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# DEVELOPMENT PARTNER ACTIVITIES IN THE LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM SECTOR

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**Council for Legal and Judicial Reform**  
*Establish a Credible and Stable of legal and Judicial Sector*

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## Abbreviation

ADB	Asia Development Bank
Ausaid	Australian Government Overseas Aid Program
BAKC	Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia
CCJAP	Cambodian Criminal Justice Assistance Program
CLJR	Council for Legal and Judicial Reform
DFID	Development for International Development of United Kingdom
DPs	DPs
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GTZ-ARDP	GTZ Administration Reform and Decentralization Program
GTZ-PWR	GTZ “Promotion of Women’s Rights”
HLWG	High Level Working Group
IMS	Indicator and Monitoring System
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAF	Konrad Adenauer Foundation (German Foundation)
KID	Khmer Institute of Democracy
LAC	Legal Aid of Cambodia
LJR	Legal and Judicial Reform
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization and Public Construction
MOI	Ministry of Justice
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLVT	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
MONASRI	Ministry of National Assembly and Senate Relation and Inspection
MOSAYR	Ministry of Social Affairs and Youth Rehabilitation
MOWA	Ministry of Women’s Affairs
PA	Priority Actions
PAILJRS	Plan of Action for Implementing the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy
PCB	Permanent Coordination Body of Legal and Judicial Reform
PMU/LJR	Project Management Unit of CLJR
PMU/LJR	Project Management Unit of Legal and Judicial Reform
RAJP	Royal Academy of Judicial Profession
RULE	Royal University of Law and Economy
TWG	Technical Working Group
TWG-LJR	Technical Working Group in Legal and Judicial Reform
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
Usaid	United State Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank

## Executive Summary

The Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy is a priority reform program of the fourth mandate of the government. The reform strategy was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2003 and the development of its action plan took around two years to finalize by the Council of Ministers with full participation from all stakeholders in government agencies, DPs (DPs) and civil society organizations. Presently many of the 97 priority actions in the reform strategy have been actively supported and implemented by DPs and government implementing agencies. However, there is no single, clear information or report on activities supported by the DPs in the legal and judicial reform sector. As a result some support from DPs could be duplicated.

Therefore it is important to grasp the whole picture of who is doing what in this sector to avoid overlapping, to see the gap between the plan and implementation, and to maximize the resources and inputs from DPs. To achieve this CLJR and all members of the TWG-LJR decided to summarize the activities/projects taking place and to collate them in a DP activity report for the sector. The report will provide a single point of information for all stakeholders, in particular DPs, to map out their activities and plan for implementation of the sector reform program.

The report focuses upon only the activities of the DPs supporting the legal and judicial reform sector and does not cover related sector funding information.

Sixteen with half hour meetings and interviews were organized with DPs, being AusAID, DANIDA, USAID, EWMI, GTZ ARDP, GTZ PWR, GTZ LMAP, World Bank, CCJAPIII, EU/EC, ILO, France Cooperation, UNICEF, JICA, Labor Arbitration Foundation, and ILO – component indigenous people promotion. Furthermore the report has been reviewed and commented upon by the Project Management Unit of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform. To validate the report information, the first draft of the report was presented in the meeting of Technical Working Group for Legal and Judicial Reform (TWG-LJR) on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February 2009 for reviewing and receiving comments and feedback for the final report (see annex 2 on the presentation slide of the first report). Furthermore, the draft of report was sent to all 20 DPs for final review and comments.

The report focuses upon the information of the projects/programs that DPs (DPs) have supported and implemented in 2008 within the framework of the legal and judicial reform program.

The report will then divide into four main chapters. Firstly, the current progress of DPs activities and other implementing agencies activities in the legal and judicial reform strategy. Secondly, brief information of the structure of coordination mechanism for implementation. Thirdly, the report will examine the gap between planned and actual progress. Lastly, there is a summary and recommendations.

## Findings

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- The assessment of the DP activities supporting legal and judicial reform is incomplete since the report focused only on the activities of the DPs in the LJR sector. The report should identify more information on the funding of the DPs in the reform. The implications on government implementing agencies from activity implementation and completion should also be assessed in order to ensure the successful implementation of the reform.
- DPs played a very important role in supporting and implementing 70 LJR priority actions from the 97 priority actions in the PAILJRS.
- 12 priority actions have been implemented by RGC agencies without any DP support.
- Twenty DPs actively contributed to the legal and judicial sector reform. Six of these (USAID - 20 activities, JICA - 19 activities, France and Ausaid - 18 activities, GTZ - 15 activities, and DANIDA - 14 activities [see table 1 and annex 3 and 4]) are key DPs who have supported many activities in the legal and judicial sector. The DPs have provided both technical and financial support to the legal and judicial reform program.
- 202 activities have been supported by 20 DPs in the legal and judicial sector reform
- Strategic Objective 1 has received much support from DPs with 70 activities supported by 18 DPs
- Fifteen priority actions are yet to be implemented
- There are nineteen implemented projects/programs which require further review
- Sixty-three implementing projects/programs need further support
- Most of the project/programs implemented in the legal and judicial sector are unaligned with the Plan of Action for Implementing Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2005. Most activities have been implemented according to separate institutional frameworks. Recently the number of aligned projects has increased.
- Many key DPs, for example, JICA, USAID, AusAID through CCJAPIII, DANIDA, and UNDP have started to align their programs with the PAILJRS of the government.
- More than 300 million US dollars has been provided to support the sector reform

## Major Challenges

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- Effective coordination and cooperation
- Ownership
- Capable human resources
- Concrete Project/Program TORs
- Systematic review and evaluation
- Alignment of the program with government reform program
- Effective monitoring and reporting

## Recommendations

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- ***An effective mechanism should be systematically used and strengthened*** in order to enhance the coordination and facilitation of the implementation of the legal and judicial sector reform. The TWG-LJR, which has the General Secretariat of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform as a secretariat, is a good place for both government and DPs to build their relationship in order to assist the legal and judicial reform process. The sub-group mechanism of the TWG-LJR allows for concerns on specific issues to be raised for discussion and clarification and this needs to be utilized.
- ***The culture of information sharing*** be promoted and mechanisms strengthened in order to improve the facilitation and coordination of the implementation of the legal and judicial reform sector. This should include strengthening the capacity of RGC agencies to monitor and report on activities and policy implementation.
- ***Increased human resource capacity development for government officers to increase RGC ownership of reform activities.*** Human resource deficiency is a key challenge of the reform program. Both government and DPs should work together to develop more capable human resources. DPs need to play a constructive role in addressing this problem rather than only criticizing the government for its human resource capacity constraints.
- ***Program alignment with government legal and judicial reform program should be more increased and strengthened.*** This will avoid duplication of activities in the reform as well as ensure that activities are directly supporting the policy of the government. This alignment is something both government and DPs agreed upon in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.
- The Council for the Legal and Judicial Reform should consider ***the systematic review, monitoring and evaluation of the PAILJR*** to ensure the process of implementation of the reform is contributing to attaining the common goal of establishing a stable and credible

legal and judicial sector. This will also identify incidents of conflict, full implementation failure or blockages in the reform, from both RGC and DPs, so they may be dealt with to ensure mutual accountability for past actions so that lessons for the future may be learnt.

- **Short, Measurable, Accuracy, Realistic, and Timetable (SMART)** principle for developing the priority actions of the legal and judicial reform should be applied in order to make all action plans clearer in scope and to ensure clear indicators are developed so that implementing agencies and DPs can better manage for results. The systematic implementation of the IMS of the legal and judicial reform program should be undertaken and active cooperation from sector implementing agencies should be improved. A systematic assessment of DP support, including funding, in the Legal and Judicial Reform should be conducted.
- **More support from DPs** which aligns with the government reform program (PAILJRS) is needed to achieve the common goal of the Legal and Judicial Reform

*Summary of the detail activities supported by 20 DPs*

LJR Priority Action Plan	ADB	AusAID	Canada	DANIDA	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherland	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	USAID	WB	RGC	Unimplemented	Total	
<b>S.O I: Improve the protection of personal rights and freedoms</b>																								
1.1.1 Program of raising awareness through training education etc. regarding basic right at the community level, including reporting mechanisms																								16
1.1.2 Analysis of training and awareness programs for woman, children, minorities and disadvantaged, including disabled people to identify gaps and areas for improvement																								1
1.1.3 A systematic information, publication of folders etc. on basic rights and procedures etc. by the involved ministries within their jurisdictions, including on reporting mechanisms																								16
1.1.4 Inclusion of human rights, civic education in the school curricula																								1
1.2.1 Systematic education and training of official of the law enforcement agencies																								8



	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherland	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	Unimplemented	Total
2.1.1 Administrative Code and Administrative Procedures Code																							1
2.1.2 Civil Code and Civil Procedures Code																							1
2.1.3 Criminal Code and Criminal Procedures																							1
2.1.4 Organic law on the Organization and Functioning of the Courts																							1
2.1.5 Law on the Administration of the Courts																							1
2.1.6 Law on the Police																							1
2.1.7 Legislative provisions to ensure the independence of the prosecutorial services																							1
2.1.8 Law on the penitentiary system and correctional services																							1
2.1.9 Amendments to the law on the SCM																							1
2.1.10 Statute of Magistrates																							2
2.1.11 Organic law on provinces, municipalities etc.																							1
2.1.12 Law on the organization and functioning of a National Congress																							1
2.2.1 Systematic review of existing laws and law reform program																							1
2.2.2 implementation of legal reform program with a sector approach (Master List, including WTO laws)																							6
2.2.3 Passing of laws to ensure protection of human rights and rights for vulnerable groups such as women, juveniles etc.																							2
2.2.4 Prepare a list of pending legislation, including timelines for finalization and monitoring of progress																							2
2.3.1 Law/procedures/guidelines for law-making, with special focus on ensuring participation and transparency																							1





S.O V: Strengthen Judicial Services																							
	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherland	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	Unimplemente d	Total
5.1.1 Passing of laws pertaining to the judiciary and the mandate and the duties of its role players (organic law on the organization of courts, law to ensure independence of the prosecutorial services, law on judges and on prosecutors, civil and criminal codes and Civil and Criminal Procedural Code, Statute for Court officers, law on notaries)	see 2.1.4, 2.1.7, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 1.5.1, 5.2.4																						
5.1.2 Code of ethics for civil servants and strengthening of a council for discipline of civil servants																							1
5.2.1 Establishment of legal provisions within the procedural codes ensuring access to all court decisions and appeal hereof	see 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3																						
5.2.2 A Statute of Magistrates and a fully-functioning SCM ensuring transparency in appointment, remuneration and disciplining of judges and prosecutors	see 2.1.10, 2.1.9																						
5.2.3 Establishment of a Council for judicial services																							1
5.2.4 Codes of ethics/conduct for judges, prosecutors and other judicial staff																							2
5.2.5 Legal provisions and guidelines on conflicts of interests																							1
5.2.6 Anti-corruption measures, including anti-corruption law																							2
5.3.1 Law on administration of courts	see 2.1.5																						
5.3.2 Introduction of a Model Court Approach (cluster with 5.3.3 and 5.4.3)																							3
5.3.3 Case and court management guidelines established in accordance with the legal provisions in the procedural codes and the organic law on the organization of the courts and the law on the administration of the courts (Cluster with 5.3.2 and 5.4.3)																							4





7.3.5 Anti-corruption measures, including a law on anti-corruption	see 5.2.6																						
7.3.6 The existence of the function of an Ombudsman office	see 1.6.1																						
7.4.1 monitoring system of the justice sector to measure its several performance, including the administration of justice, as a guiding line for overall reform																					5		
7.5.1 Development and maintenance of a common planning, budgeting, auditing, monitoring and reporting system in compliance with government planning and MTEF system																					2		
7.5.2 Business plans for police, penitentiary system, prosecution, administration of the courts and other justice sector institutions, including the School of the Justice Sector																					4		
7.6.1 Development of internal planning units to facilitate fulfillment of the institutional mandate and develop the collection of operational information (statistical data)																					1		
7.6.2 integration of the justice sector institutions at the policy level, especially in relation to the sharing of operational information																					1		
7.7.1 Build the necessary capacity of the individual to fulfill its mandate by developing a human resource management policy																					2		
7.8.1 Legal provisions on the elaboration of annual reports for the services within the justice sector	see 7.5.1																						
<b>Sub Total VII</b>	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	15	
<b>Total I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII</b>	2	18	4	14	5	5	18	15	5	19	1	3	4	3	4	2	9	13	20	11	12	15	202

## **Introduction**

The Legal and Judicial Sector is one of 19 sectors which the Royal Government of Cambodia has identified for further development. The “Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy Paper” (LJRS) was issued in 2003, followed by the “Plan of Action for Implementing Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy” (PAILJRS) in 2005. The PAILJRS produced 97 priority actions for implementing the legal and judicial reform program of the government to achieve the goal of establishing a credible and stable legal and judicial sector.

The Technical Working Group for Legal and Judicial Reform (TWG-LJR) has been the venue for both Cambodian government agencies/ministries and DPs to analyze the underlying issues, share information, and to foster further development in the sector.

The Legal and judicial sector is one of the most important sectors where various DPs carry out projects and extend cooperation toward government agencies. The Council for Legal and Judicial Reform (CLJR) is the only government body in charge of developing, coordinating and implementing the legal and judicial reform program of the government.

From its development of a strategy paper in 2003 and the plan of action in 2005, many priority actions of the PAILJRS have been implemented by government agencies with the strong and active support from many DPs. However, so far information on the progress of the reform program, including the number of activities supported by the DPs and implemented only by government agencies, has been difficult to come by.

An overview of the entire situation as to who is doing what in the sector is required to avoid overlapping, to see any gaps between the plan and its implementation, and to maximize the resources and inputs from DPs.

Hence the CLJR and all TWG-LJR members agreed to summarize the activities/projects taking place into a DP’s activity report for the sector. The report will be single information point for all stakeholders, in particular DPs, to map out their activities and plan sector reform programs. The report will also provide information on each activity supported by each DP in the sector reform so that the plan of action may be implemented without incidents of duplication.

### ***Objective***

As all stakeholders understand that so far there is no recent comprehensive information of activities from DPs that support the legal and judicial reform. Hence an assessment of the projects/programs supported by DPs in the sector is very important for both government and DPs working in the sector. The objective of the report is to study and understand the current situation of the legal and judicial sector in Cambodia including objectives and goals of the government’s strategies and plans and to grasp the current activities/projects implemented or supported by DPs in the sector in order to find out who has been doing what and what is the gap between the current progress and the plan of the LJR.

### ***Methodology***

Activities are divided into two stages where the first stage focuses on the study on the existing documents related to the implementation of the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy and the support from the DPs in the sector. The second stage sought to study the current situation of DP support and the current progress of the Legal and Judicial Reform program.

A number of relevant policy and strategic documents, project documents, reports and other documents were collected from relevant stakeholders (DPs, and government agencies) for review. Some information for the project profile formats were filled out by relevant DPs and sent back to the CLJR (see annex 1 on format and key questionnaires of

project profile). The report is focused only the activities of the DPs supporting the LJR, whereas funding information not covered.

Sixteen meetings and interviews have been organized with DPs including AusAID, DANIDA, USAID, EWMI, GTZ-ARDP, GTZ-PWR, GTZ-LMAP, World Bank, CCJAPIII, EU/EC, ILO, France Cooperation, UNICEF, JICA, Labor Arbitration Foundation, and ILO–component indigenous people promotion. Each meeting was for approximately 30 minutes. Furthermore, the report has been reviewed and comments provided from the Project Management Unit of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform. To validate the report information, the first draft of the report was presented in the meeting of the Technical Working Group for Legal and Judicial Reform (TWG-LJR) on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2009 for review and feedback (see annex 2 on the presentation slide of the first report). Furthermore, a draft of the report was sent to all 20 DPs for a final review and comments.

The report on activities supported by DPs in the Legal and Judicial Reform will focus upon the information from projects/programs that DPs supported and implemented within the framework of the Legal and Judicial Reform program in 2008.

The report will then divide into four main chapters. Firstly, the current progress of DPs activities and other implementing agencies activities in the legal and judicial reform strategy. Secondly, brief information of the structure of coordination mechanism for implementation. Thirdly, the report will examine the gap between planned and actual progress. Lastly, there is a summary and recommendations to summarize the report and to provide ideas and suggestions on how to deal with challenges of the reform implementation and to improve the contribution of DPs in the Legal and Judicial Reform process.

## **i. Development partners activities in legal and judicial reform sector**

Plan of Action for Implementing the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy (PAILJRS) has been adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2005. There are seven strategic objectives to complete the goal of establishment of a credible and stable legal and judicial sector upholding the principles of the rights of the individual, the rule of law and the separation of powers in a liberal democracy fostering private sector led economic growth (see annex 3 summary of the development partners activities report in legal and judicial reform sector by legal and judicial reform strategy). So far, many development partners supported and implemented PAILJRS. In the following, the report will provide more detail on the number of supports and implementation in the legal and judicial reform sector (see annex 4 on summary of development partner activities in legal and judicial reform sector by development partners). The report will also highlight some information on the milestone of some PAILJRS and their challenges of implementation, if any.

### **1) Strategic Objective I: protection of individual rights and freedom**

**Priority action 1.1.1:** Program of raising awareness through training education etc, regarding basic right at the community level, including reporting mechanisms

Under the financial support from 11 DPs (Danida-Denmark, EU/EC, UNICEF, AUSAID, ILO, UNDP, USAID, WB, Netherland, OHCHR, Spain, and GTZ), NGOs, international organizations and government institutions played a very important role to provide awareness program on the individual rights and freedom for the community. This mainly focuses on the

human rights awareness program for community in the grass root level targeting on children, women, disadvantaged people, and indigenous people in order to improve their individual rights and freedom. Also WB Intensified dissemination of land law in 8 districts implemented by MoNASRI.

In this regard, we can identify two categories of the human rights training and awareness program, which the first one is, related to the general human rights awareness and training program and the second one, is related to the specialized human rights training and awareness.

EU/EC, OHCHR, Usaid, Netherland, and Spain provided mostly the general human rights training awareness program to the communities through their sub grand to civil society organizations in most of the provinces in Cambodia. Most of the awareness program is done in the communities in rural area of Cambodia.

The specialized human rights awareness program that has been provided by DPs are child's rights, indigenous rights, labor rights, women's rights, and land rights, and so on. UNICEF played a key role in providing the awareness program of child's rights and juvenile justice matter for the communities in order to improve the protection of the children. UNICEF has been implementing the program of friendliness children school and training on human rights and child's rights to teachers and students in many target provinces in the Cambodia in order to provide deep understanding of the child's rights among the teachers and other people in the school. ILO, UNDP and EU/EC are working in the improvement of the indigenous people. GTZ-PWR acts an active role in Disseminating the concept of Gender Based Violence to the public as a whole through supporting MoWA to organize different events such as providing training course on the DV Law to relevant NGOs, organize campaigns, school forum, media broadcasting and material dissemination on DV. ILO is working in the area of labor rights protection by providing many activities and projects for supporting workers and labor issues in Cambodia.

NGOs played a very important role in most of the activities on human rights awareness program for the communities and local authorities to understand individual rights and freedom in order to improve the human rights protection. The baseline of the existing awareness and training programs implemented by government agencies, development partners and civil society organizations should be conducted in order to find out the current information of the awareness and training program for improvement since there is no clear coordination among most of the implementing agencies in the framework of planning and implementation. Government played an important role to map out all awareness and training programs. We understood that many human rights training and awareness programs have been implemented since 1991 when Cambodia adapted to the liberal democracy country. Clear coordination of implementation of the human rights training and awareness program to avoid the overleaping activities should be established.

**Priority action 1.1.2:** Analysis of training and awareness programs for woman, children, minorities and disadvantaged, including disabled people to identify gaps and areas for improvement

UNDP, under the program of access to justice, signed MOU with the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform in 2006 to implement the program of access o justice in which the program of awareness program in community and reporting mechanism is one program among other four programs. The program is to establish human rights training resource center to collect all information on the human rights training programs implemented by all relevant stakeholders from government institutions, NGOs, and development partners and map out what human rights training has been done already in order to avoid the overlapping. The

database has been hosting on the internet where all interested people can access easily. The website of the database is [www.cambodiahumanrights.org](http://www.cambodiahumanrights.org).

The project is in process to collect relevant information on the human rights training program by various institutions. However, cooperation from relevant institutions who implemented the human rights training program is a question. The information in the human rights training database is still not completed and the financial support from the UNDP is finished already. The PMU/CLJR is seeking more financial support to continue the work as the human rights training database has been hosting on the internet.

Since the cooperation from implementing agencies is limited, PMU/LJR plans to conduct a national wide baseline study on human rights training and awareness program to find out the gap for improvement. The systematic of semester updating of human rights training and awareness program in the Human Rights Training Resource Center on the internet will be conducted in order to make accessible all information of human rights training and awareness programs. The project needs to have a strong support from development partners and other relevant agencies.

**Priority Action 1.1.3:** A systematic information, publication of folders etc. on basic rights and procedures etc. by the involved ministries within their jurisdictions, including on reporting mechanisms

Most of the Development partners who has been supporting in the priority action 1.1.1 has been actively supporting to their implementing partners to publish information on basic rights and freedom for dissemination for community to get more understanding of their rights and freedom. However, the publication and dissemination of the human rights information is not yet established as a systematic publication by the government institutions. Civil societies and development partners have done most of the publication and dissemination of the human rights awareness program for the community but there is no single place or database where all people can access. There is no clear coordination mechanism for the activity. Hosting on the Human Rights Training Resource Center (see 1.1.1) is a good options for providing easy accessible from all public.

**Priority Action 1.1.4:** Inclusion of human rights, civic education in the school curricula

The activity has been implemented already by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport since 1993 under the technical support from many civil society and UNESCO in Cambodia. Mainstreaming some basic principle of law in school curriculum and inclusion of human rights in civic education course in 10, 11 and 12 grade, elaboration of training material for teachers and textbooks for students, and training of teachers in the content of the new curricular material has been provided by the MOEYS. EU/EC has also provided training to the teacher on the basic rights and freedom to improve more capacity on the human rights concept for the students. However, the review of the inclusion of the human rights and civic education in the school curriculum should be conducted in order to find out the gape and add more update information on the concept of the human rights and civic education in the school curriculum.

**Priority Action 1.2.1:** Systematic education and training of official of the law enforcement agencies

Training to law enforcement agency officers on the human rights and fundamental freedom has been taken high consideration form the government of Cambodia after the Paris Peace Agreement in 1993. France, JICA, UNICEF, GTZ-PWR and EWMI has been actively supporting the Royal Academy of Judicial Professions (RAJP) and Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC) to provide specialized human rights training on child's rights,

juvenile justice, civil rights, criminal rights, domestic violence and other fundamental rights and freedom. CCJAP III, OHCHR and France Cooperation have supported the systematic training for police in the Royal Academy of National Police. Other trainings for law enforcement agency in sub-national level authority have been actively implemented by civil society supported by EWMI, Netherland, OHCHR, UNICEF, GTZ and EU/EC. GTZ-PWR provides DV law under the subject of “Protection Order” to the judges and prosecutors in RAJP. Apart from Judges and Prosecutors, we also provide the course of DV Law under the subject of Administrative Decision to Police and Local Authority, those official who are under the ministry of Interior. The concept of DV Law has also been mainstreamed to MOWA’s staff and other relevant officials in different ministries such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Planning. These government agencies are not the core implementer but they are leading agencies (MoWA) and supporting agency (MoH) when a DV victim take their service. Therefore, these agencies need to know DV Law concept in general

The training for law enforcement agencies (LEA) needs more systematic implementation for all relevant LEA. All specialized courses supported by those development partners should be integrated into curriculum of the royal academies and the focal trainers should be set up in the royal academy.

**Priority Action 1.2.2:** Survey of current fundamental rights training programs for law enforcement agencies to identify gaps and areas or improvement

The project was integrated into the priority action 1.1.2 where it has been supported by UNDP to establish the Human Rights Training Database hosting on the internet. The project is in process to collect data of human rights training program from implementing agencies. However, the process of data collection is slow because of the slow cooperation from the implementing agencies. When the data has been collected, already then the analysis of the fundamental rights training programs for law enforcement agencies to identify gaps and areas or improvement will be conducted (see more 1.1.2).

**Priority Action 1.2.3:** Development of curriculum and training material including establishment of high-level human rights courses and ongoing training program (basic professional schools)

JICA, France, EWMI and GTZ- PWR played a very important development partners to support RAJP and BAKC to develop curriculum and training materials to provide training to judges, prosecutors, court clerks, bailiffs, and lawyers. Besides supporting RAJP and BAKC, France with CCJAP III has supported actively to the Royal Academy of National Police to produce training materials and support curriculum development. So far there are many training materials has been developed by both government and development partners regarding to the human rights however there is no one single database of human rights training. Human rights training resource center project implemented by PMU/LJR and supported by UNDP is seem not working well because of lacking of cooperation from implementing agencies and UNDP funding for the project is finished since the mid 2008 (see 1.1.2). The project objective is to collect all information on human rights training program, including training materials keeping in a single database and making accessible to all public on the internet. Therefore, training materials and curriculum of human rights training can keep in a single database of the project. In addition, UNICEF provided training curriculum developed and ongoing training on child rights and juvenile justice for judges and prosecutors at Royal Academy for Judicial Professions and for lawyers at Center for Lawyer Training and Legal Professional Improvement. - Training modules developed and training on child protection for police of all ranks at the Cambodian Police Academy and Regional Police Training Schools by Mol.

**Priority Action 1.2.4:** Establishment of special section at police station to handle woman's and children's complaints

The special section in the police station to handle women and children complaints was established by the ministry of interior and ministry social affairs and youth rehabilitation. UNICEF is a development partners who actively supported the offices to assist the victims from the child and women rights violation. The Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection (AHTJP) department has been established and other 8 units of AHTJP have been also establishing in 8 provinces by MOI with support from UNICEF. In order to reduce the child's rights violation, Police Hotline Services in 6 provinces of Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville, Siem Reap, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Kg. Chhang has been established by MOI-AHTJP supported by **UNICEF**. Finland and UK supported MOWA and MOI to provide support to the special office to deal with domestic violence.

**Priority Action 1.3.1:** Administrative procedural code, including rules for court appeal and **1.3.2:** by using a participatory methodology and through training develop standard procedures to be followed in rights case underpinned by guidelines in accordance with the Administrative procedural Code

This two activities has been integrated into priority action 2.1.1 concerning to the establishment of administrative code and administrative procedure code where the activity is in pending to get the support from development partners. France had initiated to support establishing the two codes and their implementation since 2006 however; the implementation of the program does not yet start. Recently, GTZ "Administration Reform and Decentralization Program" (GTZ-ARDP) did a pre-assessment with CLJR, COJ and MOJ to find out who is the implementing agency to establish the two codes. CLJR played a role of coordination to implement the project by facilitate with France and GTZ-ARDP to discuss and talk on the way forward for implementing the project. CLJR plans to establish a Working Group with GTZ-ARDP and France to implement the project. The Working Group will be responsible to study and make an action plan for implementation. However, both GTZ-ARDP and France should play a key supporting role for establishing code of administration and code of administrative procedure.

**Priority Action 1.4.1:** Law on NGOs

The Ministry of Interior has drafted Law on NGOs already. The draft had discussed one time in inter-ministerial meeting in the Office of the Council of Ministers in 2004 but there were no actions since the time. In the framework of the new rectangular strategy for the new government mandate, the government committed to adopt the law in this mandate. World Bank is a development partner supported MOI to finalize the draft. In their framework of strengthening the capacity of MOI to engage with civil society, WB supported MOI to review the law. The Working Group plans to finish this year. WB established a trust fund to support the MOI in relation to the enabling environment for civic engagement including the NGO law.

**Priority Action 1.4.2:** law on Media

Information law adopted already in 1995 and now Ministry of information has implemented it. The ministry of information, recently, established a focal officer in charge of information reporter in each ministry where all interested group can access easily to get information of the ministry. So far, mass media is taken consideration from the government as the number of TV, newspapers, magazines, radios and websites on the internet is noticeable increasing. The government adopted Law on the peaceful demonstration already.

**Priority Action 1.4.3:** Law on access to information

The policy of access to information has been adopted already by the government of Cambodia. The project to support the development of the policy of access to information was implemented by MONASRI with the support from USAID through Pact Cambodia. Some activities to improve the access to information have been supported by Danida- Denmark as well in the way to provide access to information for the public. The working group developing policy of access to information will study to draft law on access to information. The law on access to information is a key fundamental law for improving the rights of access to information in the public sector.

**Priority Action 1.4.4:** Systematic review of existing laws to ensure the upholding and promotion of the rights to exercise freedom of expression in all aspects

Even there some program to review the existing laws and regulations to ensure the human rights protection by either government and development partners or civil society but there is no systematic program to review the existing laws and regulations to ensure the freedom of expression. Government, development partners and civil society should take more considerations to set up systematic program to review existing laws and regulations.

**Priority Action 1.4.5:** Examine possibilities to improve the mechanisms to facilitate the contributions of the civil society to the Legal and Judicial sector

The role to coordinate and facilitate with development partners and civil society to support the legal and judicial reform has been given by the Royal Decree to the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform through its Project Management Unit (PMU/LJR). Starting from their institution establishment since 2004, CLJR and PMU/LJR played a very important role to coordinate with development partners and civil societies to contribute to support the reform. The most important part, Technical Working Group of the Legal and Judicial Reform (TWG/LJR) and their Sub-Groups has been established in 2006 in order to facilitate the coordination and cooperation between development partners and government institutions in the framework of legal and judicial reform program.

With the support from Danida-Denmark and CCJAP III, CLJR website and the publication of the bulletin has been established in order to provide update information on the legal and judicial reform to interested groups, in particular, development partners and civil societies. The program of strengthening of State-Civil Society Dialogue supported by Danida-Denmark and CCJAP III in the framework of flexible funding has been implementing in some priority provinces like Battambang, Prey Veng, and Siem Reap.

Some other activities has been implemented as well by UNICEF to justice law enforcement and social services sectors in each of the 4 core priority provinces strengthen collaboration through at least 1 provincial child justice coordination meeting in each province (CAG).

**Priority Action 1.4.6:** Law on Domestic violence

The law adopted already in November 2005 and it has been implementing for the second stage of law implementation and enforcement. Ministry of Women's Affaire with the support from GTZ-PWR played a very important role to implement the law in order to upholding and promoting women's rights. However, the implementation of the law needs many subsidiary regulations to complete. To complete the requirement of the regulations, it will take a lot of time and capable human resource even now some regulations for implementation of the law has been raised by GTZ-PWR and MOWA. The implementation of the law, sometimes, has faced problems with other relevant government implementing agencies like local authority, policy and others authorities since there is lacking a clear responsibilities regulation in the legal framework of the law. MOWA is LEADING Agency to implement Domestic Violence (DV). According to the law, the implemented agencies are Police and Commune Sangkat

who issue the administrative decision to help victims, Judges/court who issue the Protection Order to victim...

**Priority Action 1.5.1:** Establishment of a system of cadastres/notaries etc

The activity was divided into two sub-activities. The first sub-activity is concerning to the establishment of the notary system in Cambodia where, so far, the draft of law on notary has been prepared by the MOJ with the support from JICA and France Cooperation. The school of notary has been established and the first selection of notary is in process within RAJP.

The second sub-activity is concerning to the establishment of the system of cadastral where it has been implementing under the land law adopted in 2001 by MLMUPC in the Land Management and Allocation Program (LMAP) supported by GTZ-LMAP, World Bank, Canada, and Finland.

**Priority Action 1.6.1:** Establishment of an Ombudsman's Office

Sub-national level ombudsman office has been piloting in two districts in Battambang district in Battambang province and Siem Reap district in Siem Reap province in the framework of Asia-Urb program in Battambang and Siem Reap from 2005 to 2008 by EU/EC through KAF. Starting from August 2008, this project will be extended in the whole country under the program of Demand for Good Governance (DFGG) by MOI with the support from World Bank.

Project to introduce full concept of ombudsman system for Cambodia (national level) is in process and the pre-assessment of the ombudsman system in Cambodia has been conducting by PMU/LJR with technical supported by GTZ-ARDP in order to find out the existing system in Cambodia and propose a suitable option for establishing the ombudsman at national level.

There was some initial idea to establish local ombudsman so called Proto-ombudsman Program (Citizen Advisor Project)<sup>1</sup> in the community for promotion and preservation of human rights in rural Cambodia in the nine provinces, Kampong Cham, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampongthom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampot and Kampong by Khmer Institute of Democracy Association (KID) with the support from EU/EC.

**Priority Action 1.7.1:** Establishment of an Institute for Criminology

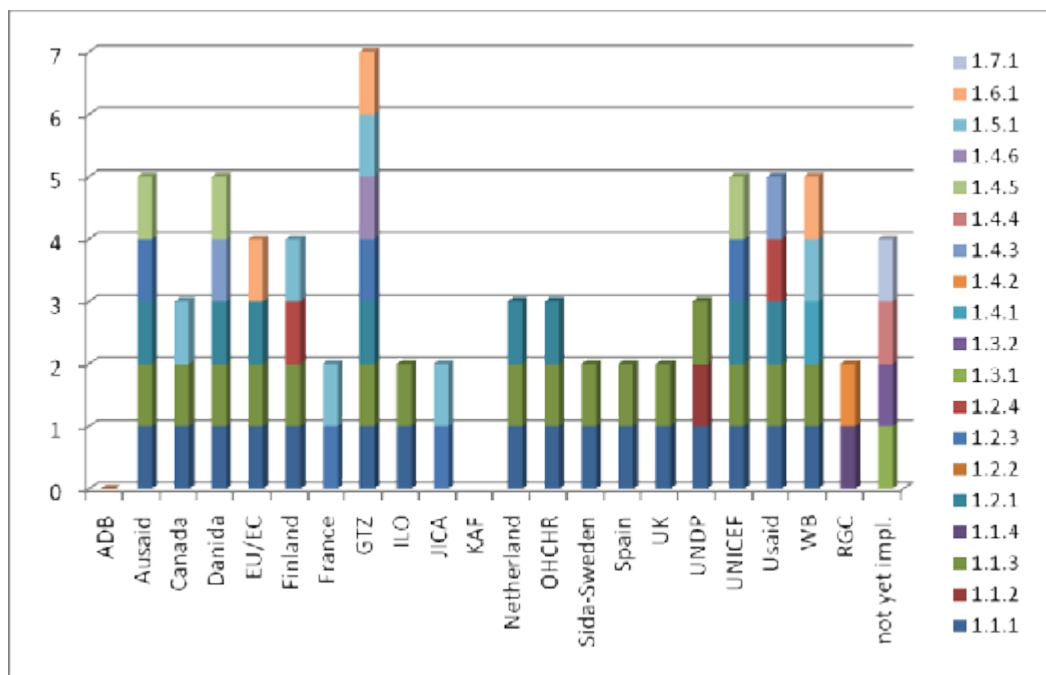
PMU/LJR conducted initial assessment in the ministry of interior and ministry of justice to find out the activities that has been doing by the ministries related to the criminology affairs in order to find the impression and recommendations from the relevant government institutions in the framework to establish the institute. The activity needs strong support from the development partners and government stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup> This project, which started in 1999, is now run by 184 Citizen advisors, of who 45 are women, operating in 7 provinces: Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. The project aims to assist local people in remote areas, where there is a poor knowledge of democracy and limited respect for human rights, to address disputes related to domestic violence, land issues, divorce, rape, defamation, breach of contract, etc. By giving legal counseling free of charge to the community, the "citizen advisor" promotes understanding of the law and its administration, how to prevent and resolve conflict, and how to promote peace building in the community. Through their advice, the population gain more knowledge about laws, their rights in the family and society, their responsibility before the law and their respect for the well-being of the community. The Institute plans to build up the capacity of the Citizen Advisors to provide more efficient legal counseling services (<http://www3.online.com.kh/users/kid/program.htm>).

In sum, there are 19 priority actions in the strategic objective I. The strategic objective is to improve the personal rights and freedom of the people. It covers both the improvement of the individual rights and freedom of all people and disadvantage people and improvement of human rights for law enforcement agency's officers who enforce laws and regulations in order to enhance human rights protection. Among 19 priority action, there are 15 priority actions that have been implemented. 13 priority actions has been implemented by development partners where GTZ is a key development partner, among 18 DPs, who supported many priority actions of the strategic objective and 2 has been implemented by government agencies. 4 priority actions (1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.4.4, and 1.7.1) are still not yet implement and they are seeking supports for implementation (see Diagram 1 on development partners supported to strategic objective I).

Diagram 1 on development partners supported to strategic objective I



## 2) Strategic Objective II: Modernization of the legislative framework

### **Priority Action 2.1.1:** Administrative Code and Administrative Procedures Code

The activity is integrated with the priority action 1.3.1 and 1.3.2. The activity is in pending to get the support from development partners. France had initiated to support establishing the two codes and their implementation since 2006 however; the implementation of the program does not yet start. Recently, GTZ “Administration Reform and Decentralization Program” (GTZ–ARDP) did a pre-assessment with CLJR, COJ and MOJ to find out who is the implementing agency to establish the two codes. PMU/LJR will then set up a group to study on how to work with other development partners, in particular, with France, to pushing the activity forward.

In the framework of establishing a law, it needs to passed 10 steps where developed in the Indicator and Monitoring System implemented by PMU/LJR. The 10 steps are:

1. Established working group to study and research on the conceptual framework of the draft law in line ministry/institution

2. The draft law will be then prepared by the working group of the line ministry/institution
3. The draft law will be discussed and reviewed by relevant stakeholders of government institutions, development partners, civil society, and others interested groups
4. The draft law will be reviewed by the Council of Jurists and OBSESS
5. The draft law will be reviewed by inter-ministerial meeting
6. The draft law will be reviewed and approved by the Council of Minister meeting
7. The draft law will be reviewed and adopted by National Assembly
8. The draft law will be reviewed and adopted by Senate
9. The draft law will be promulgated by the king and going into force
10. The implementation of the law

### **Priority Action 2.1.2:** Civil Code and Civil Procedures Code

Japan is a key donor to support the development of the civil code and civil procedure code. Civil code was adopted in December 2007 and civil procedures code was adopted in July 2007. JICA is also providing support to the training of judges, prosecutors, clerks, and bailiffs through RAJP and lawyers through BACK on the civil matter. So far, JICA has continued supporting the implementation of the two codes with MOJ through the Working Group under its program of Legal and Judicial Development Project (Phase 3) in order to develop others subsidiary regulations for implementing civil code and civil procedure code, for example, law on complaint procedure related to the individual statute, law on procedure of civil case that is not a complaint, Prakas on procedure of sending to the court, law on enforcement of civil code, regulations on registration of immovable objects, and so on.

### **Priority Action 2.1.3:** Criminal Code and Criminal Procedures

France is a key donor to support the development of the penal code and penal procedure code. The penal procedure code was adopted already in August 2007 and the penal procedure code is nearly finished. It is reviewing in the inter-ministerial meeting in the Office of the Council of Ministers (COM). France has supported implementing the two codes by provided training to judges, prosecutors, court clerks, and bailiffs through RAJP and lawyers through BAKC on the new penal code and penal procedure code.

### **Priority Action 2.1.4:** Organic law on the Organization and Functioning of the Courts

The draft law is very important to the judicial power institution. It has been drafted by MOJ under the support from France Cooperation. The adoption of the draft law has been prolonged many time since there are some technical problems with the organization and functioning of the court system whether it should be unified system<sup>2</sup> or multiplied system<sup>3</sup>. There are a lot of discussion on the system by both government institutions and development partners.

### **Priority Action 2.1.5:** Law on the Administration of the Courts

The activities did not yet implemented even there were some regulations or guideline on the administration of the court developed by the Ministry of Justice for the court. Under the framework of “Model Court Project”, the development of the Administration of the courts law is a must in order to make the court more transparent and accountable under the framework of the model court. The inception phase of the project has been implemented by PMU/LJR with the support from Danida-Denmark and CCJAP III. Now the development of the

<sup>2</sup> Unified system is a system where all specialized courts is under one umbrella of one system of the court. Each specialized court have their own branch in the court from the first instant to the Supreme Court, for example, commercial branch or labor branch in first instant court.

<sup>3</sup> Multiplied system is the system where the specialized court is set up independently outside the normal court system, for example, commercial court or labor court. It has their own independence from the first instant to the Supreme Court.

strategic plan for the four-model court is nearly finished then the implementation phase will start soon.

**Priority Action 2.1.6:** Law on the Police

The General Commissary of National Police has prepared the drafting of the law with the technical support from CCJAPIII. The Working Group has been set up already to prepare the draft law on the police. The first phase of collecting all relevant documents and initial draft idea of the law has been done by the Working Group with the support from experts of CCJAPIII.

**Priority Action 2.1.7:** Legislative provisions to ensure the independence of the prosecutorial services

Most of the provisions to ensure the independency of prosecutorial services have been included in the civil code, civil procedure code, penal code and penal procedure code. Some other provisions will be then included in other laws like the law on organization and functioning of the court, administrative code and administrative procedure code. A systematic to review laws and regulations should be set up.

**Priority Action 2.1.8:** Law on the penitentiary system and correctional services

CCJAPIII played a very important role to support the correctional services in the General Department of the prison of MOI. The component of correction of CCJAPIII provided technical support to the General Department to develop strategic plan for General Department and the improvement of the prison situation. UNICEF, with its specialized in juvenile system, provided support to improve children in prison in 6 provinces (Phnom Penh, Kandal, Battambang, Siem Reap, Banteaymeanchey and Sihanoukville). They are assessed and regularly monitored by state social workers and avail counseling, non-education, vocational training and other rehabilitation and reintegration services by MOSAVY, MOI and MOEYS with the support from UNICEF.. Furthermore, CCJAP III (AusAID) supported the General Department of Prisons in drafting the law with assistance from CCJAPIII. The draft of law is currently completed and will be in the review stage by MOI's prison law committee.

**Priority Action 2.1.9:** Amendments to the law on the SCM

The activity has been discussed in the Working Group between MOI and the Supreme Council for Magistrate (SCM) since 2006. The Working group is seeking the technical support from the development partners. Now the amendment of the law is still in the Supreme Council of Magistrates. The activity seems pending in SCM.

**Priority Action 2.1.10:** Statute of Magistrates

This draft statute has been drafted already in the previous mandate of National Assembly and now it is in the process for recommendations from civil society by France. Now the draft statute is in hand of the Ministry of Justice. The criteria for the recruitment of judges and prosecutors were developed and made transparent at Royal Academy of Judicial Profession (RAJP). This activity has been supported by France and JICA.

**Priority Action 2.1.11:** Organic law on provinces, municipalities etc.

The organic law on administration management of Capital, provinces, municipalities, districts, Khans, communes and Sangkat was adopted in May 2008. The project has been implemented by MOI and supported by GTZ. Now, the implementation of the organic law

has been conducted by National Committee of Decentralization and Deconcentration (NCDD) in MOI with the support from many development partners like GTZ, WB, JICA, Sida, ADB, and UNDP. The module of training for the organic law for relevant stakeholders has been drafted by GTZ. JICA played a key role to provide training program to the relevant stakeholders in the framework of decentralization and Deconcentration program. World Bank is studying the development of other regulations required by the law for implementation. The implementation of the law needs a long time to do. According to the action plan of the development partners to support NCDD, a number of steps has been raised to implement the law and Decentralization and Deconcentration policy such as, review assign functions for sub-national level by WB and GTZ, provide training on the organic law by GTZ and JICA, select and establish councils in may 2009 by government, and so on.

**Priority Action 2.1.12:** Law on the organization and functioning of a National Congress

The activity is still discussed in the PMU/LJR in order to find out the support from the development partners.

**Priority Action 2.2.1:** Systematic review of existing laws and law reform program

The activity is still discussed in PMU/LJR to identify the action development partners for assistance. The Group of legal professions should be set up in charge of reviewing the existing laws and regulations in order to make all legal system consistency with the core principles of the Cambodian constitution. The project has been discussed in the framework of Danida-Denmark Support to CLJR.

**Priority Action 2.2.2:** implementation of legal reform program with a sector approach (Master List, including WTO laws)

Most of the ministry developed their own draft of list of laws and regulations for the government within their ministry/institution. The draft master list of laws and regulations send to the General Secretary of the Royal Government of Cambodia to get approval from the Council of Ministers. Since each ministry has their own technical support from development partners, therefore there are many development partners supporting to those ministries/institutions according to the specialized field. ADB supported MOC to develop master list of WTO laws and MOEYS to develop and implement education laws and its regulations. GTZ-LMAP, WB, Canada, and Finland supported MLMUPC to develop and implement land law under the program of Land Management and Administration Project (LMAP). JICA supported MOJ in the development and implementation of civil matter law and regulations. The information is not fully collected because of lacking of information from relevant stakeholders. The systematic of the development of the master list of laws and regulations should be prepared within the ministries/institutions and the legal unit of each ministries/institutions should play a role to do that.

**Priority Action 2.2.3:** Passing of laws to ensure protection of human rights and rights for vulnerable groups such as women, juveniles etc.

The implementation of the Law on Domestic violence and the protection of the victims need more other subsidiary regulations for implementing. GTZ-PWR plays a very important role to support the ministry of women's affairs to develop other subsidiary regulations.

Within the framework to pass other laws or regulation to ensure the human rights and rights of venerable group, in particular, children and indigenous people, UNICEF and ILO played a very important development partners to support. UNICEF with CCJAP III has been supporting the development of the Juvenile Law and other regulations for juvenile justice and appropriate mechanisms to regulate inter-country adoption (Alternative Care Placement,

domestic adoption...) by MOSAVT. UNICEF provided support to the Child Justice Working Group (CJWG) in MOI to develop and finalize the guideline/instructions for various disciplines on child-friendly handling of children's cases, and the Prakas on Diversion procedures as well. ILO and GTZ-LMAP provided support the ministry of Rural Development (MORD) to develop Policy for indigenous people adopted by the council of ministers. However, the activity should define more clearly what are activities in the priority action should be implemented since it is very broad activity to ensure human rights and rights of vulnerable group.

**Priority Action 2.2.4:** Prepare a list of pending legislation, including timelines for finalization and monitoring of progress

The activity was integrated with the priority action 2.2.2 where the master list of laws and regulation should be list down with clear timeframe and indicator and monitoring system. The master list of the WTO laws and civil matter of JICA are good example for other ministries/institutions to follow. The ownership of project/program to develop master list of laws or regulations is a challenges for most of government stakeholders therefore most of the list of laws and regulations of government institution in the specialized filed has prepared by development partners.

**Priority Action 2.3.1:** Law/procedures/guidelines for law making, with special focus on ensuring participation and transparency

The guideline for law making has been developed since 2004 by the Office of the Council of Ministers under the support from KAF. So far the support from KAF is finished already and the draft guideline of the law making process is in hand of the General Secretary of the Government of Cambodia to review before submit for inter-ministerial meeting and then to the council of ministers meeting for finalizing.

**Priority Action 2.3.2:** Ensuring a consistent law formulation, including provision of trilingual lexicon and strengthening the technical review

The project to develop the trilingual lexicon of legal and administration terms has been implemented by the Office of the Council of Ministers supported by KAF from 2004 to 2005. The project established a committee for adoption of legal and administration terms where the members were come from relevant government stakeholders, in particular, from Royal Academy of Cambodia. So far, third version of Trilingual Lexicon of Legal and Administration Terms has been published by the Committee already. The budget of the publication is coming from the government budget.

**Priority Action 2.3.3:** On-going training programs (basic, specialized, long-term, and short-term) in legislative drafting to officials involved throughout the government

KAF played a very important role to support the government of Cambodia in the framework of capacity building of the officers from the legal units of the ministries/institutions and other officers who has legal background to get legal professional training on law drafting. Under the program to support the Office of the Council of Ministers and the Senate, KAF provided more than 20 trainings to government officers and officers from the Senate on law drafting since 2004. Now, there are trainings to non-legal background officers to understand on the legal framework and law drafting methodology. However the training should be done more systematic and consistent ways according to the need and Cambodian situation because some the officers who got the training did not get the chance to apply their knowledge in their ministry/institutions. Before conducting training, the assessment of the need and supply should be done in order to find out the concrete and rights training to be provided to the real need.

EWMI also provided supports to train officers in the Legislative Council of MOI on legal skills however the training had been provided in short time.

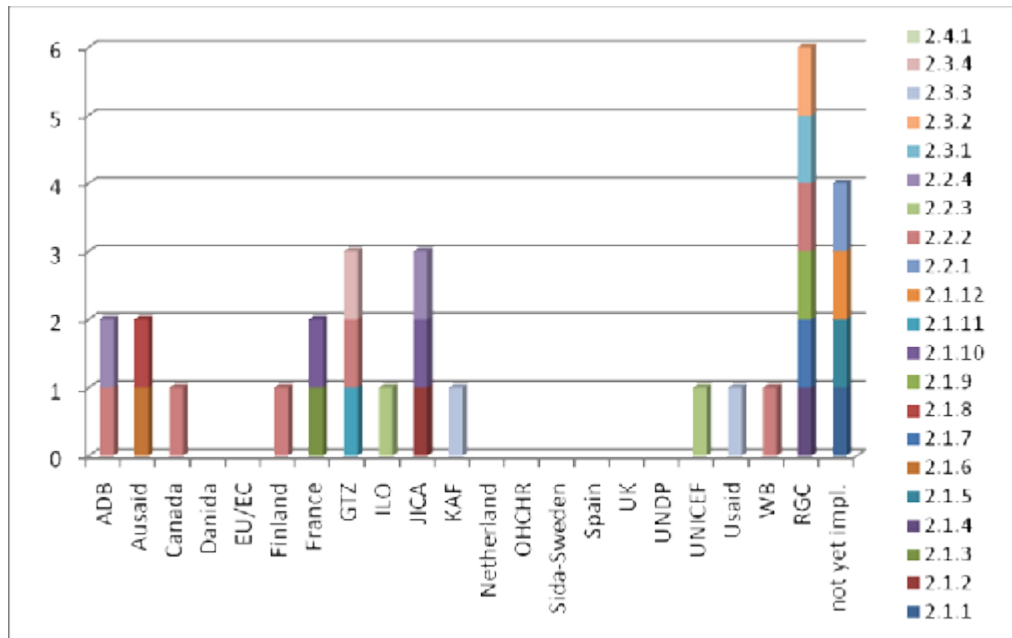
**Priority Action 2.3.4:** Establishment of legal units within each Ministry

The effective and efficient working of the legal unit of the ministry/institutions to make law and do as a focal point unit related to the legal framework is very important. First initiative to conduct baseline study on the legal drafting capacity of the legal units of the ministries/institutions has been implemented by PMU/LJR with partial technical support from Sub-Working Group of legal and judicial reform in 2007 however, the baseline was not completed. Therefore, GTZ-ARDP continued to support CLJR to conduct a full baseline study on the legal capacity of legal units of ministries/institutions in order to find out the needs and supply for strengthen the legal units and the capacity of legal drafting of the legal units.

**Priority Action 2.4.1:** Law on access to information and provisions in the criminal and civil procedural codes and administrative code to ensure public access to information (see priority action 1.4.3).

In sum, there are 21 priority actions in the strategic objective where most of the priority action has been implemented. The objective of the strategic objective is to modernize the legal framework of the Cambodian law. The key important priority action are covered four fundamental laws (civil code, civil procedure code, penal code, penal procedure code, administrative code, administrative procedure code, organizing and functioning of court, and anti-corruption law). 17 priority actions has been implemented where 13 priority actions has been implemented and supported by development partners. 4 priority actions (2.1.1, 2.1.5, 2.1.12, and 2.2.1) are seeking support from implementation however implemented activities linked to the priority actions has been implemented. JICA and France are the key development partners in this strategic objective (see table 2 on development partners supported in strategic objective II).

Diagram 2 on development partners supported in strategic objective II



### **3) Strategic Objective III: Provide better access to legal and judicial information**

There are 9 priority actions in the strategic objective, which cover on the access to information of legal and judicial sector. Many development partners have been supported actively in the strategic objective. Some activities have been supported by DPS and some is implemented by government itself without any supports. In the following, the report will define more information on the current progress of the strategic objective and their supports.

**Priority Action 3.1.1:** Law on access to information and policy on dissemination of information in relation to the justice sector (see priority action 1.4.3)

**Priority Action 3.1.2:** Provision of a trilingual lexicon (see priority action 2.3.2)

**Priority Action 3.1.3:** Provision of the regular and institutionalized publication of a comprehensive law gazette and a legal information database

The activity has been conducted by the General Official Gazette of the Office of the Council of Ministers. So far, most of the budget to support the systematic publication of laws and regulations is coming from the National Budget. However, there is some technical support from UNDP and France cooperation in the General Department of the Official Gazette.

Some other activities related to the publication of laws and regulations have been done by most of the government institutions, in particular, on their website. Today, GTZ-ARDP provided support to CLJR to set up legal database in CLJR's website under its project of publication of legal compendium and legal database. In addition, WB has supported MOJ and Supreme Court to publish laws, regulations and court judgments.

Other activity has been initiated by MONASRI under their project proposal to JICA. So far, there is no clear information on the implementation of the project. MONASRI plan to produce all laws and regulations on the website in cooperation with National Information Development Authority (NIDA). World Bank plan to continue their support to the ministry of justice to publish laws and regulations on the internet.

According to the constitution of Cambodia, the publication and dissemination of laws and regulations is a must of the government of Cambodia in order to make laws and regulations adopted going into force. Therefore, the systematic publication and dissemination should be taken more consideration from the government.

**Priority Action 3.2.1:** Establishment of a periodic legal digest published through a board of independent experts

The activity is still discussed in the proposed project on legal reform in CLJR. Supports from development partners are very important to push the activity into implementation. It is a need to form up a council or maybe to use the existing council (Council of Jurists or constitutional council) to study and research on the existing laws and regulations and provide more clear explanation on the meaning of laws and regulations.

**Priority Action 3.2.2:** Collection and printing of existing material on judicial decisions

The publication of the judicial decisions has been implemented by the Supreme Court and then the publication has been done by the General Department of the Official Gazette of COM. Regarding to publication of the judicial decision, the improvement of the skills to write the judicial decision is a must for judges. The training to provide skill of judicial decision

writing has been supported by JICA and France in RAJP. The course of the judicial decision writing has been included in the curriculum of RAJP as well. The publication of the judicial decision should be done systematically by either the Supreme Court or government institution. In this regard, World Bank continued to support the Supreme Court to produce the final decision on the website and provide training to judges and key staffs on the IT and the publication of the final decision on the internet.

**Priority Action 3.2.3:** Legislative provisions on access to court decisions, including through the court information desks

The activity has been discussing in the project of Model Court where the project is in the process to develop strategic plan and business plan to implement. However, support from development partners in order to push the implementation of the activity more quickly should be taken more consideration.

**Priority Action 3.3.1:** Policy on dissemination of information within the administration

Some provision has been included in the policy of access to information adopted by the government. Specific policy for the information sharing among the administration is not yet implemented and needs more support from the development partners to assist.

**Priority Action 3.3.2:** Reception desk and information functions in the courts

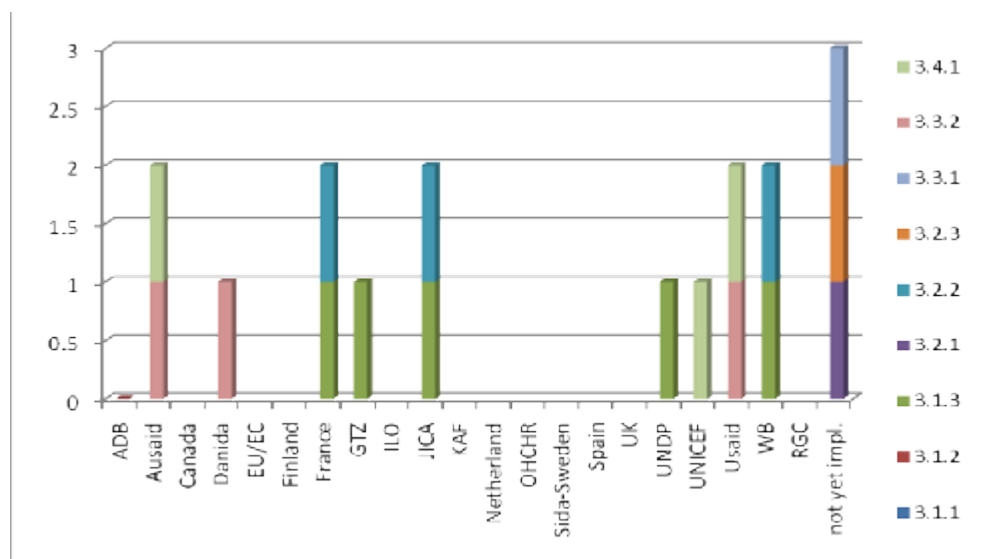
The reception desk and information function in the court system has been included in the plan of action of the model project, which is supported, by Danida- Denmark and CCJAPIII. In this regard, some activities to improve the information for the public in Kandal Court have been supported by EWMI. EWMI provided support to Kandal court to install public information displays outside the courthouse (information on list of civil and criminal disputes filing fee, period...).

**Priority Action 3.4.1:** Establish a library and reference system for the courts, including systems to ensure regular update

Usaid through EWMI has worked with MOJ to prepare an action plan to establish a long-term library for court. In addition, EWMI assisted the Kandal court to training court staffs on the management and maintenance procedure as well as research methods and library use. Regarding to improve the juvenile justice, information of the cases on human rights violation and child's rights violation has been supported by various development partners. It would be a basic data for the court and other relevant stakeholders in the judicial professions. The database system for collection of the human rights violation has been implemented by Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR) and supported by EWMI. The Child's rights violation database has been also implemented by MOJ and supported by UNICEF to collect child's rights violation.

The strategic objective 3 is covered on the access to information of legal and judicial sector. The first one is related to the access to information related to the laws and regulations. Second, one is related to the access to information of court, and the last one is related to the access to information related to the government information. Among 9 priority actions plan, there are 6 priority actions has been implementing and supported by DPs. Priority action 3.1.3 on the access to information of laws and regulations got many supports from DPs. there are 2 priority actions plan that need to implement and support from DPs. In the strategic objective there are 9 DPs has been supported. JICA, France, Ausaid, and Usaid played an active role to support the strategic objective (see diagram 3 on DPs supported in strategic objective III). Priority action 3.2.1, 3.2.3, and 3.3.1 need to implement and support from stakeholders.

Diagram 3 on DPs supported in strategic objective III



\* Priority action 3.1.1 sees 1.4.3

\* Priority action 3.1.2 sees 2.3.2

#### 4) Strategic Objective IV: Enhance quality of legal processes and related services

Strategic objective is covered on the improving the legal aid and other services in the legal framework. There are 9 priority actions to complete the objective to improve the quality of the legal process and related services. In the following, the report will provide more detail of the current progress of the priority action implementation and their support from DPs.

**Priority Action 4.1.1:** Policy and legal provisions on legal representation and legal aid, including ensuring the freedom of NGOs to provide legal aid

EWMI, EU/EC, Danida-Denmark, ILO, UNDP, GTZ-PWR and UNICEF are the key development partners to provide the legal representation to poor people and venerable people. Some project has been provided as a sub-grand through BAKC and other legal aid organization like Legal of Cambodia (LAC), LICADHO, ADHOC, and Cambodia Defenders Project (CDP). ILO, UNDP and EU/EC supported legal aid for the indigenous people. Most of the legal aid for women and children has been actively supported by GTZ-PWR and UNICEF. Free legal counseling and representation for children of pre-trial detention, child victims of trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation in 6 provinces (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Kandal, Bateay Meanchey, and Battambang) by legal aid organization, Protection of Juvenile Justice (PJJ) supported by UNICEF. In addition, the legal aid throughout the country for all poor people who seek the legal consultancy and legal representation has been actively supported by EWMI. Some other activity to provide legal aid by providing legal consultancy has been provided and supported by OHCHR as well.

**Priority Action 4.1.2:** Survey on the availability and need for legal aid with the view to fill the gaps

The activity has been conducted already by PMU/LJR with support from EWMI in 2006. The report and recommendations for improvement of legal aid has been presented and

published. The action plan for the implementation of the findings from the survey has been prepared with BAKC in order to provide more legal aid to the poor people, in particular.

**Priority Action 4.2.1:** Revision of the law on the Bar and establishment of a streamlined procedure, including transparent criteria for entering the Bar

The statute of Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC) has been adopted already by the government of Cambodia. However, some article needs to be review in order to improve the condition for getting a member of the BAKC. France provided some technical support to BAKC to review the statute already and now the draft review is in the hand of BAKC for finalizing according to the process of law drafting. The activity seems not moving well and it needs to take more attention in order to improve the statute of lawyers. According to the finding in the legal aid survey, the number of lawyers should be increase in order to provide more accessible to the poor people, in particular, in rural area where legal aid support is a challenge<sup>4</sup>.

**Priority Action 4.2.2:** Ensure a well-functioning Centre for the training of Lawyers offering sufficient basic, specialized and issue training to all lawyers

JICA, France and EWMI are the key development partners to support the Center to provide training for lawyers on many skills like case tracking system, providing study tour, model files system, individual mentoring to legal aid, and so on. For legal aid of juvenile justice, UNICEF is a development partners who supported the center to provided professional skills in child's rights and juvenile justice protection to lawyers. However, the need to improve more training for lawyers should be taken more consideration, in particular, lawyer ethic. The continued training for practicing lawyers should be considered as well in order to upgrade their knowledge and skills.

EWMI will sign MOU with BAKC to strengthen the legal aid for the people according to the finding of the legal aid survey report. In addition, JICA will prepare plan to provide continues training for practicing lawyers as well in order to provide more updating skills for practicing lawyers.

**Priority Action 4.2.3:** Promotion of ethics for lawyers, by including effective discipline by a Council of Ethics within the Bar according to given ethical standards for lawyers

Code of ethic of lawyer has been approved and it is in force. However, the mechanism to enforce the implementation of the code of ethic is still an issue. To establish a council of ethics, it has been discussed also well in the process of reviewing of the statute of lawyers. The implementation of the code of ethic by providing training on the code of ethic for lawyers is conducting in BAKC with support from JICA and France. In addition, JICA and France provided support to BAKC to include the training course on lawyer's code of ethic into the curriculum of the center for lawyer training.

**Priority Action 4.2.4:** Adjusting the curricula for obtaining degree in law to needs for legal advice

Project on strengthening capacity of the Royal University of Law and Economy (RULE) by providing training and review and developing the curriculum of the RULE has been supported by France Cooperation under the program of Rule of Law. In addition, USAID through EWMI provided support RULE to conduct a survey to identify trainer candidates. Now EWMI assisted the instructors to develop the courses modules, make adjustments to the modules and monitor their progress as the instructors deliver the modules to RULE law

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<sup>4</sup> CLJR, 2006, Legal Aid Survey and Study: Practices, Perceptions and Needs

students as part of the law school curriculum. In addition, JICA provided some activities to train on legal matter in law school and provide mob court training.

**Priority Action 4.3.1:** Establishing legal provisions in the relevant laws (administrative procedural code, civil and criminal procedural codes, organic law on organization of the courts, law on the Constitutional Council etc.) to define due process

The due process provisions has been included in the civil code, civil procedure code, Penal code, and penal procedure codes, which is actively supported by JICA and France cooperation in the ministry of justice. In the draft law on Organization of court supported by France in MOJ, some provision on due process has been discussed for including. In addition, MOI included some provisions of the due process in draft law on organizing and functioning of court as well.

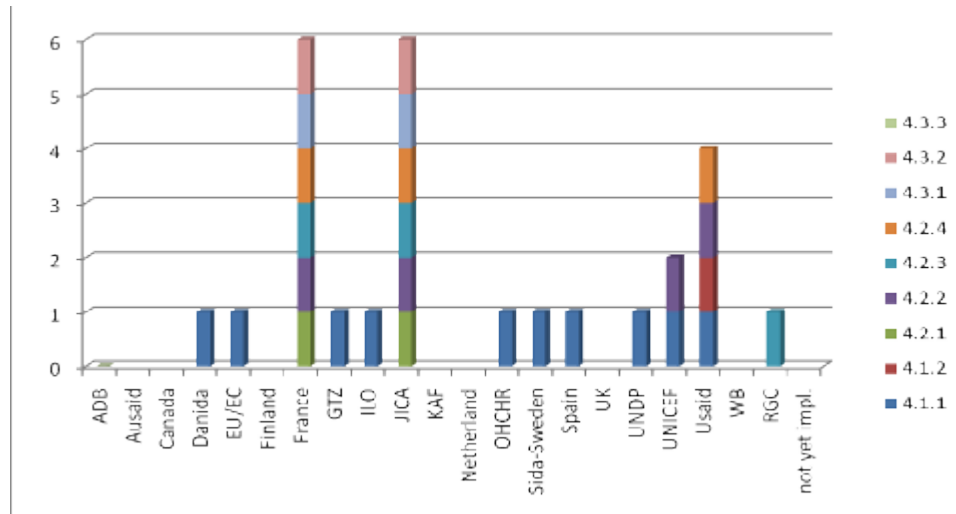
**Priority Action 4.3.2:** Ensure access to information on due process through legislative provisions (Administrative code, law n access to information, civil and criminal procedural code)

Access to information on due process provisions has been integrated into those civil code, civil procedure code, penal code and penal procedure code, which are supported by JICA and France cooperation. The provisions of the access to information on due process have been stipulated also in the policy of the access to information, which was adopted by the government under the support from USAID in MONASRI.

**Priority Action 4.3.3:** The existence of the function of an Ombudsman office (see priority action 1.6.1)

In sum, there are 9 priority actions in the strategic objective 4 on the enhancing the quality of legal process and related services. All of the priority actions has been implemented and supported by development partners. JICA and France played a model in the strategic objective. In contrary, Usaid and EU/EC played a model role in providing legal aid to the people (see diagram 5 on development partners supported strategic objective IV).

Diagram 5 on development partners supported strategic objective IV



\* 4.3.3 priority action sees 1.6.1

## **5) Strategic Objective V: Strengthen judicial services**

**Priority Action 5.1.1:** Passing of laws pertaining to the judiciary, the mandate, and the duties of its role players (organic law on the organization of courts, law to ensure independence of the prosecutorial services, law on judges and on prosecutors, civil and criminal codes and Civil and Criminal Procedural Code, Statute for Court officers, law on notaries)

The activity has been divided into 6 sub activities in order to complete their mandate as the role players in the judicial system in Cambodia. The sub activities have been defined already in other LJR priority action, which are:

1. Passing organic law on the organization of courts (see 2.1.4)
2. law to ensure independence of the prosecutorial services and law on judges and prosecutors (see 2.1.7)
3. civil code and civil procedure code (see 2.1.2)
4. criminal codes and Criminal Procedural Code (see 2.1.3)
5. Statute for Court officers (see 5.2.4)
6. law on notaries (see 1.5.1)

**Priority Action 5.1.2:** Code of ethics for civil servants and strengthening of a council for discipline of civil servants

Some of the codes of ethics of some ministries and government institutions have been developed already like the ministry of health; ministry of education, youth and sport; MONASRI (code of ethic of inspector), and ministry of interior. However, there is no information from both development partners and government stakeholders on which development partners supported in the formulation of the codes of ethics. Most of the codes of ethics have been developed by the government stakeholders without supporting from development partners. Each ministry has their own internal inspection in charge of monitoring the performance of civil servants and solving disputes among civil servants.

**Priority Action 5.2.1:** Establishment of legal provisions within the procedural codes ensuring access to all court decisions and appeal hereof

The provisions to ensure access to all court decision and appeal hereof has been included in the civil procedure code supported by JICA (see 2.1.3) and penal procedure code supported by France (see 2.1.2). The provisions will be also included in the administrative procedure code but the project does not yet implemented even there was some discussion among CLJR, France and GTZ-ARDP. The project of Model Court plans to include the provisions in many other laws and regulations related to case management, court management and court administration.

**Priority Action 5.2.2:** A Statute of Magistrates and a fully functioning SCM ensuring transparency in appointment, remuneration and disciplining of judges and prosecutors

The activity has been divided into 2 sub-activities, which are:

1. Establish statute of magistrates (see 2.1.10)
2. Ensure fully-functioning of Supreme Council of Magistrates (see 2.1.9)

**Priority Action 5.2.3:** Establishment of a Council for judicial services

The District Center for Justice “maison de la justice” has been piloting in five provinces (Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Mudulkiri) to provide the legal consultation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for the minor disputes happened in the community and district level. In 2008, there are 20 District Centers for

Justice in the five provinces and according to the report of MOJ and MOI who are the co-implementing agency with the support from UNDP said that the project will extend 10 more districts in other provinces (Prey Veng, Ratanakiri and Phnom Penh)<sup>5</sup>.

However, the detail concept and term of references of the activity did not yet identify clearly. The activity needs to identify a concrete concept. CLJR or TWG/LJR should define a concrete idea or concept of what is meaning of the activity in order to get the support from the development partners. The scope of the priority action should be clearly identified and make clear in the project catalogue for presenting to the development partners.

**Priority Action 5.2.4:** Codes of ethics/conduct for judges, prosecutors and other judicial staff

Codes of ethics of judges and prosecutors has been drafted by MOJ and supported by EWMI and UNDP. The two development partners played an active role to support MOJ to finalize the two codes since 2004. So far the code of ethics of court clerk, is also drafting by MOJ. Other activities like code of ethic of notary, code of ethics of bailiffs need to develop as well in order to ensure the performance of the judicial staffs more accountable and transparent with the people in their duties.

**Priority Action 5.2.5:** Legal provisions and guidelines on conflicts of interests

Even some provisions on the conflict of interests has been included in the civil and penal code and civil procedure and penal procedure codes, but the activity did not define clearly on how to deal with the activity and the concept or idea or term of references of the activity needs to be defined. CLJR or TWG/LGR should do the job.

**Priority Action 5.2.6:** Anti-corruption measures, including anti-corruption law

The anti-corruption law has been drafted for many years, as there was some technical discussion among government stakeholders and development partners, even civil society with other law like code of penal procedure and penal code. The draft law has been finally reviewed by MONASRI with support from France Cooperation. Now the draft law finished the review in the ministry and send to the General Secretariat of the government of the Office of the Council of Ministers for review before getting approval from parliament.

However, some activities to fight against corruption has been implemented and introduced with the support from Danida-Denmark by supporting the public information on corruption issues.

**Priority Action 5.3.1:** Law on administration of courts

The activity is under the planning of Model Court Project (see 5.3.2) which now the project is preparing the strategic plan and business plan for the model courts, including the standard of the administration of the court, case management, and court management by PMU/CLJR and supported by DANIA-Denmark and CCJAP III. Some provisions have been also included in the civil and penal codes, civil procedure, and penal procedure codes already. However, the activity did not implement yet and need to implement soon in order to improve court performance. The specific law on the administration of court should be drafted.

**Priority Action 5.3.2:** Introduction of a Model Court Approach

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<sup>5</sup> UNDP, 2009, annual report on access to justice program for 2008

Kandal Model Court inaugurated on February 16, 2007. Project on the expansion of model court is ongoing (establishment of the high level Working Group, Technical WG, and development of the Model Court Analysis by the Technical WG, four model courts are selected: Kandal, Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham and Banteay Mean chey). The project is implemented by PMU/CLJR supported by DANIA-Denmark and CCJAP III. So far, the development of the strategic plan and business plan for the model court is in process. The development of the strategic plan and business plan will be finish in a few months more.

Usaid through EWMI has worked with the Kandal court to develop a model case filing and tracking system that will make the newly build Kandal court become more transparent and more efficient in its operation.

**Priority Action 5.3.3:** Case and court management guidelines established in accordance with the legal provisions in the procedural codes and the organic law on the organization of the courts and the law on the administration of the courts (Cluster with 5.3.2 and 5.4.3)

The activity has been integrated with priority action 5.3.2. However, a Handbook on the trial procedure developed by MOJ under the assistance of JICA was published already and a Handbook on the criminal court procedure developed by MOJ under the assistance of CCJAP II was published.

Other activities related to the case and court management has been supported by EWMI in Kandal court to develop a model case filing and tracking system that will make the newly build Kandal court become more transparent and more efficient in its operation. In addition, Usaid through EWMI has worked with the Ministry of Justice to develop a model exhibits management system, which will include procedural protocols.

**Priority Action 5.4.1:** State policies on budgetary allocations to the judiciary-fixed percentage of the annual budget

Some activity has been introduced by the ministry of justice with support from CCJAP III to provide training on planning in the ministry with including the budget allocation for the court in the ministry budget. However, more actions should be initiated to introduce the separated budget for the court. Many discussions have been raised among the government stakeholders and development partners including civil society to make separation and independence of court budget. More actions should be considered to increase independence of budgetary allocation to the judicial institution.

**Priority Action 5.4.2:** School of Magistrates and a school for judicial staff, including on-going training programs for al role players (basic, specialized and issue training) in accordance with identified needs

The Royal School for Judges was established in 2002 and the new improvement of the school to become the Royal Academy for judicial Profession (RAJP) was established on January 21, 2005, including the School for court clerks was established in 2007 and the School for notary and bailiffs. Implemented by Royal Academy for judicial Profession and partially supported by France Cooperation. The two key development partners supporting RAJP are JICA on civil matter and France on criminal matter. Other development partners in some specific issues are EWMI on land rights, GTZ-PWR on domestic violence and UNICEF on juvenile justice.

**Priority Action 5.4.3:** Sufficient, modern court facilities, including relevant IT equipment (Cluster with 5.3.2 and 5.3.3)

The activity has been integrated with priority action 5.3.2 on model court project, which has been implemented by PMU/LJR with the support from Danida-Denmark and CCJAP III. Kandal Model Court inaugurated on February 16, 2007. EWMI and UNICEF provided some material for the Kandal court like equipping of child-friendly police investigation rooms and court room, model testimonial court screen, and court video conference equipment. However the full supply for the four model court including Kandal court will be implemented in the implementation phase of Model Court Project, which will be start soon in late 2009.

**Priority Action 5.4.4:** Measures to establish a commercial Court/Chamber and other specialized courts/chambers, including commercial court proceeding and specialist training in commercial law

Two round tables were organized (15.06.2007 and 08.11, 2007) by the MOC under the assistance of UNDP to find the solution to establish the Commerce Tribunal in accordance to the WTO requirement and the decision of the CLJR's decision of August 30, 2006 and the Constitution.

In this regard, introduction of specialized courses in commercial law in Royal Academy of Judicial Profession has been conducted for the practicing judges and prosecutors with the support from JICA and France Cooperation.

**Priority Action 5.4.5:** Measures to establish the Administrative Tribunal

The activity is not yet implemented as the establishment of the court needs to have a clear administrative code and administrative procedure code first and the two codes are not yet drafted. However, some initiated idea to draft the two codes has been raised by France Cooperation and GTZ-ARDP. CLJR will play a role to coordinate with the two development partners for implementing the project.

**Priority Action 5.5.1:** Survey of the current enforcement mechanisms on order to identify improvements

The activity is not yet implemented. However, some activity for implementing laws and regulations has been done by law enforcement agencies.

**Priority Action 5.5.2:** The establishment of an institution for execution of judgments (bailiff/sheriffs court-bankruptcy court)

Some provisions in the civil procedure Code and criminal procedure code relating to the establishment of the implementing court and the bailiffs were included. School of bailiff has been prepared to establish and the new recruitment of bailiffs is started by the RAJP supported by France. Bailiff's law has been prepared by MOJ with support from JICA.

**Priority Action 5.5.3:** Codes of ethics/conduct for all enforcement officers, including police, prison officers, civil servants and relevant judicial personnel

The activity has been divided into 4 sub activities, which are:

1. code of ethics of police that is not yet implemented
2. code of ethic of prison officers is implementing.
3. code of ethics of civil servant (see 5.1.2)
4. code of ethics of judges and prosecutor and other judicial personnel (see 5.2.4)

. Discussion between CLJR and other TWG/LJR has been raised but there was no support from the development partners so far.

**Priority Action 5.5.4:** Councils of discipline for all law enforcement officers

The activity has been divided into 5 sub activities, which are:

1. establishment council of discipline for police
2. establishment council of discipline for lawyers (integrated into 4.2.3)
3. establishment council of discipline for judges and prosecutor and other judicial personnel (integrated into 5.2.4)

All sub-activities are new project?, which need to implement in order to make all law enforcement officers performing more accountable and transparent with their duties for the public. *(should consider the judiciary only in terms of disciplinary council)*

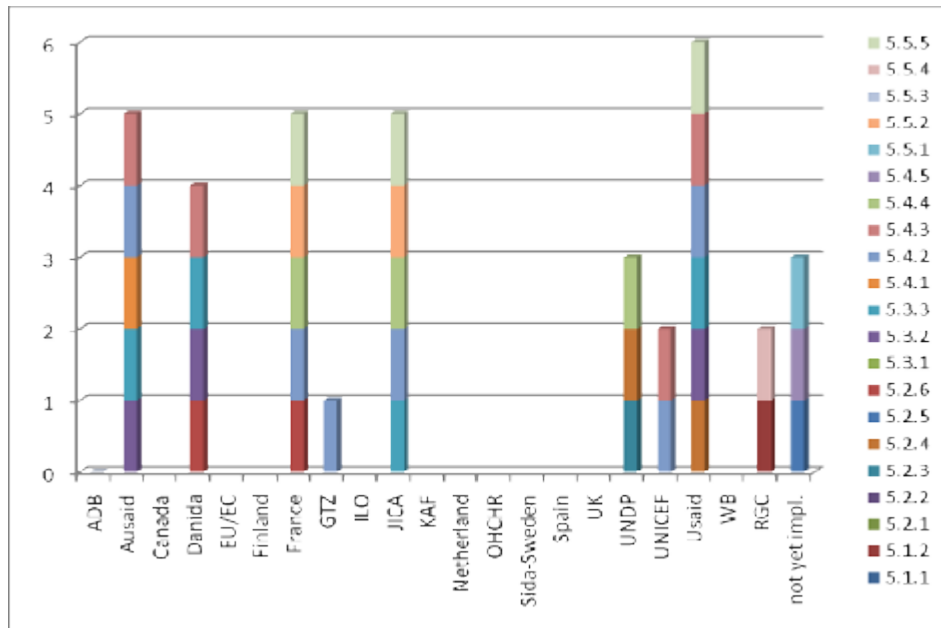
The council of discipline for prison officers is actively working within the General Department of Prison.

**Priority Action 5.5.5:** Emphasis on ethical standards in the curricula for education of judicial personnel, police, prison officers and other civil servants (see 5.2.4).

The activity is integrated with 5.2.4 where there are three developments partners that have supported actively to include training course on ethical standard of judicial profession in RAJP curriculum and Lawyer Training Center curriculum.

In sum, there are 20 priority actions in the strategic objective V where 2 priority actions (5.2.5 and 5.5.1) are not yet implement. There 8 development partners provided support the strategic objective. Usaid, JICA, France and Ausaid are the key development partners who played an active support to strengthen judicial services in order to make the judicial institutions working more effective and efficient to provided better services for the citizen (see Diagram 5 on development partners supported in strategic objective V).

Diagram 5 on development partners supported in strategic objective V



\* 5.1.1 sees 2.1.4, 2.1.7, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 1.5.1, and 5.2.4

\* 5.2.1 sees 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3

\* 5.2.2 sees 2.1.9, 2.1.10

\* 5.5.3 sees 5.1.2 and 5.2.4

## **6) Strategic Objective VI: Introduce alternative dispute resolution methods**

### **Priority Action 6.1.1:** Elaborate, adopt and implement a law on Commercial Arbitration

Commercial Arbitration Law was adopted on 5 May 2005. The drafting was prepared by MOC with the support from World Bank. So far, some activities of legal dissemination have been done by MOC under the support from World Bank.

### **Priority Action 6.1.2:** Mediation and other dispute resolution methods to solve commercial disputes developed/established and necessary training provided

The preparation of sub-decree on functioning and organization of the National Arbitration Centre has been drafted by MOC with the support from World Bank. The center will be established soon and then the new recruitment of commercial arbitrators will be prepared.

### **Priority Action 6.2.1:** Investigate into, build upon and strengthen other alternative and traditional methods of alternative dispute resolution.

The activity has been divided into three main sub-activities, which are:

1. In the framework of the program of access to justice, the piloting project to establish District Center for Justice in 20 districts in five provinces (Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Siem Reap and Mondul Kiri) has been implemented by MOJ and MOI with the support from UNDP. In 2009, UNDP plan to extend 10 more districts/Khans in four districts in Prey Veng, 2 districts in Kampot and 4 Khans in Phnom Penh<sup>6</sup>. In addition, UNICEF has supported development and testing of diversion procedures and community-based mediation of minor offences committed by children, by MoJ, MoSVY, Legal Aid of Cambodia and Friends International.
2. Labor Arbitration Council has been established and in process to deal with labor disputes. The Labor Arbitration Foundation is an independent body who is responsible to support the Council as a secretariat of the Council. The ministry of labor and vocational training is a coordinator of the project. The project has been actively supported by ILO till 2008 and the project will be and supported by ILO till the end of 2008 and World Bank continued supporting the project under their program of Demand for Good Governance (DFGG) from 3 years from 2009.
3. Cadastral Commission to deal with land issues has been established and in process under MLMUPC with active support from GTZ –LMAP. So far, GTZ-LMAP provided an active support to the commission to solve land disputes. The project established Mobile Cadastral Commission to deal with land issues in the place where there is an urgent need. Recently, as the land issues is becoming more and more challenge for the people, government establish a National Authority for Land Disputes Resolution in 2006<sup>7</sup>. According to the legal framework of the Authority, most of the function of the Authority is overlapping with the role of the Cadastral commission. However, in the practice, the Authority has worked only on the big issues between people and government or people and private sector where the cadastral commission has worked on small cases happened in the community between people and people<sup>8</sup>.

In sum, there are three priority actions in the strategic objective VI regarding to introduce and strengthen the alternative dispute resolution mechanism in Cambodia. All of the priority

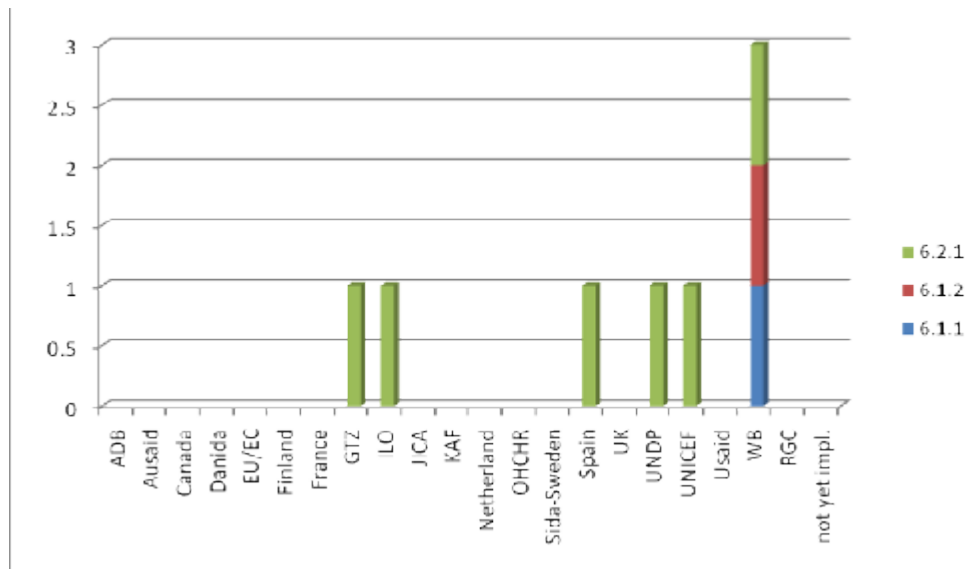
<sup>6</sup> 2009, UNDP, Annual Report for 2008 "Access to Justice Program"

<sup>7</sup> 2007, NALDR, First Semester report for 2007 on the activities and results of NALDR

<sup>8</sup> Said by GTZ-LMAP in the interview on 13 January 2009

actions have been implemented by 6 development partners and World Bank is a key development partner who provided support to this strategic objective. The alternative dispute resolution for the community level is a highest priority action in the strategic objective in order to provide access to justice closed to the people, in particular, in rural area where most of cases happened and the access to court is a challenge (see Diagram 6 on development partners supporting strategic objective VI).

Diagram 6 on development partners supporting strategic objective VI



## **7) Strategic Objective VII: Strengthen legal and judicial sector institutions to fulfill their mandate**

**Priority Action 7.1.1:** Passing of organic laws on the administrative and judicial institutions (court organization, Supreme Council of Magistracy, Constitutional Council, ministries and other executive bodies, police).

The activity was divided into 3 sub-activities, which are:

1. Organic law on administration (see 2.1.1)
2. Organic law on court organizing and functioning (see 2.1.4)
3. Supreme council of magistracy (see 2.1.9)

**Priority Action 7.2.1:** Passing of procedural codes, including administrative procedural code, law on an ombudsman, laws on access to information, including administrative Code, with special focus on ensuring transparency in the justice sector institutions

The activity was divided into 5 sub-activities, which are:

1. civil procedure code (see 2.1.2)
2. penal procedure code (see 2.1.3)
3. administrative procedure code (see 2.1.1)
4. law on ombudsman (see 1.6.1)
5. law on access to information (see 1.4.3)

**Priority Action 7.3.1:** Codes of ethics for polices, prison officers and other civil servants and for judicial personnel (judges, prosecutors, judicial staff) supplemented by a fully functioning Supreme Council of Magistracy, a Council of Judicial Services a Council of discipline of

police officers, Council of discipline for civil servants to ensure enforcement? (*should consider the judiciary only in terms of council of discipline and code of conduct*)

The activity was divided into 5 sub-activities, which are:

1. Code of ethics for polices (see 5.5.3)
2. Code of ethics for judge and prosecutor (see 5.2.4)
3. Code of ethics for notary (see 5.2.4)
4. Code of ethics for bailiff (see 5.2.4)
5. Code of ethics for court clerk (see 5.2.4)
6. Code of ethics for other civil servants (see 5.1.2)
7. code of ethic for lawyer (see 4.2.3)

**Priority Action 7.3.2:** Legal provision and guidelines on conflicts of interest (see 5.2.5)

**Priority Action 7.3.3:** Establishing of minimum standards for obtaining a degree in law or public administration (see 4.2.4)

**Priority Action 7.3.4:** Schools for the magistrates, judicial staff, and penitentiary system and for basic education of civil servants, including ongoing training programs (see 5.4.2)

**Priority Action 7.3.5:** Anti-corruption measures, including a law on anti-corruption (see 5.2.6)

**Priority Action 7.3.6:** The existence of the function of an Ombudsman office (see 1.6.1)

**Priority Action 7.4.1:** monitoring system of the justice sector to measure its several performances, including the administration of justice, as a guiding line for overall reform

Initial assessment has been done. High level Working Group (HLWG) was established and then Technical Working Group (TWG) was established to support the project. So far, the Indicator and Monitoring System format and policy framework has been adopted by HLWG in October 2008, and the project now is in process to implement their piloting in the model court project for 2009 -2011. The project has been implemented by PMU/CLJR and supported by DANIDA and CCJAPIII. The project plan to conduct trimester progress report of the implementation of legal and judicial reform strategy in order to monitor and indicate the progress of the reform.

Other project to monitor the performance of the court has been implemented by Center for Social Development (CSD) in the framework of court watch in supreme court, appeal court Phnom Penh court Kandal court, Kg. Cham court, Battambang court, and Siem Reap court with the support from Usaid through EWMI. GTZ-PWR: one of GTZ-PWR's to support MoWA to build a network among line ministries to collect DV case data that each institution deals with. Therefore, DV monitoring is also one of our task. The involve agencies for the network are MoI, MoJ, MoH, MoP and MoWA.

UNICEF developed indicators on juvenile justice, including child justice database and data collection and reporting system. They have piloted in 6 provinces.

**Priority Action 7.5.1:** Development and maintenance of a common planning, budgeting, auditing, monitoring and reporting system in compliance with government planning and MTEF system

Danida-Denmark and CCJAP III is a key development partner to support CLJR to develop a common Sector Manual for Justice Sector. The Manual was finished the first draft already. Some consultative meeting and trainings has been organized by PMU/LJR with the support

from CCJAPIII. The Manual is a guideline for the government implementing agencies to utilize for their development of plan and write their project proposal to development partners. PMU/LJR with support from CCJAP III and Danida-Denmark plan to put the manual in action this year and training programs on the manual of planning will be conducted for relevant justice institutions, in particular, for the court officers.

**Priority Action 7.5.2:** Business plans for police, penitentiary system, prosecution, administration of the courts and other justice sector institutions, including the School of the Justice Sector

In the police and prison sectors, CCJAPIII played a key role to support General Department of Prison to develop their strategic and business plan and the General Commissariat of National Police to develop strategic and business plan.

Other professional school of judicial professions, JICA, France and EWMI played a model role to support RAJP and Lawyer Training Center to develop strategic plan and business plan.

**Priority Action 7.6.1:** Development of internal planning units to facilitate fulfillment of the institutional mandate and develop the collection of operational information (statistical data)

The activity is not yet implemented and CLJR prepared project profile and project catalogue for getting support from development partners.

**Priority Action 7.6.2:** integration of the justice sector institutions at the policy level, especially in relation to the sharing of operational information

The activity is partially ongoing with national coordination of CLJR with other government stakeholders in their Council meeting for at least one time a year. In this regard, a mechanism of the ministry of planning to review and develop national strategy for development program (NSDP) has been implemented by MOP to integrate legal and judicial reform in the national strategy. Furthermore, in the framework of Governance Action Plan, the legal and judicial reform strategy has been integrated. However, the concrete and systematic action should be taken. CLJR should develop a systematic and concrete action in order to take more attention from development partners for support.

**Priority Action 7.7.1:** Build the necessary capacity of the individual to fulfill its mandate by developing a human resource management policy

Some activities to provide capacity building have been implemented in some justice institution like PMU/LJR, MOJ, MOI, Kandal province prison and in model court on the strategic and business planning, by PMU/CLJR with the support from CCJAP III and DANIDA-Denmark. However, the systematic and concrete training should be provided to all justice institutions, in particular, planning and project management.

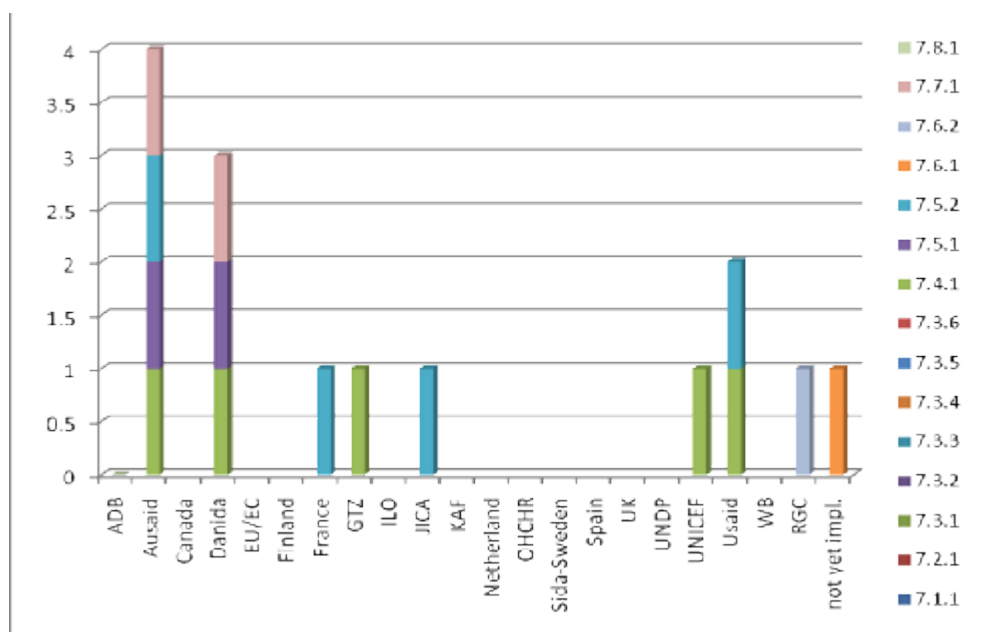
**Priority Action 7.8.1:** Legal provisions on the elaboration of annual reports for the services within the justice sector

The activity was integrated into the priority action 7.5.1 on the project of development of sector manual for justice sector, which included common planning, budgeting, auditing, monitoring and reporting system in compliance with government planning and MTEF system.

In sum, there are 15 priority actions in the strategic objective on the strengthening of the legal and judicial sector institutions. Most of priority action has been implemented and

supported by development partners. One priority action is not yet implemented. Ausaid through EWMI is a key development partners to support the strengthening of legal and judicial sector institutions. One priority action is implemented by government agencies to integrate legal and judicial reform strategy into national strategy (see Diagram 7 on development partners supporting strategic objective VII).

Diagram 7 on development partners supporting strategic objective VII



## ii. The implementation structures and principles

### 1) The coordination and facilitation of the Reform

The Council for Legal and Judicial Reforms (CLJR) is established by the Supreme Council of the State Reforms. The CLJR has the mission to initiate and encourage the process and to follow up the implementation of Legal and Judicial Reform policies and programs in accordance with the objectives of the Supreme Council of the State Reforms.

#### Key Roles of PMU/LJR:

- Develop policy/strategy and action plan
- Coordinate and facilitate with implementing agencies and Development partners
- Implement some LJR priority action
- Monitoring and evaluation of reform progress

The CLJR has established the Permanent Coordination Body (PCB) with the mandate to coordinate the implementation of the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy. The PCB comprises the key line ministries and

agencies of the Justice Sector.

The CLJR has also established the Project Management Unit (PMU) for Legal and Judicial Reforms to support the CLJR and the PCB. The PMU also facilitates and supports the implementation of the Legal and Judicial Reform, and therefore members of the PMU have been appointed as facilitating coordinators for each of the strategic objectives. The PMU is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the reforms, including all projects related to the Plan of Action. Furthermore, the PMU, in accordance with the provisions of the sub-decree No. 128 OR.Nor.KRAR dated on 26 December 2002 may administer/cater for some

financial matters, including procurement pertaining to the Legal and Judicial Sector Reform Program. This may require the appointment of external procurement officers to administer donor funds and build local financial management capacity within the PMU.

The PCB/PMU will coordinate, monitor and report on the progress of the entire Legal and Judicial Sector Reform Program to the RGC through the CLJR.

## ***2) Implementation by Legal and Judicial sector agencies – with donor support and cooperation***

Whereas the PCB and the PMU have coordination, facilitation, and support mandates, the Legal and Judicial sector agencies are mandated to implement.

Each project or action will be implemented by the specific legal and judicial sector agency or as part of a clustering of actions that requires coordinated sectoral efforts. Other agencies/individuals can serve as resource persons when necessary. The PMU facilitating coordinators should be represented in each of those project teams. The chairperson of the project team is expected to be a senior official from the lead implementing agency. The members of such working groups are expected to be officials from the agencies represented within the project team.

The Joint Technical Working Group on Legal and Judicial Reform (TWG-LJR) should be used as forum for the mobilization of partnerships (Partnership Groups) and funds required for the implementation of projects. The Partnership Groups should be established to anchor bilateral (and multilateral) reform projects to ensure formalized cooperation between the donor, the implementing agency/agencies in question and the CLJR/PCB. The Partnership Groups have the purpose to design, plan, provide funding for, give support to, and monitor bilateral (and multilateral) projects.

As the coordinating body, the CLJR/PCB approves all reform projects. The aim would also be to further improve information-sharing mechanisms between the PCB/CLJR and the donor community, thus better enabling interested donors to plan their activities around the L&J Reform priorities in a manner in which funds can be channeled in accordance with the specificities of the reform program. This would also help to avoid duplication of efforts on all sides. It is envisaged that the PCB-PMU will produce a semi-annual Legal and Judicial Reform progress report for the TWG/LJR.

The RGC is very aware that the success of the reform process does not lie entirely on external funding nor is it solely project-based. The Plan of Action will require a strong commitment to the Reform both of the executive and legislative arms of the State as well as of the judiciary. The RGC reiterates its commitment to these internal aspects and is currently receiving support and mobilizing additional support from 20 key development partners that will enable it to manage and effectively coordinate the implementation of the L&J Reform process (see annex 4).

### **iii. Gap between plan and actual progress**

So far many projects and activities are in the process of being implemented by government implementing agencies with support from DPs and some other projects and activities being implemented directly by civil society or DPs. Some projects have been implemented by relevant government institutions without support from DPs. Some LJR priority actions remain unimplemented and some activity initiatives require support from either from government finance or DPs funds (see table 1 on DPs activities report in legal and judicial reform sector).

### **a. Current Support of DPs in LJR Sector**

There are 82 priority actions of the legal and judicial reform that have been supported and implemented by DPs and government agencies. Of these 70 priority actions has been implemented and supported by 20 different DPs. Many of the projects are moving past formulation and pilot stage and consideration needs to be given for further support for full implementation. The 20 DPs who have contributed to the legal and judicial reform program of the Government of Cambodia are ADB, AusAID, Canada, DANIDA, EU/EC, Finland, France, GTZ, ILO, JICA, KAF, the Netherlands, OHCHR, Sida-Sweden, Spain, UK, UNDP, UNICEF, USAID, and World Bank (see Diagram 8 on Current progress of LJR implementation).

USAID is a key DP who has provided the largest support regarding to the number of activities in the PAILJRS. Twenty activities from the PAILJRS have been supported, most of which involve direct support to civil society organizations. JICA is the second most active DP and normally provides direct support to government implementing agencies to implement PAILJRS, 19 activities in all. Under the program of Rule of Law, France Cooperation is the third most active DP along with AusAID providing support the legal and judicial reform since its beginning in 2003. The key activities of France are the development of the penal code and penal procedure code (the penal procedure code being already adopted). AusAID supports activities in crime prevention & community safety, police, prisons, model court and the strengthening of the PMU/LJR (See chart 8 on number of DPs supporting LJR sector by activities).

GTZ is the fourth most active DP supporting the legal and judicial reform strategy and whose the core activities involve improving women's rights. DANIDA is the fifth most active DP supporting the legal and judicial reform. The core activities of DANIDA are the Model Court, Indicator & Monitoring System and strengthening PMU/LJR.

Even though the government investment budget for supporting the implementation of the priority actions of the legal and judicial reform program is not clearly defined, the government implementing agencies have played an active role in implementing LJR priority actions according to their mandate. According to the progress report of CLJR there are 12 LJR priority actions that are being implemented solely by government implementing agencies. However the full implementation of the priority actions are facing obstacles due to many factors including the lack of a clear national budget plan, human resource capacity constraints, lack of support from DPs, complexity of the priority actions, the number of priority actions required to be implemented simultaneously and so on.

The largest number of DP supported activities is in Strategic Objective 1 (improving personal rights and freedoms). In this objective 70 activities have been implemented by 16 DPs. The smallest amount of support is in Strategic Objective 6 (introducing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms) where there are only 7 activities being supported by 5 DPs. However, this is primarily a result of the fact that there are only three priority actions in the strategic objective. (see chart 9 on number of DPs supporting LJR by strategic objective).

#### Chart 8 on number of DPs supporting LJR sector by activities

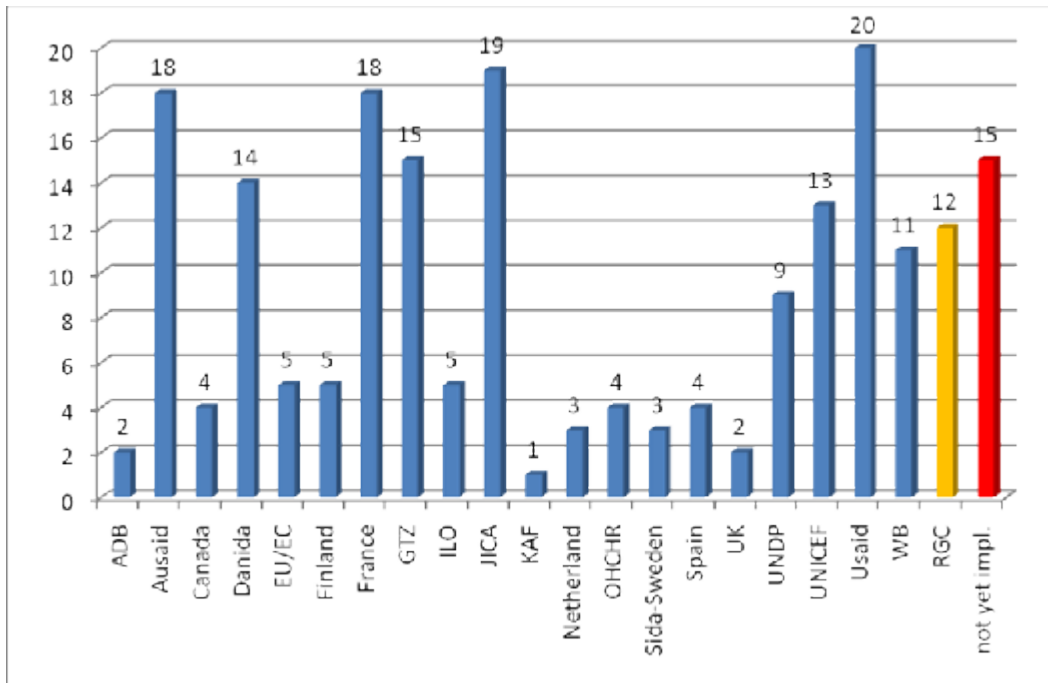
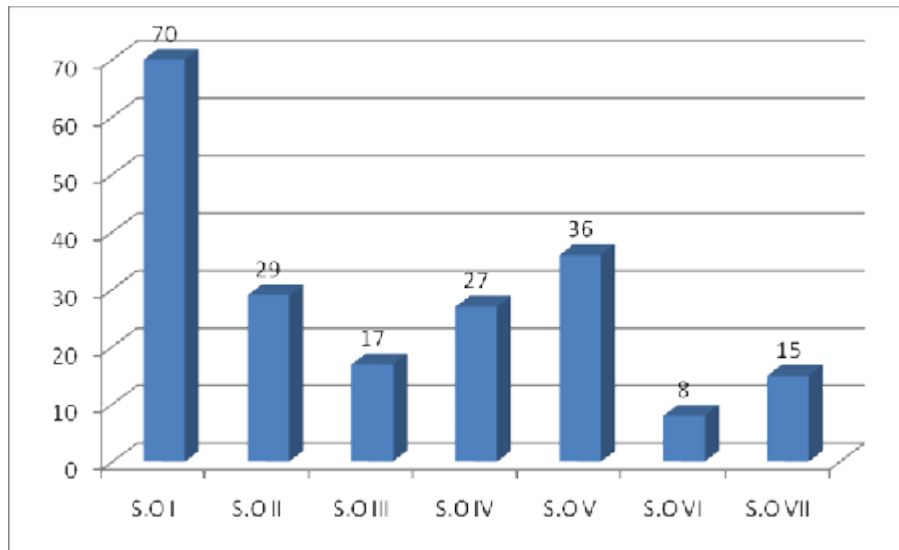


Chart 9 on number of DPs supporting LJR by strategic objective



**b. Current progress of Legal and Judicial Reform**

By 2008, eighty four percent of PAILJRS was in the process of implementation and sixteen percent remained unimplemented. Of these 72 percent were supported and implemented by DPs and 12 percent were implemented by government agencies (see Chart 10 on current progress of LJR implementation).

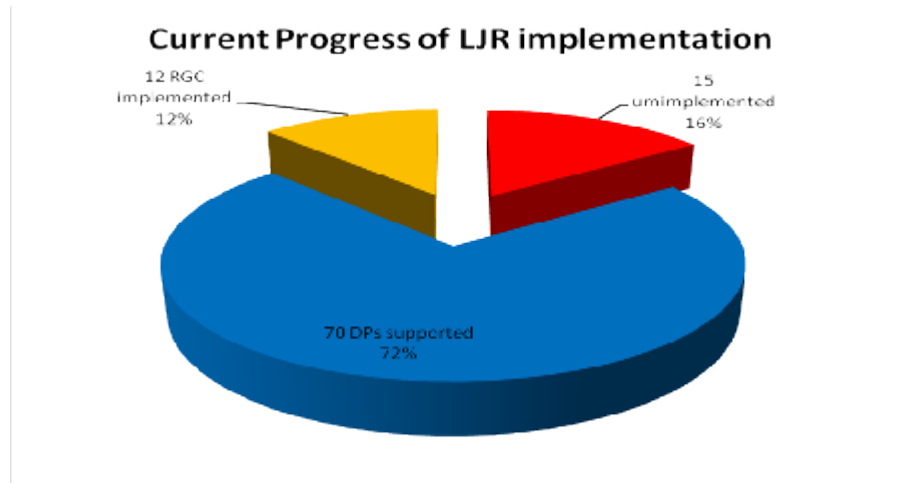
Strategic Objective 1 (to improve personal rights and freedoms) has received the most support from DPs out of all of the seven strategic objectives. There are 69 activities supported by 18 DPs in the strategic objective. All priority actions of Strategic Objective 4

(providing better legal and judicial information services) and Strategic Objective 6 (introducing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms) are being implemented by DPs and government agencies. 15 priority actions remain unimplemented; 4 priority actions in Strategic Objective 1 (1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.4.4, and 1.7.1), 4 priority actions in Strategic Objective 2 (2.1.1, 2.1.5, 2.1.12, and 2.2.1), 3 priority actions in Strategic Objective 3 (3.2.1, 3.2.3, and 3.3.1), 3 priority actions in Strategic Objective 5 (5.2.5, 5.4.5, and 5.5.1), and 1 priority action in Strategic Objective 7 (7.6.1) (see more in table 1 on summary of DPs activities in LJR sector).

According to Plan of Action for Implementing the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy and the progress report of legal and judicial reform strategy (after discussion with PMU/LJR), the unimplemented priority actions have been grouped and prioritized as below:

1. Priority action 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 2.1.1 on establish administrative code and administrative procedure code. There was an indication of support from France last few year however so far there is no progress of implementing the priority action. Recently GTZ-ARDP met MOJ, Council of Jurists and CLJR to determine the institution responsible for preparing and implementing the priority action.
2. Priority action 5.4.5: Measures to establish the Administrative Tribunal
3. Priority action 5.5.1: Survey of the current enforcement mechanisms in order to identify improvements
4. Priority action 1.7.1: Establishment of an Institute for Criminology: initial activities were conducted to collect information on criminology activities in the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice to find out what has been conducted so far. PMU/LJR plans to develop a program proposal to CCJAP III for support implementing the project as CCJAP III expressed some interest in the project. However to date there are no positive developments on the development and implementation of the project. The priority action to establish an institute of criminology is an initiative of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of interior.
5. Priority action 2.1.5: Law on the Administration of the Courts:
6. Priority action 7.6.1: Development of internal planning units to facilitate fulfillment of institutional mandates and to develop the collection of operational information (statistical data)
7. Priority action 2.1.12: Law on the Organization and Functioning of a National Congress
8. Priority action 3.2.3: Legislative provisions on access to court decisions, including through court information desks
9. Priority action 3.3.1: Policy on dissemination of information within the administration
10. Priority Action 1.4.4: The systematic review of existing laws to ensure the upholding and promotion of the rights to exercise the freedom of expression in all aspects. This activity should be better defined and a more concrete scope developed. There is no clear information from various DPs and government agencies on the implementation of the PA. Some individual activities have been undertaken to ensure freedom of expression, for example the draft law on peaceful demonstration, which is drafted by MOI and is currently with the Council of Ministers.
11. Priority action 2.2.1: Systematic review of existing laws and law reform program
12. Priority action 3.2.1: Establishment of a periodic legal digest published through a board of independent experts
13. Priority action 5.2.5 and 7.3.2: Legal provisions and guidelines on conflicts of interest

Chart 10 on Current progress of LJR implementation



**c. Current need for more support**

Since 2005 the PAILJRS has seen the completion of 19 priority actions. An assessment and evaluation of the implementation of the completed priority actions needs to be taken in order to ensure that the results of implementation are aligned with the output expectations of the LJR.

To date a total of 62 priority actions have begun implementation. Some priority actions have just begun and some has been undergoing implementation for many years but have yet to finish. All of the priority actions require more support from all stakeholders, particularly DPs. Some DPs provided only the first step of implementation (formulation of the framework or concept of the project). The government implementing agencies have to continue the implementation of the project with limited financial and technical support from the government.

Besides more support for priority actions presently being implemented, all stakeholders should look to support the implementation of the 16 remaining priority actions which have yet to start. The issue of implementation of these remaining priority actions has been discussed in inter-government and government-DP meetings (see above the detail priority actions) however of the implementation of the priority actions is still pending. Some priority actions are prioritized in the short-term action plan and these need to be taken into urgent consideration by all stakeholders, particularly government stakeholders when asking for support from DPs.

Chart 11 on Outlook for Legal and judicial reform strategy

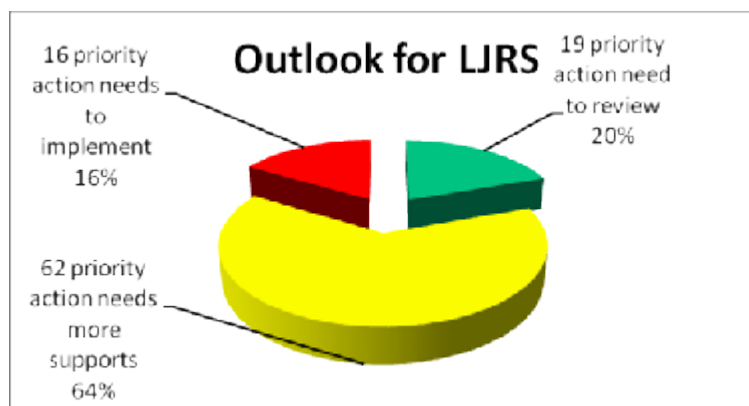


Table 1 on development partner's activities report in legal and judicial reform sector

	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherlands	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	not yet impl.	Total		
1.1.1																								16	
1.1.2																									1
1.1.3																									16
1.1.4																									1
1.2.1																									8
1.2.2		see 1.1.2																							0
1.2.3																									5
1.2.4																									3
1.3.1																									1
1.3.2																									1
1.4.1																									1
1.4.2																									1
1.4.3																									2
1.4.4																									1
1.4.5																									3
1.4.6																									1
1.5.1																									6
1.6.1																									3
1.7.1																									1
<b>Subtotal I</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70</b>		
<b>S.O 2: Modernize legislative framework</b>																									
	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherlands	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	not yet impl.	Total		
2.1.1																								1	
2.1.2																								1	
2.1.3																								1	
2.1.4																								1	
2.1.5																								1	
2.1.6																								1	
2.1.7																								1	
2.1.8																								1	
2.1.9																								1	
2.1.10																								2	
2.1.11																								1	
2.1.12																								1	
2.2.1																								1	
2.2.2																								6	
2.2.3																								2	
2.2.4																								2	
2.3.1																								1	
2.3.2																								1	
2.3.3																								2	
2.3.4																								1	
2.4.1		see 1.4.3																							
<b>Subtotal II</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>		
<b>S.O 3: Provide better access to legal and judicial information</b>																									
	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherlands	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	not yet impl.	Total		
3.1.1		see 1.4.3																							
3.1.2		see 2.3.2																							
3.1.3																									5
3.2.1																									1
3.2.2																									3
3.2.3																									1
3.3.1																									1
3.3.2																									3
3.4.1																									3
<b>Subtotal III</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>		

<b>S.O 4: Enhance quality of legal process and related services</b>																									
	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherland	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	not yet impl.	Total		
4.1.1																								10	
4.1.2																									1
4.2.1																									2
4.2.2																									4
4.2.3																									3
4.2.4																									3
4.3.1																									2
4.3.2																									2
4.3.3		see 1.6.1																							
<b>Subtotal IV</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>27</b>	
<b>S.O 5: Strengthen Judicial Services</b>																									
	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherland	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	not yet impl.	Total		
5.1.1		see 2.1.4, 2.1.7, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 1.5.1, 5.2.4																							
5.1.2																									1
5.2.1		see 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3																							
5.2.2		see 2.1.10, 2.1.9																							
5.2.3																									1
5.2.4																									2
5.2.5																									1
5.2.6																									2
5.3.1		see 2.1.5																							
5.3.2																									3
5.3.3																									4
5.4.1																									1
5.4.2																									6
5.4.3																									4
5.4.4																									3
5.4.5																									1
5.5.1																									1
5.5.2																									2
5.5.3		see 5.1.2 and 5.2.4																							
5.5.4																									1
5.5.5																									3
<b>Subtotal V</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>36</b>	
<b>S.O 6: Introduce alternative dispute resolution methods</b>																									
	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherland	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	not yet impl.	Total		
6.1.1																									1
6.1.2																									1
6.2.1																									6
<b>Subtotal VI</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>8</b>	
<b>S.O 7: Strengthen legal and judicial sector institutions</b>																									
	ADB	Ausaid	Canada	Danida	EU/EC	Finland	France	GTZ	ILO	JICA	KAF	Netherland	OHCHR	Sida-Sweden	Spain	UK	UNDP	UNICEF	Usaid	WB	RGC	not yet impl.	Total		
7.1.1		see 2.1.1, 2.1.4, 2.1.9																							
7.2.1		see 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.1, 1.6.1, 1.4.3																							
7.3.1		see 5.5.3, 5.2.4, 5.1.2, 4.2.3																							
7.3.2		see 5.2.5																							
7.3.3		see 4.2.4																							
7.3.4		see 5.4.2																							
7.3.5		see 5.2.6																							
7.3.6		see 1.6.1																							
7.4.1																									5
7.5.1																									2
7.5.2																									4



implementation. Dependency upon DPs for financial support will not result in the reform being sustainable. One idea may be to integrate the LJR priority actions into the framework for implementation of the Medium Term Expenditure Fund (MTEF) introduced by Ministry of Economic and Finance. Other mechanisms for implementing the priority actions of the reform include the Special Operation Agency, PMG, and MBPI mechanisms. The implementation of any of these mechanisms will improve the potential sustainability of initiatives developed under the reform.

### *Effective and efficient Coordination and Cooperation*

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Most of the DPs agree that a lack of effective and efficient cooperation and coordination among government implementing agencies, DPs, civil society and among all three players, is one of the key challenges for reform implementation. Both RGC and most DPs have agreed on the harmonisation principle in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. This requires all parties to work together and share information and resources to improve efficiency and reduce duplication of effort.

Often information on activities that one government agency may be implementing is not shared with other institutions, in particular amongst the implementing agencies themselves. There is a desire to keep implementation within their own institution since they believe that the projects/programs are their responsibility only. Some DPs do the same thing. This is in direct conflict with the principle of harmonisation and is something that coordination mechanisms seek to address.

Coordination mechanisms for government stakeholders have been implemented by the CLJR and other key justice institutions. Meetings of the CLJR and PCB play a very good role in coordinating all government implementing agencies in the framework of the reform. Furthermore, High Level of Working Groups and Technical Working Groups to implement projects/programs supporting LJR priority actions have been established to coordinate implementation. Examples include the Model Court project and the Indicator and Monitoring System project, which established two working groups with members from both government implementing agencies and DPs. However, effective and efficient coordination is still a problem for PMU/LJR facilitation of the implementation of projects/programs. Cross cutting sector coordination and cooperation is still a problem for all government reforms (Administration, Decentralization and Deconcentration, Finance etc). There is no clear mechanism for the sharing of information on planning, implications of the reform implementation, challenges and experiences.

Many meetings among DPs have been organized to coordinate the implementation of programs in the framework of the legal and judicial reform. However, some information relating to the implementation of programs has not been shared. There is no clear coordination mechanism on the DP side; even there are some informal meetings before the Technical Working Group of Legal and Judicial Reform (TWG-LJR) and Council for Development of Cambodia Forum (CDCF) meeting among DPs. Some coordination meetings for European countries have also been organized however these are not regular and often European donor agencies have their own programs and framework for supporting the reform.

TWG-LJR is a mechanism for coordinating government stakeholders and DPs in reform implementation. The organization and functioning of the TWG-LJR is not yet clearly defined. The participation of the line ministries in the TWG/LJR meeting is low compared to the DPs, most of whom actively participate in and contribute to the meeting<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> PMU/LJR, 2008, TWG Questionnaire-PMU Feedback

## *Concrete Project/Program TORs*

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Some priority actions of the legal and judicial reform program do not clearly outline what actions should be taken in order to fulfill the relevant strategic objective. Some priority actions comprise of many activities, a number of which are overlapping with other priority actions. Some are given a broad description meaning there is no clear definition as to what the priority action is seeking to achieve. PMU/LJR developed a project catalogue that composed of a project profile for each short and medium term priority action. However, updating of the project profile should be done regularly and this is not always occurring and there are a number of priority actions which have no project profile. Priority actions without a project profile need to have one prepared in order to better identify its scope and to assist in identifying the resources required to complete associated activities.

This lack of clarity has impacted negatively upon the aid effectiveness principle of managing for results. It has proved difficult at times to ensure that development activities are linked with RGC annual budget submissions, though efforts are being made with the Model Court to include this concept from the beginning.

## *Effective Monitoring and Reporting*

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Linked to the problem with information sharing is the problem of monitoring and reporting on activity implementation, which affects the Aid Effectiveness principle of Mutual Accountability. There is a general failure to consistently link DP and RGC agency monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

So far, regarding to the scope on how to monitor and indicate LJR priority action, PMU/LJR with the support from Danida-Denmark and CCJAPIII developed a system of monitoring and indication (IMS) of each LJR priority actions. The objective are to measure progress in the implementation of the Legal and Judicial Reform and map out all activities in the different institutions that relate to the individual priority actions – that is: what has been done, what are the challenges, and what has been planned? The project will help PMU/LJR to define more clear of the indicator of all LJR priority actions. The initial development of the indicator format for all LJR priority actions has been done and IMS was approved by High Level Working Group (HLWG) of IMS system on September 2008. The IMS will assist CLJR to conduct a systematic review and monitor the implementation of the program.

There is still a need to measure the changes that activities engender and also to ensure that activities are followed through to the point that they are fully implemented. This has proved particularly difficult in relation to law drafting where RGC agencies and DPs have often failed to see laws fully implemented and in ensuring that the capacity for enforcement of the laws exists.

## **iv. Summary and Recommendations**

From the development of the Strategic Framework of the Legal and Judicial Reform in 2003 by the Council of Ministers and then the Plan of Action for Implementing the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy in 2005, all stakeholders have played a very important role in supporting and implementing 82 LJR priority actions from the 97 priority actions in the PAILJRS. 12 priority actions were implemented solely by government agencies and 70 have been supported by DPs. Regarding the activities supporting the PAILJRS, twenty DPs actively contributed to the legal and judicial reform sector and six of these (USAID - 20 activities, JICA - 19 activities, France and AusAID - 18 activities, GTZ - 15 activities, and DANIDA - 14 activities (see table 1 and annex 3 and 4)) are key DPs who have provided many activities supporting the legal and judicial sector. These DPs provided both technical and financial support to the Legal and Judicial Reform program which is the second priority

sector reform of the government of Cambodia from the third mandate of the legislature to the fourth mandate of the legislature.

So far, 202 activities have been supported by 20 DPs in the Legal and Judicial Reform. Strategic Objective 1 has received much support from DPs with 70 activities from 18 DPs supporting the priority actions of the strategic objective.

Fifteen priority actions remain unimplemented. The implementation of these remaining priority actions should begin soon in order to move towards the goal of establishing a stable and credible legal and judicial sector for Cambodia. Most of the project/programs implemented in the legal and judicial reform sector are not aligned with the Plan of Action for Implementing Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2005. Activities have been implemented according to individual institutions' frameworks. Recently, the number of aligned projects has increased. Many DPs, for example, JICA, USAID, AusAID through CCJAPIII, DANIDA, and UNDP have started to align their programs with the PAILJRS of the government. JICA, AusAID, DANIDA, and UNDP are key DPs who have integrated their programs with the PAILJRS.

More than 300 million US dollars is reported as being provided for support to the legal and judicial sector. However, the information of the funding to the reform sector is incomplete since some information from DPs related to the funding was not fully disclosed. There needs to be an improvement in the culture of information sharing. Most of the information on funding was taken from the CDC of Cambodian ODA database.

Even though most of the priority actions are in the process of implementation, more support is required from both government and DPs. There are nineteen fully implemented projects/programs that require reviewing and sixty three projects/programs that are in the process of implementation and which need further support.

However, key challenges for the sector reform implementation should be considered. The main challenges for effective implementation are effective coordination, ownership and clear scope of the reform priority actions. Human resource strengthening and the systematic sharing of information among implementing agencies, especially related to the planning, should also be considered.

Most projects supported by DPs have been implemented according to their own frameworks even though the government adopted the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy in 2003 and the Plan of Action for Implementing the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy in 2005. The report has tried to collect information on all programs implemented by DPs in the Legal and Judicial Reform and to integrate the information into the PAILJRS of the government. There are few programs that are implemented and supported by DPs which are fully aligned with the PAILJRS, though incidents of alignment have increased in recent times.

According to the principle of Aid Effectiveness the projects/programs of the DPs should be aligned or integrated with the PAILJRS and the common comprehensive sector plan should be discussed between DPs and government agencies, in particular, with the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform whose mandate is to coordinate all projects/programs related to the sector. TWG-LJR is a good place for all DPs and government agencies to meet and discuss cooperation and coordination issues within the framework of the LJR.

The assessment of DP activities supporting Legal and Judicial Reform is not completed since the report focuses only activities of the DPs in LJR sector and does not provide much detailed information on funding. The extra service delivery implications for government implementing agencies following the completion of activities should also be assessed in order to ensure the successful implementation of the reform.

To deal with these key challenges the following recommendations should be considered by the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform, all implementing agencies and DPs:

*An effective mechanism should be systematically used and strengthened* in order to enhance the coordination and facilitation of the implementation of the legal and judicial sector reform. The TWG-LJR, which has the General Secretariat of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform as a secretariat, is a good place for both government and DPs to build their relationship in order to assist the legal and judicial reform process. The sub-group mechanism of the TWG-LJR allows for concerns on specific issues to be raised for discussion and clarification and this needs to be utilized.

*The culture of information sharing* be promoted and mechanisms strengthened in order to improve the facilitation and coordination of the implementation of the legal and judicial reform sector. This should include strengthening the capacity of RGC agencies to monitor and report on activities and policy implementation.

*Increased human resource capacity development for government officers to increase RGC ownership of reform activities.* Human resource deficiency is a key challenge of the reform program. Both government and DPs should work together to develop more capable human resources. DPs need to play a constructive role in addressing this problem rather than only criticizing the government for its human resource capacity constraints.

*Program alignment with government legal and judicial reform program should be more increased and strengthened.* This will avoid duplication of activities in the reform as well as ensure that activities are directly supporting the policy of the government. This alignment is something both government and DPs agreed upon in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.

The Council for the Legal and Judicial Reform should consider *the systematic review, monitoring and evaluation of the PAILJR* to ensure the process of implementation of the reform is contributing to attaining the common goal of establishing a stable and credible legal and judicial sector. This will also identify incidents of conflict, full implementation failure or blockages in the reform, from both RGC and DPs, so they may be dealt with to ensure mutual accountability for past actions so that lessons for the future may be learnt.

*Short, Measurable, Accuracy, Realistic, and Timetable (SMART)* principle for developing the priority actions of the legal and judicial reform should be applied in order to make all action plans clearer in scope and to ensure clear indicators are developed so that implementing agencies and DPs can better manage for results. The systematic implementation of the IMS of the legal and judicial reform program should be undertaken and active cooperation from sector implementing agencies should be improved. A systematic assessment of DP support, including funding, in the Legal and Judicial Reform should be conducted.

*More support from DPs* which aligns with the government reform program (PAILJRS) is needed to achieve the common goal of the Legal and Judicial Reform

## Reference

### **Policy, strategy and project Documents:**

Ausaid, 2008, Project Profiles  
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CCJAPIII, CCJAP Strategic Framework Document, 2008, website:  
<http://www.ccjap.org.kh/publication.asp?Types=1>, accessed on February 4, 2009  
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[http://cdc.khmer.biz/Reports/reports\\_by\\_updated.asp?status=0](http://cdc.khmer.biz/Reports/reports_by_updated.asp?status=0), accessed on  
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CLJR, Indicator and monitoring system, 2008  
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GTZ-PWR, Annual report of 2008, 2009  
ILO, Project profiles, 2009  
JICA, Strategic Plan of supporting legal and judicial reform phase II, 2008  
MOI, Summary of DFGG Project Proposal, 2008  
RGC, Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy, 2005  
RGC, Overview of the implementation of the legal and judicial reform, 2006  
RGC, Plan of Action for Implementing the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy, 2005  
RGC, Progress Report of Legal and Judicial Reform, 2008  
UNICEF, Juvenile Justice Strategic Plan for 2009, 2008

### **Interviews/Meetings with:**

Mr. Ben Schultz, Capacity Building & Aid Effectiveness Advisor and Mr. Chhor Siek Veng,  
Project Officer, CCJAPIII;  
Dr. Chay Ros, Ausaid;  
Mr. Michael Enguist, consult of Danish Embassy, DANIDA;  
Mr. Pierre ESPIEU, chef du projet, and Ms. Elise HERMOSO, France  
Mr. Poch Sophorn, Advisor, GTZ-LMAP;  
Mr. Rajan Shah, EWMI;  
Mr. Reed J. Aeschliman Aeschliman, and Mr. Seng Rethy, Project Management Specialist,  
USAID;  
Mr. Song Vannsin, EU/EC;  
Mr. Stephane Guimbert, senior country economist, World Bank  
Mr. Tun Sophorn and Mr. Sek Sophorn, ILO;  
Mrs. Mrs. Monika Lueke, team leader of GTZ-PWR, and Mrs. Suy Sokunthea, GTZ-PWR;  
Ms. Ana Janet Suga, child protection specialist, and Mr..., UNICEF;  
Ms. Momoko HOTTA, Assistant Resident Representative, JICA

### **Website:**

CCJAPIII, <http://www.ccjap.org.kh/>  
EWMI, <http://www.ewmi-praj.org/>  
KID, <http://www3.online.com.kh/users/kid/program.htm>  
MOI, [http://www.interior.gov.kh/dfgg\\_support.asp](http://www.interior.gov.kh/dfgg_support.asp)  
The Council for Legal and Judicial Reform (CLJR), <http://www.cljr.gov.kh>  
UNDP, <http://www.un.org.kh/undp/content/>  
UNOHCHR, <http://cambodia.ohchr.org/>  
USAID, <http://www.usaid.gov/kh/>

## Annex 1: Format of project profile

### Format of project profiles - Legal & Judicial Sector in Cambodia –

Please fill out the questions below.

1. Name of your organization

.....

2. Program/sector that your institution has been implementing

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

etc.....

3. Please fill out the information of each project/activities in the format below,

<b>Priority action</b>	Strategic Objective Strategy Priority action number and name
<b>Name of the project</b>	Content of the project in few words
<b>Justification: Problems the project intends to address – logic behind the project</b>	Relating the project to the Vision, the Legal & Judicial Reform Strategy and the Short-Term Action Plan– showing the logic behind prioritizing this particular project (situation analysis overview).
<b>Purpose of the project, goal</b>	Purpose of the project – the development objective – what is intended to achieve in the long run (effect/impact).
<b>Immediate objective, outcome</b>	What should be the outcome, the expected result of the project, the problems it solves etc.
<b>Outputs/ deliverables of the project</b>	The sum of the outputs should logically lead to the achievement of the immediate objective of the project, the <i>vertical logic</i> of the project.
<b>Output/ performance indicators &amp; means of verification</b>	Specific performance indicators easily accessible means of verification.
<b>Activities</b>	The specific tasks and sub-tasks needed to reach the output.
<b>Input</b>	The human resources and the equipment (investments) required for the successful implementation of the project. Should be specific enough to be broken down into financial requirements.
<b>Estimated cost</b>	The estimated costs of the project should be the logical consequence of the needed input identified above.
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Description of the institutions, organizations, groups, and individuals who will be effected positively and negatively by the project. Direct target group and indirect target group.
<b>Responsible institution/</b>	The institutions whose cooperation and/or participation are required or which are effected positively or negatively by
<b>Institutions involved in the</b>	

<b>organisation</b>	<b>project</b>	the project.
	<b>Manager of the Project (included contact address)</b>	The institution or organ whose responsibility it is that the outputs are delivered (and hence the purpose is reached), including the contact address.
<b>Time-Frame</b>		As specific as possible, if possible estimating months required, taking into account the person-months indicated above under "input".
<b>Funding source</b>		Donors, which have shown interest in this type of project or which work on similar projects.
<b>Key Progress</b>		Some key progress of the implementation of the project/activities.
<b>Key Challenges</b>		Please write down challenges facing in the implementation, in particular, regarding to the aid effectiveness and cooperation.
<b>Key Recommendations</b>		Please write down recommendations facing in the implementation, in particular, regarding to the aid effectiveness and cooperation.

## Annex 2: presentation slide of draft report in TWG-LJR



Council for Legal and Judicial Reform  
Establish a Credible and Stable of legal and  
Judicial Sector

# Development Partners Activities Report in Legal and Judicial Reform Sector

Project Management Unit  
Council for Legal and Judicial Reform  
February 20090

## Background

- **Objective**

- To update the donor activities in LJR Sector in Cambodia
- To summarize information into one single and comprehensive report
- To see the gap/challenges remaining in the sector
- Avoid overlapping project/program

- **Sources**

- Legal and Judicial Reform strategy and Plan of Action
- Project format from DPs
- Progress Report from DPs
- Meeting with 11 DPs

2

## Report content

- Progress according to the Plan of Action for Implementing the Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy
- Data according to the donor agencies
- Gap between the plan and actual
- Key challenges

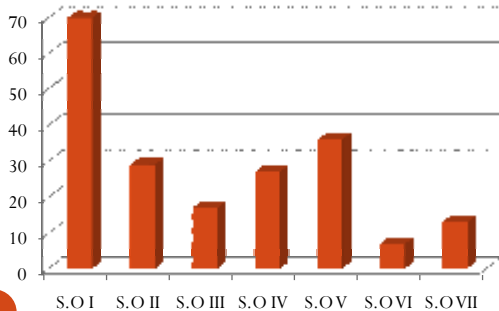
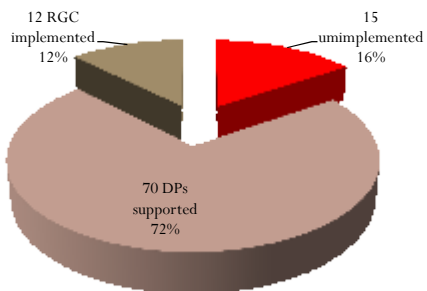
3

## Key Achievement

- 72 % implemented by DPs, 12% implemented by RGC and 16% unimplemented
- 20 DPs supporting legal and judicial reform strategy
- Usaid, Jica, Ausaid, France, GTZ and Danida-Denmark are the key development partners
- Largest supports in strategic objective I on human rights improvement
- Dimension of DPs support from 1 to 16
- 1.1.1 Program of raising awareness through training education etc, regarding basic right at the community level (16)
- 2.1.2 Civil Code and Civil Procedures Code (1)

4

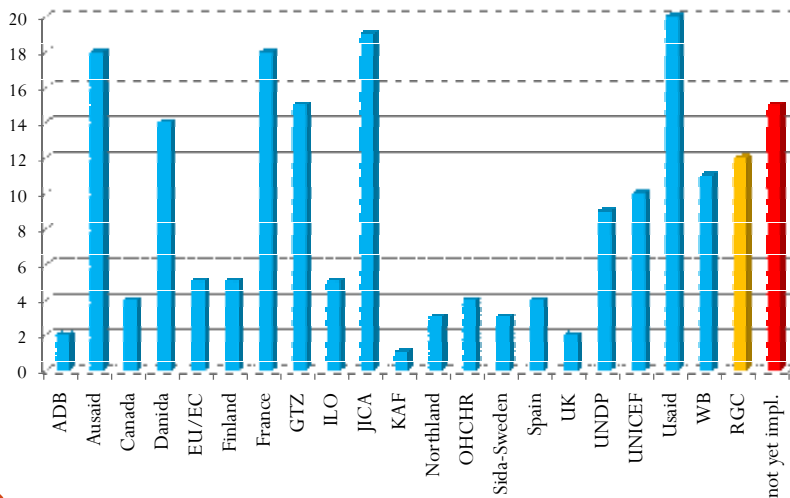
### Current Progress



DPs supporting LJR

5

### Number of DPs activities supporting LJR



6

## Key Challenges

- Cooperation and coordination
- Lack of quality of human resource
- Ownership of project/program
- Need for clear policies/strategy/scope of action
- Sector review process needs strengthening
  - More systematic monitoring and evaluation
  - More systematic information sharing (planning and progress report)
  - Concrete action and follow up

7

- Request for more support:

Necessary cooperation with PMU (interview, filling out the format of [project profile](#), progress report, etc.)

- Contact:

Project management Unit of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform

# 134, Monivong Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia,

p/f: 023 224 607, Website: [www.cljr.gov.kh](http://www.cljr.gov.kh)

OR Mr. KHLOK Dara, 017 944 009

[darakhlok@yahoo.com](mailto:darakhlok@yahoo.com)

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### Annex 3: Summary of DPs Activities against PAILJRS (February 2008)

Blank : implemented already and need to review  
 Italic : Implementing and need more supports  
 Grey and bold : Unimplemented

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
<b>Strategic Objective 1: protection of individual rights and freedom</b>				
1.1.1 Program of raising awareness through training education etc, regarding basic right at the community level, including reporting mechanisms.	S	i. program for human rights training implemented  ii. program of human rights training reviewed and improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Ausaid through CCJAPIII:</b> Crime Prevention project in Kandal province for 45 communes in 11 districts to provide gender and security services for youths by MOI</li> <li>2. <b>GTZ, WB, Canada:</b> Dissemination on land property rights through land law implemented by MLMUC</li> <li>3. <b>WB:</b> Intensification of dissemination of land law in 8 districts implemented by MoNASRI.</li> <li>4. <b>GTZ-PWR:</b> Disseminate the concept of Gender Based Violence to the public as a whole through supporting MoWA to organize different events such as providing training course on the DV Law to relevant NGOs, organize campaigns, school forum, media broadcasting and material dissemination on DV</li> <li>5. <b>UNDP:</b> HR training database is developed and actually it is in progress to upload information on human rights training program implemented by Implemented by PMU</li> <li>6. <b>OHCHR:</b> Human rights promotion program to provide human rights awareness program to the community</li> <li>7. <b>UNICEF:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening sub-national (Ministry/Department of Planning; Commune Councils) capacity to manage, collect, analyze and use information related to children and women;</li> <li>- Capacity-building of Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) Focal Points and female village leaders to advocate, plan and implement activities for gender responsiveness and women and children's rights;</li> <li>- Development and piloting of a data collection and reporting system (including database) for child justice in 6 provinces</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Not clear scope of the activities since the program of the raising awareness program on the human rights is cover all fields of human rights, which is a broad activities to accomplish</p> <p>This activities needs to have a database for mapping out all activities on the human rights raising awareness program. The database of the human rights training program has been established already by the Project management unit of the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform supported by UNDP</p>

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<p>(Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Kandal, Bateay Meanchey, and Battambang) by MOJ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training on child rights and juvenile delinquency prevention at commune-level in Battambang province, through LAC;</li> <li>- Community education and awareness-raising on violence against women and children in Siem Reap province, through Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center</li> </ul> <p>8. <b>UNICEF and EU/EC:</b> Child Friendly School Development program (CFSD) and training on human rights and child’s rights to teachers and students by MOEYS</p> <p>9. <b>EU/EC:</b> Creation a legal and sustainable environment for trafficked human from and in Cambodia by Securing Children’s Rights in Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building for the rights of the indigenous people in Cambodia</li> <li>- Children rights and prevention child related crimes in Cambodia – child’s rights are protected in the Cambodia’s justice system</li> <li>- Child friendly school development (CFSD) project Cambodia- to build national child friendly school policy framework- rights based and child participatory approach to education</li> <li>- Community child rights project implemented by Saboros organization association</li> <li>- Enhancing implementation of UNCRC and Cambodian law in BBT province- to ensure that children who come into contact with criminal justice system are afforded their rights, and these rights are understood and respected by local authority implemented by <b>Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)</b></li> <li>- Promote human rights to reduce trafficking and sexual/labor exploitation of women and children- raise awareness in rural community implemented by <b>Health care center for children</b></li> <li>- Promoting and raising awareness of human in Cambodia- human rights defenders and prison condition implemented by <b>LICADHO</b></li> <li>- Promotion and preservation of human rights in rural Cambodia in the nine provinces, Kampong Cham, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampongthom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampot and</li> </ul>	<p>since the middle of 2008 however it seems not working well as there is lacking of the cooperation from all implementing agencies.</p> <p>Donors should look at implementation at the field more seriously, not only at policy or national level, due to context of weak law enforcement, absence of accountability, transparency and predictability in public sector, and insufficient judicial facilities/human resources for accessibility of the poor in particular indigenous peoples</p>

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<p>Kampong Speu to provide systematic training approach by <b>The Khmer Institute of Democracy Association</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of human rights and legal assistance in the context of sexual behaviors (EIDHR 2004)- providing human rights awareness in the context of sexual behaviors and introducing the report system in community in Kandal province, implemented by <b>CARE International Cambodia</b></li> <li>- Providing legal advocacy and education to sustain children’s rights and prevent child-related crimes in Cambodia’s justice system in 13 provinces, implemented by <b>Protection of Juvenile Justice Association</b></li> <li>- Rights to participation- by providing awareness program on civil rights in community throughout the country, implemented by COMFREL</li> <li>- Strengthening and legality recognizing indigenous community in Ratanakiri province- step toward securing land rights for the indigenous people, implemented by <b>Indigenous community support organization association,</b></li> <li>- Utilizing the Buddhist monks and school students to prevent sexual abuse and child labor in Prey Veng and Kampot provinces, implemented by <b>Healthcare Center for Children</b></li> <li>- Women speaking out on human rights program by providing awareness program , information, education, and practical options to resolve human rights issues through an integrate media campaign throughout the country, implemented by <b>Women Media Center of Cambodia Association</b></li> </ul> <p>10. <b>DANIDA-Denmark:</b> Human rights awareness raising, monitoring and investigation of human rights violation strengthened, implemented by <b>ADHOC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- local capacity to prevent human rights violation and to promote local justice system in Battambang, Bantaymeanchey provinces, implemented by <b>BFD</b></li> </ul> <p>11. <b>ILO:</b> Labor rights training and dissemination implemented by Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training under the better factories Cambodia program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children</li> </ul>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<p>and Women by providing training and raising human rights on child and women's rights in the community throughout the country by <b>MOLVT, MOSAYR, MOT, and MOWA</b></p> <p>- Provide awareness program on indigenous rights to Ratanakiri and mudulkiri</p> <p>12. <b>Usaid:</b> Provide training on human rights and fundamental freedom to community in many fields of human rights, in particular, focusing to marginalized and disadvantaged groups, including women, children, poor people and minority people through many sub grand to 23 projects for 23 NGOs<sup>11</sup> and government institutions supported by <b>Usaid</b> through <b>EWMI</b> under the program of Program of Rights and Justice (Praj)</p> <p>13. <b>Netherland:</b> Training program for law enforcement on law enforcement against sexual exploitation of children program implemented by MOI</p> <p>14. <b>Spain:</b> welfare promotion for indigenous women in Cambodia program implemented by some NGOs in Cambodia</p> <p>15. Forum Syd democracy program to support the promotion of democracy, human rights and gender equality in Cambodia by supporting the demo/HR/gender NGOs, supported by Sida-Sweden</p> <p>16. <b>Sida-Sweden:</b> Diakonia democracy program to increase the target group knowledge and capacity to defend and promote the respect of human rights, to participate in the political decision making process, and to help achieve equality between men and women by supporting demo/HR/gender NGOs, implemented by Swedish NGOs</p> <p>17. <b>Finland:</b> Prevention of trafficking in women and children</p>	
1.1.2	L		<i>HR training database is developed and actually it is in progress to upload</i>	<i>The database</i>

<sup>11</sup> NGOs Sub-Grantee Partners and their projects by Usaid through EWMI, 2008, EWMI, Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC), Buddhism for Development (BFD), Buddhism for a Progress Society (BPS), Community Capacities for Development (CCD), Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR), Cambodian Defender Project (CDP), Community Economic Development (CED), Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC), Community Legal Education Center (CLEC), Center for Social Development (CSD), Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC), Day Ku Aphiwat (DKA), Equal Access (EA), Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO), Khmer Youth and Social Development (KYSD), Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC), Cambodian League for the Promotion of Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO), Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW), The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGO FORUM), and Women's Media Center of Cambodia (WMC).

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
<i>Analysis of training and awareness programs for woman, children, minorities and disadvantaged, including disabled people to identify gaps and areas for improvement.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Assessment of the existing training</li> <li>ii. policy and recommendations prepared</li> <li>iii. action plan prepared</li> <li>iv. action plan implemented</li> </ul>	<i>information on human rights training program implemented by PMU/CLJR, supported by UNDP. From mid 2008, the project is implemented by PMU/LJR without any support from development partners.</i>	<p><i>project seems trucking because of lacking of cooperation from implementing agencies</i></p> <p><i>PMU/LJR is seeking supports.</i></p>
<p>I.1.3 A systematic information, publication of folders etc. on basic rights and procedures etc. by the involved ministries within their jurisdictions, including on reporting mechanisms</p>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. establish working group</li> <li>ii. study</li> <li>iii. policy and recommendations prepared</li> <li>iv. action plan prepared</li> <li>v. action plan implemented</li> </ul>	<p>18. <b>GTZ-PWR:</b> Disseminate the concept of Gender Based Violence to the public as a whole through supporting MoWA to organize different events such as providing training course on the DV Law to relevant NGOs, organize campaigns, school forum, media broadcasting and material dissemination on DV</p> <p>1. <b>GTZ-LASSP, Equal Access, UNDP, Canada:</b> Disseminated land property rights in LASSP Project, land law implemented by MLMUC</p> <p>2. <b>ILO:</b> Labor rights dissemination implemented by MLVT</p> <p>3. <b>DANIDA-Denmark:</b> Human rights information program implemented by ADHOC</p> <p>4. <b>EU/EC:</b> Women speaking out on human rights program by providing awareness program , information, education, and practical options to resolve human rights issues through an integrate media campaign throughout the country, implemented by <b>Women Media Center of Cambodia Association</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting and raising awareness of human in Cambodia- human rights defenders and prison condition implemented by <b>LICADHO</b></li> <li>- Promotion and preservation of human rights in rural Cambodia in the nine provinces, Kampong Cham, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampongthom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampot and Kampong Speu to provide systematic training approach by <b>The Khmer Institute of Democracy Association</b></li> <li>- Enhancing implementation of UNCRC and Cambodian law in BBT province- to ensure that children who come into contact with criminal justice system are afforded their rights, and these rights are understood and respected by local authority implemented by <b>Legal</b></li> </ul>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<p><b>Aid of Cambodia (LAC)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. <b>UNICEF, and EU/EC:</b> Information of Children protection program has been published in MOI, MOJ, ministry of social affairs and youth rehabilitation</li> <li>6. <b>Usaid:</b> Human rights protection poster, spots and other information leaflets has been published in many fields of human rights, in particular, focusing to marginalized and disadvantaged groups, including women, children, poor people and minority people through many sub grand to 23 projects for 23 NGOs and government institutions supported by <b>Usaid</b> through EWMI under the program of Program of Rights and Justice (Praj)</li> <li>7. <b>ILO, UNDP, EU:</b> Publication of information on indigenous rights</li> <li>8. <b>Sida-Sweden:</b> Forum Syd democracy program to support the promotion of democracy, human rights and gender equality in Cambodia by supporting the demo/HR/gender NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diakonia democracy program to increase the target group knowledge and capacity to defend and promote the respect of human rights, to participate in the political decision making process, and to help achieve equality between men and women by supporting demo/HR/gender NGOs, implemented by Swedish NGOs</li> </ul> </li> <li>9. <b>CIDA Canada:</b> Provide support to improve the protection and expectation of land rights by providing the land rights fund</li> <li>10. many publication to provide the human rights information has been conducted by OHCHR, in particular, the basic human rights by the international instruments of human rights</li> <li>11. Development and dissemination of messages against sexual abuse and exploitation of children through print media and other appropriate means of communication, in collaboration with MoI. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of instructional videos for child victims and for children in conflict with the law regarding the child justice process and their rights, through inter-ministerial Child Justice Working Group</li> </ul> </li> <li>12. <b>Finland:</b> Prevention of trafficking in women and children</li> </ol>	
1.1.4 Inclusion of human	S	i. establish working group for review	Mainstreaming some basic principle of law in school curriculum and inclusion of human rights in civic education course in 10, 11 and 12 grade,	Implemented by <b>MOEYS</b> however

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
rights, civic education in the school curricula		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. conduct review/assessment</li> <li>iii. policy and recommendations prepared</li> <li>iv. action plan prepared</li> <li>v. action plan implemented</li> </ul>	elaboration of training material for teachers and textbooks for students, and training of teachers in the content of the new curricular material implemented by MoEY, none support from donor	reviewing of the content of human rights and civic education in the curricula in school should be conducted to find out the gap for improvement
<p>1.2.1 Systematic education and training of official of the law enforcement agencies</p> <p>(The training for law enforcement agencies is focusing on human rights training in general).</p>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. review and assess the existing training to find the gap for improvement</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide training to the police in the Royal School of Police implemented by MOI and supported by France Cooperation</li> <li>2. <b>CCJAPIII (Ausaid)</b>: Crime scene investigation capacity and skills at sub-national level for the police in the target provinces?, implemented by General Secretary of National Police (G SNP)</li> <li>3. <b>Nederland</b>: Training program for law enforcement on law enforcement against sexual exploitation of children program implemented by MOI</li> <li>4. <b>EU/EC</b>: Promotion of human rights and legal assistance in the context of sexual behaviors (EIDHR 2004)- providing human rights awareness in the context of sexual behaviors and introducing the report system in community for law enforcement agencies in Kandal province, implemented by CARE International Cambodia - Strengthening the role of lawyers in Cambodia for a more equitable justice system, implemented by Avocats Sans Frontieres France Association</li> <li>5. <b>Danida-Denmark</b>: local capacity to prevent human rights violation and to promote local justice system for local authorities and local law enforcement officers in Battambang, Bantaymeanchey provinces, implemented by BFD</li> <li>6. <b>GTZ-PWR</b>: provide DV law under the subject of “Protection Order” to the judges and prosecutors in RAJP. Apart from Judges and Prosecutors, we also provide the course of DV Law under the subject of Administrative Decision to Police and Local Authority, those official who are under the ministry of Interior. The concept of DV Law has also been mainstreamed to MOWA’s staff and other relevant officials in different ministries such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Planning. These gov’t agencies are not the</li> </ol>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<p>core implementer but they are leading agencies (MoWA) and supporting agency (MoH) when a DV victim take their service. Therefore, these agencies need to know DV Law concept in general</p> <p>7. <b>Usaid</b>: Training on the various fields of human rights to police, local authorities by 23 NGOs and government institutions supported by <b>Usaid</b> through EWMI under the program of Program of Rights and Justice (Praj)</p> <p>8. <b>OHCHR</b>: Provide various trainings to law enforcement officers</p> <p>9. <b>UNICEF</b>: Training on child rights and juvenile justice for student and incumbent judges and prosecutors by RAJP, social workers and prison staff in 6 priority provinces by MoSVY; criminal police in 6 priority provinces by MoI.  - Training for Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection national/provincial police and district/commune police on law enforcement against sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children by MoI.</p>	
1.2.2 Survey of current fundamental rights training programs for law enforcement agencies to identify gaps and areas or improvement	S	See 1.1.2		
1.2.3 Development of curriculum and training material including establishment of high-level human rights courses and ongoing training program (basic professional schools)	S	<p>i. continue to develop general and specialized human rights curriculum for professional school</p> <p>ii. continue to develop human general and specialized human rights training materials for professional school</p>	<p>1. <b>GTZ-PWR</b>: provide DV law under the subject of “Protection Order” to the judges and prosecutors in RAJP. Apart from Judges and Prosecutors, we also provide the course of DV Law under the subject of Administrative Decision to Police and Local Authority, those official who are under the ministry of Interior. The concept of DV Law has also been mainstreamed to MOWA’s staff and other relevant officials in different ministries such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Planning. These gov’t agencies are not the core implementer but they are leading agencies (MoWA) and supporting agency (MoH) when a DV victim take their service. Therefore, these agencies need to know DV Law concept in general</p> <p>2. <b>France Cooperation, CCJAPIII</b>: Support to develop curriculum</p>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<p>and training material to train to police in the Royal School of Police on the human rights and humanitarian rights</p> <p>3. <b>Jica, France, EWMI:</b> develop curriculum and training material to train develop curriculum and training material to train judges, prosecutors, lawyers and clerks</p> <p>4. <b>UNICEF:</b> Training curriculum developed and ongoing training on child rights and juvenile justice for judges and prosecutors at Royal Academy for Judicial Professions and for lawyers at Center for Lawyer Training and Legal Professional Improvement.</p> <p>- Training modules developed and training on child protection for police of all ranks at the Cambodian Police Academy and Regional Police Training Schools by MoI.</p>	
1.2.4 Establishment of special section at police station to handle woman's and children's complaints	L	<p>i. Capacity building for MOI-AHTJP and special office in MOWA</p> <p>ii. Make sustainability process of the special sector for protection child and women's rights</p>	<p>1. <b>Finland:</b> Program to prevent of trafficking in women and children with the ministry of women's affairs</p> <p>2. <b>UNICEF:</b> officers of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection (AHTJP) department and Units in 8 provinces (Phnom Penh, Battambang, Bateay Meanchey, Sihanoukville, Siem Reap, Kandal, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng) are supported and by providing trained on investigation and referral of case of violence, trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation of children by MOI-AHTJP</p> <p>- Police Hotline Services are strengthened through refresher training in 6 provinces of Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville, Siem Reap, Battambang, Bateay Meanchey, and Kg. Chhang by MOI-AHTJP</p> <p>- Establishment and functioning of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department and provincial units to handle cases of sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and domestic violence against children and women by <b>MOI</b></p> <p>- support to establishment of National Child Telephone Helpline for child victims</p>	
1.3.1 Administrative	L	<p>i. Establish WG for study</p> <p>ii. Draft adm. Code and</p>	New project	New project needs support from

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
procedural code, including rules for court appeal		adm. Procedure code iii. Adopt the codes iv. Enforce		donor
1.3.2 By using a participatory methodology and through training develop standard procedures to be followed in rights case underpinned by guidelines in accordance with the Administrative procedural Code	L	Cluster with 1.3.1	1. Have Included provisions in penal procedure code.	New project needs support from donor
1.4.1 Law on NGOs	M	i. Review draft law ii. Finalize and adopt iii. Enforce law	Have created inter- ministerial working group to review the existing law. now the draft law has been reviewed by <b>MOI</b>  <b>WB:</b> Established a trust fund to support the MOI in relation to the enabling environment for civic engagement including the NGO law	
1.4.2 law on Media	M	Establish WG for review existing laws and regulations related to media	Information law adopted on 1 September 1995 Implemented by Ministry of information and the Ministry has been implementing the law.	
1.4.3 Law on access to information	L	i. Finalize the policy ii. Draft law on access to information iii. Enforce the law and policy	1. Policy framework for access to information was drafted by MONASRI Implemented by MONASRI supported by <b>Pact</b> through <b>USAID</b> 2. Program of supporting to the access to information supported by <b>Danida-Denmark</b> 3. Government adopted to create focal officer in each ministry to provide information, initiated by ministry of information	
1.4.4 Systematic review of existing laws to ensure the upholding and promotion of the rights	L	i. establish working group ii. study iii. policy and recommendations prepared iv. action plan prepared	New project	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
<b>to exercise freedom of expression in all aspects</b>		<b>v. action plan implemented</b>		
1.4.5 Examine possibilities to improve the mechanisms to facilitate the contributions of the civil society to the Legal and Judicial sector	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. establish working group</li> <li>ii. study</li> <li>iii. policy and recommendations prepared</li> <li>iv. action plan prepared</li> <li>v. action plan implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>TWG/LJR</b>: Established TWG/LJR and Sub-TWG to facilitate and coordinate with development partner and NGOs Implemented by PMU</li> <li>2. <b>DANIDA –Denmark</b>: Developed CLJR website and bulletin Implemented by PMU</li> <li>3. CCJAP III (<b>Ausaid</b>): Conduct consultations between local authority and NGOs in Battambang, Bantey Meanchey, Siem Reap and Prey Veng provinces</li> <li>4. <b>Danida-Denmark</b>: Strengthen state-civil society dialogue on and increased public awareness of the legal and judicial reform, implemented by PMU/CLJR and DIHR</li> <li>5. <b>UNICEF</b>: support to strengthening collaboration on child justice through national and regional workshops to gather all relevant government and civil society stakeholders on child justice and strengthen their collaboration in 6 priority provinces;</li> </ul>	
1.4.6 Law on Domestic violence	S		<p><b>GTZ</b>: Adopted on 25 November 2005 and it has been implementing for the second stage of law implantation. MOWA is LEADING Agency to implement Domestic Violence (DV). According to the law, the implemented agencies are Police and Commune Sangkat who issue the administrative decision to help victims, Judges/court who issue the Protection Order to victim...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> </ul>	
1.5.1 Establishment of a system of cadastres/notaries etc.		<p><u>Notary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Draft and adopt law on notary</li> <li>ii. Recruit and train the notaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare draft statute on notary by MOI supported by <b>France and Jica</b>.</li> <li>2. <b>RAJP</b>: The first selection of the notary is in process in the School of Notary</li> </ul>	
		<p><u>Land Issues:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- implementing land law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>GTZ-LMAP, WB, TA Finland, Canada</b>: Has been implementing land law adopted in 2001 and LASSP has been implementing land systematic registration Implemented by MLMUPC</li> </ul>	Up to now, Administrative Decision is still been stucked do to misunderstanding among stakeholders.

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				However, MoWA, GTZ-PWR is trying to lobby MoI to take respond to the issue. In addition, it is similar story applies to the subject of Protection Order with the court system... Together with MoWA, GTZ-PWR is trying to mainstream the concept of issuing the protection order to judges and prosecutors through training course at RAJP. However, since the law adopted, we found very few cases on DV that issued by judges/court.
1.6.1 Establishment of an Ombudsman's Office	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. pre-assessment of existing ombudsman and other complaint offices in Cambodia</li> <li>ii. study tour for more understand of ombudsman</li> <li>iii. develop report and recommendations on options for Cambodia</li> <li>iv. develop action plan for establishment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>EU/EC:</b> Promotion and preservation of human rights in rural Cambodia in the nine provinces, Kampong Cham, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampongthom, Kratie, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampot and Kampong Speu to strengthen the system of Proto-Ombudsman in community by Khmer Institute of Democracy Association <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-national level ombudsman office has been piloting in two districts in BB district in BB province and SRP district in SRP province in the framework of one window office project supported by Asia-Urb in Battambang and Siem Reap. In 2005 - 2008</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <b>World Bank:</b> Supporting establishment of ombudsmen's offices</li> </ul>	Needs a more commitment from all relevant stakeholders to support and coordinate in order to make the project nationally

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			at district level based on pilots in Siem Reap and Battambang. Implemented by MOI supported by 3. <b>GTZ</b> : Initial idea to introduce full concept of ombudsman system for Cambodia (national level) is in process and the pre-assessment of the ombudsman system in Cambodia has been conducting Implemented by PMU (Administration Reform and Decentralization Program)	
<b>1.7.1 Establishment of an Institute for Criminology</b>	<b>M</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i. Establish WG to study</b></li> <li><b>ii. Study and recommendations</b></li> <li><b>iii. Develop action plan</b></li> </ul>	<b>Initial study on the existing criminology affairs in MOI and MOJ by PMU/CLJR</b>	<b>New project and Seeking supports</b>
<b>Strategic objective 2: Modernization of the legislative framework</b>				
<b>2.1.1 Administrative Code and Administrative Procedures Code</b>	<b>M</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i. establish working group</b></li> <li><b>ii. code drafted by line ministry/institution</b></li> <li><b>iii. code reviewed and discussed with stakeholders</b></li> <li><b>iv. code reviewed by council of jurists and OBSESS</b></li> <li><b>v. code reviewed in inter-ministerial meeting</b></li> <li><b>vi. code approved in council of ministers meeting</b></li> <li><b>vii. code approved by national assembly</b></li> <li><b>viii. code approved by senate</b></li> <li><b>ix. code announced</b></li> <li><b>x. code implemented</b></li> </ul>	<b>New Project</b>	<p><b>CLJR approved that the council of jurist will review the legal framework and Royal Academy of judicial profession will prepare training in the time of drafting of the law</b></p> <p><b>Initiated idea to study to establish these codes supported by France Cooperation</b></p> <p><b>Pre-assessment to support this project by GTZ</b></p>

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
				<b>Initial meeting with France, GTZ and PMU/LJR to discuss on the law organized by PMU/LJR</b>
2.1.2 Civil Code and Civil Procedures Code	S  M	Phase 1 establish civil code  Phase 2 Implementation of the Codes: Training of judges, lawyers, law professors	1. <b>JICA</b> : civil code adopted on 8 December 2007 - Civil procedure code adopted on 6 July 2007 implemented by MOJ - MOJ disseminates knowledge for implementing the CC and the CCP to relevant parties in the legal and judicial field	
2.1.3 Criminal Code and Criminal Procedures	S  M	<u>Phase 1</u> Adoption of Codes by COM and send to the National Assembly  <u>Phase 2</u> Implementation of the code	1. MOJ is revising the final draft of Penal Code (to add offences from existing specific laws) in collaboration with <b>French Cooperation MOJ</b> <b>2. France cooperation</b> : Code of Penal procedure promulgated on August 10, 2007 implemented by MOJ - Project on training of Code of penal Procedure started	
2.1.4 <i>Organic law on the Organization and Functioning of the Courts</i>	S  M	<u>Phase 1</u> <i>Establish the organic law (followed by 10 steps<sup>12</sup> of law drafting process)</i>  <u>Phase 2</u> <i>Implementation of the organic law</i>	<i>The draft law in process of reviewing in <b>MOJ</b></i>	<i>France finished their support to MOJ already</i>
2.1.5 <b>Law on the Administration of the</b>	M	<b>follow by 10 steps of law drafting process (see footnote 2)</b>	<b>New Project</b>	<b>Some provisions has been included in project</b>

<sup>12</sup> (1)Establish Working Group, (2)Draft in line ministry/institution, (3)draft reviewed, (4) reviewed by Council of Jurists and OBSSES, (5) reviewed by inter-ministerial meeting, (6)approved in the council of ministers meeting, (7) approved by national assembly, (8) approved by senate, (9) draft adopted and gone in force, and (10) law implemented

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
<b>Courts</b>				<b>supported by CCJAP III and Danida-Denmark “model court”</b>
2.1.6 Law on the Police	M	followed by 10 steps of law drafting process (see footnote 2)	MOI is developing the draft, supported by Ausaid, CCJAP III ( <b>Ausaid</b> )	
2.1.7 <i>Legislative provisions to ensure the independence of the prosecutorial services</i>	M	<i>i. Establish coordination WG to finalize the idea between judges and prosecutors body</i> <i>ii. Establish legal framework for implementation</i>	<i>Some activities has been implemented by <b>MOJ</b> in order to ensure the independency of prosecutorial services and a policy options paper for consideration has been prepared by the Permanent Coordinating Body of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform (<b>CLJR</b>) and examine the impact of options on the principal Codes.</i>	<i>this regulation said in the draft law on judge statute in article 8</i>  <i>there is some disagreement between MOJ and Supreme Council of Magistrate</i>  <i>Some provisions have been included in the civil code and civil procedure code, and penal code and penal procedure code.</i>
2.1.8 Law on the penitentiary system and correctional services	M	followed by 10 steps of law drafting process (see footnote 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CCJAPIII (<b>Ausaid</b>): Improvement of prisoner health in the partner prisons able to receive support from MoH.</li> <li>2. CCJAP III (<b>AusAID</b>): The General Department of Prisons is drafting the law with assistance from CCJAPIII. The draft of law is currently completed and will be in the stage of review by MOI’s prison committee.</li> <li>3. <b>UNICEF</b>: Development of draft Prakas on Cooperation and Coordination in the Child Justice Process, including the responsibilities of Prison Department; Development and use of minimum standards checklist for juvenile detention/prison facilities through MoSVY/Prison</li> </ol>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			project. 4. <b>UNICEF</b> : Case management, vocational training and reintegration services for children in prison (including young children of incarcerated mothers) in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville by MOSAVY, LAC and Friends International.	
2.1.9 <i>Amendments to the law on the SCM</i>	S	<i>followed by 10 steps of law drafting process (see footnote 2)</i>		<i>A WG of MOJ and SCM review draft since long time now it seem sticking</i>
2.1.10 <i>Statute of Magistrates</i>	S  M	Phase 1  <i>Draft Statute of Magistrates</i>  Phase 2 <i>Implementation of the Statute</i>	1. <b>France and JICA</b> : This draft law has been drafted already in the previous mandate of NA and now it is in the process for recommendations from civil society 2. <i>Criteria for the recruitment of judges and prosecutors developed and made transparent at Royal Academy of Judicial Profession (RAJP)</i> 3. <b>France</b> : the drafting of statute of judges and prosecutors has been	
2.1.11 <i>Organic law on provinces, municipalities etc</i>	M	i. <i>Establish the organic law</i> ii. <i>Implement the organic law</i>	1. <b>GTZ</b> : the draft organic law has been adopted on 22 May 2008 - Module of organic law training has been drafted and reviewed by NCDD 2. <b>UNDP, WB, GTZ</b> provide support to NCDD through PSDD on the organic law and their regulations required by the law	
2.1.12 <b>Law on the organization and functioning of a National Congress</b>	M	<b>followed by 10 steps of law drafting process (see footnote 2)</b>	<b>New project</b>	<b>Seeking the assistance from all relevant development partners</b>
2.2.1 <b>Systematic review of existing laws and law reform program</b>		i. <b>Establish WG for responsibility</b> ii. <b>Systematic review (database...)</b>	<b>New project</b>	<b>Seeking the assistance from all relevant development partners</b>

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
2.2.2 implementation of legal reform program with a sector approach (Master List, including WTO laws)	S	i. establish working group ii. study/research iii. policy and recommendations prepared iv. action plan prepared v. action plan implemented	Each ministry has their own plan of legal framework	
2.2.3 Passing of laws to ensure protection of human rights and rights for vulnerable groups such as women, juveniles etc.	L		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>UNICEF:</b> Finalization of the Juvenile Justice Law and other regulations/guidelines on child justice various disciplines by MoJ and Inter-Ministerial Child Justice Working Group; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Passage of Prakas on Use of Court Screens and TV-Link Testimony for Child and Vulnerable Victims and Witnesses by MoJ</li> <li>- Development of Child Welfare Prakas by MoSVY;</li> <li>- Finalization of the Inter-country Adoption Law by MoSVY and ongoing review by Council of Ministers;</li> <li>- Development of guidelines and appropriate mechanisms to regulate inter-country adoption, domestic adoption and other forms of alternative care for children by MoSVY</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>MoSVY (with support from various donors and UN agencies):</b> Finalization of Law on Promotion and Protection of Rights of People with Disabilities and ongoing review by National Assembly;</li> <li><b>ILO:</b> Policy for indigenous people adopted by the council of ministers, implemented by ministry of rural development</li> </ol>	Raised in the sub-group II meeting on 28 September 2007 to discuss on what laws and regulations need to make to ensure the human rights protection
2.2.4 Prepare a list of pending legislation, including timelines for finalization and monitoring of progress	S	relation with activities 2.2.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established a inter finishing draft law on justice juvenile and review two times on 16/02/06 and 9-11/010/07ministerial committee for implementing the laws and regulations related to world trade organization member requirement (sub decree No. 20 on 7/03/07)</li> <li><b>ADB:</b> Establish education laws and draft list of the regulation required by the law in the program of supporting education regulatory reform and governance for decentralization, implemented by MOEYS</li> <li><b>JICA:</b> Establish civil code and civil procedure code and draft list</li> </ol>	Master list including world trade organization member requirement

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			of the regulation required by the codes in the program of supporting civil code, civil procedure code, and court system in the civil case , implemented by MOJ	
2.3.1 <i>Law/procedures/guidelines for law-making, with special focus on ensuring participation and transparency</i>	S	<i>followed by 10 steps of law drafting process (see footnote 2)</i>	<i>A WG of the COM is finalizing the drafting the draft guideline on law drafting. The review is in process for review in the <b>Council of Jurists and OBSESS</b></i>	<i>Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAF) (German foundation) finished its support since 2005.</i>
2.3.2 <i>Ensuring a consistent law formulation, including provision of trilingual lexicon and strengthening the technical review</i>	L		<i>Committee of Royal Academy in charge of adoption of Legal Terms has implementing and the first publication of the Legal and Administrative Term in English-France-Khmer was produced in 2008.</i>	<i>Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAF) (German foundation) finished its support since 2005.</i>
2.3.3 On-going training programmes (basic, specialized, long-term, short-term) in legislative drafting to officials involved throughout the government	L		1. <b>KAF</b> : Provide basic training on law drafting concept to selected ministry	
2.3.4 Establishment of legal units within each Ministry	M	i. establish working group ii. study/research iii. policy and recommendations prepared iv. action plan prepared v. action plan implemented	<b>GTZ-ARDP</b> : Preparing to conduct baseline study on the legal and law drafting capacity of the legal units of selected ministry Implemented PMU	Clear mechanisms should be established for each legal unit to coordinate and communicate with the General Department of the Official Gazette of the Office of the Council of

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
				Ministers.
2.4.1 Law on access to information and provisions in the criminal and civil procedural codes and administrative code to ensure public access to information	S	See 1.4.3		
<b>Strategic objective 3: Provide better access to legal and judicial information</b>				
3.1.1 <i>Law on access to information and policy on dissemination of information in relation to the justice sector</i>	L	See 1.4.3		
3.1.2 <i>Provision of a trilingual lexicon</i>	M	See 2.3.2		
3.1.3 <i>Provision of the regular and institutionalized publication of a comprehensive law gazette and a legal information database</i>	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. establish working group</li> <li>ii. study/research</li> <li>iii. policy and recommendations prepared</li> <li>iv. action plan prepared</li> <li>v. action plan implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>UNDP:</b> the department in charge of the Official Gazette became a General department of the COM from 2006 and the project within the A2J Project of the UNDP in providing the capacity building</li> <li>2. <b>French Cooperation</b> is underway to support the General Department on the legal framework to establish subdecree on the publication of the official gazette</li> <li>3. <b>GTZ-ARDP:</b> Establishment of the legal database integrating into the website of the council for legal and judicial reform</li> <li>4. <b>Usaid:</b> Legal dissemination on land laws/issues by MONASRI</li> <li>5. <b>WB:</b> supporting MoJ and Supreme Court to publish laws, regulations and court judgments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>systematizes and uniform collection of data, content, management, quality control, distribution mechanisms, funding, necessary equipment, planning, sustainability and coordination among the various agencies that are planning this sort of work.</li> </ul>

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
<b>3.2.1</b> Establishment of a periodic legal digest published through a board of independent experts	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. establish working group</li> <li>ii. study/research</li> <li>iii. policy and recommendations prepared</li> <li>iv. action plan prepared</li> <li>v. action plan implemented</li> </ul>	New project	
3.2.2 <i>Collection and printing of existing material on judicial decisions</i>	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <i>establish working group</i></li> <li>ii. <i>study/research</i></li> <li>iii. <i>policy and recommendations prepared</i></li> <li>iv. <i>action plan prepared</i></li> <li>v. <i>action plan implemented</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Decisions of the Supreme court and the final decisions of the lower courts are published through general department of official gazette according to the decision of the CLJR meeting on 6 June 2007 Implemented by general department of official gazette</i></li> <li>2. <i>Decisions of the Supreme court and the final decisions of the lower courts are published by Supreme court</i></li> <li>3. <i>Design of a uniform method for collecting and printing definitive judicial decisions and their availability to the public.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Development of follow-up mechanisms at the SCM to measure performance and trace areas where additional assistance in the writhing of judicial decisions may be required.</i></li> <li>5. <b>JICA and France:</b> <i>Elaboration of a module aimed at training existing judges in writing decisions a part of the continuous training modules at the RSJP</i></li> <li>6. <b>JICA, France:</b> <i>Inclusion of modules at the RSJP on the writing of judicial decisions</i></li> </ul>	
<b>3.2.3</b> Legislative provisions on access to court decisions, including through the court information desks	L		New project	Seeking assistance
<b>3.3.1</b> Policy on dissemination of information within the administration	L		New project	Seeking assistance

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
3.3.2 Reception desk and information functions in the courts	M	<p>i. Uniform desk-book designed enabling the gathering of court system information and statistics.</p> <p>ii. Plan developed on required material and human resources for reception desk and information functions.</p> <p>iii. Reception desks introduced in 10 courts.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conducting in the model court of KANDAL court by supporting to install public information displays outside the courthouse (information on list of civil and criminal disputes filing fee, period, ..) by EWMI (Usaid), CCJAP III (Ausaid)</li> <li>2. DANIDA and CCJAP III (Ausaid): Preparing in the action of the model court : model court project</li> </ol>	The activity is linked to Model court project
3.4.1 Establish a library and reference system for the courts, including systems to ensure regular update	L	Establish a library and reference system for the courts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EWMI, CCJAP III: Conducting in the model court of KANDAL court</li> <li>2. Usaid through EWMI has worked with ministry of justice to prepare an action plan for meeting the long term library needs of the court and assisted the Kandal court to training court staffs on the management and maintenance procedure as well as research methods and library use.</li> <li>3. Usaid through EWMI: Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR) support establishing database system and public information services on human rights violation in Cambodia</li> <li>4. UNICEF: Development of a child justice database and data collection and reporting system and ongoing improvement and piloting in 6 provinces (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Kandal, Bateay Meanchey, and Battambang) by MOJ</li> </ol>	Provision included in Civil and civil procedure code and criminal code and criminal procedure code
<b>Strategic objective 4: Enhance quality of legal processes and related services</b>				
4.1.1 Policy and legal provisions on legal representation and legal aid, including ensuring the freedom of NGOs to provide legal aid	S	<p><u>Phase 1</u></p> <p>1. Survey on legal representation and legal aid conducted in order to identify gaps and areas for improvement, including, action plan developed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USAID through EWMI: Implementation of some of the recommendations of the survey by EWMI and the PMU (Provision of legal aid to accused persons in Kandal prison, Directory on Legal Aid services providers). implemented by Bar Association of Cambodia</li> <li>2. EU/EC: Provide legal aid for poor or vulnerable Cambodian women, men, and children through the whole country implemented by Legal aid Cambodia (LAC) - - Cambodian Defender Project</li> </ol>	Project with 4.1.2

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
	M	<p><u>Phase 2</u> Implementation of the action plan</p>	<p>3. <b>ILO, UNDP:</b> Providing indigenous representation</p> <p>4. <b>EU/EC:</b> Enhancing implementation of UNCRC and Cambodian law in BBT province- to ensure that children who come into contact with criminal justice system are afforded their rights, and these rights are understood and respected by local authority implemented by <b>Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting human rights defenders and prison condition throughout the country by providing legal consultancy for the people who seek the support on the matter of human rights implemented by <b>LICADHO</b></li> <li>- Providing legal advocacy and representation to sustain children's rights and prevent child-related crimes in Cambodia's justice system in 13 provinces, implemented by <b>Protection of Juvenile Justice Association</b></li> <li>- Strengthening the role of lawyers in Cambodia for a more equitable justice system, implemented by <b>Avocats Sans Frontieres France Association</b></li> </ul> <p>5. <b>Danida-Denmark:</b> legal aid provided in criminal cases and land disputes, implemented by <b>Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP)</b></p> <p>6. <b>Usaid through EWMI:</b> ADHOC provide legal consultancy for the people who seek to get legal aid regarding to the human rights violation in 11 provinces in Cambodia where all are recognized as the provinces with most severely affected by the problem. The project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CDP provide legal consultancy and representation (Lawyer) for the poor people who seek to get legal aid in 11 Phnom Penh and Kratie province. The project</li> <li>- CLEC provide legal consultancy for the indigenous people and other disadvantaged people who seek to get legal aid regarding to the human rights violation in Phnom Penh, Koh Kong, Kratie and Ratanakiri provinces in Cambodia. The project</li> <li>- CWCC provide legal consultancy for women and children who seek to get legal aid in Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap provinces in Cambodia. The project</li> </ul>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>LAC provide legal consultancy and representation for poor people and vulnerable group resulting from access to land rights in Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kg. Cham, Sihanoukville, Siem Reap, Battambang, Koh Kong, and Svay Rieng provinces. The project</i></li> <li>- <i>LICADHO provide legal consultancy and legal services for the people who seek to get legal aid regarding to the human rights violation throughout the country. The project</i></li> <li>- <i>LSCW provide legal services for the people who seek to get legal aid regarding to the human rights violation in Phnom Penh, Koh Kong, and Prey Veng provinces. The project</i></li> </ul> <p>7. <b>OHCHR</b> : <i>provide legal services and consultancy for the people who seeks the support from human rights violation</i></p> <p>8. <i>Through Cambodian Women Crisis Center in Siem Reap, UNICEF provided support to the organization to provide legal councils to 140 abused women and girl in Siem Reap</i></p> <p>9. <b>UNICEF</b>: <i>Free legal counseling and representation for child victims and children in conflict with the law in 6 provinces (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Kandal, Bateay Meanchey, and Battambang) by legal aid organization, Protection of Juvenile Justice (PJJ)</i></p> <p>10. <b>Sida-Sweden</b>: <i>increase the capacity to defend and promote the respect of human rights by</i></p> <p>11. <b>Spain</b>: <i>welfare promotion for indigenous women in Cambodia program implemented by some NGOs in Cambodia</i></p>	
4.1.2 Survey on the availability and need for legal aid with the view to fill the gaps	S		1. A national survey on legal aid was organized at the end of 2005, and the report was distributed in November 2006 (Project assisted by <b>EWMI</b> ). The action plan has been discussed and developed by EWMI with Bar Association of Cambodia and MOJ.	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
4.2.1 Revision of the law on the Bar and establishment of a streamlined procedure, including transparent criteria for entering the Bar	S	followed by 10 steps of law drafting process (see footnote 2)	<b>France Cooperation, Jica:</b> the reviewing of the statute of lawyers has been conducted by the Center for Lawyer Training and Legal Professional Improvement	Initiated to amendment on bar association law  Looking for development partner to support
4.2.2 Ensure a well-functioning Centre for the training of Lawyers offering sufficient basic, specialized and issue training to all lawyers	S	i. establish the center ii. implement the action plan to improve the center	1. The Center was established in 2002 Government 2. provide support to train lawyers by <b>France Cooperation</b> 3. provide support to train lawyers by <b>JICA</b> 4. provide training to lawyers on case tracking system, providing study tour, model files system, individual mentoring to legal aid by Usaid through <b>EWMI</b> 5. <b>UNICEF:</b> support training of student lawyers on child rights and child justice by the Center for Lawyer Training and Legal Professional Improvement	
4.2.3 Promotion of ethics for lawyers, by including effective discipline by a Council of Ethics within the Bar according to given ethical standards for lawyers	M	i. establish working group ii. study/research iii. policy and recommendations prepared iv. action plan prepared v. action plan implemented	The code of Ethics of lawyers is in force and implemented by <b>BAKC</b>	
4.2.4 Adjusting the curricula for obtaining degree in law to needs for legal advice	L	i. establish working group ii. study/research iii. policy and recommendations prepared iv. action plan prepared v. action plan implemented	1. Curricula strengthened. Implemented by <b>MOEYS</b> 2. Project on strengthening capacity of the Royal University of Law and Economy by providing training and review and developing the curriculum of the <b>RULE</b> supported by <b>France Cooperation</b> under the program of Rule of Law 3. <b>USAID through EWMI</b> provided support <b>RULE</b> to conduct a survey to identify trainer candidates. Now <b>EWMI</b> assisted the instructors to develop the courses modules, make adjustments to	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<i>the modules and monitor their progress as the instructors deliver the modules to RULE law students as part of the law school curriculum</i>	
4.3.1 <i>Establishing legal provisions in the relevant laws (administrative procedural code, civil and criminal procedural codes, organic law on organization of the courts, law on the Constitutional Council etc.) to define due process</i>	L	See 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, and 2.1.4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>JICA, France cooperation:</b> Provisions included in Civil and Penal Procedure Codes. Implemented by MOJ</li> <li><b>France Cooperation:</b> The provision included in the draft law on Organization of court has been in preparing in the ministry of justice</li> </ol>	
4.3.2 <i>Ensure access to information on due process through legislative provisions (Administrative code, law on access to information, civil and criminal procedural code)</i>	L	See 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3	<b>JICA, France cooperation:</b> Some provisions were included in Civil and Penal Procedure Codes. Partly Implemented by MOJ	
4.3.3 <i>The existence of the function of an Ombudsman office</i>	L	See 1.6.1		
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen judicial services</b>				
5.1.1 Passing of laws pertaining to the judiciary and the mandate and the duties of	L	See (2.1.4, 2.1.7, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 1.5.1, and 5.2.4): 1. Passing organic law on the organization of courts (see 2.1.4)		

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
its role players (organic law on the organization of courts, law to ensure independence of the prosecutorial services, law on judges and on prosecutors, civil and criminal codes and Civil and Criminal Procedural Code, Statute for Court officers, law on notaries)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. law to ensure independence of the prosecutorial services and law on judges and prosecutors (see 2.1.7)</li> <li>3. civil code and civil procedure code (see 2.1.2)</li> <li>4. criminal codes and Criminal Procedural Code (see 2.1.3)</li> <li>5. Statute for Court officers (see 5.2.4)</li> <li>6. law on notaries (see 1.5.1)</li> </ol>		
5.1.2 <i>Code of ethics for civil servants and strengthening of a council for discipline of civil servants</i>	L	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. establish working group</li> <li>ii. study/research</li> <li>iii. policy and recommendations prepared</li> <li>iv. action plan prepared</li> <li>v. action plan implemented</li> </ol>	<i>Code of Ethics in some ministries was developed (MOEYS, MOI, MOH...) Implemented by line ministry</i>	
5.2.1 Establishment of legal provisions within the procedural codes ensuring access to all court decisions and appeal hereof	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See 2.1.1 administrative procedure code</li> <li>• 2.1.2: civil procedure code and</li> <li>• 2.1.3: penal procedure code</li> </ul>		
5.2.2 A Statute of Magistrates and a fully-functioning SCM ensuring transparency in appointment, remuneration and disciplining of judges and prosecutors	S  M	<p><u>Phase 1</u> Establish legal framework mandate.</p> <p><u>Phase 2</u> Implementation of the legal framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See 2.1.10: statute of magistrates</li> <li>• 2.1.9: Fully-functioning of SCM</li> </ul>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
5.2.3 <i>Establishment of a Council for judicial services</i>	L	i. establish working group ii. study/research iii. policy and recommendations prepared iv. action plan prepared v. action plan implemented	<i>Piloting on establishing of District Center for Justice “maison de la justice” in 20 districts in 5 provinces (Kg.Speu, Kg. Chhnang, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Modulkirir provinces) by MOJ and MOI to provide justice services has been implementing, supported by UNDP in the program of access to justice</i>	
5.2.4 <i>Codes of ethics/conduct for judges, prosecutors and other judicial staff</i>	S  M	<u>Phase 1</u> <i>Develop the codes</i>  <u>Phase 2</u> <i>Implement the codes</i>	1. <b>USAID through EWMI and UNDP:</b> Two workshops were organized to discuss the draft code of ethics for judges and prosecutors (July, 2004 in Sihanouk ville, December 2005 in Phnom Penh). Implemented by MOJ 2. <b>MOJ</b> is drafting the code of ethics of court clerk.	
<b>5.2.5 Legal provisions and guidelines on conflicts of interests</b>	L		<b>New project</b>	<b>Provisions included in the civil and criminal procedure codes</b>
5.2.6 <i>Anti-corruption measures, including anti-corruption law</i>	S	<i>followed by 10 steps of law drafting process (see footnote 2)</i>	1. <b>France:</b> The draft law on anti-corruption has been reviewed in MONASRI in collaboration with MOJ 2. <b>Danida-Denmark:</b> Support to public information on corruption issues in Cambodia	
5.3.1 <i>Law on administration of courts</i>	L		See 2.1.5	Regulations on court administration said in the civil and procedure civil codes
5.3.2 <i>Introduction of a Model Court Approach (cluster with 5.3.3 and 5.4.3)</i>	S	i. establish working group ii. identify indicator and model court iii. standard and criteria of model court developed iv. questionnaires and action plan of model court developed v. indicator and monitoring program implemented	1. <b>DANIA-Denmark and CCJAP III:</b> Kandal Model Court inaugurated on February 16, 2007. Project on the expansion of model court is ongoing (establishment of the high level Working Group, Technical WG, and development of the Model Court Analysis by the Technical WG, four model courts are selected: Kandal, Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham and Banteay Mean chey). Implemented by PMU/CLJR. And now they are assisting the development of business plans for the four model courts 2. <b>Usaid through EWMI</b> has worked with the Kandal court to	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. business plan developed</li> <li>vii. budget prepared and is available</li> <li>viii. work plan for each model court developed</li> <li>ix. model court action plan implemented</li> <li>x. model court implementation evaluated in 1 year</li> <li>xi. report and evaluation for 2 years developed</li> <li>xii. business plan updated</li> <li>xiii. manual for model court developed</li> </ul>	<p>develop a model case filing and tracking system that will make the newly build Kandal court become more transparent and more efficient in its operation.</p>	
<p>5.3.3 Case and court management guidelines established in accordance with the legal provisions in the procedural codes and the organic law on the organization of the courts and the law on the administration of the courts</p>	M	<p>Included in the model court project (see 5.3.2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>JICA:</b> Handbook on the trial on civil procedure under the assistance of JICA published Implemented by MOJ</li> <li>2. <b>Usaid</b> through EWMI has worked with the Kandal court to develop a model case filing and tracking system that will make the newly build Kandal court become more transparent and more efficient in its operation.</li> <li>3. <b>Usaid</b> through EWMI has worked with the Ministry of Justice to develop a model exhibits management system which will include procedural protocols</li> <li>4. <b>Danida and CCJAPIII</b> : Project has been included in the plan of Model court</li> </ul>	
<p>5.4.1 State policies on budgetary allocations to the judiciary-fixed percentage of the annual budget</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Formulation of a state policy on the budget of the judiciary, ensuring the independence of the Judiciary.</li> <li>ii. Gradual in the amount allocated to the Judiciary, ensuring that a sufficient amount is allocated in accordance with the institutional mandate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>CCJAP III:</b> CCJAP advisor had assisted the MOJ to prepare its 2007 budget. Implemented by MOJ and partly as part of the Public Financial Management Reform</li> </ul>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
		iii. Develop a budgeting system for judiciary.		
5.4.2 School of Magistrates and a school for judicial staff, including on-going training programs for all role players (basic, specialized and issue-training) in accordance with identified needs (Same 7.3.4)	S	i. Establish the schools  ii. Implementation of the action plan for improvement of the school (Design and introduction of courses for existing judges...)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>France Cooperation:</b> The Royal School for Judges was established in 2002 and the new improvement of the school to become the Royal Academy for judicial Profession was established on January 21, 2005, including the School for court clerks was established in 2007 and the School for notary and bailiffs. Implemented by Royal Academy for judicial Profession and partially</li> <li><b>JICA, France cooperation and EWMI:</b> The institutions has been providing training Implemented by Royal Academy for judicial Profession</li> <li><b>GTZ -PWR</b> provided training on the domestic violence for judges, and prosecutors. Apart from providing DV law training to the RAJP, we also provide the DV Law training to the Ministry of Interior, department of Training. This department responsible in building capacity to other officials who work in various departments (Police sectors) among the MOI.</li> <li>provide training to judges, prosecutors, clerks and other criminal justice professionals on the new/finalized juvenile justice law and guidelines/instructions on child justice by <b>UNICEF</b> collaborated MOJ in the Child Justice Working Group (CJWG)</li> <li><b>CCJAP III:</b> training system review and reform in National Police</li> </ol>	Police manual for trainers and for students that to be used by the officials under department of training were published and disseminated in 2006.
5.4.3 Sufficient, modern court facilities, including relevant IT equipment (Cluster with 5.3.2 and 5.3.3)	M		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Danida-Denmark and CCJAP III:</b> Kandal Model Court inaugurated on February 16, 2007. Project on the expansion of model court is ongoing (establishment of the high level Working Group, Technical WG, and development of the Model Court Analysis by the Technical WG, four model courts are selected: Kandal. Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham and Banteay Mean chey), by CLJR</li> <li><b>EWMI</b> : Provide facilities for Kandal model court</li> <li><b>UNICEF:</b> Equipping of child-friendly police investigation rooms</li> </ol>	



Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
<i>(bailiff/sheriffs court-bankruptcy court)</i>			<i>the new recruitment of bailiffs is started by the RAJP</i>	<i>prosecutor</i> - <i>Japan support</i>
<i>5.5.3 Codes of ethics/conduct for all enforcement officers, including police, prison officers, civil servants and relevant judicial personnel</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>See 5.1.2: codes of ethics of civil servants and 5.2.4: codes of ethics of judicial officers</i>		
<i>5.5.4 Councils of discipline for all law enforcement officers</i>		<i>i. Councils of discipline for all law enforcement officers established</i> <i>ii. Action plan developed</i> <i>iii. Materials and other supports equipped and provided</i> <i>iv. Training provided</i>	<i>1. Disciplinary Council of the Supreme Council of Magistracy established (for prosecutors) Implemented by line institutions</i>	
<i>5.5.5 Emphasis on ethical standards in the curricula for education of judicial personnel, police, prison officers and other civil servants (cluster with 5.2.4)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>i. establish working group</i> <i>ii. Survey conducted</i> <i>iii. Report and recommendations developed</i> <i>iv. Action plan developed.</i> <i>v. Implementation of action plan.</i>	<b><i>JICA, France Cooperation, and EWMI: Introduction of code of ethics principles in the curriculum of the Royal Academy of Judicial Profession for Judges, prosecutors, bailiffs and notary by the Royal Academy</i></b> <b><i>France Cooperation: Introduction of code of ethics principles in the curriculum of the Royal School of Police for police by MOI</i></b> <b><i>JICA, France Cooperation and EWMI: Introduction of code of ethics principles in the curriculum of the Bar Association of Cambodia by the Bar</i></b>	
<b>Strategic objective 6: Introduce alternative dispute resolution methods</b>				

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
6.1.1 <i>Elaborate, adopt and implement a law on Commercial Arbitration</i>	S	<i>Phase 1</i> <i>Elaboration of law on commercial arbitration,</i>	<i>Commercial Arbitration Law adopted on 5 May 2005 and training programs for judges and prosecutors at Royal School for judges and prosecutors by MOC</i>	
	M	<i>Phase 2</i> <i>Implementation of the law</i>	<b>WB:</b> <i>Conducting study on potential support for National Arbitration Center</i>	
6.1.2 <i>Mediation and other dispute resolution methods to solve commercial disputes developed/established and necessary training provided</i>	L	<i>See 6.1.1</i>	<b>WB:</b> <i>Preparing sub-decree on functioning and organization of the National Arbitration Centre, by MOC</i>	
6.2.1 <i>Investigate into, build upon and strengthen other alternative and traditional methods of alternative dispute resolution.</i>	S	<p><i>i. ADR and Disputes at the commune and local level established and functioned efficiently and effectively</i></p> <p><i>ii. ADR and Labor disputes established and functioned efficiently and effectively</i></p> <p><i>iii. ADR and Land Disputes established and functioned efficiently and effectively</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Spain through UNDP:</b> <i>Establish ADR at community. UNDP ADR project- pilot in Kampong Speu &amp; kampong Chhnang, to begin late 07, and now extend to five provinces including Battambang, Siem Reap and Modulkiri provinces, implemented by MOI and MOJ</i></li> <li><b>2. UNDP:</b> <i>Establish committee to solve dispute in community in Kandal, Kampong Speu provinces by CLEC supported</i></li> <li><b>3. Establish Labor Arbitration Council to deal with labor dispute resolution, by ministry of labor and vocational training and supported by ILO till the end of 2008 and continue support from World Bank from 2009 to 2011</b></li> <li><b>4. WB, TA Finland, GTZ:</b> <i>Establish cadastral commission for three level of district, province and national level to deal with land issues by MLUMPC</i></li> <li><b>5. to support to the General Inspectorate of the ministry of interior by providing training on the investigation and cases management of the land dispute resolution by Usaid through EWMI in order to make the General Inspectorate acts as an Alternative Dispute Resolution bureau to land issues.</b></li> <li><b>6. UNICEF:</b> <i>Support development and testing of diversion</i></li> </ol>	

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
			<i>procedures and community-based mediation of minor offences committed by children, by MoJ, MoSVY, Legal Aid of Cambodia and Friends International.</i>	
<b>Strategic objective 7: Strengthen legal and judicial sector institutions to fulfill their mandate</b>				
7.1.1 Passing of organic laws on the administrative and judicial institutions (court organization, Supreme Council of Magistracy, Constitutional Council, ministries and other executive bodies, police.	L	See: Organic law on administration (see 2.1.1)  Organic law on court organizing and functioning (see 2.1.4)  Supreme council of magistracy (see 2.1.9)		
7.2.1 Passing of procedural codes, including administrative procedural code, law on an ombudsman, laws on access to information, including administrative Code, with special focus on ensuring transparency in the justice sector institutions	L	See: civil procedure code (see 2.1.2)  penal procedure code (see 2.1.3)  administrative procedure code (see 2.1.1)  law on ombudsman (see 1.6.1)  law on access to information (see 1.4.3)		
7.3.1 Codes of ethics for polices, prison officers and other civil servants and for judicial personnel (judges, prosecutors,	L	i. Code of ethics for polices (see 5.5.3)  miscode of ethics for prison officers (see 5.5.3)		

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
judicial staff) supplemented by a fully functioning Supreme Council of Magistracy, a Council of Judicial Services a Council of discipline of police officers, Council of discipline for civil servants to ensure enforcement		iii.Code of ethics for judge and prosecutor (see 5.2.4) iv.Code of ethics for notary (see 5.2.4) v.Code of ethics for bailiff (see 5.2.4) vi.Code of ethics for court clerk (see 5.2.4) viii. Code of ethics for other civil servants (see 5.1.2) ix. code of ethic for lawyer (see 4.2.3)		
7.3.2 Legal provision and guidelines on conflicts of interest	L	See 5.2.5		
7.3.3 Establishing of minimum standards for obtaining a degree in law or public administration	L	See 4.2.4		
7.3.4 Schools for the magistrates, judicial staff, penitentiary system and for basic education of civil servants, including ongoing training programs	L	See 5.4.2		

Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
7.3.5 Anti-corruption measures, including a law on anti-corruption	L	See 5.2.6		
7.3.6 <i>The existence of the function of an Ombudsman office</i>	L		See 1.6.1	
7.4.1 <i>monitoring system of the justice sector to measure its several performance, including the administration of justice, as a guiding line for overall reform</i>	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Working group established</li> <li>ii. Indicator system development studied in order to monitor the outcomes created by each Strategic Objective in the L&amp;JR Strategy.</li> <li>iii. Reports and recommendations developed</li> <li>iv. Action plan developed</li> <li>v. Action plan implemented</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>DANIDA and CCJAPIII:</b> Initial assessment done, High level WG established and then Technical WG established to support the project. So far the Indicator and Monitoring System format and policy framework has been adopted by the HLWG, and the project now is in process to implement their piloting in the model court project for 2009 -2011, implemented by PMU/CLJR</li> <li>2. <b>Usaid:</b> Center for Social Development (CSD) has been implementing the project of court watch in supreme court, appeal court Phnom Penh court Kandal court, Kg. Cham court, Battambang court, and Siem Reap court supported by Usaid through EWMI</li> <li>3. <b>GTZ-PWR:</b> one of GTZ-PWR's to support MoWA to build a network among line ministries to collect DV case data that each institution deals with. Therefore, DV monitoring is also one of our task. The involve agencies for the network are MoI, MoJ, MoH, MoP and MoWA.</li> <li>4. <b>UNICEF:</b> Indicators on juvenile justice developed; child justice database and data collection and reporting system established and being piloted in 6 provinces</li> </ol>	



Priority Action Plan	Time Frame	Millstone	Current Situation	Challenges/Others
<i>policy level, especially in relation to the sharing of operational information</i>		<i>during the implementation of reform. ii. Efforts will also be geared towards enhancing inter-institutional coordination and communication in terms of sharing of operational information that would determine sector-related policies.</i>	<i>implemented by MOP</i>	
<i>7.7.1 Build the necessary capacity of the individual to fulfill its mandate by developing a human resource management policy</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>i. Working group established ii. capacity development studied iii. Reports and recommendations developed iv. Action plan developed v. Action plan implemented</i>	<i>1. CCJAP III and DANIDA-Denmark: Capacity building implemented in some justice institution (PMU, MOJ, MOI, Kandal province prison and in model court on the strategic and business planning, implemented by PMU/CLJR. 2. CCJAPIII: Training Systems Review and Reform for the high ranking police on the professional skill like leadership and management</i>	<i>Strengthening of the PMU and PCB in relation to their coordinating and secretarial role in the reform process (see also action 6.2)  2. Development of Human Resource management policy and Action Plan.</i>
<i>7.8.1 Legal provisions on the elaboration of annual reports for the services within the justice sector</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>See 7.5.1</i>		

#### Annex 4: Summary of DPs Activities in LJR sector by DPs Name

N.	DPs	Activity involved LJR	PAILJRS	Contact Person	Implementing partners	Estimated Budget in USD
1	ADB	1. education regulatory reform and governance for decentralization- 2005-2008	2.2.4	Chea Sopheark Mith, ADB smchea@adb.org 023 215 805/6	MOEYS	
		2. commercial arbitration	6.1.1 6.1.2	Mr. Om Dararith, director of legal affairs department, 011 813 913/012 993 188, omdararith@yahoo.com	MOC	
2	AUSAID					<b>25,636,746.50</b>
		1. CCJAPIII (2007-2012)		Mr. Ros Chay, Chhay.Ros@dfat.gov	30,000,000 AUD	23,794,416.00
		a. Legal and judicial reform component		Mr. Ben Schultz, aid effectiveness advisor, 012 588 617, mail: ben.schultz@global-justice.biz	CLJR	
		<i>improve coordination between CLJR and Donor(TWG/LJR)</i>	1.4.5			
		<i>Support IMS</i>	7.4.1			
		<i>Support model court</i>	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.4.3 3.3.2			
		<i>Support sector planning manual</i>	7.5.1 7.7.1			
		b. Crime prevention component		Mr. Stephen Moore, advisor, 012 528 682, stephenmoore@online.com.kh	MOI	

	<i>Youth diversion: Whilst the focus on juvenile justice</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	-		
	<i>Community awareness of constitutional rights:</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	-		
	<i>Community Justice Support' (support NGOs, and particularly GoA NGO partners, in developing effective working relationships with the local, police, courts, and prisons in their target areas.)</i>	1.4.5	-		
	c. Cambodian National Police component		Mr. Ian Bate, police advisor, Ian.bate@global-justice.biz, 012 204 957, 023 720 043, Mr. Huot Vengchan, project officer, 012 873 046, <a href="mailto:huot.chan@global-justice.biz">huot.chan@global-justice.biz</a>	General Secretariat of National Police	
	<i>Police law drafting</i>	2.1.6			
	<i>Training Systems Review and Reform.</i>	1.2.1 7.3.4 5.4.2			
	<i>c. Crime scene investigation capacity and skills at sub-national level:</i>	1.2.1 1.2.3			
	d. Ministry of Justice and the Courts			MOJ and Kandal court	
	<i>Court Procedures Handbook into the core RAJP curricula for Judges, Prosecutors and Court Clerks.</i>	5.3.2 5.4.2 7.3.4			
	<i>capacity building for strategic planning and budgeting in the MOJ</i>	7.5.1 5.4.1			
	<i>Executive Capacity Development:</i>	7.5.1 5.4.1			
	<i>Model Court and Court Processes:</i>	5.3.2			
	<i>To support the enhancement of the systems, structures and capacity of the Appeal Court</i>				

		<i>Rehabilitation and Community Corrections:</i>				
		e. Corrections		Cheryl Clay Correctional Adviser <a href="mailto:cheryl.clay@global-justice.com">cheryl.clay@global-justice.com</a> 012 493808 Lam Kunboth Project Officer <a href="mailto:lam.kunboth@global-justice.com">lam.kunboth@global-justice.com</a> 011 857 417	Prison general department	
		<i>Correctional Law, Strategic Correctional Issues:</i>	7.5.2			
		<i>Executive capacity development.</i>	7.5.2			
		<i>to improved prisoner health</i>	2.1.8?			
		<i>Develop prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programs</i>				
		<i>Develop prison new standard design</i>				
		2. Children Protection Program (2006-2010)	1.1.1 1.1.3	Mr. Ros Chhay, ausaid <a href="mailto:Chhay.Ros@dfat.gov.au">Chhay.Ros@dfat.gov.au</a>	Save the children Australia	1,055,574.00
		3. Mobilizing Communities for Child Protection (2006-2009)	1.1.1 1.1.3		World Vision Cambodia, Child Wise, World Vision Australia	651,100.50
		4. Asia Regional Trafficking In Person Project ( ARTIP) (2006-2011)	1.1.1 1.1.3		MOI and MOJ	135,656.00
<b>3</b>	<b>Canada</b>					<b>11,000,000.00</b>
		1. Land Management and Administration Project (Canada) (2007-2012)	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.5.1	Mr. Eang Ravuthea, Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO) <a href="mailto:Ravuthea.ean@cco.org.kh">Ravuthea.ean@cco.org.kh</a> 023 215 496/ ext. 113	MLUMPC	8,500,000.00
		2. Land Management and Administration Project (Trust Fund II) (2007-2012)	1.1.1 1.1.3	Mr. Eang Ravuthea, Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO) <a href="mailto:Ravuthea.ean@cco.org.kh">Ravuthea.ean@cco.org.kh</a> 023 215 496/ ext. 113	CIDA	2,500,000.00

4	<b>DANIDA-Denmark</b>					2,480,000.00
	Human Rights and Good Governance Program (2008-2009)			Danida-Denmark contact: Mr. Michael Enguist, 012 613 868 miengq@um.dk		2,480,000.00
	1. Coordination and communication of the Legal and Judicial Reform further strengthened - Capacity building for PMU/LJR - Website, Bulletin	7.5.1 1.4.5		Suy Mong Leang, Director, PMU/CLJR	CLJR	
	2. Judicial services further strengthened through the establishment of model courts	5.3.25.3.35.4.3 3.3.2 7.7.1			CLJR	
	3. Indicator and Monitoring System for the Legal and Judicial Reform	7.4.1 7.5.1			CLJR	
	4. Strengthened state-civil society dialogue on and increased public awareness of the Legal and Judicial Reform	1.4.5		Maria Løkke Rasmussen, Project Manager, DIHR mlr@humanrights.dk	DIHR	
	5. Rights of indigenous peoples promoted and strengthened	1.1.1 1.1.3		Sek Sophorn, Programme Coordinator, ILO sophorns@ilo.org	ILO & DoLA at MoI	
	6. Legal aid provided in criminal cases and land disputes strengthened	4.1.1		Sok Sam Ouen, Executive Director, CDP samoeun_sok@cdpcambodia.org	CDP	
	7. Human rights awareness raising, monitoring and investigation of human rights violations strengthened	1.1.1 1.1.3		Thun Saray, President, ADHOC saray@online.com.kh	ADHOC	
	8. Local capacity to prevent human rights violations and to promote local justice increased	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.2.1		Heng Monychenda, Executive Director, BFD, monychenda@hotmail.com	Buddhism for Development (BFD)	
	9. Promotion of transparency and accountability in the Extractive Industries	1.1.1 1.1.3		Lim Solinn, Regional Programme Officer, OA, Slim@oxfamamerica.org	Oxfam America	
10. Support to public information on corruption issues in Cambodia	5.2.6 7.3.5		Paul Mason, Country Manager, PACT pmason@pactcambodia.org	PACT		

		11. Support to improved access to information	1.4.3 (3.1.1)	Neb Sinthay, Executive Director, API sinthayneb@apiinstitute.org	Advocacy Policy Institute (API)	
5	EU/EC	1. provide sub brand to civil society (human rights awareness and advocacy, legal consolation and representation)	1.1.1 1.1.3 4.1.1	Mr. Song Vannsin, vannsin.song@ec.europa.eu	8,501,703 EUR	10,967,197.00
		<i>Cambodian Defender's Project (CDP) Legal Aid and Rule of Law Advocacy Action (2005-2009)</i>	4.1.1 1.2.1	Phalline Mao : phalline.mao@ec.europa.eu 023.211102	CDP 926,706 EUR	
		<i>Creation a legal and sustainable environment for trafficked human from and in Cambodia (CETHCam)- 2008-2012</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Vermorken Maria Sophia Helena, EC-AIDCOM marlene.vermorken@ec.europa.eu +32 2 29 99 015	UNICEF1,999,998 EUR	
		<i>Capacity building for the rights of the indigenous people in Cambodia- 2005-2009</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Phalline Mao phalline.mao@ec.europa.eu 023.211102	Indigenous community support organization association 99,880 EUR	
		<i>Children rights and prevention child related crimes in Cambodia – child's rights are protected in the Cambodia's justice system</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3		Protection of juvenile justice association 99999 EUR	
		<i>Child friendly school development (CFSD) project Cambodia- to build national child friendly school policy framework- rights based and child participatory approach to education- 2007-2012</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3		MOEYS, implemented by Italian Association for aid to children 750,000 EUR	
		<i>Community child rights project- 2006-2008</i>			Saboros organization association 734,240 EUR	
		<i>Enhancing implementation of UNCRC and Cambodian law in BBT province- to ensure that children who come into contact with criminal justice system are afforded their rights, and these rights are understood and respected by local authority- 2006-2010</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 4.1.1		Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) 99117 EUR	

<i>Human rights advocacy training project-awareness-raising on human rights and democratization among teachers in 24 provinces- 2008-2009</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Project officers: Bou Noeun, EC Noeun.bou@ec.europa.eu 023 216 996	Cambodian Independent Teacher Association 83766 EUR	
<i>Promote human rights to reduce trafficking and sexual/labor exploitation of women and children- raise awareness in rural community- 2005-2009</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Sony Kong, EC Sony.kong@ec.europa.ec 023 211 102	Health care center for children 51,103 EUR	
<i>Promoting and raising awareness of human in Cambodia- human rights defenders and prison condition- 2008-2009</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 4.1.1	Sony Kong, EC Sony.kong@ec.europa.ec 023 211 102	LICADHO 100000 EUR	
<i>Promotion and preservation of human rights in rural Cambodia- proto-ombudsman- 2006-2008- national wide</i>	1.1.11.1.34.1.11.6 .1	Sony Kong, ECSony.kong@ec.europa.ec023 211 102	The Khmer Institute of Democracy Association (KID)400000 EUR	
<i>Promotion of human rights and legal assistance in the context of sexual behaviors (EIDHR 2004)- awareness community and law enforcement agencies- 2005-2009-kandal</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Sony Kong, EC Sony.kong@ec.europa.ec 023 211 102	CARE International in Cambodia 640000 EUR	
<i>Providing legal advocacy, representation, and education to sustain children's rights and prevent child-related crimes in Cambodia's justice system- 2005-2011-13 provinces</i>	4.1.1 1.1.1 1.1.3	Phalline Mao alline.mao@ec.europa.eu 023.211102	Protection of Juvenile Justice Association 99999.9 EUR	
<i>Strengthening and legality recognizing indigenous community: step toward securing land rights- 2007-2010- Ratanakiri</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 4.1.1	Phalline Mao phalline.mao@ec.europa.eu 023.211102	Indigenous community support organization association 100000 EUR	
<i>Strengthening the role of lawyers in Cambodia for a more equitable justice system- 2006-2009- national wide-</i>	4.1.1	Sony Kong, EC Sony.kong@ec.europa.ec 023 211 102	Avocats Sans Frontieres France Association 443,833 EUR	
<i>Utilizing the Buddhist monks and school students to prevent sexual abuse and child labor- awareness using temple- Prey Veng and Kampot-</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Phalline Mao phalline.mao@ec.europa.eu 023.211102	Healthcare Center for Children 99,973 EUR	

<i>Women speaking out on human rights- awareness – 2006-2008- national wide</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Phalline Mao, EC phalline.mao@ec.europa.eu - 023.211102	Women Media Center of Cambodia Association 100,000 EUR	
<i>to improve respect and ability to exercise's women rights and political representation in Cambodia, to contribute to build a Cambodian society where women's human rights and their roles and representation in social and political affairs at micro, meso and macro level is respected by all people by enabling women exercise their human rights increasingly participate in social and political affairs</i>			Gender and Development for Cambodian (GAD/C) 100000 EUR	
<i>build the capacity of civil society to promote the rights of children, identify risk factors leading to child abuse and to empower communities and visitors to Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville and Kampong Cham to safe guard young people from all form of abuse</i>			Friends-International France Association (FI) 150000 EUR	
<i>heighten national awareness of the links between human rights and safe access to land and forests through a high profile national education campaign</i>			Live and Learn Environmental Education 100000 EUR	
<i>empower citizens as electorates to enjoy a more informative climate and demonstrate their rights to participate actively in democratic governance and reform</i>			COMFREL 70000 EUR	
<i>improve the capacity of the Cambodian Journalist association and individual in practicing their professional duties and contribute in the strengthening public awareness on social issues through print and broadcasting media</i>			Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM) 118000 EUR	
<i>conducting community education on Khmer Rouge Tribunal (legal advising...)</i>			Stichting Oxfam Novib 950000 EUR	
<i>organizing national roundtable provincial roundtable, skill training to commune council</i>			The Asia Foundation (TAF) 149784 EUR	

		<i>Training to community who are affected by land conflicts for defense their basic rights</i>			Cambodia Center for Human Rights Association (CCHR) 105304 EUR	
<b>6</b>	<b>Finland</b>					<b>13,764,305.00</b>
		1. Land Management and Administration Project (2007-2008)	1.5.1	Helena Aholo, embassy of Finland Helena.ahola@formin.fi	MLMUPC	9,846,661.00
		2. Prevention of trafficking in women and children (2000-2009)	1.2.4 1.1.1 1.1.3	Helena Aholo, embassy of Finland Helena.ahola@formin.fi	MOWA	3,447,644.00
		3. Prevention of human trafficking (2007-2009)				230,000.00
		4. Reintegration of girl victims of human trafficking to the society (2003-2008)			MOEYS,	240,000.00
<b>7</b>	<b>France</b>					<b>6,440,950.00</b>
		FSP "Supporting Rule of Law" (2003-2008)		Pierre ESPIEU, chef du projet		832,905.00
		1. Support RAJP ( school of judge and prosecutor, school of notary and school of bailiff)	5.4.2 7.3.4 5.5.2 3.2.2 7.5.2	Pierre ESPIEU, chef du projet « Appui à l'Etat de Droit » et conseiller du ministre de la justice 092.202.501 Elise Hermoso, chargée de mission, project « Appui à l'Etat de Droit » elisehermoso@yahoo.fr, 012 204 957		
		2.support BAKC and CFPPA (Training, develop curriculum, review statute of lawyers)	7.5.2 4.2.1	idem	Bar association of Cambodia	
		3. support Ministry of Justice			MOJ	
		a. Penal code and penal procedure code	2.1.2 4.3.1 4.3.2			

		b. statute of judge and prosecutor	2.1.10		MOJ		
		c. statute of notary	5.1.1 1.5.1		MOJ and RAJP		
		d. statute of clerk	5.1.1		MOJ and RAJP		
		e. Support establishing of draft law on anti-corruption	5.2.6 7.3.5				
		4. support national police	1.2.3				
		5. Collaboration on the reflection on the Code of administration		initial idea to establish working group for study the project however it is not yet implemented	COM???		
		FSP "Support to the struggle against illicit trafficking in the Mekong Sub-Region" (2009-2011)		BERTRAND Stephanie stephanie.bertrand@diplomatie.gov.fr 023 430 032		3,800,000.00	
		Support to the Royal University of Law and Economics (2006-2011)			MOEYS	1,808,045.00	
<b>8</b>	<b>GTZ</b>						<b>6,000,000.00</b>
		1. Administration Reform and Decentralization (ARDP)		Mrs. Katharina Hueber, program officer, 012 323 490, Katharina.huebner@gtz.de	CLJR		
		a. introduce Ombudsman concept	1.6.1				
		b. Baseline study on legal unit	2.3.4				
		c. Legal database programs	3.1.3				
		d. organic law on municipality...	2.1.12				
		2. Support to Gender Equity and Promotion of Women's Rights II Promotion of Women's Rights (PWR) (2006-2009)		Mrs. Monika Lueke, team leader of GTZ PWR monika.lueke@gtz.de	MOWA	2,000,000.00	

		a. increasing the percentage of population aware that all forms of violence against women are criminal acts and wrongful behavior for both law enforcement and public	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.2.1		MOWA, Various NGOs	
		b. Increase the number of counselors (counseling victims) who attended social work trainings of the NGO Social Services of Cambodia (SSC)	4.1.1 1.2.3 1.2.4		Various NGOs	
		c. Increase of issued Protection Orders by judges trained ( training to court officers, research of DV law implementation)	5.4.27.3.4		court, RAJP, local authority	
		c. A legal regulation to implement the DV Law on the local level is adopted and applied	1.4.6		MOWA	
		3.Land Administration Sub-Sector Programme (LASSP) with WB, GTZ, Finland, and Canada (1996-2009)		Mr. Poch Sophorn, Advisor, 012 86 52 70, 023 213817, <a href="mailto:sophorn.poch@gtz.de">sophorn.poch@gtz.de</a>		4,000,000.00
		a. Support Council of land policy to develop White Paper on Comprehensive Land Policy	1.5.1		MLMUPC	
		b. Policy of Spatial Planning Policy, Land Registration Policy for Indigenous People, Support to develop land valuation policy, Housing Policy and Support LASED project			MLMUPC	
		d.Support Cadastral Commission – establish 9 mobile team to solve conflict resolution, training and budget for mobile teams (pilot)	6.2.1		MLMUPC	
<b>9</b>	<b>ILO</b>					<b>1,700,000.00</b>
		1. development of an effective and credible institutional system of labor dispute arbitration carried out by the Arbitration Council (2008-2009)	6.2.1	Mr. Tun Sophorn, <a href="mailto:tun@ilo.org">tun@ilo.org</a>	Labor Arbitration Council (LAC), MLVT, Labor Arbitration Foundation (LAF)	100,000.00
		a. labor dispute resolution				

		b. publish and make available of case decision				
		2. better factories Cambodia program (labor rights)- 2001-2008 - to support reviewing labor law (2009-2010)	1.1.1 1.1.3	Mr. Tuo Poutianienein, ILO better factories Cambodia, poutiainen@ilo.org, 012 333 608	Ministry of commerce and ministry of labor and vocational training	1,200,000.00
		3. Support to Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia, ILO (2009-2010)	1.1.1 1.1.3	Mr. Sek Sophom	(MOI, MRD)	400,000.00
		4. Prevention of trafficking in children and women at a community level in Cambodia and Vietnam- 2004-2007	1.1.11.1.3	Veng Tong Ratha, ILO IPEC TICWtongratha@ilo.org 012 877 625	Ministry of labor and vocational training	
		5. Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women- 2003-2008- national wide	1.1.1 1.13 4.1.1	Mr. Kheng Kimly, ILO IPEC/TICW kimly@ilo.org 012 834 862	Ministry of labor and vocational training, ministry of social affairs and youth rehabilitation, MOT, MOWA	
		6. Reviewed and revised the existing policy, legislative and national enforcement frameworks with a view to achieving the 2015 child labor reduction targets in the CMDG and the ILO global target of ending the WFCL by 2016		ILO Joint Office, Phnom Penh Center, Building B, 2nd Floor, 023 220-817 or 994-209, Fax: (855) 023 221-536 "Ending the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Cambodia by 2016 program"	MLVT	
		7. labor dispute resolution - re-drafted amendments to the law; analysis of and recommendations for draft MOLVT circular; tripartite seminar on employment contracts; inputs on draft Notification on union representatively adopted by MOLVT; ongoing advisory services to MOLVT and unions and employers.	6.2.1	Mr. John RITCHOTTE - Organization: ILO - Email: ritchotte@ilo.org - Phone number: +855 23 216 152		
<b>10</b>	<b>JICA</b>					<b>231,792,000 JPY</b>
						<b>23,410,992.00</b>

i. Project for the Improvement of Training on Civil Matters at RSJP (phase 2) (2008-2012)		Miss Momoko Hotta 012 909 603, <a href="mailto:Hotta.Momoko@jica.go.jp">Hotta.Momoko@jica.go.jp</a>	RSJP  75,000,000 JPY	
1. school management skills and know how on recruiting and maintaining sufficient trainers, formulating and implementing curriculums are build up within RSJP	5.4.2 7.3.4 7.5.2 1.2.3 3.2.2			
2. Trainers and prospective trainers of RSJP, including those to be recruited/selected, develop and improve skills and know-how of developing and revising teaching materials	5.4.4 5.5.5 3.2.2			
3. Continuous legal education on civil matters				
ii. Project for Legal and Judicial Cooperation with the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (2007-2009)	4.2.2 4.2.1 1.2.3 1.5.1 5.5.5 7.5.2	Miss Momoko Hotta 012 909 603, <a href="mailto:Hotta.Momoko@jica.go.jp">Hotta.Momoko@jica.go.jp</a>	Bar association of Kingdom of Cambodia  81,792,000 JPY	
1. LTC management (curriculum, personnel etc.) is appropriately implemented.				
2. Quality of education on Civil matters is improved in LTC.				
3. Quality of Continuous Legal Education (CLE) is improved and systematically implemented by BAKC				
4. System, which improves practice of Cambodian lawyers on Civil Procedure, is established in BAKC.				
iii. Legal and Judicial Development Project (Phase 3) (2008-2012)		Miss Momoko Hotta 012 909 603, <a href="mailto:Hotta.Momoko@jica.go.jp">Hotta.Momoko@jica.go.jp</a>	MOJ 75,000,000 JPY	

1. Organization to study and discuss issues necessary for implementing the Civil Code and the Civil Code Procedure is established	2.1.1 4.3.1 4.3.2			
2. Systems necessary for implementing the Civil Code and the Civil Code Procedure are studied and discussed, relevant laws and regulations are drafted and necessary measures for legislating them are taken.	2.1.10 2.2.4			
a. Law on Litigation related to Personal Status	5.3.3			
b. Law on Non-Litigation Civil Procedure	5.3.3 5.3.1			
c. Law on Bailiff	5.5.2			
d. Prakas on Court Deposit				
e. Law on Application of Civil Code	2.1.2			
f. Prakas on Recruitment of Bailiff, Fees and Cost for Bailiff's Disposition, etc.	5.5.2			
g. Sub-Decree on Minimum Income of Bailiff	5.5.2			
h. Praks on Basic Calculation of Value of Subject Matter of Claim, etc.	5.3.1			
i. Regulations on Registration of Immovable Objects	2.1.2			
j. Law on Deposit	2.1.2			
k. Praks on Registration of Juristic Persons	2.1.2			
l. Prakas on Registration of Matrimonial Contracts	2.1.2			
3. MOJ disseminates knowledge for implementing the CC and the CCP to relevant parties in the legal and judicial field.	2.1.2			

11	<b>OHCHR</b>	Human rights program	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.2.1	Mr. Vong Ton, tvong@ohchr.org Mr. James Turpin, jturpin@ohchr.org		
12	<b>Netherlands</b>	Law Enforcement against Sexual Exploitation of Children	1.1.1 1.1.3	Mr. Zoe Nield, human rights officer, 012 178 668, mail: zniel@ohchr.org	Ministry of Interior	
13	<b>SIDA-Sweden</b>					<b>5,997,702.22</b>
		1. Forum Syd democracy program to support the promotion of democracy, human rights and gender equality in Cambodia by supporting the demo/HR/gender NGOs (2007-2009)	1.1.11.1.3	Luon March, embassy of Sweden, section for development cooperation March.luon@sida.se 016 881 598	Swedish NGO-Forum Syd 29,080,500 SEK	3,281,773.70
		2. Diakonia democracy program to increase the target group knowledge and capacity to defend and promote the respect of human rights, to participate in the political decision making process, and to help achieve equality between men and women by supporting demo/HR/gender NGOs (2007-2009)	1.1.1 1.1.3 4.1.1	Luon March, embassy of Sweden, section for development cooperation March.luon@sida.se 016 881 598	Swedish NGO 20,450,000 SEK	2,309,476.07
		3. Continuous Support COHCHR to ensure the rule of law and good governance (2005-June 2008)			UNCOHCHR 3,600,000 SEK	406,452.45
14	<b>Spain</b>					<b>3,911,187.97</b>
		1. Need assessment and welfare promotion for indigenous women in Cambodia (Nov. 2007-May 2009)	1.1.1 1.1.3 4.1.1	Gonzalo Serrano, AECI Aeci.cambodia@yahoo.com 023 211 082	NGOs 335,533 EURO	427,891.64
		2. Moving Towards Equal Access to Justice in Cambodia (Dec.2007-Apr. 2010)	6.2.1	Josep Vargas, AECID jvargas@aecidcambodia.com 023 211 082	UNDP 1,600,000.00 EUR	2,040,539.90

		3. Outreach Work to Combat the Causes Effects of Human Trafficking (Apr. 2006- Jul. 2009)			Acting for Women in Distressing Circumstances 1,130,750.00 EUR	1,442,756.43
15	UK (DFIF)	Preventing violence against children in Cambodia (2008-2009)	1.1.1 1.1.3	Mr. Kram Sokchanna, DFID Cambodia s-kram@dfid.gov.uk 012 333 720 Christine Edwards, stakeholder Manager civil society department, C- Edwards@dfid.gov.uk	LAC  £495,391	<b>680,852.71</b>
16	UNDP					<b>5,899,624.00</b>
		1. GOV_Moving Towards Equal Access to Justice in Cambodia (Apr. 2006-Dec. 2010)		Mr. Kong Rady, advisor kong.rady@undp.org	MOJ and MOI	2,428,670.00
		a. ADR at community level- maison de la justice (Apr. 2006-Dec. 2010)	6.2.1		MOJ, MOI, 5 provinces (Kg. Chhnan, Kg. Speu, Siem Reap, BBT, Mudulkiri)	
		b. legal services at sub-national level,	4.1.1			
		c. official gazette and court decision publication	3.1.3			
		d. Human rights awareness program - human rights database, legal representation for women and indigenous people,	1.1.1 1.1.2 1.2.2			
		2. commercial tribunal	5.4.4		MOC	
		3. GOV-legislative assistance project- 2007-2010- Capacity building for MPs		Sok Narin, UNDP, Sok.narin@undp.org 023 216257	National assembly	1,293,189.00
		4. Gov Partnership for Gender Equity Phase II (Apr. 2004-March. 2010)		Pen Rany, rany.pen@undp.org 855 23 216167	MOWA	2,177,765.00

17	UNICEF	<b>Child Protection Program</b>		Ms. Ana Janet Suga, 012 876458 023 426214, asunga@unicef.org		<b>1,315,485.00</b>
		1. Juvenile justice law under the country program action plan 2006-2010, child protection- national wide		Ms. Ana Janet Suga, 012 876458 023 426214, asunga@unicef.org		
		a. Technical assistance in finalizing the juvenile justice law and its commentaries Support is provided to the Child Justice Working Group (CJWG) to develop and finalize the guidelines/instructions for various disciplines on child-friendly handling of children's cases, and the Prakas on diversion procedures (SSA-OBO, CAG) (2.2.3)	2.2.3	Keo Sovannary, UNICEFsovakeo@unicef.org023 426 214 ext. 138	UNICEFMoJ (CJWG)	
		b. Awareness-raising and training materials on the newly developed guidelines/instructions on child justice and on the finalized draft of the Juvenile Justice Law are developed and disseminated (SSA-OBO).  Training of trainers of various criminal justice professionals on the new/finalized Juvenile Justice Law and guidelines/instructions on child justice are conducted (SSA-OBO, CAG) (5.4.2)	5.4.2		UNICEF, MoJ,  UNICEF, MoJ,	

	<p>c. student judges and prosecutors are trained on child rights and child justice by the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions. (1.2.1)</p> <p>Student lawyers are trained on child rights and child justice by the Centre for Lawyer Training and Legal Professional Improvement (CAG) (4.2.2)</p> <p>Training for prison staff 6 pilot provinces on child rights and juvenile justice are conducted in coordination with CCJAP (CAG). (7.3.4)</p> <p>Judicial/Criminal police in at least 6 priority provinces are trained on child rights and juvenile justice in cooperation with CCJAP (CAG). (1.2.1)</p>	<p>1.2.1</p> <p>4.2.2</p> <p>7.3.4</p> <p>1.2.1</p>		<p>RAJP</p> <p>BACK-LTC MoI, MoSVY</p> <p>MoI, CCJAP</p>	
	<p>d. Justice, law enforcement and social services sectors strengthen collaboration through a National Workshop on Child Justice. Justice law enforcement and social services sectors in each of the 4 core priority provinces strengthen collaboration through at least 1 provincial child justice coordination meeting in each province (CAG). (1.4.5)</p>	<p>1.4.5</p>		<p>MoJ, UNOHCHR MoJ, (MoSVY)</p>	
	<p>e. children in prison in 6 provinces are assessed and regularly monitored by state social workers and avail of counseling non-education, vocational training and other rehabilitation and reintegration services (CAG).</p> <p>Phnom Penh services for diverted children</p> <p>Battambang services for diverted children</p> <p>Siem Reap services for diverted children (2.1.8)</p>	<p>2.1.8</p>		<p>MoSVY</p> <p>MoSVY (YRC)</p> <p>LAC</p> <p>Friend</p>	

	f. Sihanoukville services for diverted children Advocacy & awareness-raising on diversion and juvenile delinquency prevention. (1.1.1)	1.1.1		NGO (Mlop Tapang)  CJWG, MoSVY, LAC, Unicef ASM	
	g. Free legal counseling and representation are received by 70 per cent of children on pre-trial detention in 6 provinces (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Kandal, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang) through direct legal services or referrals to other legal aid organizations by PJJ.  Free legal counseling and representation are received by 70 per cent of child victims of trafficking sexual abuse and exploitation in the justice system, are developed and disseminated to lawyers and other criminal justice actors (4.1.1)	4.1.1		PJJ	
	h. Refresher training and advocacy workshop on legal representation of children is conducted for legal aid lawyers. (4.2.2)	4.2.2		PJJ and BAKC	
	i. Child justice database updating and training. (3.4.1)	3.4.1		UNICEF, MoJ	
	j. Messages against sexual abuse of children are developed and disseminated through print media and other appropriate means of communication, in cooperation with Advocacy and Social Mobilization Section (Supply, SSA) (1.1.3)	1.1.3		UNICEF CP and ASM sections	

	<p>k. Training modules/manuals of AHTJP are updated to incorporate new laws/guidelines, such as the new TIPSE Law Guidelines and Explanatory Notes, Prakas on Child-friendly Procedures, and Criminal Code, and disseminated to all AHTJP structures, Police-Academy and 5 Regional Police Training Schools (CAG).</p> <p>Police officer of AHTJP Department and units in 8 provinces.</p> <p>Police hotline services are strengthened. (1.2.4)</p>	5.4.2		MoI-AHTJP	
		1.2.4			
	<p>l. AHTJP databases Law enforcement, health and judicial professionals strengthen their capacity on forensic. (5.4.2.) &amp; (7.4.3)</p>	5.4.27.4.3		MoI, MoH, MoJ, CEOP	
	<p>m. Alternative care placement. (2.2.3)</p>	2.2.3		MoSVY (Child Welfare dept.)	
	<p>n. Training conducted for MoSVY and selected NGOs on joint monitoring of community and family based care in Q3 (CAG) with Global fund. (1.1.1)</p>	1.1.1		UNICEF/VBNK	
	<p>o. National Child telephone Helpline is established by Q2 and supported in its operation (CAG). (1.2.4)</p>	1.2.4		Child Helpline through Chap Dai	
	<p>p. CWCC provides legal counsel to 140 abused women and girls in Siem Reap (CAG). (4.1.1)</p>	4.1.1		Cambodian Women Crisis Center	
	<p>r. Messages on violence against children at home are included in parenting education materials to be developed. (1.1.3)</p>	1.1.3		UNICEF CP in collaboration with Seth Koma section	
	<p>s. CSETC advertisement is revised to focus on rape, translated and printed in Cambodian news publications and magazines. (1.1.3)</p>	1.1.3		UNICEF CP in collaboration with ASM section	

		t. equip child-friendly policy investigation room and court room, model testimonial court screen, court video conference	5.4.3		Kandal court	
		2. Child's rights program law under the country program action plan 2006-2010, child protection- national wide		Keo Sovannary, UNICEF sovakeo@unicef.org 023 426 214 ext. 138	MOI, ministry of social affairs and youth rehabilitation, MOEYS	
		3. country program action plan 2006-2010, child survival protection- health care- National wide	1.1.1 1.1.3	Keo Sovannary, UNICEF sovakeo@unicef.org 023 426 214 ext. 138	Ministry of health	
		4. country program action plan 2006-2010, Set Koma (community action for child rights) program- national wide	1.1.1 1.1.3	Keo Sovannary, UNICEF sovakeo@unicef.org 023 426 214 ext. 138	MPP, MOI, MORD, MOWA, Seila Task Force	
<b>18</b>	<b>USAID</b>					<b>11,550,000.00</b>
		1. Model Court Development	5.3.2 3.3.2 5.4.3 5.3.3 3.4.1	Mr. Raj Christopher, EWMI 012 292570 loveraj@online.com.kh Mr. Seng Rethy, rule of law specialist usaid 012 775562 rseng@usaid.gov	MOJ and CLJR	
		2. Courts Data Collection and Analysis Improvements	5.3.2 3.3.2 5.4.3 5.3.3 3.4.1	Herbert Bowman	MOJ	
		3. Strategic Delivery of Legal Aid Services 4. Continuing Education for Lawyers	4.1.1 4.1.2 4.2.2	Herbert Bowman	Legal Aid NGOs, Prisons, Courts Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC)	450,000.00

	5. Continuing Education for Judges and Prosecutors Project - codes of ethics for judges and prosecutor	5.4.27.3.45.2.4 5.5.5	Herbert Bowman	RAJP	50,000.00
	6. Law Faculty Capacity Building and Legal Skills Training Project (SO 4)	4.2.4	Herbert Bowman Chief of Party East-West Management Institute - Program on Rights and Justice II (EWMI-PRAJ II) - Cambodia 023-224 782, 221-164 (tel) 023-224-783 (fax)	RULE, and other universities	50,000.00
	7. Public Interest Legal Advocacy		Herbert Bowman Chief of Party East-West Management Institute - Program on Rights and Justice II (EWMI-PRAJ II) - Cambodia 023-224 782, 221-164 (tel) 023-224-783 (fax)	Private Law Firms, Local Non-governmental organizations and Bar association of Cambodia	
	8. Community Based Human Rights Awareness (SO 1 ) 120 sub grinds to civil society (Community Based Human Rights Awareness, and Public Interest Legal Advocacy) (2003-March 2008)		Herbert Bowman	local non-governmental organizations	11,000,000.00
	<i>Strengthening and Protecting the Rights of Woman and Children in the Communities</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.2.1	Tel: 023 218 653/982 407, Fax: 023 217 229 adhoc@forum.org.kh; adhoc@online.com.kh	ADHOC	
	<i>Community Based Human Rights Program (1.1.1, 1.1.3 and 1.2.1)</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.2.1	Tel/Fax number: 053 370 041 bfdkhmer@camintel.com	Buddhism for Development BFD, Battambang Province	

	<i>Support Community Advocacy Project in Preah Vihear</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Tel number: 012 547 688 or 012 637 686 cheatlom@yahoo.com	BPS, Buddhism for a Progressive Society Prah Vihear Province	
	<i>Promote Community Rights to Manage Natural Resources (1.1.1, 1.1.3 and 1.2.1)</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.2.1	Penh P.O Box: 2451 Tel/Fax: 023 992 263/012580 132 ccd@camintel.com	CCD, Community Capacities for Development	
	<i>Database System and Public Information Service on HR Violation in Cambodia (1.1.3 and 3.4.1)</i>	1.1.3 3.4.1	Office Tel: 023 769 901 ouvirak@cchr-cambodia.org	CCHR, Cambodian Center for Human Rights	
	<i>Strategic Delivery of Legal Aid Services Project (4.1.1)</i>	4.1.1	Office Num.: 023 720 032, 362 524 Fax Num.: 023 720 031 cdplas@forum.org.kh	CDP, Cambodian Defenders Project No. 12,	
	<i>Advocacy on Indigenous People's Rights to Ancestral Law (1.1.1)</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Tel/Fax: 072 97 16 76/ 012 60 08 30 ced@camintel.com	CED, Community Economic Development Kratei Province	
	<i>Investigation and advocacy on serious human rights violation cases and issues in Cambodia</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Tel: 023 218 653/982 407 Fax: 023 217 229 chrac@camnet.com.kh; pich_chrac@everyday.com.kh	CHRC, Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee	
	<i>Public Interest Legal Advocacy Project (PILAP)</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 4.1.1	Tel: 023 211 723, 023 215 590 clec_virakyeng@online.com.kh; vannith@clec.org.kh	CLEC, Community Legal Education Center	
	<i>Court Watch Project (1.1.3 and 2.4.1)</i>	2.4.1 1.1.3 7.4.1	Office phone: 023 264 735 csd@online.com.kh	CSD, Center for Social Development	
	<i>Emerging from the Shadows of Violence (4.1.1)</i>	4.1.1	Office phone: 023 982 158 cwccpnp@citylink.com.kh	CWCC, Cambodian Women's Crisis Center	

	<i>Organize Communities to Protect Natural Resources</i>	1.1.1	Tel number: 012 964 451 dka@online.com.kh	DKA, Day Ku Aphiwat (DKA)	
	<i>Legal Aid Awareness Initiative (1.1.1 and 1.1.3)</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Office phone: 023 996 828; Fax: 023 996 828 info@equalaccess.org	Equal Access, Global Equal Access	
	<i>Empowerment of Indigenous Community</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Tel: 023 997 657, 012 814 744, and 012 981 226 E-mail Address: vansey- icso@online.com.kh or graemeb@camintel.com	ICSO, Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO)	
	<i>Empowering Indigenous Youth for Grassroots Advocacy Project (1.1.1 and 1.1.3)</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3	Office Tel: 023 212 951, 012-798-488/ 016-798-488, Email: kysd_org@hotmail.com	KYSD, Khmer Youth and Social Development	
	<i>Access to Justice Project (4.1.1)</i>	4.1.1	023 213 379/023 213 376 Fax : 023 213 394 laccomputer@online.com.kh Or: lacland@online.com.kh	LAC, Legal Aid of Cambodia	
	<i>Empowering Communities through the Monitoring and Protection of Human Rights in Cambodia Project (1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.1 and 4.1.1)</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.2.1 4.1.1	Tel 023 360 965/364 901, Fax 023 360 965/217 626 licadho@camnet.com.kh; licadho@everyday.com.kh	LICADHO, Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights	
	<i>Legal Protection, Prevention for Women and Children (1.1.1, 1.1.3 and 4.1.1)</i>	1.1.1 1.1.3 1.2.1 4.1.1	el: 023 220 626 & Fax: 023 986 457 adm@lscw.org	LSCW, Legal Services for Children and Women	
	<i>Land Information Center and Enhancing Information Project (LIC) (1.1.3)</i>	1.1.3	Tel: 023 214 429 Fax: 023 710 037 ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh	NGO Forum, NGO Forum on Cambodia	

		<i>Accessing the Law for Women's Rights (1.1.3)</i>	1.1.3	Tel/Fax: (855) 23 364 882 / (855) 23 364 882/223 592 wmcc@online.com.kh	WMC, Women's Media Center		
		2. Access to information	1.4.3	Mr. Seng Rethy, rule of law specialist usaid012 775562 rseng@usaid.gov	Pact/MONAS RI		
		3. Access to information of laws and regulations???		Mr. Seng Rethy, rule of law specialist usaid 012 775562 rseng@usaid.gov	COM		
<b>19</b>	<b>World Bank</b>						<b>54,609,737.00</b>
		1. Demand For Good Governance (DFGG program) (4 years from 2007-2011) Bhuvan Bhatnagar, <a href="mailto:bbhatnagar@worldbank.org">bbhatnagar@worldbank.org</a>		Mr. Stephane Guimbert, (855-23) 217 301, sguimbert@worldbank.org	MOI (Daniel Adler, WB 012726 960)		
		a. Ombudsman at district level	1.6.1			2,848,504.00	
		b. legal dissemination on land property rights	3.1.3		MONASRI	2,480,000.00	
		c. labor arbitration council	6.2.1		LAC/MOLV T	2,743,523.00	
		2. LMAP-CIDA (land property rights, land registration) (2002-2009)				2,307,710.00	
		3. LMAP- Main- IDA 3605 Land Management and Administration Project (2002-2009)	1.5.1 1.1.1 1.1.3	Sophear Khiev, WB skiev@worldbank.org 023 213 538 ext.371	(MLMUC)	33,900,000.00	
		4. commercial arbitration	6.1.1 6.1.2	Mr. Soneath Hor, Project Manager IFC/MPDF, shor@ifc.org	MOC and National Arbitration Center		

	5. Trade- Main - IDA Grant H1650: Cambodia Trade Facilitation and Competitiveness Project (2005-2009)		Stephane Guimbert, and Huot Chea, huotchea@worldbank.org, TFCP co-task team leaders		10,330,000.00
	law on concession as part of trade facilitation and competitiveness project (TFCP)			council for development of Cambodia (CDC)	
	establishment and maintenance of website in Khmer language to make reality available to the public the final judgments of all cases in the Supreme court and in the court of appeal ( to be posted at the supreme court's site) as part of trade facilitation and competitiveness project (TFCP)	3.2.2		the Supreme Court	
	Establishment and maintenance of a website to ensure the electronic publication of all Cambodian laws, related regulations and draft legislation in the commercial law field, broadly defined, included all relevant decrees and sub-decrees as part of the trade facilitation and competitiveness project (TFCP)	3.1.3		MOJ	
	training judges and key staffs on website usages as part of trade facilitation and competitiveness project (TFCP)	3.2.2	Stephane Guimbert, and Huot Chea, huotchea@worldbank.org, TFCP co-task team leaders	MOJ	
	6. Strengthen the capacity to engage with civil society (NGOs law)	1.4.1	Sophear Khiev, WB skiev@worldbank.org 023 213 538 ext.371	MOI	
				<b>Total</b>	<b>334,355,032.09</b>