

# Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-CAM) Narrative Four-Year Program Report Memory and Justice, 2008-2011

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A Sleuk Rith Institute Sketch by Asasax.

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## List of Abbreviations

CHRAC	Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee
CMOH	Cham Muslim Oral History
CP	Civil Party
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
DC-CAM	Documentation center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
DRL	United States Department, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
GE	Genocide Education
KR	Khmer Rouge
LDP	Living Documents Project
LRT	Legal Response Team
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OHP	Oral History Project
OSF	Open Society Foundations
OSJI	Open Society Justice Institute
PA	Promoting Accountability
PIR	Public Information Room
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
TSL	Tuol Sleng
TOP	Trial Observation Project
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USIP	United States Institute of Peace
VPP	Victim Participation Project
VSS	Victim Support Section

## Executive Summary

### Overall Conclusion and Recommendations

Our programs have become more ambitious over the past four years, seeking to support truth and memory, justice, democracy, education, gender equality, and reconciliation through a multifaceted and self-reinforcing approach. To a great extent we have succeeded remarkably with a small core staff that has been traveling abroad to pursue higher education and training opportunities during this same period. Our work has benefited greatly from our reputation for independence, integrity, nonpartisanship, honesty, and respect for local culture. At the same time, our productive and close relationship with local government officials and national Ministries (Education Youth and Sports, Tourism, Culture and Fine Arts, and Interior) has allowed us to rapidly expand our programs throughout the country, in particular throughout the school system, making many of our successes possible. DC-CAM also made progress on its transition toward a permanent center.

The center is heavily focused on the tribunal as to ensure that justice is delivered to the people in a meaningful manner. Given that the KR issue is political, we needed to proceed strategically. The strategy of working in tandem with the grassroots leaders and high officials has been successful in helping the center to avoid politically-oriented influence and to increase our leverage. This strategy has also translated into more effective and efficient work with our target groups. In some cases, we were able to invite many villagers to Phnom Penh with only one phone call or to make a huge impact on the community with a brief letter or little effort.

We have been moving on the right track and have generated outcomes and results at individual, organizational and systemic levels. Some outcomes are close to achieving our long-term objectives and vision.

### Main Outcomes

DC-CAM's main outcomes, grouped into nine areas that have contributed to memory and justice, are listed below.

#### A. Justice

**Outcome 1: Promote the Principles of Justice, Accountability, the Rule of Law, and Democracy.** The rule of law and justice are key concepts promoted by DC-CAM through its project work in relation to justice. DC-CAM approaches its work with strong principles of access to justice for the accused and the victims and of the primacy of the court. DC-CAM emphasizes the concept of participation, particularly in the judicial process but also in the narration of the history of Cambodia.

DC-Cam also contributed to the genocide charge against the four senior leaders at the ECCC by assisting Cham Muslims in Svay Khleang Village, one of the open rebellious sites under the KR, and other parts of the country to file complaints with the ECCC. Of the thirty-eight CPs assisted by DC-CAM in Case 001, five are Cham Muslims, all are women. In Case 002, of 138 CPs, twenty-eight are Cham Muslims.

**Outcome 2: Directly Contributed to the Effective Working of the Court.** Feedback from court officials has identified DC-CAM's role in supporting the court as exemplary, as essential to the effective workings of the court, as directly increasing the efficiency and efficacy of the court, and as being well informed and invaluable. The relationship between DC-CAM and the court proves positive. However it is a challenge for DC-CAM, on one hand, to keep good relations with the court while on the other, to demand meaningful and full participation of victims in the ECCC proceedings.

**Outcome 3: Directly Contributed to the Increased Interest in and Awareness of the Court.** People's knowledge and interest in the court as well as in KR history has increased, and individuals are less fearful of participation and more inclined to attend the court proceedings. This increase is due in part to DC-CAM's formal outreach efforts. It is important to highlight that, overall, the work by NGOs and the ECCC to disseminate information and educate the population is having a significant positive effect.

**Outcome 4: DC-CAM has Strengthened Local Authority and Empowered Marginalized Members.** By promoting leadership roles among local representatives who have guided discussions at these events and disseminated information about the progress of the KR tribunal to their local community, the LDP forums have helped to overcome prior fears related to discussing the KR period. These leaders have helped their fellow community members to discuss history, the rule of law, and governmental effectiveness in PA for past human rights violations. This had raised concerns for some KR cadre related to prosecution, which has been allayed after learning that only senior leaders and those most responsible are put on trial.

## **B. Memory**

**Outcome 5: Initiated a Fundamental Change in the Cambodian Education System.** DC-CAM is having a remarkable impact on the education system in Cambodia, creating a de-politicized space for the objective teaching of the history of the KR period. DC-CAM also created a systemic change in how education is taught by fostering a methodology that is built on questioning and not on accepting dogma. The potential long-term impacts of the GE project are substantial and range from the reform of teaching methodology to impacting the national identity.

**Outcome 6: Contributed to Memory, Preservation, and Storytelling among Ethnic Minority Groups** DC-CAM has worked toward this long-term objective since 1997 and made a lot of efforts to ensure its achievement. During the four year period this effort has it tremendously promoted memory preservation and storytelling at the individual, inter-personal and societal levels. People have been encouraged to break their silence and pass down their stories to the younger generations. They have treasured their memory of the past more, written their own stories and village histories, and donated their objects such as swords, trays, and spoons to DC-CAM to exhibit for the next generation.

**Outcome 7: Contributed to the Development of Tuol Sleng Museum (TSL)<sup>1</sup> and Genocide Sites.** The government's attitude toward the TSL genocide museum and GE has changed significantly during the reporting period. After several years of lobbying the government to add educational element to TSL museum and genocidal sites, in 2011 DC-CAM signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, and the Ministry of Tourism to promote memory and education. In the past, the TSL Museum was solely used as a place for visiting. Now the government also put its focus on education. This means that not only will memory be preserved, but also the role of the museum is expanded. These MOUs have allowed DC-CAM to widen its work to help not only Cambodian people, but also visitors to remember and learn about the atrocities, thus contributing to genocide prevention. DC-CAM should work with the government to make effective use of the MOU.

**Outcome 8: Contributed to the Reconciliation Process at the Individual, Community, and National Levels.** Although forgiveness and reconciliation are at the core individual decisions, DC-CAM has contributed significantly to these areas. Truth and outreach are important factors promoted these concepts. Some positive indicators have been identified during the four year period, and we have recently observed small changes in behavior of both victims and perpetrators.

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<sup>1</sup>TuolSleng was included in Memory of the World on July 30, 2009.

**Outcome 9: DC-CAM became a Leading Research Institute.** The center developed its role as a leading hub for genocide research in Asia, including the quality of publications, expanding its large archives, enhancing its internet resources, and hosting numerous scholarly visitors. Hundreds of researchers in Cambodia and abroad make use of our archives each year; at least a hundred researchers spent some time in residence at the center with assistance from our staff. These researchers used DC-CAM's collection of primary sources for research that led to the publication of articles and books, thereby contributing to greater understanding of the KR period. As a result, it served as a model for archival GE/prevention efforts around the world.

### **Lessons learned and Recommendations**

During this period, the center implemented all the missions presented to Sida and achieved nine outcome areas. Core lessons learned include:

1. **Gender Perspective and Women's Participation are Essential.** Given the lack of women's voices in some projects, DC-CAM should increase women's participation and empower them with leadership skills to enable them to greatly benefit from DC-CAM activities. This should be done in four steps: i) encourage them to participate; ii) empower and inspire them to lead; iii) provide support and assistance until they can do so and iv) conduct follow-up sessions to assess changes. In addition we must make male counterparts aware of gender mainstreaming and empowerment, to help all members of society work together toward a common goal.

Women-led teams provide a model of leadership both internally to DC-CAM and within the communities in which they work. Oral History Project(OHP) and Student Outreach Team leaders are contributing to major reform within the Cham community as they work with the heads of all the mosques—all of whom are men. One major impact of this effort is that families have been influenced to support increased educational opportunities for their daughters.

2. **DC-CAM Needs to Develop a Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Process.** DC-CAM can maximize results through a learning system where the management team, team leaders, and staff have stronger communication with each other, particularly in relation to the center's overall projects. It is recommended that DC-CAM create a feasible monitoring and evaluation tool, put it simply, an outcome mapping approach to identify short-term, intermediate, and long term impacts, observe behavioral change and how DC-CAM contributes to the change. This requires the center to produce several indicators or mission statements of the overall strategic plan during the program period, including the type of change desired and target populations. To achieve this, the center should clearly identify its boundary partners and ways to communicate with them in order to visualize its influence on their partners. It is important to speculate how this influence contributes to its long-term goals.
3. **Trust, Respect, and Honesty are Key Factors to the center's Success. DC-CAM is often able to quickly increase leverage in specific areas because trust has been already built.** It is important that DC-CAM holds to this principle to maintain relationship with its boundary partners, to attain cost effectiveness, and yield outcomes.
4. **Professional Development for Ministry of Education Teachers and Staff Would Yield Greater Benefits.** The center should secure funding and pursue additional projects to develop government's staff and teachers' capacity to take on a more effective role in GE and

teacher training. This is vital as teachers must maintain objectivity in their lead role disseminating DK history in the classroom and in their future role as commissioners for the truth commission.

5. **Survivors Would Benefit from a Mental Health Clinic Initiated by DC-CAM and an Expanded Cambodian Museum.** The center should continue to lobby the ministry of health to establish the clinic to provide free medical check-up service, medication, and counseling to people at the grassroots level. This clinic can be considered a form of reparation for the victims. For the sake of memory, people can learn about the atrocity through lecture at TSL museum.

Further, we have found that our rights-based approach focused on the right to know and the right to participate in a transparent manner without discrimination is appropriate and necessary in the Cambodian context. Our work responds directly to the national and social need of memory and justice in order to help people to come to terms with the past. DC-CAM created the GE project and other projects and continuously expands our activities to meet our objectives. The younger generation needs to learn about the KR history in order to know what happened and never repeat the mistake.

Finally DC-CAM has learned that the two-tier strategy to work both on a political and grassroots level is efficient and has leverage.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of Swedish Support**

The Swedish government, through the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), has been a core supporter of DC-CAM since 2001. Financial support has been given in phases (2001-2002; 2002-2006, 2006-2007; 2008-2010, and 2011). We are grateful for Sida's generous support and particularly for its decision to fund our core budget, which makes all of our activities possible. Aid from Sida has enabled us to organize and prepare our large collection of documentary materials, which are playing a critical role in the ECCC proceedings and have contributed directly to the indictments of five prime suspects. Swedish assistance has also enabled DC-CAM to build a robust outreach program and legal support team that are import complements to the ECCC. It is important to highlight that Sida was the only donor that allowed DC-CAM to use its fund to cover the cost to photocopy 500,000 documents to be sent to the ECCC to prompt Cases 001 and 002 at the ECCC. Without this support, it would be hard for DC-CAM to help the tribunal move forward with the indictments.

The findings and conclusions of the forward-looking evaluation of Sida's core support to DC-CAM are generally positive. The evaluation indicates that DC-CAM has achieved significant results in a number of areas including documenting the legacy of the KR regime, supporting the ECCC, and contributing to the reformation of secondary education in Cambodia.

As DC-CAM plans for transition to the Sleuk Rith Institute, however, a number of areas should be improved related to i) organizational development; ii) governance; iii) skill deficits; iv) transition; and v) relationships. In response, DC-CAM will take measures to implement these recommendations. At the same time the center explained its position and pointed out issues that would arise in carrying out these recommendations. Some recommendations could benefit the center in the short-term yet harm DC-CAM's performance in the long-term or vice versa.

Thematically Sida identifies its support to DC-CAM as being focused on four main key areas: (i) Documentation; (ii) Promotion of Accountability; (iii) Rule of Law; and (iv) Publication and

Reconciliation Outreach. During the four year period (2008-2011), DC-CAM focused on seven core areas:

- Provided extensive assistance and documents to the ECCC;
- Reached out to victims of the KR regime to help them voice their complaints and participate as fully as possible in the ECCC proceedings. We interviewed up to 800 complainants about their experiences under the KR as well as their experience with the ECCC;
- Brought Cambodian survivors to the ECCC and convened provincial meetings to explain the accountability process at the village level;
- Exercised DC-CAM's leadership in educational outreach to other segments of the Cambodian community, a task that court officials based in Phnom Penh with heavy internal workloads would find difficult to manage alone;
- Continued monitoring the ECCC proceedings and offered expert independent critiques;
- Since the first verdict was delivered in 2010, we have begun considering the ideas of forgiveness and reconciliation at the grassroots level and intend to increase our work exploring and promoting those concepts. For that reason, we intend to increase our work with populations living in the former KR strongholds;
- To continue our focus on GE:
  1. Trained national, provincial and commune teachers in history and university lecturers in teaching a History of Democratic Kampuchea (DK)
  2. Conducted quality control on teaching KR history in high school classrooms, and erecting GE memorials.
  3. Began working with teachers who participated in our GE program trainings to establish a working group on reclaiming Cambodian history through a truth and reconciliation process. This initiative grew out of our recognition of the strong need for an institution with a broader scope than the ECCC so that memory and justice can continue to be realized by Cambodians after the close of the court. As part of this initiative, teacher trainers will have additional responsibilities to educating students about KR history; they will also encourage students to document the stories of their parents, grandparents, relatives, and neighbors to preserve memory of the violent past as part of the truth and reconciliation process.

In accordance with Sida's recommendation, DC-CAM changed its reporting style to focus more on outcomes rather than activities, to reflect the center's overall objectives and mission during the four year period. However since results-based management and reporting have been introduced recently, it is a challenge for the center to adapt to this fully. We are now in the process of changing our report structure and observational approach.

Director and deputy directors had frequent meetings with Mr. Ambassador of Sweden and Sida officials to update them about our progress. In 2010, DC-CAM accompanied an evaluation team to meet with people who participated in our programs and helped arrange meetings with selected ECCC officials, government officials, and other civil society organizations. In November 2011, Sida kindly sent a consultant to train DC-CAM staff about results-based management, particularly results-based reporting. This training enriched the staff with knowledge and methods in condensing and summarizing results/outcomes on a realistic level, and our new report structure resulted from the training.

## 1.2. Overall Goals and Organizational Structure

DC-CAM is an independent Cambodian NGO originally created by Yale University scholars pursuant to the U.S. Cambodian Genocide Justice Act of 1994. DC-CAM is dedicated to its objectives of memory and justice in Cambodia. In pursuit of memory, the center records and preserves the history of the KR regime for future generations in order to prevent future genocide or other atrocities. To ensure justice, the center compiles and organizes information that can serve as potential evidence in a legal accounting for the crimes of the KR.

DC-CAM works in accordance with a rights-based approach, including transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, and participation. The center works to ensure that people are involved in decision-making and that individuals have the right to freedom of expression, to receive information, and to share ideas of all kinds. It is one of our goals to bring those accountable to justice and this is being done at the ECCC. To enable all Cambodians to benefit from our work and that of the ECCC, we include everyone in our work, regardless of their backgrounds. Our work has empowered local community members and marginalized (women and ethnic minority) groups to play an important role in our mission.

During the four-year period (2008-2011), DC-CAM focused on four purposes in order to contribute to our long-term goals.

1. Provided information to the ECCC in order to build a strong case against the senior KR leaders and contribute to the overall proceedings.
2. Brought information from the ECCC to villagers, including marginalized groups, to make sure that they are aware of their right to participate in the justice-seeking process. .
3. Encouraged survivors to come to terms with the past and reconcile in order to live peacefully in their communities.
4. Assisted the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS) with GE and teacher training to teach A History of Democratic Kampuchea in secondary school nationwide.

It was expected that after the end of the program, beneficiary communities and our boundary partners would change their attitudes toward education, history and justice, paying more attention and becoming more involved in these areas.

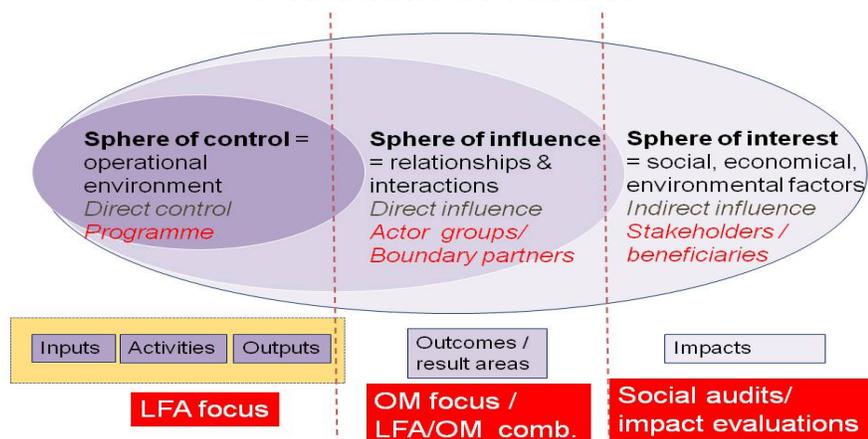
DC-CAM has become well-known to people and local authorities in the grassroots communities and beyond for its quest for memory and justice and as a hub of KR archives. For example, a 2005 survey administered by Suzanah Linton, associate professor at Hong Kong University, indicates that the majority of ordinary people, local authorities, and religious leaders in the grassroots know DC-CAM and *Searching for the Truth* well.

DC-CAM's staff is entirely Cambodian. Of the core leadership positions at the center, one is filled by a female. Of the center's ten team leaders, three are female, while staff and volunteers are approximately equally divided between male and female. This last quarter, four female staff were sent to pursue their masters abroad, two in Thailand and two in the United States. DC-CAM is supervised by a Board of Directors composed of ten Cambodian experts and is advised by a fifteen-member board of The Associate Advisors who are specialists on Cambodia. DC-CAM also relies heavily on interns, visiting scholars, and volunteers. DC-CAM's most updated organizational chart is placed under Annex A.

### 1.3 Methodology

This report is mainly based on information from individual projects that are carried out within DC – CAM as well as research and external evaluations. All of these projects are reported separately to their specific financier, while only the donor providing core support (such as Sida) require reports

### The chain of results



where all efforts and achievements shall be combined. Hence, one of the main challenges with extracting results and effects from DC–CAM from 2008-2011 has been to summarise and merge the results observed from all of our twelve projects that are carried out within the organization.

Furthermore, assessing effects are inherently difficult. Donors and implementers of development projects mainly struggle with three basic problems, i.e. the effect problem, the attribution problem, and the lack of baseline data.<sup>2</sup> Outcomes and impacts are both referring to *effects* or *change* caused by an intervention. One way to make a distinction between the concepts is that outcomes are more clearly connected to the intervention as such (clearer causality and attribution within the sphere of influence) while impacts refer to more long-term effects to which the interventions may have contributed. The relation between outcome and impact is described in the models above.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.4 Report Process and Structure

The overall effects and achievements presented in this report are all based on already identified outcomes, yet during a workshop in December, 2011 they have been united under key headings related to the overall goal of the organization. In this report we summarize DC-CAM-influenced changes/outcomes under three main headings:

1. **Individual Level** in this report is referred to as effects/changes that have been observed mainly by survivors (victims and perpetrators of the KR regime, schoolchildren, etc.)

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- a) *Effect problem* : what would have happened if the interventions were not implemented at all or by other implementers, i.e. the difficulty to assess the counter-factual reality
  - b) The *attribution problem*: even though we could observe effects, how could these effects be attributed to the interventions as such?, i.e. the difficulty to be certain to what extent Sweden/Sida/FOs have contributed to the measured changes, and
  - c) The necessity of having clear-cut *baseline data* (the reference situation) in order to carry out an outcome or impact assessment.

2. **Organizational Level**, i.e effects/changes of organizations with whom DC –CAM interacted directly and had influenced upon<sup>4</sup>.
3. **System/Societal Level**, i.e how DC-CAM has been involved in contributing to changes and effects at societal and system levels.

On all of these levels we explain how DC –CAM has contributed to this change and provide concrete examples. In this report we refer both to the effects that we as implementers of the projects and external actors (through external research and evaluations) have observed.

## 2. Contextual Changes (2008-2011)

During 2008-2011 important events occurred that provided DC-CAM opportunities rather posed a threat to the center. These included the visit of Hillary Clinton, US Secretary of State, to the TSL Genocide Museum and Cambodia, the Duch verdict, the decision of the Cambodian government to incorporate GE in school curriculum, the signing of MoUs between the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the Ministry of Tourism and DC-CAM on preservation and development of TSL museum and Anlong Veng area, and the hearing on Case 002. This provided a backdrop in which DC-CAM’s work became more important and well-respected. It increased the level of interest from researchers, students, legal associates, and national and international lawyers, and recently from Asian countries, which has rarely happened in the past. In addition, technological advancement also made our work more efficient and helped us connect with people more effectively. The increasing number of villagers and religious leaders using cell phones made our communication faster and convenient. The evolution of digital cameras and audio recording equipment speeds up our work in the field of oral history and recordings.

## 3. The DC CAM Program

### 3.2 Actions (short descriptive summaries/project summaries)

DC-CAM carried out key twelve projects during the program period under two categories of Memory and Justice. Each project contributes to the two objectives, but some projects contribute more significantly to justice than do the others. A few projects have just been created. The table below summarizes the project title, donors, and the amount of funding each project received. A summary of each project can be found in Annex A.

#### 3.2.1 Memory

Projects	Donors	Amount of Funding <sup>5</sup>
Genocide Education	Sida and USAID, Belgium, The Asia Foundation, OSI, German Embassy, CIDA, Australian Embassy	\$802,311.23
Magazine <i>Searching for the Truth</i>	Sida and USAID	\$25,167
Victims of Torture	USIP, IHRIP	\$59,274

<sup>4</sup>When assessing changes at the organizational level we are using Outcome Mapping-inspired methodology. Outcomes are defined as changes of the behavior, relationships and activities of the boundary partners within the areas of influence of the particular intervention. See [www.outcomemapping.ca](http://www.outcomemapping.ca) for more information.

<sup>5</sup> The amount of Sida and USAID funding are not included in this figure. The funding largely supports staff’s salary of each project.

Student and Public Outreach	Sida and Denmark	\$228,163.99
Cham Muslim Oral History	Sida and OSF	\$45,000
Public Information Room (PIR)	Sida and USAID	\$297,638.9 (Shared with PIR road trips)

### 3.2.2 Justice

Projects	Donors	Amount of Funding
Legal Response Team	Sida and USAID	\$84,664
Documentation Project: Catalogue, Database management and Microfilm	Sida, Norway, and USAID	\$78,970
Digitization	Sida and USAID	\$114,500
Promoting Accountability	Sida, Norway, and USAID	\$39,970
Living Documents	DRL and Sida	\$210,911.85
Victims Participation	Sida, Norway, USAID and British Embassy	\$225,331.36
Trial Observation	MacArthur Foundation	\$50,000

## 4. Achievements (Main Outcomes)

### 4.1 Stakeholders (Boundary Partners) Analysis

It is important to identify stakeholders and discuss how DC-CAM communicates with them in order to assess DC-CAM's influence. DC-CAM has extensive strategic relationships. In Cambodia many of the relationships are project-orientated (for example, beneficiary communities of survivors and younger generations, the ECCC, the Royal Government of Cambodia) or organizationally-driven (for example, board relationships). Many relationships are summarized below:

- The organization has strong international relationships, particularly with organizations in the USA.
- DC-CAM's relationship with the ECCC is positive and constructive.
- DC-CAM has a constructive relationship with the government. Despite being a key civil society actor in the ECCC and despite being the repository of research, evidence, and testimony relating to the KR regime, DC-CAM's relationship with the government is diplomatic and conflict sensitive. The potential for the work of DC-CAM to cause conflict is

high and the risk of same is evidenced by the continuing physical anonymity of DC-CAM’s premises and security concerns.

- i. On a governmental level, given the history of the administration of Cambodia and the current position of the government, it is impressive that DC-CAM maintains such cordial relationships and has received the buy-in that it has from the government. The gifting of land for the construction of the Sleuk Rith institute is evidence of this but possibly even more so is the buy-in by the MOEYS to the GE project.
- ii. In particular the developing partnership approach between DC-CAM and the MOEYS in training teachers and developing quality assurance mechanisms show how conflict-sensitive DC-CAM’s approach has been.
- iii. In addition, DC-CAM signed MOUs with Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to preserve and develop TSL Museum and 24 other museums across the country, and MOU with Ministry of Tourism to develop AnlongVeng area, the KR stronghold, and other genocidal sites.

Results and achievements during the program period contributed to justice and memory at individual, organizational, and systemic levels. However, some results overlap each other, and the first four outcomes contributed to justice more than the rest. Some contributed to our short and intermediate objectives, while some have long-term impacts.

#### A. Justice

##### **Outcome 1: Promoted the Principles of Justice, Accountability, the Rule of Law, and Democracy**

DC-CAM directly enabled Cambodians to participate in the court both as civil parties (CP) and as complainants and has supported them in finding legal counsel. Individual rights have been restored, through the telling of stories, voicing complaints, and participating in the tribunal. DC-CAM collected thousands of interviews from survivors during the period.

- DC-CAM’s inclusion of Cambodian citizens in the judicial process as parties, observers, and sensitizers contributes to creating understanding and buy-in to the rule of law and justice which is an important element of democratic participation. Being supported to freely participate in the ECCC is important to promoting the concepts of the rule of law, justice, participation, democracy, and accountability.
- Similarly the inclusion of teachers, school children, parents, survivors, and the perpetrators of violence in the narration of Cambodian history through the projects that support the ECCC, and through the GE project is a significant achievement for DC-CAM and Sida, and is one which is likely to not only contribute to the ECCC legacy, but also to produce an important legacy for humankind.

##### **Activity/Method/Output**

- Between 2008 and 2011, DC-CAM invited 1,950 victims and KR cadre to participate in the ECCC educational tour and trial hearing. Through 2011 8,328 people have visited the court. The table below summarizes participants by year, starting from 2006. DC-CAM encouraged numerous participants to become aware of their “right to know” and seek information from public authorities during the tour and outreach in their communities.

ECCC		
Tours/Hearing Attendees	Dates	Number of Participants

2011	209	The figures represent villagers, commune councilors, Cham Muslim religious leaders, women, Khmer Krom, Vietnamese, Chinese, hill tribes, students, researchers, and teachers.
2010	133	
2009	1,300	
2008	308	
2007	1,209	
2006	5,169	
<b>Total to Date</b>	<b>8,328</b>	

- DC-CAM has surveyed the public to identify trends in opinion and public support for the ECCC trials, and has filmed interviews with the petitioners. After international and national co-prosecutors disputed additional charges, DC-CAM conducted a nationwide survey and wrote a paper titled *A Thousand Voices: Questions on Additional Prosecution Posed by the Co-prosecutors at the ECCC*. The finding indicated that 41.4% of Cambodians want only the five in custody to be tried; 56.8% want more to be tried; and 1.7% did not have an opinion. Results can be found at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal\\_Response\\_Team/Victim\\_Participation/PDF/A\\_Thousand\\_Voices--EN.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/A_Thousand_Voices--EN.pdf)
- DC-CAM helped survivors to file 2,000 complaints with the ECCC. To date, VPP assisted 2,000 complainants, twenty-eight were recognized as CPs in Case 001 and 131 in Case 002. Complainants have one common purpose which is to seek justice and reparation. Some seek a feeling of closure after filing their complaints.
- The LDP team hosted a screening and discussion of the live Duch verdict for communities across eight provinces have actively engaged in the ECCC proceedings. This enabled us to hear reactions directly from survivors. DC-CAM also screened the verdict the next day and convinced about a dozen cafe houses to only stay on the CTN channel, so that coffee goers could view the live verdict. See [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/The\\_Duch\\_Verdict-A\\_DC-CAM\\_Report\\_from\\_the\\_Villages.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_Duch_Verdict-A_DC-CAM_Report_from_the_Villages.pdf)

### Indicators/Examples

DC-CAM's LDP received universally positive reviews.

- Beneficiary communities identified the experience of the project as highly valuable particularly when compared with the experience of other community members who were sensitized under the guidance of the ECCC rather than DC-CAM. The DC-CAM methodology of preparation, sensitization, and follow-up was considered more conducive to acquiring a complete understanding of the court. It also helped participants sensitize other community members. They were particularly positive about the design of ECCC visits (prior briefing, overview, setting of basic foundation of understanding).
- The court identified the work of DC-CAM's LDP as being central to the promotion of justice and the rule of law and being an appropriate process of sensitization with professional preparation and follow up where available. The Victims Participation Project (VPP) is generally characterized as a valuable support for the ECCC and a project that has exceeded the potential and capacity of the court (and in particular the Victim Support Section (VSS) to reach communities. The work of the project has been characterized as exemplary and of great assistance to the CP element of the court. Press accounts are also positive. On March 17th, 2008, *the Cambodia Daily* published an article entitled *DC-CAM Team Searching for KR*

*Complainants*, which provided an introduction to the work of the project and featured quotes from two petitioners from the 1980s. Speaking of the Renakse Petitions, Erika Kinetz, The Daily reporter, praised the center's desire to "cultivate" the voices of survivors, which promoted for the first time petitions free from political influence.

### **Constraints**

- A key risk to the LDP project is the demand placed on a small project with one staff member. Despite limited resources the work of the LDP is considered exemplary by key stakeholders and an increase in capacity would enable the project to maximize its impact through more efficient follow-up, including community meetings, and through a better documentation of lessons from sensitization and outreach.
- Sida evaluation indicates that respondents from the Kampong Chhnang community noted that more could be done to help them strategize about transferring information to their communities after returning from their visit to the ECCC.
- The project relies upon clear court instructions to file accurate petitions or complaint forms, which is not always provided.
- DC-CAM's VPP also faces the criticism of the quality of the project's early work originated with (VSS) which has been reliant upon the VPP for outreach.

### **Outcome 2: Directly Contributed to the Effective Working of the Court**

- Documents contributed to the two cases, trial speed and transparency. the hearing of Duch's verdict appeal in February 2012 and Case 002, and the disclosure of Cases 003 and 004. Kept the ECCC process on track in terms of institutional management and public outreach through trial observation, Legal Response Team (LRT), and VPP, despite some challenges and criticism.

### **Activity/Method/Output**

- Through the LRT, as of 2011 DC-CAM had supplied the court with 500,000 pages of documents, 650 books, 1,955 CDs/DVDs, 524 reels of microfilm, and transcripts of 100 KR cadre interviews and potential witnesses for the court's cases. With this incredible amount of information at their disposal, the ECCC has built two Cases (Case 001 and 002) against the accused senior leaders of the DK regime for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. However, two additional Cases (Cases 003 and 004) remain controversial.
- DC-CAM conducted four trainings to incoming ECCC interns on how DC-CAM works and cooperates with the ECCC in 2008 in order to contribute to capacity development of the ECCC interns. VPP helped the court deliver notification letters to 1,300 complainants assisted by DC-CAM.
- DC-CAM's publications help spread court information to domestic and international audiences. The *Trial Observation* monthly newsletter in Khmer was launched in 2011 to monitor the ECCC. Four Cambodian law graduates lead the project with guidance from an international advisor. In addition, the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) was created in 2008 to publicize information about the court.

### **Indicators/Examples**

- A direct impact on the process was publicly acknowledged. On September 30, 2010 the ECCC Office of the Co-investigating Judges made public the report of its demographic expert from the Office of the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal of the Former Yugoslavia, which relied almost exclusively on information received from the DC-CAM Mapping Project in determining the likely number of Cambodians killed during the DK era. The LRT is perceived as directly supporting the principle of Justice for civil parties, complainants, and for those accused of crimes under the terms of the ECCC. The access to information that is

provided by DC-CAM and which is facilitated by the LRT has been identified by the Officials of the court as providing a clear promotion of the rule of law in Cambodia. Work by VPP has been described by officials of the court as being an example of the exemplary discharge of duties. In general DC-CAM's work is considered central to the functioning of the court. The ECCC used Promoting Accountability's (PA) interview questionnaires when speaking to potential cadre witnesses.

- In the past DC-CAM did not have any contract or MOU with the court governing the exchange of evidence and testimony despite DC-CAM drafting such a document and communicating it to the court in 2006. Responding to recommendation from Sida in 2010, DC-CAM has worked with the court to produce an MOU. Although the MOU is still forthcoming, DC-CAM was recognized as an in-kind donor by the court in 2010.
- Complainants felt that the court did not forget them after they filed their complaints. For example, Borann is a teacher from around the area of Kraing Ta Chan Security Center of Takeo Province. She was content that the tribunal had acknowledged her suffering by handing her the notification letter. Borann becomes very emotional every time she thinks of her past. With tears she told VPP of her story. Borann was imprisoned and tortured at a security center in Veal Rinh District of Kampong Som Province. To escape the torture center, she had to bribe the prison chief with her hidden valuable watch wrapped around her lap. While she was running away from the prison, she was arrested and put in another prison and again tortured. Today, Borann is a teacher in her home village. She told VPA that she is still very angry at the KR's organization and prejudiced against the sons and daughters of the villagers formerly associated with the KR. She believes the tribunal will be able to render justice to victims such as her.
- The CTM website won several prizes for its accuracy and efficiency:
  - 2010: Golden Trumpet Winner—Publicity Club of Chicago
  - 2011: Silver Trumpet Winner—Publicity Club of Chicago
  - 2011: Webby Honoree

### **Constraints**

Some constraints are also identified.

- It was a challenge for DC-CAM to become both a supporter and a monitor of the ECCC. Working with both survivors and the ECCC raises a challenge as to how effective we could deal with people after the ECCC faced allegations such as corruption and when people's expectations go beyond the court's mandate. To maintain impartiality, we provide accurate information about the ECCC to people and ask them to judge the process by themselves.
- According to Sida's evaluation, there is a perception in the court that if the relationship between the court and DC-CAM deteriorates then in the absence of a formal relationship there may be difficulties accessing documentation. Whether founded or not this belief points to the problem with not formalizing the relationship between the court and DC-CAM. Operating on good faith rather than with a formal agreement is a problematic model and open to collapse and conscious or unconscious manipulation.

### **Outcome 3: Directly Contributed to the Increased Interest in and Awareness of the Court**

Given DC-CAM's activities and output, the center has contributed to knowledge, awareness, and interest in the ECCC and the KR history among thousands of people within Cambodia and across the world, which in the long run leads to intergenerational dialogue and genocide prevention.

### **Activity/Method/Output**

- DC-CAM worked to build a strong grass roots network and created an outreach project to raise people's awareness of the court and the KR history. During the four-year period, the student outreach team invited high school and university students to visit genocide sites, the ECCC, and DC-CAM to learn about the sites comprehensively. These students were sent to provinces to distribute KR and ECCC documents, conduct interviews with survivors, collect field notes, and write at least two questions of inquiry. As a result, thousands of field notes and over 200 questions related to the ECCC and the KR history were collected. DC-CAM, with help from experts, answered the questions which will soon be published as a book. The field notes were categorized under several themes, including crimes committed by the KR against its people. The Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOH) contributed to this purpose. The project conducted about ten meeting sessions and 400 interviews with members of Cham Muslim community, including religious leaders, villagers, women, and youth in Phnom Penh and within the respective communities about the ECCC proceedings, their experience, and the project update. They were invited to visit TSL Genocide Museum, Choeung Ek Killing fields, and the ECCC where they met with the officials and prosecutors ahead of the actual hearings.
- DC-CAM simplified ECCC legal terms for villagers while maintaining accuracy and original meanings. We encouraged all the people to get involved as much as possible in this historic event in Cambodian history. DC-CAM asked them to monitor the process with their own eyes and judge with their own opinion whether justice is delivered.
- DC-CAM established the PIR to serve as a space for the public to seek information and provide feedback to the center. So far, 5,240 people (both Cambodian and foreigners) have visited the center. Details will be discussed in outcome 4.
- At the grass roots level, DC-CAM conducted PIR trips to provinces to screen documentary films and hosted discussions about the KR. LDP brought information about the ECCC update and hearing to local authority and people. At organizational level, DC-CAM trained NGOs on how to use our online database to find documents supporting victim complaints and CP applications.
- In collaboration with the Center for Genocide and Human Rights Studies, DC-CAM opened its office at Rutgers University which enables international visitors to learn about the regime and the ECCC. In addition, DC-CAM used listserv to disseminate court information and DC-CAM activities and results to a wide array of people, such as academia, journalists, researchers, high officials, Cambodian diaspora, and students. CTM and listserv are important mechanisms for disseminating knowledge regarding the tribunal. On the website, DC-CAM posts footage of the all public hearings as well as the reading of the Duch verdict, the subsequent official and NGO press conferences, and villager reactions to the sentence in eight provinces. In 2010 DC-CAM distributed information about the KR and the ECCC to 4,000 listserv members on a daily basis.

#### **Indicators/Examples**

- Cambodians have a better understanding of the ECCC, including the number of people put on trial, Duch's position and hearing, crimes to be prosecuted at the ECCC, and their right to participate. Students are able to answer questions related to the ECCC and the DK history, and have posted many questions during book distribution and anti-genocide memorial inaugurations.
- Villagers are more willing to travel to observe the ECCC trial and have requested that DC-CAM add their name to the attendance list. Example, when asked during our field trips if they wanted to come to visit the ECCC, people raised their hands and reasoned that they wanted to witness and learn about the hearing. Halimah, Cham Muslim woman, stated that this visit is extremely important and could not be replaced by financial support.

- We have received many requests for additional materials to learn more about the regime and the ECCC hearing. For example, in 2010 the National Assembly requested copies of the DK textbook, KR documents (songs and policy), and documentary films to help shape their policy against the atrocities. In addition, we regularly receive requests for additional DK textbooks from educators, religious leaders, and local authorities during our public education forums.
- National and international academic institutions have invited DC-CAM to give lectures to students in seminars, exhibitions, or workshops related to transitional justice, the ECCC, and genocide.
- In 2008 and 2010 the Human Rights Center at the University of Berkeley undertook a population-based survey to monitor changes in knowledge and perception of justice and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) in order to assess the influence of the ECCC on Cambodian society. The results of the survey indicated that from the period of 2008 to 2010, the population's awareness of the court increased by 14% among adult Cambodians and by 17% among Cambodian youth.
- We have observed that the relationship between survivors and court officials (co-prosecutors and public affairs officers) were strengthened after DC-CAM brought the court officials to the communities to discuss concerns and expectations of the court.
- Feedback on DC-CAM's PIR at Rutgers: "I would like to thank you...for the many ways that the center for Genocide and Human Rights' relationship with DC-CAM has affected me as a masters student. Over the past two years of graduate school I have gotten much insight from the many in-class discussions of the ECCC and the Cambodian genocide as well as from the DC-CAM students themselves. I realize this is a unique learning experience, and for that I thank you and DC-CAM immensely." - Regan Mumolie

This will lead to people's continued support of the ECCC which is important to ensure that justice will be delivered to them. Without people's participation, this court means little in term of justice and democracy.

#### **Outcome 4: DC-CAM has Strengthened Local Authority and Empowered Marginalized Members**

The LDP and outreach effort have promoted leadership abilities and enhanced the capacity of community members at the grassroots level by giving local representatives an opportunity to organize, facilitate forums, and lead discussions.

#### **Activity/Method/Output**

DC-CAM employed a number of methods and activities such as an educational tour to the ECCC and genocide sites, hearing observation, empowerment, village forums, and follow up.

- Started in 2006, Phase I of LDP involved inviting 500 community and religious leaders and villagers from various locations, particularly rural areas, to Phnom Penh each month to receive legal training on the ECCC, including training on how to monitor a hearing, witness protection, defense, the legal terms likely to be heard, legal concepts likely to be raised at the trial, a summation of the arguments that will likely be put forward, a profile of the person on trial, and to participate in discussions about what they have seen. They also had a chance to visit the ECCC, genocide sites and DC-CAM where they met with court officials. DC-CAM provided them with documents and information needed to ensure that they could spread this message to their community members. The purpose was to allow those who did not have a chance to visit the ECCC and observe the hearing directly to learn from those who already visited and to enhance capacity of commune representatives to lead discussions in the forum.

- In 2008-2011, Phase II involved recruiting a small number of Phase I participants to attend hearings as a limited number of seats was available and to enhance the capacity of local representatives. The CMOH project team helped select community representatives from Cham Muslim community.
- Phase II of the LDP initially set as a short-term goal to “increase the participation of ordinary citizens in Cambodia’s political life . . . and political system.” The LDP also planned to provide a liaison function for people wishing to file complaints or serve as witnesses at the ECCC. The project’s long-term goal is to work toward a better educated populace and encourage ordinary Cambodians to become active in seeking a more open and just society.
- Forum participant selection was based on a few criteria.
  - i. Influence and respect within their community
  - ii. Interest and knowledge exhibited during earlier tours
  - iii. Gender equity: This program made an effort to include at least forty percent of women in the activity. Women were allowed to bring their child along to the program, if necessary. In some forums it appeared that women outnumbered men.
  - iv. Geographic equity: forums were conducted by region so that a wide array of people could attend.
  - v. Occupational equity: Forum representatives were selected from commune chiefs, village chiefs, head of women, elders, and ordinary villagers.
- Prior to each forum, the team discussed forum activity and the role of discussion facilitator. At each forum the representative was asked to preside over the opening, to lead and facilitate the discussion. Participants were invited from the village and other villages nearby.
- In some forums, we also invited CPs from other areas to speak. In 2010, we invited Ms. Hav Sophea, a CP for case 001 to participate and lead the discussion in Malai. This was a great opportunity to educate former KR about the dark side of the KR. While many of former KR can only understand KR history based on their own experiences, through the forum they were able to hear stories told from the perspective of a victim. And it was also good for Ms. Sophea to learn and hear the other side’s perspective.
- Each forum has several common elements such as:
  - i. Screening of a film (usually *Preparing for Justice*, or *Behind the Walls of S-21*).
  - ii. Discussion of what LDP participants experienced when they visited the ECCC
  - iii. Briefing and updating both LDP participants and villagers on ECCC developments

#### **Indicators/Examples**

- The LDP process helped increase the capacity of community leaders and members. They helped their fellow community members to discuss history, the rule of law, and governmental effectiveness in PA for past human rights violations. Through these discussions, community members are able to understand and apply more sophisticated concepts of justice, good governance, and democracy. Ultimately, community members will be able to independently judge the value of justice delivered by the tribunal and make a decision about the fate of their country.
- Female commune councilors and local representatives were able to lead discussions on the above topics and a few female Cham Muslims were able to get involved and facilitate discussions with their community members. Cham Muslim women were more involved in this forum because they value the right to participate. Cham Muslim men and women were featured in the local press. Kup Aishah was interviewed by Radio Free Asia and Voice of America. The Post also quoted her reactions. Ker Math, whose story was exhibited at Living Museum in Sweden in 2007, was also frequently quoted by the local press as well.
- The village forums were well attended and LDP team members were typically able to record several interviews with KR survivors and get feedback about how to improve forums in the future.

- In the long run, we will work with the local authority to include this session in their agenda. DC-CAM will also work with Cham Muslim female commune councilors/village chiefs and government to strengthen gender mainstreaming in their policy. This will strengthen good governance (decentralization concept), knowledge sharing, transparency, and accountability in their grass roots communities.

#### **Constraints**

- The discussion during village forums did not delve deeply into history, the rule of law, and governmental effectiveness in PA for past human rights violations due to limited knowledge and skills.
- Assistance, logistics, and follow-up are needed to support local communities in this process.
- The number of women represented or leaders is still limited.

#### **B. Memory**

#### **Outcome 5: Initiated a Fundamental Change in the Cambodian Education System**

DC-CAM's GE project is highly relevant to creating systemic change both thematically and methodologically in the Cambodian education system as well as institutionalizing the objective memory of the KR regime. GE is an education reform program with significant potential for replication and which is likely to have important long term effects.

- DC-CAM was able to bring back the KR history (GE) to the classroom after it was removed in 1993 due to political reasons. At this time GE has been introduced to the formal education curriculum for grades nine through twelve, and plays a crucial role in teaching the history and in contributing to reforming the Cambodian educational system.
- The development and implementation of a teacher training system was done expertly, efficiently, and sustainably through a training of trainers model, and a reform methodology focused on moving education from dogmatic instruction to active learning. The training provided knowledge on history and teaching methodology to teachers. In line with this knowledge, the training provided a model for how teachers should properly behave in the classroom. This is a fundamental shift in style away from the past in which students were forced to understand toward positive encouragement of active student learning.
- The teacher's training has changed teachers' perception of education and greatly influenced their attitudes. Participants realized that to teach a lesson effectively, one needs to thoroughly research the topic and teach it in an accurate manner pursuant to facts.

#### **Activity/Method/Output**

DC-CAM focused on specific areas in order to make this fundamental change.

- Established our credibility and created a strong partnership with the MoYES. We published *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* textbook and submitted to the government for review to be included in school curriculum; wrote, published, and disseminated 4,000 copies of a *Teacher's Guide Book* in Khmer and 1,000 copies in English to be used in training and as a guide for teachers. We included the name of the committee (national teachers) as reviewers in the guidebook and enclosed a letter from the Minister of Education in the preface to reinforce the teaching of the history.
- Developed a team of DC-CAM lecturers by selecting DC-CAM staff who hold an MA or PhD and invited well-know scholars in the field of Cambodian history, human rights, education, genocide, and law to train national teachers.

- iii. Produced a new teaching methodology and encouraged trainees to adapt the methodology in the classroom. This methodology embeds elements in which teachers not only know how to teach history but also to develop critical thinking and research skills. Finally, the methodology encourages teachers and students to tolerate and forgive each other.
- iv. DC-CAM first trained national teachers (24 from the Ministry and 15 from DC-CAM), after which they met several times to review lessons and methodology. These national teachers then trained 187 provincial teachers who were selected by the Ministry and DC-CAM. National teachers together with the provincial teachers then trained over 3,000 commune history and morality teachers and will train the rest of the commune teachers during 2012. These teachers have taught tens of thousands of their students. And hundreds of thousands of students more will be taught over the following years. [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training.htm](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm)
- v. Quality Control: After conducting the commune teacher's training, the GE team conducted quality control sessions at 100 schools selected randomly to assess, monitor, guarantee, and improve the teaching of DK in classroom. Recommendations were then submitted to the MoEYS. One of the main problems identified was that teachers have a very short time to teach history in class. In responding to the recommendations, the MoEYS increased hours for history subjects at secondary school [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Quality\\_Control.htm](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Quality_Control.htm)
- vi. Public Education Forum: To enable teachers, students, and their parents to meet and share experience, in 2010, DC-CAM created this forum in remote areas. Approximately 200 participants representing the three groups attended each forum where they were able to learn more about the DK history, express their concerns about teaching and learning, and tell their stories to the rest of the participants. To date, the team has conducted twenty-four forums in twenty-four cities and provinces. [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide\\_Education\\_Public\\_Forum.htm](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education_Public_Forum.htm)
- vii. Book distribution: To reach out to the population, DC-CAM launched book distribution campaigns. This has promoted accessibility and free access to the recipients of the first 500,000 copies printed (including students, teachers, researchers, villagers, journalists, government staff, embassy officials and staff), those who have access to the internet (the text and the teacher manual are free to download), or the planned recipients of the next print run of 500,000 free copies of the textbook.
- viii. Workshop: DC-CAM created a different model of truth commission which fits well within the Cambodian context. In 2010, DC-CAM formed a Working Group on Reclaiming Cambodian History inviting national and provincial teachers to serve as commissioners as well. In response, provincial teachers submitted 200 village histories to DC-CAM. The detail can be found at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Land\\_of\\_Reconciliation.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Land_of_Reconciliation.pdf)
- ix. Anti-genocide slogan: In 2010 DC-CAM wrote a letter to the Ministry of Education to erect two lines of anti-genocide slogans at 1,700 secondary schools across the country. The messages include: 1) Talking about experiences during the Khmer Rouge regime is to promote reconciliation and to educate children about forgiveness and tolerance; and 2) learning about the history of Democratic Kampuchea is to prevent genocide. Upon approval DC-CAM started this activity by installing the plaque at fourteen schools in the city and three provinces, which were all accompanied by an inauguration ceremony. To pay for the plaque and the ceremony, former students of the school who are now DC-Cam staff helped raise funds from their alumni. DC-CAM fills in the short fall. [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide\\_Education\\_Memorial.htm](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education_Memorial.htm)

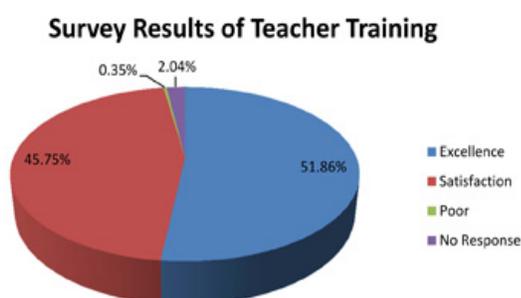
#### **Indicators/Examples**

- Questions about DK history appeared in the baccalaureate exam and outstanding students exams during the period:

On 25-26 February 2011, a Khmer Studies exam was held for twelfth grade students that included a poem about the KR and seven questions including:

1. What does the word “Angkar” refer to? Who were the leaders of DK?
2. Which countries did DK have relations with? Which countries had good relations with DK?
3. In the DK regime, how many types of people did they divide? What types? What were the differences between these people?
4. What is collectivization? What were the purposes of collectivization in DK? What were the effects of collectivization on Cambodian families?

- Some parts of DK textbook were excerpted in the Ministry of Education’s social studies textbook to be used for history subject across lower and upper secondary schools.
- GE also reached out to the university level. On December 6, 2010, the Cambodian government tasked DC-CAM with training university level professors on KR history. The decision stems from the Cambodian government's mandate of October 2009 that required all first year university students to study DK history. This initiative has been carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Education, the History Department of the Royal University Phnom Penh, and the Accreditation Committee of Cambodia. As a result, DC-CAM trained approximately 100 university lecturers representing seventy universities across the country; 300 national police officers, and students about GE at the Royal Academy of Police.
- The summary of survey data used to evaluate the GE project’s teaching training indicates that the workshops are well-received and participants are eager to continue this form of professional development. Overall, the trainings were viewed as successful and valuable to the trainees. This project’s result prompted Ministry of Interior to include GE in their agenda. The summary evaluation data from the workshops is presented in the pie chart below.<sup>6</sup>



- DC-CAM’s work is relevant to other post-conflict societies. The documentation work, the work around GE, the support of the ECCC, and the partnership-building with the MOEYS all contain valuable knowledge that may be transferrable to other post-conflict societies.
- Comments from trainees of the Seventh Commune Teacher Training, Kampong Speu Province, September 1-7, 2011:
  - i) Mr. Savath said that it was important that DC-CAM conducted the training in Kampong Speu about the DK history. He remembered that when he was young at primary school, he was not taught about DK history, and that his teachers did not

<sup>6</sup>This survey result of teacher training was conducted based on overall evaluation forms collected at the end of each commune teacher training.

teach him for fear of personal safety. Moreover he did not know much about the history to teach his students, and was not able to find any documents to support his teaching. He was so happy that DC-CAM provided the training and additional documents.

- ii) Mr. Mano Phala thanked DC-CAM for conducting the training on DK history. After the training he said, "I understand clearly about how the KR came to power. I received a lot of documents that I can use to explain to my students as I have never dared to explain in detail about the KR regime before because I myself was not clear as well."

### Constraints

- It took DC-CAM ten years to create and lobby the government to incorporate the textbook into the school curriculum. The Ministry of Education still relies on DC-CAM in regard to GE nationwide.
- Teacher capacity and difficult subject matter. Some teachers are not well-equipped with teaching styles and history yet. Some are still driven by their subjectivity. KR history is hard to teach in KR stronghold areas because many of them still live with the KR ideology.
- Consistency across schools. Some schools started to teach the History of DK in their classroom at length, while some others taught very little on the history due to time constraints.

### Outcome 6: Contributed to Memory, Preservation, and Storytelling among Ethnic Minority Groups

Memory preservation is our long term goal, and during reporting period, DC-CAM made significant advances to reach this goal. DC-CAM enabled Cambodian people, including minority groups, to speak about their experiences and pass down their stories to the next generation.

### Activity/Method/Output

Fearing what men are able to do to mankind, DC-CAM put much more effort into retaining the memories and finding out more about these dark chapters in history. DC-CAM recorded and preserved the history of the KR regime for future generations by collecting oral histories. The center has five projects that are focused on recording and preserving the oral history of the KR regime. These include VPP, Family Tracing, CMOHP, Museum and Exhibition, and several film projects. The target groups consisted of villagers, women, youth, and researchers. Through these projects, DC-CAM has captured hundreds of survivor interviews/reactions in visual and audio formats, thereby promoting village, national, and international discussion on DK and participation in truth-seeking processes and memory preservation. Three areas of focus:

- Research/documentation/publication: Through these projects, DC-CAM conducted research and documented the experience of Cambodians, including ethnic minority groups, under the regime. We seek to understand the roots causes of the KR regime, everyday life and relations under the regime, people's responses to the violence, as well as perceptions toward the era. The data collected resulted in publications such as books, booklets, magazines, posters, pamphlets, and documentary films. DC-CAM also encouraged members of the community (both from majority and minority groups) to write their personal and village histories to enable them to recall not only the KR history but also life history. We assisted survivors in locating their missing family members through our magazine *Searching for the Truth*. Between 2008-2011, approximately 100 announcements and articles were sent and published in the magazine. In addition, our new project *Book of Memory* is a cornerstone to memory preservation where people could list their lost loved ones and a short story under each name. This book will not come out until 2013. However, to date the team has collected 100,000 names from DC-CAM archives and their relatives through phone calls

and interviews. DC-CAM also published two books related to memory preservation. One is about Bou Meng, S-21 survivor, and his views on the KR; another one is on Cham Muslim women's experiences.

- Outreach: From 2008-2011, the DC-CAM project team reached out to about 2,000 villages (including ethnic minority groups) to conduct interviews and village forums, disseminate updates about the ECCC's progress, and distribute the magazine *Searching for the Truth*. We also promoted intergenerational dialogue between survivors and the younger generation. For Cham Muslims, we asked youth to interview their parents and write an essay about their experiences and their own perceptions on the KR. In 2008 we collected forty-seven essays from Cham Muslim youth. Through this activity, parents shared their stories and youth learned, and their connection was strengthened. We also conducted public education forums to promote dialogue between parents, teachers, and students, thus bridging the multigenerational gap. We screened documentary films about the KR and *Breaking the Silence* play depicting everyday life under the KR to villagers to help preserve their memory from oblivion. The center's Oral History project collected artifacts from the Cham Muslim community and other communities to exhibit for younger generations and researchers.
- Exhibition: To recall and conserve survivor's memories, we hosted exhibitions at the TSL Genocide Museum and mobile exhibition in their locales. In 2008 we exhibited Gunnar Bergstrom's collection, former Swedish delegation to DK in 1978, in several locations in Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, and Siem Reap. He was convinced by the KR ideology and came to visit the DK. He took pictures of people and places he visited. At the TSL Genocide Museum, we hosted both permanent and temporary exhibitions on April 17 reflection and KR cadre photos. At DC-CAM we also hosted April 17 commemorations to remind visitors and survivors about the regime.
- Conference/workshop/meeting/tour  
To help remember and learn about the genocide legacy, we organized conferences with survivors regardless of their ethnic backgrounds. After the conference, attendees toured genocide sites, the ECCC, and DC-CAM's office. In 2010 we organized a genocide conference with 400 minority members and religious leaders. Adhering to the phrase, "To Remember is To Recognize", during the conference DC-CAM and ECCC co-prosecutors presented plaques and unique message to participants representing their groups, such as Buddhist monks, Cham Muslims, Hill tribes, Khmer Krom, Vietnamese, and Christian priests. See Annex B for more information.

### Indicators/Examples

- Many people said they will never forget about the regime and their experience because it was traumatic and painful. According to our observation, most of the Cambodian people said they will never forget about the atrocities and what happened to Cambodia. However, they also acknowledged that they cannot remember everything about the regime.
- Based on our observation, many people had shared their story with only one or two persons before, but after they learned about the importance of memory preservation, they shared with their neighbors and in large groups. For example, Hav Sophea was invited on many occasions to share her stories as well as her experience visiting the court with other CPs and general people. Encouraged by this, she dared to speak about her father's stories. She also sent DC-CAM her letter of gratitude. See her letter in Annex C.
- Community members requested DC-CAM to build a place to house documents for their community. Some of the community members started to donate their artifacts to DC-CAM. For example, Kup Aishah donated her father's sword to us for exhibition in order to help next generation and visitors remember the atrocities. Some donated trays or spoons to DC-CAM. Their heirlooms have been on displayed at DC-Cam office.

- Selected media coverage on the Cham Muslim community and publications are as follows:

i) On AFP

**“Cambodian Muslims Seek Justice for Genocide (video clip)”**

<http://www.zimbio.com/watch/2GcslqmGGB4/Cambodian+Muslims+seek+justice+genocide/AFP+TV+World>

**“Cambodian Muslims Seek Justice for Genocide (text)”**

<http://www.mysin Chew.com/node/60694>

ii) On Phnom Penh Post

**“Lifting the Hijab”**

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/58798142/Lifting-the-Hijab>

iii) On VOA Radio Call-In show

**“Research Focuses on Muslim Women Under KR”**

<http://www.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/Research-Focuses-on-Muslim-Women-Under-Khmer-Rouge-123461274.html>

### **Outcome 7: Contributed to the Development of TSL Museum<sup>7</sup> and Genocide Sites**

DC-CAM influenced the government to create a more functional and educational museum for the sake of the next generation to learn, discuss, and avoid the crimes. However as this activity has just recently started, no substantial progress has yet been made.

#### **Activity/Method/Output**

First we set up both permanent and temporary exhibitions about the KR period in the TSL Genocide Museum and replaced photos of senior leaders and Duch at the entrance of museum. From 2008 to 2011, approximately 20,000 visitors viewed the exhibition and about 5,000 expressed their comments in our book. The comments can be divided into three sections: empathy, condemnation, and hope.

We wrote two letters to the Minister of Culture and Fine Arts and Minister of Tourism to preserve and develop the TSL Genocide Museum and genocide sites. Upon approval DC-CAM created a history classroom in one of the museum buildings, which was opened on November 21, 2011. The purpose is to educate people from all walks of life about the regime and engage them in the discussion. Thus far about 300 visitors (majority foreign) attended the classroom.

Five DC-CAM staff responsible for this task attended meetings organized by Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and Ministry of Tourism on related topics. We also received museum staff to intern at the center. Two DC-CAM staff included in the preservation and development committee were also asked to conduct research in the Anlong Veng district, one of the KR stronghold areas to create a tour guide booklet for visitors.

#### **Indicators/Examples**

- Visitors have shown great interest in this set up. Many visited TSL and some came twice in order to catch up with the lecture. In the long run, the museum staff and Cambodian people will change their attitudes toward the role of museum to be more than just a place to visit.
- American students led by Jessica Miller received a lecture on DK and DC-CAM at DC-CAM’s office before “Where There be Dragons” and asked to go to TSL to listen to the presentation.

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<sup>7</sup>Tuol Sleng was included in Memory of the World, July 30, 2009.

While learning about the KR through lectures, they also had a chance to tour around TSL. Selected comments include:

- i. Thank you for helping me to understand a little more about what the Cambodian people have been through. Projects like this are crucial for helping future generations to try to understand what happened and hopefully prevent it from happening again. Good luck with the project." Sarah, UK
- ii. "One of the most powerful and informative experiences in Cambodia. Today will be etched in their hearts, minds, and souls of myself and my students for many years to come. Our gratitude and appreciations. Many thanks." Justin Kizitsky, "Where There be Dragons".
- iii. "Great idea to start history classes. You can cover more aspects of the KR period and it has increased my understanding. Please continue!" Sarah, the Netherlands.
- iv. "I really like this film and the teaching about KR history. This made me know more about the history. It is very helpful. All the Best." Vannak from Cambodia

#### **Constraints**

- Although DC-CAM was able to widen its role, teaching in the premise is not independent. The team leader on one occasion was told not to discuss anything beyond the history textbook with visitors or students attending the class.
- The results and outcomes are long-term and will not be achieved in the short run.

#### **Outcome 8: Contributed to the Reconciliation Process at the Individual, Community, and National Levels**

We have contributed to this process by enabling perpetrators to learn about victims and victims to learn about perpetrators. This is our long term goal which is hard to measure. However, the following information points to some indicators on peaceful co-existence and healing.

#### **Activity/Method/Output**

Many DC-CAM programs have contributed to the reconciliation process. DC-CAM's work encompasses judicial and non-judicial as well as secular and religious forms and is reflected in our several projects such as living documents, GE, CMOH, PA, museum and exhibition, and magazine. During the four-year period, we employed a number of methods: research, education, outreach, and practice to contribute to this success.

- DC-CAM conducted research on forgiveness and reconciliation and people's perception of these topics to better understand the theme in the Cambodian context, and encouraged its staff to write a paper or dissertation. A paper by Kokthay Eng about forgiveness is at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Preah\\_Vihear\\_Workshop\\_DISCUSSION\\_PA\\_PER\\_II.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Preah_Vihear_Workshop_DISCUSSION_PA_PER_II.pdf). This paper suggests that "Forgiveness can be taught. This claim is also supported by psychological views that forgiveness is a result of learning through education and counseling."<sup>8</sup> A dissertation about the process of reconciliation by Sokkheang Ly will come out in mid-2012.
- DC-CAM assisted a former KR cadre's efforts in organizing a forum on forgiveness and reconciliation. Nhem En, former photographer at S-21, came to seek help from the center with his forum and museum. The forum was organized by the Club of Cambodian Journalists at the US Embassy presented by DC-CAM director Youk Chhang, US Ambassador Joseph M. M. M. Mussomeli, Nhem En, and Pen Samithy, director of Reaskmei Kampuchea Newspaper and president of the Club and attended by journalists, reporters, embassy staff and other interested persons. <http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/Photographs.htm>

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<sup>8</sup>Kokthay Eng, "Forgiveness: Is It Possible to Forgive and Can Forgiveness be Taught?" presented in Teacher Workshop-Working Group on Reclaiming Cambodian History PreahVihear Temple, December 24-26, 2010.

- DC-CAM promoted collective memory and reconciliation through the truth-telling process (education and story telling). Truth telling is a memory practice that requires survivors to recount their stories from the KR period. For many this implies a need to remember and discuss violence. The assumption is that verbally remembering violence has a conciliatory and therapeutic effect and will thereby promote reconciliation and national healing for the Cambodian population.
- We believe that education is an effective means for reconciliation. Our work to this end is significant and discussed under Outcome 5. To understand the truth from the other side and promote moral responsibility, DC-CAM conducted interviews with not only victims but also perpetrators to reveal the truth of what happened. We traveled to KR strong hold areas in Malai District, Svay Chek, Thmar Puok, Anlong Veng, Veal Veng, Samlot, Kamrieng, Phnom Proek, Sampov Loun and Pailin to screen films and discuss their experience under the regime. We encouraged them to talk and share their stories with their children. The team also conducted 223 interviews with former KR cadres from 2008 to 2011.
- To facilitate this process, we brought former KR cadres to the ECCC hearings for Case 002 to see the hearing and witness the accused's testimony and also to meet other survivors at the court. In November and December, 2011, we invited thirty former cadre from Malai and Preah Neth Preah to witness the evidentiary hearings.
- In some exceptional cases, DC-CAM brought victims and perpetrators together and sent them to speak at DC-CAM led events. Norng Chan Phal whose mother was killed at S-21 was seven years old when he was brought to S-21 with his mother and family. Him Huy, a former S-21 security guard, is believed to have killed some S-21 prisoners. These two persons requested that DC-CAM allow their children to work at our center. We brought their daughters to work on the *Book of Memory* and student outreach in 2010.
- GE creates dialogues both at home and in classrooms. With the modern methodologies, students of both victims and perpetrators are asked to interview their parents and write up stories for discussions and debates in the classrooms. These discussions and debates create a better understanding on both KR history and the difficulties the people faced during that period. Victims and perpetrators could find way to reach individual reconciliation through their children who function as an educational channel for them. Teachers have the responsibility to facilitate this channel of individual reconciliation which is an important step toward national reconciliation.

#### **Indicators/Examples**

- Moral responsibility was promoted by working with KR perpetrators. Some perpetrators expressed guilt and empathy toward victims in newspapers. For example, Him Huy, former S-21 guard, expressed his guilt in the film *Behind the Wall of S-21*. Chim Phan expressed his guilt in front of some DC-CAM staff and in the newspaper. He tortured an alleged couple of moral offence to death in front DC-CAM director Youk Chhang who was still a boy and many other people in 1977 in Battambang Province.
- Cambodian youth have acted as sophisticated "mediators" between victims and perpetrators. Children of both victims and perpetrators discussed what they have learned in class with their parents at home. They then brought their parents' views back for discussion and debate in the classroom. In this way, children were becoming the channel for the victims and the perpetrators to speak indirectly and, consequently, to reconcile. In the long run, teachers were responsible for facilitating a positive environment for this discussion. Thus the children were mediating a common ground upon which to build reconciliation, with their teacher's support and guidance. The hope is that this individual reconciliation will ultimately contribute to national reconciliation, a major step toward building peace and democracy in a post-conflict country like Cambodia. However, a lot needs to be done because this can take generations to achieve.

- The two daughters (Kimty and Senghul) work at the center, went to pagoda together, and they both are seeking a better understanding of the regime. Their story is in Annex D.
- In addition to other means, the assumption guiding the GE project is that education will help reduce hostility between victims and perpetrators by enabling people to reach a common understanding of the KR period. Through its educational work, DC-CAM seeks to provide the population with essential insights into KR history.
- Selected comments 2010 from visitors related to education:
  - i) "Only knowledge about the past and education seem to offer any possible means to prevent such inhumanity." Niel, Germany
  - ii) "Sometime the victims and the perpetrators are one and the same. Love and peace." --DC
  - iii) "Let the hand of justice fire the brutal KR leaders...May they pay for the pain they have inflicted on the Cambodians.. in other worlds, just burn in hell!" Kyler, Singapore
  - iv) "I am Cambodian and I want to tell all foreigners that it is true. Please keep these actions and this history in your mind being in Cambodia. I am happy to see all foreigners who visited this prison. Thank you so much. Good luck for you all!"
- Survivors wrote more stories which were published in *Searching for the Truth*. They were able to express their individual truth and experience and as a result, survivors learned about each other. [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazine\\_Searching.htm](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazine_Searching.htm)
- The play *Breaking the Silence* prompted people to speak out. In this regard, DC-CAM used art to promote reconciliation. DC-CAM brought this play to people in the grassroots communities and students in Phnom Penh, which were each attended by hundreds.

### Constraints

- Reconciliation is our long-term goal which may take generations to achieve. In addition, there are many factors involved and it is hard to make a strong claim about the results at the moment. In addition, some results may be just short-term.
- So far only a few KR cadre have expressed their moral responsibility emotionally, and we believe that more of them should do so. By admitting this openly or emotionally, it would help victims heal.

### Outcome 9: DC-CAM became a Leading Research Institute

Some of the criteria and indicators define DC-CAM as a leading research institute. This result was evaluated based on the increased support from outsiders and a transition toward a regional research institute. This is defined by criteria, including strong and credible archives, publications, young researchers, large number of visitors, service and assistance contributing to success of visitors/researchers, and wide connections with other research institutions.

### Strong and Credible Archives

- Research and analysis of DC-CAM archival materials—including both documents and oral histories—by staff and international researchers has served as a resource on the history of DK, led to scholarly publications, generated scholarly exchange, catalyzed training, created opportunities for staff to pursue advanced degrees, provided a cross-check and confirmation of KR primary documents, provided a broader overall understanding of the DK regime, and thereby contributed to respect of human rights and better governance.

### Wide Connections

- The Documentation Affinity Group — made up of DC-CAM, the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala, the Human Rights Education Institute of Burma, the Belgrade-based Humanitarian Law Center, the International Center for Transitional Justice, and the

Iraq Memory Foundation — met in Phnom Penh from October 5-10. Representatives from Afghan organizations working on transitional justice and documentation issues participated to learn best practices in documenting war crimes and mass human rights abuses. The group discussed the status of each organization' work, with particular focus on the methodology and lessons of documentation in Cambodia. The group toured DC-CAM, TSL, Choeung Ek, and the site of the new permanent center. A United States Institute of Peace Briefing describing the conference is available at <http://63.104.169.51/articles/1012018.1013/1.PDF>.

In addition, DC-CAM has affiliation with the following academic institutions or research centers:

- 1) Rutgers University, US
- 2) University of Michigan, US
- 3) Ohio University, US
- 4) Living History, Sweden
- 5) Northumbria University, UK
- 6) Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
- 7) Wageningen University, The Netherlands
- 8) Stiftelsen Arkivet, Norway
- 9) Coventry University, UK.

#### Publications

- To date, the center has published about thirty books, booklets, and documentary films. Between 2008 and 2011, three books were published and two were written by DC-CAM staff:
  - i) *Bou Meng: A Survivor from KR Prison S-21: Justice for the Future not Just for the Victims*, 2010
  - ii) *The Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the KR*, 2011. It is available on Amazon and Monument Books center in Phnom Penh.
  - iii) *Cambodia's Hidden Scars: Trauma and Psychology after the KR*, 2011

#### Service and Assistance

Assistance and support contributing to people's understanding and success in their careers included:

- The center provided research assistance to Annie Goldson of New Zealand and Rob Hamill, new Zealand rower and political candidate, who were making a film about S-21 victim Kerry Hamill, Rob Hamill's brother.
- Accompanied a Cham woman named Cham Asiroh who fled the country after the war to visit her hometown and Julie Underhill to Svay Khleang village, Kampong Cham province and provided them with research assistance. The article about Cham by Julie Underhill is found at <http://www.scribd.com/doc/46859851/Underhill-Democratic-Kampuchea%E2%80%99s-Genocide-of-the-Cham-diaCRITICS-Dec-2010>.
- Assisted a student Chin Ying Jocelyn to do her research on a play *Breaking the Silence*. Her thesis is titled *Disturbing the Silence: A Study of Performance and Collective Memory in Cambodia*.

#### Indicators/Examples

- **Large Number of Visitors:** The table below summarizes number of visitors by year and their visit purpose.

Year	Number of Visitors	Visitors	Purpose
2011	<b>1,000</b> visitors(both individuals and groups within Cambodia and from abroad) <sup>9</sup>	villagers, local authority, students, teachers, researchers, reporters, journalists, ECCC officials, and government officials	Read documents, watch films, interview staff members, request books and magazines, film staff members, conduct research for school, fill out ECCC complaints, tour the center, and ask about missing family members.
2010	<b>940</b> visitors(both individuals and groups within Cambodia and from abroad)	“ditto”	“ditto”
2009	<b>1,300</b> visitors (both individuals and groups within Cambodia and from abroad)	“ditto”	“ditto”
2008	<b>approx. 2,000</b> visitors(both individuals and groups)	“ditto”	“ditto”
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,240 visitors</b>		

- Film Director Steven Okazaki’s film titled *The Conscience of Nhem En*” was nominated for an Oscar in 2008. He wrote to thank DC-CAM for assistance, encouragement, and support.
- The increasing availability of our documentation not only promotes family tracing and increasing knowledge about the KR period, but also serves as a model for archival GE/prevention efforts around the world. To provide only two examples, this year DC-CAM was included by the International Council on Archives (Human Rights Working Group) and Archivists without Borders in an online database of human rights archives world-wide. The center is also assisting the establishment of the Khmer Genocide Study and Resource Center at Cal State Long Beach, USA, intended to be a virtual museum and archive with oral histories and an electronic library aimed primarily at Cambodian-American youth.

<sup>9</sup>As of December 5, 2011.

- We continually receive positive feedback from the ECCC and individuals who receive our publications, in particular this year regarding our brochures on Cases 001 and 002. As discussed in the appendix, S-21 survivor Bou Meng is using his book not only to educate Tuol Sleng visitors about the prison and his experiences under the KR, but also to earn the money to finally build himself a home.

### **Constraints**

- The center still has to work more to make the quality of publication reach the international standard and wider audience.
- Lack of funding to conduct additional research. The center should do fundraising for this purpose.

One of the center’s strengths is to provide the opportunity to young Cambodian researchers to learn how to write academic books by empowering and providing support and assistance. As a result these Cambodian researchers were able to complete their manuscripts and contribute to genocide and human rights scholarship from a Cambodian perspective. This research also continued DC-CAM’s long-term effort to increase awareness of and research on people’s experiences during DK—including Cham Muslims, Hill Tribes, the Chinese, and the Vietnamese—in an effort to preserve these groups’ memories and cultural heritage.

## **5 Cross-Cutting Issues**

### **5.1 How have we worked with Gender Equality?**

Women and minority empowerment is an essential area that DC-CAM has worked on since its inception in 1997. Without their participation and perspective, we would not be able to understand the history fully. DC-CAM’s projects reach out to all Cambodians, and in particular the most vulnerable groups, including youth, ethnic minorities, women, and KR cadres who have not reintegrated into society. DC-CAM projects help these groups by increasing their access to information and opportunity to express their views about the past and the ongoing ECCC proceedings. This has resulted in increased grassroots participation and legal transparency, and concomitantly, the interest of ordinary Cambodians in the legal and political process.

DC-CAM’s efforts have helped to empower minorities. Namely, through outreach activities, Cham Muslims and members of other ethnic minority groups have received up-to-date information about the ECCC, participated in public education forums, and have been provided an opportunity to learn about KR history and to seek truth and justice through the tribunal proceedings. Oral history and outreach activities with Cham Muslims raise an awareness of an ethnic minority group about genocide, and have sought to increase leadership among Cham Muslim women, by providing them the opportunity to speak up about the atrocities they experienced under the KR regime and take leadership in spreading information about KR history and the ECCC in their communities. Our CMOH Project focuses on Cham Muslim women. In the Cham community, male-centered arrangements are even more pronounced than in Khmer society, and cause certain problems in working with women. During interviews and follow-up interviews, Cham Muslim women have revealed hidden stories that many of them have kept buried inside for decades. They have been enthusiastic about documenting their experiences and also interested in learning about the KR tribunal and issues of justice, reconciliation, and GE.

The CMOH Project documented human rights abuse committed by the KR regime, empowering “history from below” (voices of the communities) through oral history, and offered them a space to reflect and express their suffering and voices. Further, it sought to understand how past regimes

treated ethnic minority groups and their way of life in this contemporary period, enabling us to provide some recommendations to the government to consider the adoption of a favorable policy toward these ethnic groups today and in the future.

At the individual level, oral history encourages people to speak out about the truth of past human rights violations and enables their voices to be heard. This individual memory contributes to collective and national memory. Women and minority voices have been increased through the oral history activities and the publication of the *Hijab of Cambodia*. The distribution of the book, has elevated their experiences to the public level, including recognition by the Prime Minister Hun Sen.<sup>10</sup>

During meetings with Cham leaders and women and during field trips, project leaders and staff stress the importance of education for all Cham children and in particular Cham girls. Inspired, some of the meeting participants and parents have voiced their support for more women leaders and for equal education for girls. Further, some parents have asked us to help their daughters find educational opportunities such as interning at DC-CAM. We selected two Cham Muslim women and offered them study scholarships and volunteer work.

In the workplace DC-CAM projects provide leadership skills and capacity-building opportunities for our young female project staff and act as model of female leadership for the Cham community. DC-CAM created a policy on Gender Issues for internal use<sup>11</sup> in order to ensure that female staff are treated equally as their male counterparts and secure their privilege during and after their maternity period. DC-CAM has also empowered and encouraged its female staff to go for higher education abroad. So far three female staff graduated with masters degrees from UK, the Netherlands, and the US, and become team leaders of three projects.

In short, DC-CAM has empowered women and minority both in the workplace and in each project through its research, policy, and advocacy. DC-CAM projects work to mainstream to give them the opportunity to learn from each other perspective and that contributes to gender equity.

### **Constraints**

- Programs bringing men, women, and youth together are still limited, and it is important to increase this activity and learn more about their changing behavior.
- In addition follow up on programs need to be conducted to see how they have influenced perceptions. This will also enable us to gauge reactions to the book.
- While women have participated in the programs, more support and assistance needs to be offered to ensure their benefit.
- Some community leaders did not actively participated in our program due to their busy schedule.

### **6. Relevance Analysis**

***Promoted the Concept of Public Service.*** All the staff of the center began serving their service as volunteers for a period of three months to one year. Moreover, each year of the grant period the center selected university students to work as volunteers during their free time and summer vacations. At present the center has twenty-six university students serving on different projects such as CMOH, Student Outreach, PIR and Family Tracing. It is not common in Cambodia for students to volunteer, and those who participate in our program learn about working for the long-term good of their society and contributing to the process of justice and reconciliation, as well as benefiting themselves by gaining new ideas and experiences. Many of the volunteers who did not become

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<sup>10</sup>Letter from Prime Minister Hun Sen dated 25 July, 2011 is in Annex E.

<sup>11</sup>Gender Policy Handout is in Annex F.

permanent staff members went on to work for NGOs, international organizations, and the government.

### **Were These the Right Things to Do?**

Our strategy has proven very successful when dealing with such a politically sensitive topic—the KR. It is the right thing that we work in accordance with a rights-based approach. Our work is important because it responds directly to the national and social need of memory and justice in order to help people to come to terms with the past. DC-CAM created GE project and other projects and continuously expands our activities to meet our objectives. The younger generation needs to learn about the KR history in order to know what happened and never repeat the mistake.

DC-CAM objectives and its principal programs have been relevant to Cambodian society and continue to be so, particularly in the broad thematic areas of human rights, access to justice, accountability, and promoting the rule of law. DC-CAM has had overall relevance, timelines, and appropriateness from its inception as a project of Yale University to its quick evolution to become an NGO mapping the past of the KR period, to its current incarnation as a hugely important supporter of the ECCC and an innovator in the creation of systemic change in the fields of human rights, education, and justice. DC-CAM has created a space to allow the government to address the legacy of the KR regime without having to continually confront it or drive the process. Recognizing that the government relationship to the ECCC is not clear cut (similarly the government relation to Cambodia's past), DC-CAM has managed to ensure that a focus on the legacy of the KR period is maintained.

### **Did We Make a Difference?**

To answer this question, it is important to ask: What would Cambodia look like if DC-CAM had not been there since its inception in 1997?

Simply put the answer is that Cambodia would be without the general knowledge amassed about the KR genocide in Cambodia from 1975-1979. If DC-CAM had not been in existence it is likely that Cambodia would not have the depth of knowledge about the specific aspects of the KR legacy including of the killing fields, of the survivors, of S-21, and the knowledge of and access to documentation held outside of Cambodia.

If DC-CAM had not been in existence there would be no GE in Cambodian schools and no appropriate training of teachers. The current generation of Cambodians would grow up without formally learning about possibly the most significant period in Cambodia's modern history.

There would be a significant additional strain on the Cambodian court and the UN as it would be without the evidence and the para-secretarial services of DC-CAM, as well as the testimony collected by the organization from survivors of the KR period. Cambodian communities stretching from Phnom Penh to the Vietnamese, Laos, and Thai borders would not have had as much opportunity to learn about the activities of the court and participate in justice, even if only from the position of active citizens observing the proceedings of the court and then returning home to sensitize friends and family.

In addition, if DC-CAM had not been existence, there would be no extensive records on Cham Muslim's experience and publication on Cham Muslim women under the regime and genocide charges against the KR senior leaders. DC-CAM is the only organization that works with 400 mosques and all Cham leaders across the country.

## **7. Challenges and Recommendations**

DC-CAM faces a number of internal and external challenges. Below are discussions of the challenges and recommendations for future work.

### **A. External**

#### **Coordination with ECCC**

In the last four years, the ECCC outreach program, Living Documents, has had difficulties adjusting its schedule to the ECCC's hearing schedule. An early issue with the project was that hearings were infrequent and constantly shifting days, making it difficult for the team to coordinate training sessions with hearing visits. Though the team dealt with this issue by improving communication with the ECCC, there was still uncertainty from the ECCC until official announcements were issued. When the trial of *Duch* was underway, there were ECCC proceedings every week that could be attended by LDP participants, however, the team found it increasingly difficult to coordinate hearing visits and keep up with village forum follow-up sessions. As trial dates and hearings proceed, it will become increasingly difficult to take full advantage of the court proceedings with frequent visits. To handle this difficulty in the next program period, we will conduct our follow-up trainings and village forums with villages that have representatives visit the ECCC's hearing but have not yet conducted village forums. Also, for the trials of the four senior KR leaders, the project will set its hearing visits to two times per month as its highest frequency even if the ECCC's trial schedules them weekly, in order to leave enough time for preparation and follow-up.

The ECCC has not provided clear guidance as to what is needed to be an eligible CP. As a result, the VPP had to meet with an individual CP on numerous occasions to collect their story, ID card, power of attorney, and additional information related to the situation under investigation. Such guidance should have been provided from the beginning in order to make our effort less time-consuming and more cost-effective. This hurdle cannot be overcome by DC-CAM as it is a challenge of the judicial process.

Experience gained in planning and executing the VPP suggests that the center should not look to the court—and, in particular, the Victims Support Section—to ensure the success of the participation initiative. It is clear that the court intends to continue its reliance upon Cambodia's active civil society to ensure the initiative's success and to provide support to survivors throughout the participation process. In planning future activities and in preparing funding proposals, DC-CAM has learned that it should expect to shoulder responsibility for all participant-related activities.

#### **Lack of Coordination among Donors**

Due to geopolitical concerns and differing interpretations of justice, donor states have not coordinated their support for KR accountability and the work of the ECCC. Failure to speak with one voice has minimized donor impact on the process, and prevented them from acting as a counterweight to the Cambodian government. Some donors have not been sufficiently informed about and involved in the ECCC process, while others have attempted to dictate the activities and policies of certain ECCC offices, such as the Victims Support Section, as well as those of NGOs.

### **Gender Imbalance**

In the course of the program period, we have observed the limited nature of women's participation in the project, owing to the traditional custom of gender imbalance and discrimination within the political system. Many women refuse to participate in our programs that require them to travel to Phnom Penh because it would require them to leave their families. The quality of their participation tends to be less even when their quantity is higher. This lack of fruitful participation prevents women from receiving full benefit from the programs and gaining access to the justice process. It is important that our projects enforce a strategy that includes more women, while at the same time strengthening their capacities after participation. Traditionally, women spend more time with their children; this means they are more likely to transfer their knowledge to their children. As a consequence of continuing gender imbalances, there is a continual need to empower women and raise men's awareness on gender issues. There is a need to create an effective program on gender awareness among community members, providing leadership skills to women and placing them in the front to lead discussions along with men. It is critical that women participate in the political process as they will educate their children about the atrocities and connect their past experiences with the present and future. Empowering women to exercise leadership in their communities, engage in meaningful dialogue, and transfer their knowledge to their children will help future generations to better understand human rights violations and contribute to preventing the KR tragedy from ever happening again.

Several specific steps DC-CAM took and will continue to take in order to address this issue:

- Directly encourage women to actively participate in our programs.
- Allow women to bring their small child along to the meeting if they feel necessary.
- Educate male participants about human rights and women's right as well as the importance of women's participation during events to raise their awareness on this issue.
- Empower women minorities (Cham, Kampuchea Krom, Vietnamese, Chinese, and hill tribes) to participate actively in DC-CAM projects, especially CMOH, LDP, and VPP.
- Conduct more research and produce scholarship on women to raise people's awareness and promote discussions on the issue.
- DC-CAM organized training on gender and women's empowerment with two experts on the field from United Nations Development Program in 2010 and we will continue to do this in the following years.

### **Incomplete Questionnaires**

There can be a great deal of difficulty in collecting completed questionnaires during village forums, both due to time constraints and illiteracy or confusion of villagers. During the program period, teams were required to collect participants' views on issues discussed in our questionnaire by interviewing program participants about these topics. Although it was a more effective way to obtain their answers, we were not able to reach a large number of people; only five to ten people were interviewed at each forum. This also made it difficult for the project team to better track outcomes. To solve this problem in the next program period, the teams will likely enlist the assistance of local leaders (village chiefs, commune chiefs, members of the commune council) and younger people such as villagers' children who attend school to help fill out and collect surveys.

### **Participants Require More Support**

During the grant period, the LDP found that the introductory session in Phnom Penh given before participants attended trial hearings is not sufficient to prepare them to speak at follow-up forums. Moreover, only some community leaders were able to take the initiative in organizing a follow-up forum and transferring the knowledge they received at the training to their community members. Although we could apply the ECCC model and bus large numbers of villagers in and out of ECCC

proceedings in one day without follow up, we do not believe that this effectively teaches participants about the process or engages them in a meaningful way. Therefore despite the challenges, we will continue to refine our more intensive and empowering participation model. One way to increase the dissemination of information once villagers return home is to give specific training and materials to program participants on how to hold a conversation about the ECCC. We will then provide follow-up training to these leaders and ask them to speak at forums in their home villages. Knowing that it is a challenge, we want to strengthen their abilities to explain legal aspects of the trial to villagers and to discuss their reactions to what they observe in the courtroom. The training will follow-up on the introductory meeting conducted in Phnom Penh and will address what they have learned at the trial, some complicated legal concepts, and general themes such as justice and reconciliation.

### **Lack of Cooperation**

Some cadres are too old to remember all the events they faced, while a small number of them do not dare to reveal all the truth or do not want to collaborate with DC-CAM because they fear that they will be linked to crimes being prosecuted at the ECCC. Continuing efforts to reach out to cadres to explain the proceedings should help alleviate this fear, as we have seen that with more information about the scope of the prosecutions many are more willing to speak up.

### **Seasonal Challenges**

In certain screening locations, there were seasonally-related difficulties for villagers to attend the forums. Many participants could not attend due in large part to their occupation with transplanting rice seedlings and harvesting rice. This challenge was partly solved by involving more teachers and students in the forums. Although students were not the target audience of the forum, information about the trials and KR history in general that they received at the meetings was likely disseminated to their parents. Teachers who are more educated and more respected in the village can be our messengers to disseminate information to the other villagers. Likewise, during harvest season, teams found it difficult to approach targeted interviewees. Virtually all of them went to harvest in rice fields far away from their house. In some cases teams drove all day around 140 to 160 kilometers on dusty and pockmarked roads to conduct interviews and then found that villagers were very busy with their farms. The teams will make additional effort when selecting villages to consider the rice season and check in advance about villagers' availability to participate in events or to be interviewed. The teams will continue to work closely with local authorities well in advance of events to mobilize local villagers more effectively.

When performing the play, *Breaking the Silence*, rainy weather, busy work schedules due to the harvest season and poor road conditions caused occasional problems. These problems must be taken into account in scheduling, but to a certain extent are inevitable given that the rainy season lasts half the year and most Cambodians are farmers.

### **Logistical and Technical Challenges**

Some former KR officials we sought to interview, and complainants we sought to deliver CP notifications to, have moved or passed away. For this reason, the VPA Project plans to invite members of their family to visit the ECCC in order have a sense of justice their relatives duly deserve.

Delivery of magazines from provincial offices can be delayed. DC-CAM delivers the magazine monthly to provincial town halls by taxi. Then provincial town halls distribute them to district and commune offices. However, some issues of the magazine have remained in a few of the provincial offices for several months. The team either needs to work more closely with a responsible person at the provincial office to make sure that he/she has the magazine sent to local areas punctually or to obtain a letter from the Ministry of Interior to direct the provincial official to send the magazine out when received.

Working within the traditional way of teaching and thinking poses a big challenge for the GE Project. The KR regime destroyed almost all of the country's educational infrastructure and human resources. According to the study done by the Revolutionary People's Tribunal of the PRK regime, eighty-five percent of educators were killed during the KR period. Some of the remaining teachers escaped to the Thai border as they could not stand living under what was called the Vietnamese-installed regime. The education system was reconstructed based on whatever resources were left after the KR atrocities. Simply put, the Cambodian education system has been on the wrong track ever since, and its legacy has constantly influenced the present education system and practices. Though the Ministry of Education of the Royal Government of Cambodia has made a lot of effort and progress within the past three decades, there are still many challenges to introducing new methods, skills, and attitudes toward education into the national system. The on-going collaboration with the Ministry of Education is a key to solve these challenges and to reach our goals. Changing the whole education system in Cambodia in one month or one year is impossible. Working step by step to influence the educational system and affect change can succeed.

Over the past three decades, many Cambodians who have been overwhelmed by daily struggles in life and their painful experiences during the KR decided to stay silent and bury their stories. Talking about their experiences during the KR is not a priority. At the national level, government officials and policymakers pay more attention to political and economic issues that discredit education. Thus during the 1980s, GE was simply a political propaganda tool serving state policies and political purposes. Later the small amount of information about KR history disappeared from the school curriculum. In addition many books covering the history of KR atrocities are written in foreign languages and are mostly read by foreigners, not ordinary Cambodian people, most of whom are peasants in the countryside. Together these factors contribute to little awareness about KR history and genocide prevention in Cambodia.

Last but not least, Cambodians do not have much access to information about mass atrocities in other parts of the world, including the Holocaust and genocide in Rwanda. DC-CAM continues to broaden its activities related to GE, genocide prevention, and genocide awareness. Within the past few years, there has been a big change in the attitude of the Cambodian government toward GE. The government has made the teaching of KR history as mandatory for all secondary schools and the foundation year of all higher education institutions nationwide. DC-CAM will continue to work both with the Cambodian government and ordinary citizens to spread the importance of GE and the content of the KR history itself and histories of other genocides in the world.

### **Corruption**

While we have good relations with the high-level staff at the Ministry of Education, it is sometimes a challenge to work with lower-level staff in implementing the project. They always demand a small amount of money and when refused the schedule is delayed or we must drop some teachers in some locations. We have informed the Minister and measures have been taken by the Ministry that we hope will lessen this problem in the future.

### **Emotional/Mental Health Challenges**

Reluctance to teach KR history to students still exists to some degree among both teachers who are victims and teachers who are former perpetrators. Moreover, over fifty percent of KR survivors have developed mental problems without adequate treatment for more than thirty years. Cambodia as a whole has around twenty-five psychiatrists, not enough to treat thousands of people with mental illness. Programs to cope up with this issue are small compared to the scope of the problem. DC-CAM will continue to provide training and teaching materials to all levels of schools, ensuring that teaching will effect national reconciliation. DC-CAM's GE project will also conduct education activities in an informal way through its public education forums, which disseminates materials and information to villagers and students in the most remote areas of Cambodia.

### **Survivors are Passing Away**

The KR atrocities happened over thirty years ago. Many witnesses have passed away one after another taking important pieces of history with them. Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel said, "One survivor death is like a library burned down." Moreover, the memory may be faded away over time if the stories are not recorded. Many surviving histories in various Cambodian communities have not yet been recorded. There is an urgent need to preserve the memory of the KR. An OHP in a national scale should be established as soon as possible. DC-CAM as a whole has conducted tens of thousands of interviews that need to be converted and properly preserved, including audio voice recordings, interview logs, and consent forms.

### **Conflicting Views of Justice**

Justice sometimes means jailing perpetrators, which could jeopardize peace and national reconciliation. In other cases, justice means searching for the whole truth, which may have different meanings to different people. Some people still believe that the KR leaders were agents of Cambodian genocide but not the masterminds. This group of people claims that the KR genocide was the trick of the Vietnamese or the Chinese, who wanted to swallow Cambodian land. To challenge such controversies, open debates and discussions should be encouraged. Students should not be restricted to one set of information. This problem shows the importance of the new methodologies of critical thinking and self-learning being taught by the GE Program.

## **B. Internal**

### **Management**

As Sida recommended in its Forward Looking Evaluation of April-June 2010, DC-CAM lacked formal internal policies and procedures, which are now being developed. It is also finalizing the transition work plan for the Sleuk Rith Institute. Additionally, deputy directors have been given increased responsibility for day-to-day activities of running the center so that all authority is not concentrated in the director.

### **Training**

Some film team staff have not received extensive training about how to use the cameras properly and lack the necessary skills to keep up with the ever-growing demand for survivor interviews. At the recommendation of Sida, additional psychosocial and gender training and support has been provided to staff at the end of 2010. More training on similar topics should be offered to the staff with high capacity to deal with challenges in the field. Also, building staff's capacity to reach a highly qualified standard when it moves to Sleuk Rith is needed to well-equip them with knowledge, logical and theoretical framework, as well as skills beneficial for their position.

### **Staff Development**

All DC-CAM staff are encouraged to go for a master/PhD degree and training abroad. However, the absence of a staff for a long period of time, especially a project team leader, raises some challenges for the center. The center has to find a back-up during his/her leave, and this was not problem-free because it is related to the competence, ability, experience, and availability of the new comer. To address this, DC-CAM designated another team leader to lead the project with help from former team leader from a distance. This ensured both the position of the former team leader and work performance.

### **Perception of Lack of Effective Coordination with NGOs**

There is a wide perception that DC-CAM does not effectively coordinate with other NGOs. DC-CAM staff are currently making more efforts to participate and contribute to activities at other NGOs where decision-making takes place.

However, it is also true that DC-CAM has continuously and actively participated in other NGOs' project activities, including taking part in radio talk shows, inviting staff members and project participants from Youth for Peace and other NGOs, Royal University of Phnom Penh students and other organizations to visit DC-CAM. DC-CAM has also sent team leaders to participate in conferences and workshops, including meetings. DC-CAM has conducted training for NGOs working with victims on how to use DC-CAM's database to gather documents to support their complaints/CP applications. DC-CAM has also consistently participated in OSJI/CIJ ECCC NGO update meetings and CP meetings organized by CHRAC. DC-CAM regularly welcomes NGO leaders and researchers who seek help on research on KR history and tribunal-related topics. Notably in our recent Case 002 booklet, in response to NGO requests DC-CAM included a page of NGO logos that people could refer to in cases where they need help regarding the ECCC. DC-CAM has also regularly provided financial and technical support to other NGOs, which although recognized in inter-office e-mail correspondence has not been referenced in these organizations' public reporting. The center is making more of an effort to report on these activities.

Finally, DC-CAM has refrained itself from participating in certain NGO coalition efforts when it has had concerns regarding the coalition's political orientation. DC-CAM's objective is the study of the KR period and advancing awareness of such atrocities in today's Cambodian society across political communities is not compatible with involvement in intra-Cambodian politics. Taking part in political activities could jeopardize DC-CAM's ability to advance its own objectives and jeopardize its ability to work with the government on initiatives such as the GE project. Moreover, DC-CAM believes it should stay neutral on certain issues due to its role as an archive assisting all parties working with the ECCC. Instead of taking a public stand on many issues, the center speaks to all parties involved in private discussions and seeks to promote an appropriate outcome from behind the scenes.

# មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

**Annex (A-F)**

Annex A

## SUMMARY WORK PLAN for FY 2011

Prepared by Dara Vanthan

Edited by Kok-Thay Eng

Project Name	General Description of Project	Target	Team Leader
<b>Legal Response Team</b>	Assist the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), legal bodies, researchers, and scholars, in accessing DC-Cam's archives (including contracting translators to check and edit documents). In concert with other DC-Cam projects, provide outreach services in connection with the ECCC proceedings. Ten or more volunteer summer legal associates will conduct research on legal topics relating to the ECCC and the crimes of the Khmer Rouge.	Provide documents and document summaries, research, analyses, databases, mapping reports, translations, etc. to the ECCC. When necessary, provide the services of legal and other experts and trainers to help address, understand, and clarify legal issues at the ECCC. Accept ten to 20 legal associates from local and international universities during the summer. One legal training will be conducted in regard to Case 002. 20-30 Cambodian law students will be invited to participate in the training.	<b>Dara Vanthan LL.M, Notre Dame University School of Law (USA)</b>
<b>Documentation Project: Catalogue, Database Management and Microfilm</b>	Catalog, key, and add documents and photographs from DC-Cam's archives to its Internet-accessible database. Edit translations of documents and prepare document summaries. Microfilm and copy documents for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and the public.	Continue adding, cataloguing, entering and microfilming documents. Continue working on Access List and printable index of documents in DC-Cam's archives. Copy documents as requested by Tribunal staff and the public. Microfilm S and D collection, and collect news clips, develop and duplicate microfilm, photocopy documents, verify the title of D collection 20,842 records, re-print catalogue book for re-editing in	<b>Serey Kith BA, Norton University (Cambodia)</b>

		English, arrange magazine film, catalogue D-collection of 1,008 worksheets, key D-collection 2,034 records, edit spelling D-collection in database 8,336 records.	
<b>Digitalization</b>	We are exploring a possible partnership with the Hoover Institution, Stanford University to digitize DC-Cam microfilm into digital image files. We also plan to include a finding aid that would contain an overview of the history, organization, and purpose of the collection, in Khmer and English.	Digitize 1,001 reels of microfilm from DC-Cam's archives and make them available to the ECCC, universities and DC-Cam website. Look for cooperating partners who have a sophisticated, standards-based digital repository that offers web-based access to digitally preserved resources.  Cooperate with ECCC's Virtual Tribunal project on distributing Khmer Rouge materials.	<b>Kok-Thay Eng</b> Ph.D Candidate, Rutgers (USA)
<b>Promoting Accountability</b>	Using cadre biographies from Democratic Kampuchea, locate and interview selected former Khmer Rouge cadres and/or their family members. Translate interviews, enter them in a database, and analyze them.	The PA team checks and corrects entries and refines the database.  Conduct comprehensive analysis of the PA transcripts in our files, identifying key information relevant to the crimes and institutional features of the DK regime. Review, summarize and analyze at least 1,000 interview transcripts. 9 follow-up field trips for interviews with approximately 250 people, collect documents and photographs. Produce magazine and academic journal articles.	<b>Dany Long</b> BA, Hanoi University (VN); MA, Coventry University (UK)
<b>Living Documents</b>	This project seeks to educate Cambodians on the workings of the Tribunal through their direct participation with the ECCC and village forums.	Bring 50 Cambodians each month to the ECCC to attend a week of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. The focus will be on Case 002. Orientation and training sessions will be held in advance. Hold	<b>Savina Sirik</b> MA, Coventry University (UK)

		12 public forums with verdict film screening in rural communities, led by project participants and DC-Cam staff, to discuss tribunal results and issues of justice, accountability, and reconciliation in Cambodia (about 1200 people to participate the forums). Locations will be in former Khmer Rouge strongholds and hill tribe communities.	
<b>Victims Participation</b>	This project seeks informs Cambodians about their rights as victims to participate in the trial process. Approximately 1,643 complaints have been made through DC-Cam to date.	Bring notifications from the Court to complainants across Cambodia. Collect victim testimonies in both audio and visual format. Invite villagers to forums in Phnom Penh. 8 3-day meetings per year. Make 7 field trips to meet with civil parties in Case 001 and 002. Make 6 10-day field trips per year to interview former complainants and petitioners. An estimated 800 interviews will be recorded.	<b>Terith Chy LL.M, University of Hong Kong (China)</b>
<b>Webcast of the Tribunal</b>	A dedicated Khmer Rouge tribunal website at <a href="http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/">http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/</a> featuring webcasts of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal proceedings, breaking news items, articles on the history of the tribunal, ECCC documents, profiles of the defendants, commentaries by human rights scholars and other experts, links to other relevant websites and news sources, and photographs and filmed interviews from DC-Cam. Most of the site's documents and films are in Khmer, English and French.	Provide news items, scholarly articles, documents and photographs, commentaries, links to other websites, news stories, and films (taken by the DC-Cam Film Team as well as historical films). Translate articles, news items, etc. into Khmer and/or English. Ensure that webcasts of the Tribunal proceedings are posted at the end of each trial day. Take DVDs of the trials to villages nationwide, where they will be shown and discussed by DC-Cam experts.  Provide 17 orientations to university	<b>Sovanndany Kim BA, Norton University (Cambodia)</b>

		students and in provinces.	
<b>Observing the ECCC</b>	Provide confidential assessments of the proceedings at the ECCC to ECCC actors to contribute to a fair and effective process; and disseminate up-to-date factual information to Cambodians explaining the court's work and its progress.	Observe the ECCC proceedings; consult with the court, its staff, and the parties litigating before it; and issue confidential and public reports. 6 staff and volunteers will be trained. An expected 12 reports will be issued in 2011.	<b>Terith Chy</b> <b>LL.M, University of Hong Kong (China)</b>
<b>Student Outreach</b>	Engage students in the tribunal process and genocide history.	Invite 150 students at different times throughout the year to the ECCC to learn about the tribunal, DK history and activities at DC-Cam. Visit Tuol Sleng and Choeung Ek. Make 5 trips to schools around the country to conduct forums with students and bring them to local genocide sites to encourage discussion and learning on DK. Depending on circumstances, this project will also be coordinated with genocide education in high schools. Distribute material related to ECCC and Khmer Rouge regime to villagers.	<b>Sayana Ser MA, Wageningen University (The Netherlands)</b>
<b>Theatre – Breaking the Silence and Lost Loves</b>	“Breaking the Silence” is a play about forgiveness and reconciliation between victims and perpetrators under the Khmer Rouge as well as discussion among neighbors. “Lost Loves” is a film about family separation and conviction in time of misery. The aim of disseminating these works is to promote healing, understanding about the Cambodian genocide, and dialogue about the work of the ECCC.	Organize the play, “Breaking the Silence,” to travel to provinces in the northeast of Cambodia. Prepare radio broadcasts of the performance in Kampot, Preah Vihear Battambang and Phnom Penh. Conduct a talk show every three months with local radio stations in Cambodia. “Lost Loves” will be screened in provinces around the Tonle Sap river.	<b>Sayana Ser MA, Wageningen University (The Netherlands)</b>
<b>Public Information Room “Road Trips”</b>	This project is intended to educate the public in rural areas about an overall DK history and the ECCC and inform them about the services and documentary materials at DC-Cam that	5 field trips to provinces to show films related to justice/Khmer Rouge history, hold discussions on tribunal developments, disseminate information,	<b>Savina Sirik MA, Coventry University (UK)</b>

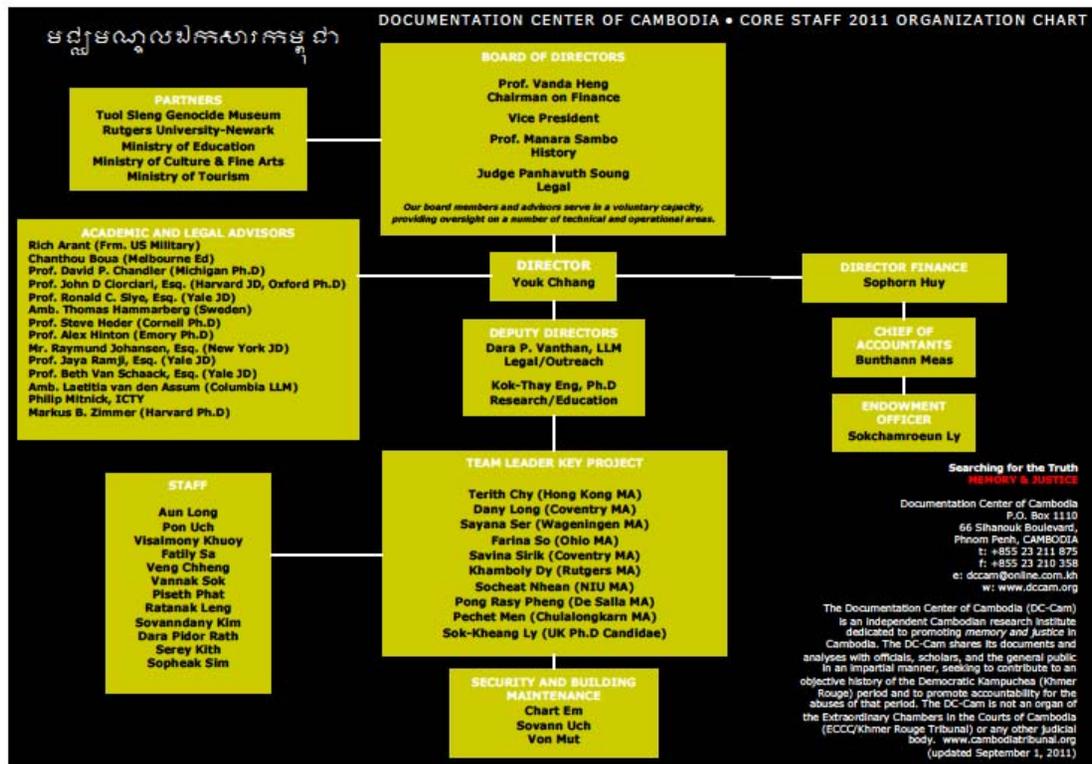
	are open to the public.	take requests for family tracing and survivor stories, and solicit accounts of sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea. Expected participants will be 750 people.	
<b>Magazine – Searching for the Truth</b>	Continue monthly publication of the Khmer-language version of <i>Searching for the Truth</i> and the quarterly publication of its English-language version.	Publish 7,100 copies of the Khmer language edition each month and 750 copies of the English language edition. Also print additional issues of special interest to the public regarding the Tribunal. Newspaper called <i>The Preah Vihear Times</i> will be launched.	<b>Socheat Nhean MA, Northern Illinois University (USA)</b>
<b>Printing House:</b>	DC-Cam also runs a printing machine that enables in-house printing of our magazine.		
<b>Victims of Torture</b>	Promoting public mental health a long-term activity of DC-Cam as it is a mental health issues are prevalent among survivors of the Khmer Rouge genocide.	Conduct field work and draft a monograph on “Cambodia’s Invisible Scars: Trauma Psychology in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge” with contributions from psychiatrists from various mental health institutions in the US and other countries.	<b>Kok-Thay Eng Ph.D Candidate, Rutgers (USA)</b>
<b>Research, Translation and Publication</b>	This project publishes research conducted by DC-Cam staff and/or international scholars. It also translates these and other important books into English or Khmer.	Publish the Khmer translations of <i>Getting Away with Genocide, Hill Tribes under the Khmer Rouge</i> and <i>Brother Number One</i> . Publish monograph on Cham Muslim Perspectives Under the Khmer Rouge. Work on research about genocide education in Cambodia by Khamboly Dy. Work on reconciliation in Cambodia by Sokheang Ly. Work on Muslim Community building after the Khmer Rouge.	<b>Kok-Thay Eng Ph.D Candidate, Rutgers University (USA)</b>
<b>Genocide Education</b>	In 2007, DC-Cam published “A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979),” the first text book written by a Cambodian for high school students. It has been approved	Conduct 16 public education forums in 16 provinces with 3200 participants. Conduct trainings with commune level teachers in six locations: Battambang,	<b>Khamboly Dy Ph.D Candidate, Rutgers University (USA)</b>

	as a supplementary text to the Ministry of Education's social studies materials for high school students. The project will conduct public education forums, hold teacher trainings, and carry out quality control, erect genocide slogans at school around the country, and convene annual workshop with provincial teachers.	Kandal, Kampong Speu, Phnom Penh, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham with appr. 300 teachers. Conduct quality control in 98 high schools. Display genocide slogans at high schools around the country. Convene one provincial teacher workshop at the end of the year. Offer trial university-level courses on history, comparative genocide studies, etc.  Publish another 700,000 copies of the textbook for high school students grades 9-12. Aim to ensure that by the end of 2011, one million students will have a copy of the textbook at home and in their classrooms.	
<b>Public Information Room (Phnom Penh)</b>	Host visitors to the Center (students, NGOs, journalists, etc.) and help them understand the workings of the Center, conduct research, and learn about the history of Democratic Kampuchea. Provide documents and take requests for family tracing.	Continue current services: research, films, lectures, training, and family tracing. Host about 4,000 visitors per year. Provide presentation on DC-Cam archive, screen documentary films to student groups and hold discussion on DK history with groups of 10 students--based on request.	<b>Savina Sirik MA, Coventry University (UK)</b>
<b>Public Information Room, Rutgers University, USA.</b>	This office opened in 2006. It holds the largest collection of Khmer Rouge documents outside Cambodia (complete copies of DC-Cam's archives). The PIR assists students in learning more about Democratic Kampuchea and holds a range of community education activities. It also takes oral histories of Cambodians living in the New York/Philadelphia area.	Help organize and host at least one lecture or symposium. Continue Cambodian-American oral history project. Mount an exhibition on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.	<b>Student Volunteers/Intern ational Interns</b>
<b>Exhibitions</b>	The exhibitions are intended to educate the	Conclude an MOU with the Ministry of	<b>Sayana Ser</b>

	Cambodians and international visitors about the DK era.	Culture and Fine Arts on preservation of the Tuol Sleng genocide museum. Pending space restrictions, DC-Cam exhibitions installed at Tuol Sleng continue. Two exhibitions are also planned. Launch an exhibition on Vietnam and DK. Redesign and reprint six exhibitions for TSL, collect and design new exhibits at TSL about Case 001. Organize two exhibitions for two Cham Muslim Communities.	<a href="#">MA, Wageningen University (The Netherlands)</a>
<b>Radio and Television</b>	DC-Cam provides weekly radio broadcasts to radio stations in selected provinces and stories/interviewees for a monthly television program. Several members of DC-Cam's staff also regularly participate in panel discussions of the tribunal.	Continue broadcasting 60 minutes per day from a station in Kampot province. Continue cooperating with Voice of America on additional programs. Work with CTN television on TV short news on genocide education.	<a href="#">Socheat Nhean MA, Northern Illinois University (USA)</a>
<b>Film</b>	Our Film Team records many of the activities of DC-Cam projects, copies films onto DVDs for researchers, and produces documentaries.	Continue recording PIR road trips, ECCC tours, Victim Participation project activities in provinces and interviews with survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. Make a film called "Land, Water and Rain." Finish film on reconciliation in a village in Kampong Thom. 16 video clips will be produced out of public education forums and 17 video clips out of village forums conducted by Living Documents.	<a href="#">Ratanak Leng BA, RUPP (Cambodia)/ Video Interview Training at SHOAH Foundation (USA)</a>

<b>Website</b>	DC-Cam provides documents, photographs, electronic searches of its databases, articles, and other materials.	Continue adding to the current website in Khmer and English. Post interviews and photographs. Add a section on the Cham Muslims.	<b>Serey Kith BA, Norton University (Cambodia)</b>
<b>Cham Muslim Oral History</b>	This project collects interviews and conducts surveys with the Cham community about their lives during Democratic Kampuchea and keeps these communities informed about the ECCC.	<p>Publish a special issue of <i>Searching for the Truth</i> for the Cham community. Publish a monograph on Cham women during Democratic Kampuchea. Continue outreach activities with Cham Muslims. 10 articles will be written for the magazine.</p> <p>Continue working on the oral history materials. 7 field trips will be made, one meeting with 150 people will be convened, 70 per cent of Cham website will be developed, 50 interviews will be transcribed, 100 interviews will be filed, two exhibitions will be displayed and one video screening of Khmer Rouge trial hearing will be hosted.</p>	<b>Farina So MA, Ohio University (USA)</b>
<b>Affinity Group/International Cooperation</b>	Attempting to share knowledge and expertise in documentation and research on genocide, DC-Cam participates in a number of international events and cooperation with other institutions.	Participate in bi-annual conference on genocide by the International Association of Genocide Scholars, annual conference on preventing genocide, annual meeting with the International Sites of Conscience. Send staff for training overseas.	<b>Kok-Thay Eng Ph.D Candidate, Rutgers University (USA)</b>
<b>The Sleuk Rith Institute</b>	DC-Cam is building its permanent center on the location of a former Khmer Rouge prison. This project is expected to be completed in two years.	Fundraising, produce brochure, design competition, architectural planning and institutional design and plan of action.	<b>Kosal Phat PhD, University of Southern California (USA)</b>
<b>Family Tracing</b>	As a form of reparation for KR survivors, the project aims to bring broken families of	Collect names of those who died under the Khmer Rouge along with summary	<b>Kok-Thay Eng Ph.D Candidate,</b>

	<p>Cambodia back together by providing them a comprehensive list of names of people found at Khmer Rouge security centers, in petitions, confessions and other documents. The resulting book will also include requests from people requesting DC-Cam to search for family members.</p>	<p>of how they died, where they died, what they did during and before the Khmer Rouge. In December 2011 produce a draft name list of 100,000 names. Select names in 1,200 confessions.</p>	<p>Rutgers (USA)</p>
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Annex B

**Recognizing survivors' suffering  
October, 2010**

“This commemorates the suffering and death of the Cham people of Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. It also expresses the solemn hope and resolve that justice will be done and that these events will never happen again - anywhere. To the young who read this in future years, whoever you are, never forget what happened to the Cham people. Do your utmost every single day of your lives to respect and love one another. Genocide, Truth Memory and Justice. Phnom Penh, 25 October 2010.”

Andrew T. Cayley, ECCC International Co-Prosecutor

“This plate recalls with love and compassion those members of the Highland people of Cambodia who suffered torment and death between 1975 and 1979. And remember that whatever the differences are between us humanity's most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal. Genocide, Truth Memory and Justice. Phnom Penh, 25 October 2010.”

Andrew T. Cayley, ECCC International Co-Prosecutor

“In loving memory of those Buddhist monks who died and suffered for their beliefs in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. Overcome anger by love; overcome wrong by good; overcome the mean hearted by a generous spirit and the liar by truth. Genocide, Truth Memory and Justice. Phnom Penh, 25 October 2010.”

Andrew T. Cayley, ECCC International Co-Prosecutor

“Recalling the lives and faith of those priests who perished and endured hardship from 1975 to 1979. Love and compassion are necessities, not luxuries. Without them humanity cannot survive. Genocide, Truth Memory and Justice. Phnom Penh, 25 October 2010.”

Andrew T. Cayley, ECCC International Co-Prosecutor

“For the Vietnamese who were murdered and persecuted by the Khmer Rouge. May justice be done for those who suffered and died and may the souls of those departed rest in perfect peace. Genocide, Truth Memory and Justice. Phnom Penh, 25 October 2010.”

Andrew T. Cayley, ECCC International Co-Prosecutor

## Annex C

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal\\_Response\\_Team/Victim\\_Participation/PDF/Letter\\_of\\_Gratitude\\_from\\_Civil\\_Party\\_Hav\\_Sophea.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/Letter_of_Gratitude_from_Civil_Party_Hav_Sophea.pdf)

### LETTER OF GRATITUDE

Respected Director and staff of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam),

My name is Hav Sophea, a civil party in the proceedings before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. I am delighted to respectfully express my gratitude to Mr. Director and staff of the Documentation Center of Cambodia. It has been more than three years since I got to know your DC-Cam. In my opinion, your Center is a light brighten up my path on which I have long walked to extraordinarily historic justice. Despite the fading of the dark period from the memory of the people, it is not the case for my family because the loss is still living with us today. Today, I am an orphan without any skill. I live hopelessly. As for my mother, only her body is living today. Her soul already died together with my father's. My mother suffers severe mental health problems. She used to tell me that she lives only for me; otherwise, she would have become a [Buddhist] nun already. My mother never learnt of the fate of my father. She remembers that he left the family on 15 January 1976. My mother waited for my father everyday hopelessly. My father's fate was finally revealed by DC-Cam. As soon as I was made known, I was distressed. Subsequently, I filed a civil party application via DC-Cam. Your DC-Cam plays a significant role [in assisting] victims of the Khmer Rouge both at home and abroad. Your Center has made me happy, smiling, and, to a certain degree, more courageous. I can integrate with people in the community and I am no longer weak. DC-Cam has opened the door for me towards seeking justice for my father and relatives who had lost their lives to the regime. DC-Cam has carried out its works with high respects for victims, regardless of their colors and either from urban or remote area. I will always remember the good memory with DC-Cam and share it with the people in my community.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude again and wish Mr. Director and your staff a success, good health, longevity and happiness.

Respectfully,  
Hav Sophea

Kampong Thom, 26 August 2011

## [Tuol Sleng daughters reconcile the past](#)

Wednesday, 14 September 2011

[John Anthony](#)



**Photo by: John Anthony**

*Huy Senghul (left) and Norng Chen Kimty stand in front of a photo of Norng Chen Kimty's father Norng Chanphal, seen on the left in the background photo.*

[Phnom Penh Post](#)

Huy Senghul and Norng Chen Kimty's fathers were tormentor and victim, respectively, at the Khmer Rouge's infamous Tuol Sleng interrogation facility, but the two now work together, at times sharing a desk, to document the crimes of the genocidal regime.

Their fathers, former Tuol Sleng executioner Him Huy and child survivor [Norng Chanphal](#), have since quite remarkably reconciled, and the children now work as researchers at the Documentation Centre of Cambodia, a key source of written evidence for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

[Both daughters share a common goal](#): to search for the truth about those slain during the three years, eight months and 20 days that the Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia.

Huy Senghul, 20, said yesterday when the girls first became friends she felt guilty for her father's involvement in the Khmer Rouge but then realised there was nothing to be ashamed of. "We don't care about the past; we care about the future," she said. "This is a sign of reconciliation, so we can both heal together."

Norng Chanphal's parents were both killed at Tuol Sleng. He was rescued from the facility by the Vietnamese days before Phnom Penh was liberated on January 7, 1979.

Him Huy, who was responsible for transporting prisoners at Tuol Sleng to the Choeung Ek killing fields and also lost a family member incarcerated at the interrogation facility, is now a farmer. Norng Kimty, 15, said she felt she had come about half way to achieving her aim of

discovering the truth about the regime, since joining the centre in 2009. “So far I have found 50 percent of the truth through the documentation and the people who work here, and talking about it with my father,” Norng Kimty said.

She and Norng Chanphal are both conducting research to verify deaths during the Khmer Rouge before adding them to DC Cam’s Book of Memories.

One million of those names have so far been recorded and the pair expect to encounter at least another million.

#### **Annex E: Letter from Prime Minister Hun Sen**



សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន  
នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

**ង្វើជូន**

**លោក ឆាន់ យុ នាយកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា**

**លោក ជាទីរាប់អាន**

ខ្ញុំបានទទួលរួចហើយ សៀវភៅដែលមានចំណងជើងថា **ការចងចាំរបស់ស្ត្រីចាមមូស្លីម រឿងកំចៅក្រាមរបបខ្មែរក្រហម** ដែលលោកផ្ញើមកជូនខ្ញុំ ដើម្បីខ្ញុំបានសិក្សា ស្វែងយល់ ព្រមទាំង តម្កល់ក្នុងបណ្ណាល័យគ្រួសាររបស់ខ្ញុំ សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់នៅថ្ងៃអនាគត។

តបចំពោះសមាសចិត្ត និងការខិតខំព្យាយាមរបស់លោក និងសហការី ពិសេសអ្នកនិពន្ធ **សុ ហ្វារីណា** ដែលជាអ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវជនជាតិចាមមូស្លីម ខ្ញុំសូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណដោយក្តីសោមនស្សរីករាយ និងថ្លែងនូវការ កោតសរសើរដោយសុខចិត្តបំផុត ចំពោះលោកអ្នកទាំងអស់ ដែលបានរួមគ្នាបង្កើតបាននូវសៀវភៅឯកសារ ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រដ៏សំខាន់នេះ បោះពុម្ពផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ដើម្បីអនុជនជំនាន់ក្រោយៗស្រាវជ្រាវការពិតអំពីសោក នាដកម្មរបស់ស្ត្រីចាម និងស្ត្រីទូទៅដែលបានឆ្លងកាត់របបខ្មែរក្រហម ៣ ឆ្នាំ ៨ ខែ និង ២០ ថ្ងៃ ។

ជាថ្មីម្តងទៀត ខ្ញុំសូមប្រសិទ្ធពរជ័យជូនលោក និងសហការី សូមបានប្រកបដោយពុទ្ធពរទាំងបួន ប្រការគឺ៖ **អោយ ចម្រើន សុខៈ ពលៈ** កុំបីឃ្លៀងឃ្លាតឡើយ ។

សូមលោក ទទួលនូវក្តីស្រឡាញ់រាប់អានដ៏ជ្រាលជ្រៅពីខ្ញុំ ។

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ, ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១១

  
**ហ៊ុន សែន**

**Samdech Aka Moha Sena Padei Techo  
HUN SEN  
Prime Minister of Kingdom of Cambodia**

To  
**Chhang Youk**  
Director of Documentation Center of Cambodia

Dear Mr. Chhang Youk,

I have received your book, entitled “Memory of Cham Muslim Women’s Experiences under the Khmer Rouge regime” sent to me to serve my purpose in research and archive in my family library for future reference.

In response to your kindness and constant efforts, including those of your staff, particularly **Miss So Farina**, the author and researcher of Cham Muslim community, I would like to extend my sincere thanks and deep appreciation to all of you for a publication of this critical history book in order that younger generation can further research on the truth of tragedies experienced by Cham Muslim women and women in general during the three-year, eight-month, twenty-day regime of the Khmer Rouge.

I would like to bless to you and your staff the best of four Buddha blessings: Longevity, gracefulness, happiness, and healthy.

Yours Sincerely,

Hun Sen  
Phnom Penh, July 25, 2011

## **Annex F: DC-Cam Internal Policy on Gender**

The rationale for integrating a gender perspective in the activities and management of DC-Cam lies in the DC-Cam's twin objectives of promoting memory and justice in post-genocide Cambodia. DC-Cam would like to see justice of the Khmer Rouge becoming a background experience for Cambodian society that would enhance the respect for the rule of law, equal opportunity for men and women and respect for genders. In Cambodian society, women comprise 51% of total population and women were the back born of Cambodian reconstruction immediately after the Khmer Rouge regime in which many men had been killed. Noting that there are evidences of sexual harassment in work place, in public and other forms of gender violence including domestic violence on both mind and body in Cambodian society, DC-Cam seeks to contribute to promotion of gender mainstreaming with the following policies.

**Objectives:** The main objectives of DC-Cam's gender policy are to promote gender mainstreaming in DC-Cam's operations, grass root participation and to promote gender mainstreaming within traditional communities in the countryside.

**Training:** In this direction, gender training is conducted regularly by representatives from UNDP—Phnom Penh.

### **Work Place Gender Mainstreaming**

1. **Promote Equal Opportunity for Both Men and Women:** DC-Cam seeks to make a balance of gender in its work force. Women are given equal opportunities in staff training and higher education in foreign countries which is a major staff development focus in long-term sustainability of DC-Cam and social development of Cambodia. DC-Cam supports female staff's participation in women's empowerment programs.
2. **Gender Equity:** Women are provided with a salary base that does not discriminate gender. Pay and bonuses are provided on the basis of individual capacity and types of work. Women are given equal opportunity to conduct field works in remote and populated areas. Within work place, DC-Cam seeks to encourage women's expression of personal capacity.
3. **Gender sensitivity:** DC-Cam encourages male staff to improve on their capacity to understand and interact with women. Women are also encouraged to improve on similar capacity.
4. **Sexual jokes and inferences** are prevalent in Cambodian society today. It is commented in TV, radios, school settings and informal gathering in which women might be present. DC-Cam staff members are encouraged to avoid sexual jokes and inferences.
5. **Specific Policies for Women:** Women are provided with three months of maternity leave with pay after delivery of a baby. Male staff are given permissions to take care of wives before, during and immediately after delivery.
6. DC-Cam staff are encouraged to avoid making negative assumptions based on gender. Women should not be considered as unfeminine and aggressive when being assertive and speaking in public. Men should not be considered unmasculine when given tasks traditionally done by women. For example, both men and women should drive when works require them to do so.

### **Promotion of Public Gender Mainstreaming**

1. **Promote Equal Participation among Men and Women in the Field:** Cambodian is a rather gender stratification society. Traditionally men and women are given different roles and responsibilities within a given community which is sometimes good and bad. In certain Muslim communities which are influenced by fundamentalist interpretation of Islam from certain Arab countries this stratification is even more pronounced. In village forums, DC-Cam seeks to promote more participation from women, create measures that enable women to join the forums and speak more confidently in such forums. Those include setting aside certain resources to take care of children during a forum, giving questions specifically to women.
2. **Increase Focus on Gender in Reports:** Composition of gender in public forums changes not only because of social deprivation of privileges for women but also because of topics being discussed. In training on mental health, DC-Cam observed more women participation than men. In village forums

on ECCC proceedings, DC-Cam observed higher male participants than female. DC-Cam seeks to promote better composition and give more focus on women's voice within reports.

3. Increase Number of Projects Specifically for Women: DC-Cam has conducted a number of projects on women such as women under the Khmer Rouge, Khmer Rouge medical staff and experiences of Cham Muslim women under the Khmer Rouge. DC-Cam seeks to create projects on women and more forums for women in Phnom Penh and in the villages.

Documentation Center of Cambodia  
August 13, 2010

Management Team

Kok-Thay ENG

Vathan P. Dara

Sophorn Huy

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CC: Youk Chhang  
USAID  
SIDA  
Donors

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