated or condoned by the state.

To raise awareness about issues related to violence against women in Cambodia.

To encourage government bodies to hold perpetrators accountable and to undertake all appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women.

To promote gender equality, respect for women's rights and recognition that violence against women is a violation of women's most fundamental human rights, including the right to life.

The specific services provided by the CWCC include assisting women in crisis, increasing girls' access to education, advocacy for attitude and policy change, anger management for men, and mobile outreach. While none of these services are directed solely at women victims of torture, many abuses committed against women, especially when women are trafficked, can include torture and the CWCC would provide support in these cases.

**Center of Social Development (CSD) (community)**

*Contact information:*

N° 19, Street 57  
P. O. Box 1346  
Sangkat Bung Keng Kang I  
Khan Chamkar Mon

Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: (855) 23 364 735  
Fax: (855) 23. 364 736  
E-Mail: info@csdcambodia.org  
Website:www.csdcambodia.org

*Organization aims and activities:*

The Center for Social Development (CSD) was created in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 1995. It seeks to promote democratic values and improve the quality of life of the Cambodian people through training, seminars, research, publication, broadcasting, partnership with other like-minded organizations and institutions and dialogue with Cambodians from all walks of life. The mission of the CSD is to encourage broad participation in public affairs at both the national and local level, develop a respect for human rights and the rule of law, enhance transparency and accountability in the public sphere, and raise awareness of issues of national concern through all forms of media. In addition to the Finance and Administration Units, the CSD has 5 main operational units and two new projects to carry out its mission: (1) Legal; (2) Governance; (3) Public Forum; (4) Elections & Parliamentary; (5) Research & Publication; (6) iREACH Kep Pilot Project; and (7) Voice of Justice Program.

The CSD monitors the legal system in Cambodia, both through the organization's initiatives as well as through citizens' actions. The CSD has many specific activities, including legal education, emotional support, election monitoring, youth programs, and outreach films. The CSD uses the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment in its advocacy efforts. The CSD raises awareness for victims of torture by promoting, monitoring, researching, and documenting human rights violations in general.

**Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) (legal/medical)**

*Contact information:*

DC-Cam  
66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd.  
P.O. Box 1110  
Phnom Penh Cambodia  
Tel: (855-23) 211-875  
Fax: (855-23) 210-358  
Email: dccam@online.com.kh  
Website: www.dccam.org

*Organization aim and main activities:*

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) has taken a lead role in documenting the myriad crimes and atrocities of the Khmer Rouge era. It was established in 1994 by U.S. Congress Cambodian Genocide Justice Act. In 1997, DC-Cam became an independent Cambodian research institute. DC-Cam has the following objectives: recording and preserving the history of the Khmer Rouge regime for future generations and to compile and organize information that can serve as potential evidence in a legal accounting for the crimes of the Khmer Rouge. In other words DC-Cam is working to reconstruct Cambodia's modern history, much of which has been obscured by the flames of war and genocide. According to the DC-Cam website, DC-Cam's staff is entirely Cambodian. DC-Cam is currently

strengthening its initiatives in order to guarantee that its two goals of memory and justice are achieved.

The specific actions of DC-Cam include conducting ongoing research and collecting primary documentary materials. For example, DC-Cam has catalogued approximately 155,000 pages of primary Khmer Rouge documents and more than 6,000 photographs and has located and mapped 189 prisons, 19,403 mass graves, and 80 genocide memorials throughout Cambodia. DC-Cam also has published numerous articles and brochures in an attempt to raise awareness about the crimes of the Khmer Rouge.

There are a variety of different programs within DC-Cam that address torture, including genocide education, student outreach, and other educational activities. The victims of torture (VOT) program seeks to address the mental health problems of survivors. Additionally, the VOT program has identified hundreds of people suffering from PTSD and other mental illnesses and offer them treatment. Consequently, DC-Cam is one of the few Cambodian human rights organizations that specifically addresses and supports torture victims as an articulated core activity.

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

#### *Contact information:*

Address: #16, St. 99, Boeung Trabek, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 499

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855-23) 960 295

Fax: (855-23) 217-626

Email: dccam@online.com.kh

Website: www.dccam.org

#### *Organization aims and activities:*

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

LICADHO pursues its activities through its five program offices:

The Monitoring Office investigates human rights violations and assists victims in the legal process. The staff also monitor 18 prisons to assess prison conditions and ensure that pre-trial detainees have access to legal representation.

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

The Children's Rights Office educates the public on children's rights, creates child protection networks at the grassroots level, and investigates children's rights violations.

The Women's Rights Office educates the public about women's rights, investigates women's rights violations and advocates for social and legal change.

The Advocacy, Documentation and Resource Office compiles case files into a central electronic database so that accurate information can be easily accessed and analyzed.

### **Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC) (legal)**

#### *Contact information:*

National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District, Phnom Penh

P.O. BOX 71, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 219 814

Fax: (855) 23 219 841

Email: [info@eccc.gov.kh](mailto:info@eccc.gov.kh)

Website: [www.eccc.gov.kh](http://www.eccc.gov.kh)

#### *Organization aim and activities:*

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC) was established in 2001 when the Cambodian National Assembly adopted legislation to create a court to try serious crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge regime 1975-1979, formally titled: the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the Prosecution of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea (Extraordinary Chambers or ECCC). While the court was created by the Cambodian government and the United Nations, it is independent. The ECCC focuses on prosecutions of the senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea (the name of the state established by the Khmer Rouge) who planned or gave orders, as well as those most responsible for committing serious crimes.

The Victims Unit allows victims of the Khmer Rouge to participate actively in ECCC proceedings either by filing complaints or applying to be joined as Civil Parties. The ECCC is a unique example of a tribunal created specifically for the purpose of redressing past atrocities and is therefore regarded as an important model institution within the international criminal law realm.

### **HumanTrafficking.org – Cambodia (psycho-social)**

#### *Contact information:*

Andrea M. Bertone, Ph.D. Director

HumanTrafficking.org

(Project of the Academy for Educational Development)

Washington, DC

Phone: +1.202.884.8916

Email: [director@humantrafficking.org](mailto:director@humantrafficking.org)

Website: <http://www.humantrafficking.org/>

#### *Organization aim and activities:*

HumanTrafficking.org is a website project with the purpose of bringing “government and NGOs in the East Asia and Pacific together to cooperate and learn from each other’s experiences in their efforts to combat human trafficking.” The website has “country-specific information such as national laws and action plans and contact information on useful

governmental agencies” as well as “a description of NGO activities in different countries and their contact information.” Consequently, it is an excellent source for human rights practitioners and politicians alike. HumanTrafficking.org is administered by the Academy for Educational Development.

The Cambodia division of HumanTrafficking.org is an excellent source of information on trafficking within Cambodia. This section describes how Cambodia is “a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking” and that “Cambodian men, women, and children are trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation in Thailand, Malaysia, Macao, and Taiwan.” The Cambodia division also discusses the causes of human trafficking, which is valuable for finding anti-trafficking solutions. The section also addresses the Cambodian government’s role in trafficking. There is no direct advocacy or programs within HumanTrafficking.org on VOT per se, but it is an excellent resource nonetheless.

### **Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) (legal)**

#### *Contact information:*

No.55 BC, St.390

P.O.Box: 1197, Sangkat Boeung Kengkang III, Khan Chamkamorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Tel: (855-23) 213 376 / 213 379

Fax: (855-23) 213 394

Email: lac@lac.org.kh

Website: www.lac.org.kh

#### *Organization aim and main activities:*

Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) is a non-governmental, independent, Khmer-administered, non-profit and non-political organization founded in 1995. LAC provides free legal services to the Cambodia's poor in both civil and criminal cases with the aim of providing quality legal services for Cambodia’s poor so that they are fairly and equally treated in society. LAC services are readily available for rural Cambodians and the organization has offices located in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Rattanakiri, Kandal, Sihanouk Ville, Koh Kong, Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang. The Headquarters office in Phnom Penh also includes three specialized programs: (1) the Child Justice Program; (2) Land Law Program; and (3) the Women’s Justice Program.

LAC's vision is to promote a just and fair Cambodian society, where everyone enjoys equal rights before the law. The main strategies of LAC are:

- Ensure poor people have access to justice

- Provide legal aid in/outside court by qualified LAC lawyers

- Identify and raising advocacy issues regarding access to justice for the poor

- Promote respect of laws and human rights in Cambodia

- Build awareness in communities about their legal rights and laws

- Build capacity of law enforcement officers so that laws are properly implemented

- Identify and raising advocacy issues regarding law implementation

- Legal and judicial reform is strengthened through advocacy by and for the poor

- Advocate for pro-poor policies and legal frameworks

- Empower poor people to advocate for their rights

Legal aid is provided for a range of persons, including torture victims.