

**BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT CHAMBER
EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA**

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**CIVIL PARTY LEAD CO-LAWYERS' FINAL REPORT ON REPARATIONS IN CASE
002/02
WITH CONFIDENTIAL ANNEXES**

Filed by:

Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers
 PICH Ang
 Falguni DEBNATH

Co-Lawyers for Civil Parties

CHET Vanly	Laure DESFORGES
HONG Kim Suon	Isabelle DURAND
KIM Mengkhy	Emmanuel ALTIT
LOR Chunthy	Martine JACQUIN
MOCH Sovannary	Daniel LOSQ
SIN Soworn	Christine MARTINEAU
SAM Sokong	Lyma NGUYEN
VEN Pov	Mahesh RAI
TY Srinna	Nushin SARKARATI

Before:

Supreme Court Chamber
 Judge KONG Srim, President
 Judge Chandra Nihal JAYASINGHE
 Judge SOM Sereyvuth
 Judge Florence Ndepele
 MWACHANDE- MUMBA
 Judge MONG Monichariya
 Judge Phillip RAPOZA
 Judge YA Narin

Distribution to:

Office of the Co-Prosecutors
 CHEA Leang
 Fergal GAYNOR (Reserve)

The Accused

KHIEU Samphân

Co-Lawyers for the KHIEU Samphân
 KONG Sam Onn
 Anta GUISSÉ

1 INTRODUCTION

1. The Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers (“Lead Co-Lawyers”) filed the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers’ Closing Brief in Case 002/02 on 2 May 2017, in which they provided an overview of Civil Party participation in Case 002/02 and presented the harms suffered by Civil Parties within the scope of Case 002/02.¹ On 30 May 2017, the Lead Co-Lawyers filed the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers’ Final Claim for Reparation in Case 002/02 (“Final Claim”), requesting eighteen projects to be endorsed by the Trial Chamber as judicial reparation awards for the benefit of Civil Parties for harm suffered as a result of crimes tried in Case 002/02.² The Lead Co-Lawyers then filed their Supplemental Submission providing proof on a number of projects and withdrawing projects for which funding could not be secured.³
2. Internal Rule 23 *quinquies* provides for the right of Civil Parties to seek collective and moral reparations for the harm they suffered as a result of the crimes tried. Reparations may only be awarded if an accused is convicted and must provide benefits to the Civil Parties that address the harm suffered. The Trial Chamber found that Civil Parties suffered harm by acts for which KHIEU Samphân and NUON Chea were convicted, and consequently granted, in part, their request for moral and collective reparations, endorsing thirteen reparation projects.⁴
3. The Lead Co-Lawyers hereby file this Final Report on Reparations in Case 002/02 to inform the Supreme Court Chamber (“Chamber”) on the implementation status of the endorsed thirteen reparation projects. Detailed information about the projects can be found in the attached reports filed as confidential annexes as well as previous filings including the Final Claim. Consistent with the Chamber’s Decision on Guidelines for Reclassification of Documents on Case File 002, the confidential annexes shall remain confidential.⁵

¹ E457/6/2 Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers’ Closing Brief in Case 002/02, 2 May 2017.

² E457/6/2/1 Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers’ Final Claim for Reparation in Case 002/02 with Confidential Annexes, 30 May 2017.

³ E457/6/2/4 Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers Supplemental Submission on Funding Issues Related to Reparation Projects in Case 002/02 and Request for Guidance with Confidential Annexes, 30 November 2017.

⁴ E465 Case 002/02 Judgement, 16 November 2018, paras 4454-4467, Disposition.

⁵ F71/1/1/8 Decision on Guidelines for Reclassification of Documents on Case File 002, 20 March 2023, para. 43.

2 REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF ENDORSED REPARATION PROJECTS

2.1 *Project 1: App-Learning on Khmer Rouge History*

4. Bophana Audiovisual Resource Center, in cooperation with the Lead Co-Lawyers, the Victim Support Section (“VSS”), and key partners, designed and fully implemented the “App-Learning on Khmer Rouge History” project.⁶ The App-Learning on Khmer Rouge History that resulted from the project benefits Civil Parties through the education of Cambodian youth and the public about Civil Party experiences and Khmer Rouge history. It keeps the memories and experiences of Civil Parties and survivors alive, encouraging intergenerational dialogue between survivors and youth, as well as furthering the goal of non-repetition. The project received its funding from Rei Foundation Limited and the European Union under the program “Awareness and Education on Khmer Rouge History Program – Supportive Educational Resource Development” through UNOPS.⁷
5. As of 31 December 2019, the application has been downloaded 68,441 times. Bophana Center’s outreach team has trained 456 teachers in 25 provinces, and 101,622 students and members of the public on the content and features of the application. Bophana Center representatives have also presented the application to 190 Civil Parties.⁸

2.2 *Project 2: Khmer Rouge History Education through Teacher and University Lecturer Training and Workshops*

6. The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), in collaboration with the Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS, has finished implementing the “Khmer Rouge History Education through Teacher and University Lecturer Training and Workshops” project. The project benefits Civil Parties by educating Cambodia’s youth about Khmer Rouge history and Civil Party experiences to prevent the future recurrence of crimes. The project received its funding from the European Union through UNOPS.⁹

⁶ Annex 1: App-learning on Khmer Rouge History, p. 2.

⁷ Annex 1: App-learning on Khmer Rouge History, p. 2.

⁸ Annex 1: App-learning on Khmer Rouge History, p. 3.

⁹ Annex 2: Narrative Report Khmer Rouge History Education through Teacher and University Lecturer Trainings, p. 3.

7. Among the many activities DC-Cam conducted under this project are mobile education and classroom forums and university lecturer training.¹⁰ Between February and June 2019, the DC-Cam team taught their Khmer Rouge curriculum to 834 students across Prey Veng province in eight high schools and villages. The forum covered sub-activities such as a presentation on Khmer Rouge history, film screening, Q and A sessions, and distributions of books.¹¹ On university lecturer training, DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, conducted a University Faculty Genocide Conference titled, “Genocide and Mass Atrocities in World History” at the Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery of the National Institute of Education on 1-3 April 2019. Two Civil Parties shared their experiences under the Khmer Rouge.¹²
8. Many scholars and experts presented discussions on various Khmer Rouge topics. Among them, Professor Milton Osbourne and Professor Piotr Ostazewski shared their expertise on comparative genocide, while ECCC International Co-Prosecutor Nikolas Koumjian and Dr. Ly Sok-Kheang discussed the Khmer Rouge Tribunal post-reconciliation process.¹³

2.3 Project 3: The Turtle Project: Innovative Cross Media Project, Promoting Historical Awareness and Civil Courage in Cambodia

9. The Cambodian-German Cultural Association and Khmer Art Action, with support from the Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS, fully implemented the “Turtle Project: Innovative Cross Media Project, Promoting Historical Awareness and Civil Courage in Cambodia”. Youth for Peace also participated in components of the project. The project has film screenings, photo exhibitions, and intergenerational dialogue, and incorporates multi-media cultural and educational activities during workshops with high school and university students. The project aims to promote peace, memorialization, and reconciliation through community theatre and intergenerational dialogues. The project benefits Civil Parties by educating the younger generation about Civil Party experiences and creating a forum for intergenerational dialogue following each performance under this project.¹⁴ The project was fully funded by the Institut

¹⁰ Annex 2: Narrative Report Khmer Rouge History Education through Teacher and University Lecturer Trainings.

¹¹ Annex 2: Narrative Report Khmer Rouge History Education through Teacher and University Lecturer Trainings, p. 3.

¹² Annex 2: Narrative Report Khmer Rouge History Education through Teacher and University Lecturer Trainings, p. 5.

¹³ Annex 2: Narrative Report Khmer Rouge History Education through Teacher and University Lecturer Trainings, p. 5.

¹⁴ Final Claim, para. 23.

für Auslandsbeziehungen (ifa) of the German Federal Foreign Office through the “zivik” fund and the European Union through UNOPS.¹⁵

10. From 2016 to 2017, over the course of 15 months, the project held activities in all 25 provinces in Cambodia, for a total of 129 performances at 37 schools and universities with 9619 students and 189 Civil Parties in attendance.¹⁶ Students were the main target group of the project. They displayed increased knowledge and interest about the history of the Khmer Rouge. The students also showed an awareness of past humanitarian and social issues and displayed confidence in addressing issues in modern society, allowing for civil society participation.¹⁷
11. For many Civil Parties, the project allowed them to engage in intergenerational dialogue with Cambodian youth. Civil Parties were able to share their experiences, including their pain and suffering. The intergenerational dialogues recognized Civil Parties’ harm and suffering while addressing Cambodian youth’s disinterest in the past and often their disbelief that such atrocities were ever committed.¹⁸

2.4 Project 4: Community Media Project: The Cham People and the Khmer Rouge

12. The Cambodian-German Cultural Association, in cooperation with the Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS, has fully implemented the “Community Media Project: The Cham People and the Khmer Rouge.”¹⁹ The project especially benefits Cham Civil Parties, their families, and the youth by educating the public about the experiences of the Cham community during the Democratic Kampuchea regime. Under this project, young filmmakers, photographers, and researchers from Cham communities developed personal stories of Cham Civil Parties into two films. The documentary features several Civil Parties and involves their children in the development and production of the project.²⁰ The project was fully funded through the Embassy of Switzerland in Bangkok and the Heinrich Böll Foundation.²¹

¹⁵ Final Claim, para. 25.

¹⁶ Annex 3: The Turtle Report: Community Theatre and Peace Dialogues Cambodia 2016-2018, p. 3.

¹⁷ Annex 3: The Turtle Report: Community Theatre and Peace Dialogues Cambodia 2016-2018, p. 3.

¹⁸ Annex 3: The Turtle Report: Community Theatre and Peace Dialogues Cambodia 2016-2018, p. 3.

¹⁹ Annex 4: The Cham People and the Khmer Rouge Report 2018.

²⁰ Final Claim, para. 27.

²¹ Final Claim, para. 29.

13. From 2016 to 2017 the project produced two video documentaries and several testimonial recordings and interviews. Photo exhibitions and screenings were held at the Meta House.²² In 2018, 16 events were held in Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum, Kampong Chhnang, and Phnom Penh, with a total participation of around 800 youth and 12 Civil Parties. The events were conducted in two schools, four universities, Meta House, and in two communities where the filming took place—Svay Kleang (Tboung Khmum) and Russey Keo/Km9 (Phnom Penh).²³
14. The documentaries under this project not only initiated intergenerational dialogue, but also inter-religious dialogue. The project encouraged discussions on the harm and suffering of the Cham people, including Cham Civil Parties. It particularly helped educate students including both Muslim and Buddhist students on the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge.²⁴

2.5 *Project 5: Phka Sla Kraom Angkar*

15. Kdei Karuna Organization, the Khmer Arts Academy, the Bophana Center, and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia has fully implemented the “Phka Sla Kraom Angkar” project in cooperation with the Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS.²⁵ The project developed a classical dance product and a related exhibition addressing the regulation of marriage during the Democratic Kampuchea regime. It incorporated public performances and community and intergenerational dialogue to promote public discussion and awareness of how marriage was regulated under the Khmer Rouge. The project benefits Civil Parties by addressing the harm suffered by Civil Parties as a result of the regulation of marriage. It also encourages discussions thereby promoting greater understanding of these experiences. The project was fully funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).²⁶

²² Annex 4: The Cham People and the Khmer Rouge Report 2018, p. 4.

²³ Annex 4: The Cham People and the Khmer Rouge Report 2018, p. 4.

²⁴ Annex 4: The Cham People and the Khmer Rouge Report 2018, p. 18.

²⁵ Annex 5: Kdei Karuna Organization – Annual Summary Report (February 15 – December 31, 2019).

²⁶ Final Claim, para. 32.

16. The implementing organizations carried out many activities from 2016 to 2019. The most recent activity was between May and June 2019, which included two exhibitions and intergenerational dialogue forums that were implemented in Rattanakiri and Kampong Chhnang provinces. The activity had active participation from relevant provincial offices, the National Lead Co-Lawyer, Civil Parties, survivors, schoolteachers, and the youth. Attendees received updates on proceedings within the ECCC, and participated in the exhibitions, forum theatre, and intergenerational dialogues.²⁷

2.6 Project 6: Voices from Ethnic Minorities: Promoting Public Awareness about the Treatment of Ethnic Vietnamese and Cham living in Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge Regime

17. Kdei Karuna Organization, in collaboration with the Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS, fully implemented the “Voices from Ethnic Minorities: Promoting Public Awareness about the Treatment of Ethnic Vietnamese and Cham living in Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge Regime” project.²⁸ The project has been designed to benefit Cham and ethnically Vietnamese Civil Parties by documenting and presenting their experiences during Democratic Kampuchea and providing opportunities for intergenerational dialogue. The project promotes awareness of the causes and consequences of ethnic violence and discrimination against ethnic Vietnamese Civil Parties through mobile exhibitions, intergenerational dialogue, the publication of a graphic novel, and forum theatre. The project was fully funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through the Civil Peace Service (ZFD) of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and the Embassy of Switzerland in Bangkok.²⁹

18. Kdei Karuna conducted many activities from 2016 to 2019. The most recent activity was between September to November 2019, when Kdei Karuna visited Pursat, Kandal, and Svay Rieng provinces, where they set up mobile exhibitions and forum theatre performances, and facilitated dialogue between Civil Parties, students, and other survivors. The open dialogue

²⁷ Annex 5: Kdei Karuna Organization – Annual Summary Report (February 15 – December 31, 2019), p. 5.

²⁸ Annex 6: Project Report: Voices from Ethnic Minorities (VEM): Enhancing Public Awareness about the Treatment of Ethnic Minorities during the Khmer Rouge Regime, p. 13.

²⁹ Final Claim, para. 35.

allowed for opportunities to express acknowledgement and empathy toward ethnic minority groups.³⁰

2.7 *Project 7: The Unheard Stories of Civil Parties Participating in Case 002/02 at the ECCC*

19. The Cambodian Human Rights Action Coalition (CHRAC) fully implemented “The Unheard Stories of Civil Parties Participating in Case 002/02 at the ECCC”. However, CHRAC was dissolved with new management taking over. They informed the Lead Co-Lawyers that they do not possess the reports or materials of this reparation project. The project was fully funded by the Heinrich Böll Foundation.³¹

20. As stated in the Final Claim, this project produced an illustrated book of the accounts of Civil Parties as well as a range of topics addressed during Case 002/02. Stories of Civil Parties were collected starting in June 2015 and production was completed in June 2016.³² At the time of the Final Claim, 30 Civil Parties had been interviewed, and their stories translated into English. At the end of the interviews, participants expressed their satisfaction in having their stories published, especially as it would help the youth in their respective communities to understand what happened under the Khmer Rouge regime. 500 copies of the book were printed.³³

21. When the Final Claim was filed, the next step was for CHRAC to work with the Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS to distribute the printed books to Civil Parties and educational institutions.³⁴ The Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS worked with CHRAC to complete this task.

2.8 *Project 8: A Time to Remember: Songwriting Contest 2016, involving Youth in the Creation of Cambodia’s Song of Remembrance*

22. The Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) fully implemented the “A Time to Remember: Songwriting Contest 2016, involving Youth in the Creation of Cambodia’s Song of Remembrance” project.³⁵ The aim of this project was to contribute to Cambodia’s

³⁰ Annex 6: Project Report: Voices from Ethnic Minorities (VEM): Enhancing Public Awareness about the Treatment of Ethnic Minorities during the Khmer Rouge Regime, p. 4.

³¹ Final Claim, para. 40.

³² Final Claim, para. 38.

³³ E457/6/2/1.1.7 Annex 7.6: Implementation Information Received from CHRAC pp. 1-2.

³⁴ E457/6/2/1.1.7 Annex 7.6: Implementation Information Received from CHRAC pp. 1-2.

³⁵ Final Claim, para. 41; *see also* Annex 7: A Time to Remember Songwriting Contest.

reconciliation process. The song writing contest offered young musicians an opportunity to reflect on the tragedy of the past and to express themselves through song and artistic creativity. Through lyrics and songs, the youth acknowledge the suffering of the older generations.³⁶ The project was fully funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through the Civil Peace Service (ZFD) of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.³⁷

23. With the support of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts,³⁸ three consultation workshops were conducted from March to May 2016 with 12 Civil Parties and 79 youths. A promotion campaign was conducted from July to December using Facebook. Among 40 applicants, 10 were selected for an audition. Among those 10, five were selected for performance and received coaching.³⁹ The final concert was held on 25 December 2016 before an audience of almost 400 people.⁴⁰ The jury consisted of two Civil Parties and three other survivors.⁴¹ Civil Parties shared that they were touched by the way the youth acknowledged their sufferings, while the youth expressed that they learned more about Khmer Rouge history and gained a better understanding of Civil Party sufferings.⁴²

2.9 *Project 9: Memory Sketches of Kraing Ta Chan*

24. Youth for Peace (YFP) and the Peace Institute of Cambodia (PIC) has fully implemented the “Memory Sketches of Kraing Ta Chan” project.⁴³ An exhibition of memory sketches of the security centre was created with university students and in consultation with Civil Parties.⁴⁴ A booklet was produced to commemorate the process of making the memory sketches.⁴⁵ The project was fully funded by the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience.⁴⁶

³⁶ Annex 7: A Time to Remember Songwriting Contest, p. 1.

³⁷ Final Claim, para. 43.

³⁸ Final Claim, para. 41.

³⁹ Annex 7: A Time to Remember Songwriting Contest, p. 1.

⁴⁰ Final Claim, para. 41.

⁴¹ Annex 7: A Time to Remember Songwriting Contest, p. 2.

⁴² Annex 7: A Time to Remember Songwriting Contest, p. 2.

⁴³ Final Claim, para. 44; *see also* Annex 8: Final Report Memory Sketches of Kraing Ta Chan Project, p. 4.

⁴⁴ Final Claim, para. 44.

⁴⁵ Annex 9: Memory Sketch of Kraing Ta Chan.

⁴⁶ Annex 8: Final Report Memory Sketches of Kraing Ta Chan Project, p. 19.

25. Under this project, implementers trained 11 university students to document the oral history of Kraing Ta Chan, using oral history, memory, and interview techniques.⁴⁷ They also engaged with 160 people including Civil Parties, survivors, community youth, and high school students for project development and awareness. The project was conducted between July and December 2016. It responded to the objectives of memorialization, recognition of harm and suffering, intergenerational dialogue, and the sharing of experiences.⁴⁸

2.10 Project 10: Access to the Judicial Records of the Khmer Rouge Trials and Civil Party Materials at the Legal Documentation Center related to the ECCC (LDC)

26. The Royal Government of Cambodia through the Office of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Cambodia has implemented the “Access to the Judicial Records of the Khmer Rouge Trials and Civil Party Materials at the Legal Documentation Center related to the ECCC (LDC)” project.⁴⁹ The LDC has created a repository of publicly available documents, free of charge, related to proceedings and Civil Party participation at the ECCC. The LDC has also conducted outreach activities across the country to raise awareness of what happened under Democratic Kampuchea.⁵⁰ The project was fully funded by the Royal Government of Cambodia. The LDC facility was constructed through funding provided by the Embassy of Japan.⁵¹

27. The project benefits Civil Parties by providing them access to judicial records related to the ECCC proceedings and by facilitating access and dissemination of publicly available Civil Party and court documents to the public and the younger generations. The LDC stores not only judicial records but also documents related to the Khmer Rouge from partners and members of the public.⁵² Regarding outreach, the LDC, from 2017 to 2022, reached out to 30,523 people and visited a total of 175 schools across the country.⁵³ In addition, the LDC has created and attended a total of 65 workshops on Khmer Rouge history.⁵⁴

⁴⁷ Annex 8: Final Report Memory Sketches of Kraing Ta Chan Project, p. 4.

⁴⁸ Annex 8: Final Report Memory Sketches of Kraing Ta Chan Project, p. 4.

⁴⁹ Annex 10: Report on Work Progress of the LDC.

⁵⁰ Annex 10: Report on Work Progress of the LDC.

⁵¹ Final Claim, para. 49.

⁵² Annex 10: Report on Work Progress of the LDC, p. 3.

⁵³ Annex 10: Report on Work Progress of the LDC, p. 4.

⁵⁴ Annex 10: Report on Work Progress of the LDC, p. 4.

2.11 Project 11: Healing and Reconciliation for Survivors of the Khmer Rouge Regime

28. The Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia (TPO) and Kdei Karuna have fully implemented the “Healing and Reconciliation for Survivors of the Khmer Rouge Regime” project, with support from the Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS.⁵⁵ The project provides access to mental health, interventions using truth-telling and reconciliation, and capacity development for project staff in target communities. The project was fully funded by USAID.⁵⁶
29. The main goal of the project is to promote trauma healing for individuals and communities who experienced torture under the Khmer Rouge regime as well as to strengthen resilience and enhance survivors’ capacities for peaceful conflict resolution.⁵⁷ The project was implemented in 15 communities in 15 provinces across the country.⁵⁸
30. Project outcomes showed that approximately 60% of torture survivors had greater well-being, resilience, and coping strategies through access to trauma healing services and reconciliation processes. Those groups affected by torture have a better understanding of the effects of past trauma and enhanced empathy towards other survivors. Regarding capacity building, by the end of 2018, between 70-80% of TPO’s clinicians and therapists have increased capacity and confidence in using TPO’s “Unified Clinical Approach” skills in streamlining psychosocial interventions.⁵⁹

2.12 Project 12: Legal and Civic Education for Minority Civil Parties

31. The Minority Rights Organization (“MIRO”) has fully implemented the “Legal and Civic Education for Minority Civil Parties” project between July and December 2016.⁶⁰ The project consists of one legal and civic education pilot project, one community consultation event, the production of outreach materials in languages accessible to Civil Parties, and three community-based outreach and education workshops, organized in communities where Civil Parties

⁵⁵ Annex 11: Evaluation: Healing and Reconciliation for Victims of Torture of the Khmer Rouge Trauma.

⁵⁶ Final Claim, para. 53.

⁵⁷ Annex 11: Evaluation: Healing and Reconciliation for Victims of Torture of the Khmer Rouge Trauma, p. 5.

⁵⁸ Annex 11: Evaluation: Healing and Reconciliation for Victims of Torture of the Khmer Rouge Trauma, p. 15.

⁵⁹ Annex 11: Evaluation: Healing and Reconciliation for Victims of Torture of the Khmer Rouge Trauma, p. 5.

⁶⁰ Final Claim, para. 56.

reside.⁶¹ The project was fully funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.⁶²

32. The project aims to address the harm suffered by Civil Parties by offering legal and civic education to Civil Parties as well as by seeking synergies with other civil society programs that are engaging in targeted community outreach.⁶³ The beneficiaries of the program included 29 Civil Parties who attended the consultation and community workshops, children and grandchildren of the Civil Parties, and a total of 90 Civil Parties and community members who attended the three community outreach workshops.⁶⁴

2.13 Project 13: Improving Health and Mental Wellbeing and Reducing the Risk of Poverty and Social Exclusion of Some Civil Parties and other Vulnerable Older People in Cambodia

33. HelpAge Cambodia, with support from the Lead Co-Lawyers and VSS, has fully implemented the “Improving Health and Mental Wellbeing and Reducing the Risk of Poverty and Social Exclusion of Some Civil Parties and other Vulnerable Older People in Cambodia” project.⁶⁵ The project assists aging Civil Parties by increasing their access to physical and mental health care services through the establishment of mobile health camps that provide basic primary care and check-ups, as well as mental health education at the community level. The project also trains medical staff and volunteers, and expands the capacity of the Older Person Association (OPA) networks to further reach Civil Parties and target communities.
34. The project also sought to create revolving funds with the goal of increasing OPA members’ income security. The Trial Chamber did not endorse this part of the project as it was in the form of individual, monetary payments. Nevertheless, the Trial Chamber endorsed the healthcare component of the project mentioned above.⁶⁶ The project was implemented from December 2017 to December 2019,⁶⁷ and was fully funded by the European Union through UNOPS, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.⁶⁸

⁶¹ Final Claim, para. 56; *see also* Annex 11: Legal and Civic Education for Minority Civil Parties Completion Report, p. 2.

⁶² Final Claim, para. 58.

⁶³ Annex 12: Legal and Civic Education for Minority Civil Parties Completion Report, pp. 1-2.

⁶⁴ Annex 12: Legal and Civic Education for Minority Civil Parties Completion Report, p. 4.

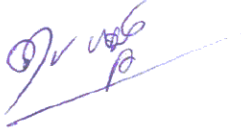

⁶⁵ Annex 13: HelpAge Cambodia Evaluation Report.

⁶⁶ E465 Case 002/02 Judgement, 27 March 2019, paras 4464-4465.

⁶⁷ Annex 13: HelpAge Cambodia Evaluation Report, p. 1.

⁶⁸ Annex 13: HelpAge Cambodia Evaluation Report, p. 1.

35. As a result of the implementation of the project, 81 OPAs have been strengthened to facilitate and deliver community health and care support for at least 1,600 vulnerable older people. 22 health center staff and village health support group personnel have improved their knowledge of age-related physical and mental health issues and have reached at least 2,400 older people through health camps and referral systems. 50% of OPA members report that they have increased their knowledge of rights and entitlements. OPAs and their federations are increasingly consulted as legitimate stakeholders in local and national policy forums, and there has been increased public awareness around issues related to rights of older people.⁶⁹

Date	Name	Place	Signature
28 April 2023	PICH Ang National Lead Co-Lawyer	Phnom Penh	
28 April 2023	Falguni DEBNATH International Lead Co-Lawyer	Toronto	

⁶⁹ Annex 13: HelpAge Cambodia Evaluation Report, p. v.