



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
Chambres extraordinaires au sein des tribunaux cambodgiens

អង្គភាពគាំពារជនរងគ្រោះ

Victims Support Section

Section d'appui aux victimes

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Royaume du Cambodge
Nation Religion Roi

Report

Follow-up Training Workshop for ECCC Officials

“Identifying lessons from the ECCC on Gender Sensitivity and Transitional Justice



Date: Thursday 07th November 2013,

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Funded by:

The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

(UN Trust Fund)

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Acronym & Abbreviation

CDP	Cambodian Defenders Project
CMS	Court Manager Section
DSS	Defence Support Section
DDOA	Deputy Director of the Office of Administration
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia
HRS	Human resources Section
OCIJ	Co-Investigating Judges Office
OCPP	Co-Prosecutors Office
PAS	Public Affairs Section
TC	Trail Chamber
VSS	Victims Support Section
WESU	Witness Expert Support Unit

I. Background

On 07th November 2013, The Victims Support Section (VSS) of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), in cooperation with Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) and Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP), organized the Training Workshop on “Gender Sensitivity and Transitional Justice” for ECCC officials, and was held at the Himawari Hotel. The workshop was facilitated by Ms. Caitlin Reiger, expert consultant. The workshop was attended by 42 participants (Female: 20; Male: 22) from different institutions.

1. Objective

The Victims Support Section (VSS) of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC) in cooperation with Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) and Cambodia Defenders Project (CDP) had organized a workshop under a project funded by the United Nations Trust Fund to End violence against Women. This workshop was created to follow-up the workshop in 2012. This workshop aimed to encourage participants to reflect on the extent to which the ECCC’s operations have promoted gender equality or provided justice for victims of gender based crimes and sought to identify areas in which the ECCC has made achievements in promoting gender justice and gender equality.

2. Purpose

The main purpose was to create an opportunity for participants from different sections of the ECCC to share knowledge and experience on Gender Based Violence and Transitional Justice and how to work with Khmer Rouge victims in order to reduce their painful for long time. Furthermore, the trainings built upon workshops conducted with ECCC officials in 2012 and facilitated by expert consultant Ms. Caitlin Reiger.

II. Workshop

1. Pre Test Workshop Evaluation

Before start the workshop, VSS staff asked all the participants fill in the Pre-test workshop evaluation:

1. Did you attend last year Training workshop?
 - 36% attended last year Training Workshop
 - 64% did not attend last year Training Workshop
2. What are you expecting from the Training workshop?
 - To understand about gender and Transitional Justice in the context of ECCC
 - Evaluation of case 001 and 002 activities in views of gender sensitivity
 - How to investigate sex crime and provide justice to victims
 - Learn about sexual violence in Cambodia today and understand the impact of the work that was done in the ECCC
 - Knowledge about psychological treatment
3. What do you think is the most important issue that needs to be address today?
 - Women Violation or Gender Based Violation
 - Provide justice to victims especially CPs to participate in the workshop today
 - The proceeding of gender based violence in cases 002/02, 003 and 004
 - How to maximize impact the ECCC activities and to promote gender awareness after close of ECCC
 - Strategies and the real implementation in providing justice
4. What is your current role?

The current role of the participants will show in the table below:

Workplace	Position
ECCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief of PAS • Public Affairs Officer • Judge
VSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Association • Assistant Program Association • Administrative and finance Assistant • Complaints and Applications Manager • NJM/Reparation Assistant/Outreach
CDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisor • Project Coordinator
DSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Manager • Case Assistant
DDOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate Legal Officer
OCIJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigator/ Researcher/ Analyst • National Legal Officer • Legal Officer • Consultant
OCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Deputy Co-Prosecutor • International Co-Prosecutor • Co-Prosecutor • Assistant Prosecutor
CMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor • Translator • Transcriber • Interpreter
WESU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness/ Expert Support
PTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Officer/Greffier
TC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Legal Officer

There were 3 important questions asked in the pre workshop evaluation paper., concerning their previous attendance, expectations and the most important issue. 36% had attended the workshop last year while 64% didn't join last year's workshop. The participants had different interesting expectations. Some participants want to know about Gender based violence, some wanted to share while some participants expected victims' participation in the workshop to provide opportunity to victims to show their painful and real story during Pol Pot regime related to violence against women like forced sex and forced marriage, etc. Furthermore, the last question focused on what the most important issue is that needs to be address in the workshop? Providing justice is the most important issue that almost participants have mentioned and need to discuss more. Several opinions raised the role of the court system (ECCC), providing equal rights for victims to participate in relevant activities, and guaranteeing that reparation projects satisfy victims.

2. Opening

Ms. Caitlin Reiger, expert consultant, opened the Workshop with a brief summary of what was covered in last year's session as well as the reparations session conducted a few days earlier. She also emphasized the importance of documenting what progress has been made within the ECCC regarding gender sensitivity, and the opportunities that still exist to leave a positive impact for Cambodia after the ECCC is finished. In order to make the most of these, it is important to reflect on the context in which the ECCC operates: nationally (both in terms of past and current justice challenges) and internationally. She also highlighted the relevance of this topic given that over 60% of civil parties are women, and the comments made recently by the CEDAW committee.

3. Session 2: Gender Justice at the ECCC in context

In order to give participants the current context against which we consider past violence against women, the next session focused on other efforts to address SGBV during the Khmer Rouge era, and the current prevalence and causes of sexual violence today in Cambodia. Regarding the first aspect, Mr. Duong Savorn from the Cambodia Defenders Project presented the main findings from CDP's research on what we now know about SGBV during the Khmer Rouge. He also described the women's hearings in 2011, 2012 and

2013 where survivors have publicly told their stories. After the break he also screened a short video of the women's hearing.

Then **Ms. Inala Fathimath** from UN Women presented the findings from the UN multicounty study on men and violence in Cambodia, highlighting some of the similarities in the forms of violence against women during conflict and in peacetime. *(See attached below slide presentation for more detail information)* A lively discussion followed, raising such questions about the need for more research about the links between past and present violence against women.

4. Role Play

After the break participants were presented with a traumatic testimony of a woman



subjected to extreme sexual violence in detention during the Khmer Rouge regime. Participants then split into pairs and were asked to imagine that they or a close relative had suffered something similar. They then had to discuss what different experiences of engaging with

the ECCC might have been like. They were asked to address the following questions: How do you feel about the experience? Did you have any difficulty? What might make the process easier/better?

Scenario A: You are a civil party.

It was a mixed experience – I was happy to participate and see justice done but I felt like the court didn't address my specific experiences. Where will this be dealt with?

Scenario B: You testified as a witness

- I feel very herbier and traumatize and paint and I also feel angry who acted o me and.
- I give me a hart time to talk about this story. And it is difficulty to control to my anger.

- I don't want to be reminded of this sad story. I want to meet with psychological help and may they can advise me how to control my feeling. And if I know other victims to be testifies it will make me feel better and comfortable.

Scenario C: You made a complaint to the ECCC

I think, I am a lawyer, I also have a problem and our lawyer does not understand what we said. So if the lawyer

Scenario D: You attended an outreach event

-We want to know the civil party expectation what they need

Scenario E: You visited the court and watched the trial

- We feel very horrible as victim. And I feel emotional of context. If we are not looking to the ECCC, I feel the tribunal not provide the justice to me. Other is the culture context, as the victim doesn't want to talk about their own story.

Scenario F: You work (ed) at the court

- The experience flash back of memorial and I imagine for people who to come visit the court, some thing would be discuss upset
- Court staff: as a court staff, I found that victims have mix feel with themselves and they want to have the justice and some time we share their story. SO far, we have VSS and TPO that help them for better emotion and also teach them about proceed and after the testifying at the court, they feel more release.

5. Small Groups Discussion

The next session broke the participants into 4 small groups to reflect in detail on what progress the ECCC has made on integrating gender considerations into its work.





The questions posed were:

1. What achievements can you identify in terms of gender-sensitivity?
2. What are the greater challenges?
3. What might still be possible to improve these outcomes?

The results of the groups' work is presented in the following table.

Question	Judicial Proceedings	Non-Judicial Measures/reparations	Outreach/Public Engagement	Internal functioning
Achievements	Some inclusion of SGBV charges such as forced marriage; female investigator; victim participation; Break taboo against sex crime discrimination	CP lawyers have advocated for victims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request for Non-judicial for victims of sexual abuse - Request chamber to hear facts on sexual abuse - Ask to VSS approve project by to seek outsider funds for reparation - Reparation : satisfaction; rehabilitation 	More than 220 000 people have visited court; screenings of videos accompanied by female survivor who speaks at “memory nights”; CPs empowered; children of forced marriage exposed through radio talk shows	Creation of focal points (both gender and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse); networking; awareness of the mechanism; gender mainstreaming in recruitment; counseling service for staff regardless for gender; <i>Training for each section both ECCC/UNAKRT</i> ; Gender mainstreaming and identifying behavior/noncompliance of sexual exploration and abuse;
Could have been better	Needed to start earlier with inclusion of gender crimes; more stories and testimonies needed	Fundraising hasn’t been good; counseling very limited; women needed more encouragement to speak out	No gender data on outreach participation; women won’t speak out as much; haven’t been able to answer the question clearly about why SGBV ignored	Set up too late. More training for focal points. Women still underrepresented on both ECCC/UNAKRT. Counselling services for staff.
Still possible?	More attention to SGBV in cases 003/4; capacity building of staff; public and victim access to	More facts in next trial to use as a basis; reparations need to be more tangible;	Gender-disaggregated data must be collected of all public events; better presentation of SGBV in	Better publicizing of the work of the gender focal points so that staff can see the demand for their role.

	files; more provision of psych support services	counseling and therapy for victims should be a priority	<p>outreach through study tours; screenings of CDP videos and help distribute to community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide one more day extra for people to stay a night in PP as they are tired with the long trip to ECCC, and then visit Toul Sleng, etc. - Guide to victims when people come to Toul Sleng.... during study tour <p>Better representation of GBV in outreach (screenings, publications, etc.); Linking GBV/SGBV to crimes being processed: for public forum we go to the place where crimes site has.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination with GBV experts/NGOs to sensitize material 	Create awareness by training, information/updates and involving more staff; actively engaging in gender mainstreaming more responsibility by senior management in ensuring of implementation of gender mainstreaming and awareness with budget constraints
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6. Closing session

After each of the groups reported back, the workshop closed with some comparative reflections from a special guest, **Mr. Michael Hartmann**, who has worked as a senior prosecutor of sexual violence cases in countries ranging from the USA, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Solomon Islands and Kosovo for more than 30 years. He emphasized that prioritizing these cases often faces challenges and needs dedicated expertise and leadership. Ms. Caitlin Reiger then thanked all participants for their active engagement and closed the workshop.

7. Post Workshop Evaluation

After the coffee break, all the participants were requested to fill in the form of Workshop Evaluation in order to find out how the participants have enriched their knowledge in Gender Sensitivity and Transitional Justice. The evaluation paper was divided into two Paper, Pre and Post Workshop Evaluation. Otherwise, this part shows only about post workshop evaluation while Pre Workshop Evaluation has described above in point II.

Post Workshop Evaluation talks about the participants view about workshop such as the expectation, what they get from the workshop what could have been done in order to improve the next workshop and also recommendations. All of Participants' views about the workshop are shown in the table below:

	Question No1 Rates the following items	Question No2 Well organized and covered main point	Question No3 facilitator conveyed ideas effectively and clearly	Question No4 The most valuable aspect of the workshop	Question No5 What you learnt	Question No6 What to improve in workshop	Question No7 Any comments
1 SD				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This workshop helped me gain perspective of key elements to bring to my term to mainstream GBV/SGBV into court business - Participants share opinions through group discussion and role play - Gender and sexual violation during KR and Victims reparations - Pay attentions and care about violation against women - Non-Judicial Measures and Reparations, Women hearing and role play - Promote and protect women rights and allow women victims to join the workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The painful of victims - What could you done to address SGBV - The hardness of women who suffer from violation - Gender based violence and sexual violation during KR and it present until now - Get more experience about gender in proceeding at ECCC and society now - Gender and Justice - Type of Sexual crime and how to help victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation by UN Women - Representative seemed unprepared and lacking of the key information on the subject - Want to have participate from victims and civil party - In the context violation against women has to cooperate to advertise and the real implement activities rather that speaking and writing a lot of report - Create more workshop and promote women as victims to join - Technical problem - Invite all the sections who involves this issue to participate more the conference and follow up each year the result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great Session, Thank you - More facilitator input on working group - Hope this workshop will result to prevent violation against women - The role play has to improve because the participants didn't understand - More training for next workshop - Put the goals to reach for next workshop and follow up the achievements. And that's great to have the measures to help the victims out of the problem but we need to prove the efficiency of those measures as well.
2 D							
3 NS	1=6%						
4 A	11=61%	8=45%	9=50%				
5 SA	6=33%	10=55%	9=50%				
Total	18=100%	18=100%	18=100%				

III. Closing

Ms. Caitlin Reiger closed the workshop and thanked all organization for their participation. There was a number of excellent knowledge from discussion in small group for participants to apply in the reparation projects. This is a useful workshop that provides opportunity for all organizations to share and get information including Gender Based violence and Reparations, she added. All participants can share and get knowledge in this workshop in order to participate in implementing meaningful reparations for victims.

Summary of Training

- Gender sensitivity requires an awareness by all individuals within an institutions of the impact of cultural/social stereotypes on their work, followed by positive steps to overcome obstacles to quality
- ECCC-important role but not able to provide “Full justice”
- Other opportunities must be explored to promote transformative justice for victims of gender crimes in Cambodia

Annex 1: Agenda

AGENDA
Gender Sensitive and Transitional Justice
Venue: Himawari Hotel/Thursday November 07th, 2013
Time: 8:00-3:00p.m

Time	Activities
8:00 – 8:30 A.M	Registration
8:30a.m-9:20 A.M	1. Introduction Recap from last year’s session on gender and transitional justice. Handout: Summary of recommendations from last year and follow-up with those recommendations (what are the achievement)
9:20a.m-10:15 A.M	2. The ECCC in context: Gender Justice in Cambodia a. What we know about gender violence under the Khmer Rouge and unofficial remedies (Mr. Doung Savorn, Cambodia Defenders’ Project) b. Sexual Violence in Cambodia today (Ms. Inala Fathimath, UN Women)
10.15-10.30 A.M	Coffee Break
10:30-11:00 A.M	3. Role Play (5 minute exercise followed by discussion) This session aims to encourage participants to put themselves in the position of victims of sexual or gender based violence (during the DK regime or since) who have engaged with the ECCC (as victims, members of the public, staff members)
11:00-12:00 Noon	4. Small group breakout for different aspects of the ECCC’s work: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigations and trial proceedings• Non-judicial measures and reparations awards• Outreach and other public engagement• Internal functioning <ul style="list-style-type: none">- What achievements can you identify in terms of gender-sensitivity?- Where could the ECCC have done more?- What might still be possible to improve these outcomes?
12.0-01.30 Noon	Lunch
01.30-02.30 Noon	Report Back Each group will summarize their discussion and present a strategy for improving the gender-sensitivity of each aspect of the ECCC’s work.
02:30-03:00 P.M	Recommendations and wrap up
03:00 P.M	Closing by VSS/ECCC officer

Annex 2: Pre and Post Workshop Evaluation

Pre-Workshop Questionnaire

Welcome and thank you for joining the Follow-up training workshop. It is very important that we evaluated the usefulness of this event. Before we get started, would you please spend a few minutes answering the following questions?

សូមស្វាគមន៍ និងសូមអរគុណចំពោះការចូលរួមក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាថ្ងៃនេះ ហើយវាពិតជាមានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់ ក្នុងការវាយតម្លៃនៃកម្មវិធីនេះ។ មុនចាប់ផ្តើមនូវកម្មវិធី សូមអ្នកចូលរួមទាំងអស់ចំណាយពេលវេលា២ទៅ៣នាទី ដើម្បីឆ្លើយនូវសំណួរដូចខាងក្រោម៖

1. Did you attend last year Training workshop?

តើអ្នកបានចូលរួមសិក្ខាសាលានេះ កាលពីឆ្នាំមុនទេ?

☐ Yesបាទ/ចាស

☐ No មិនបាន

2. What are you expecting from the Training workshop?

តើអ្នករំពឹងបានអ្វីពីការចូលរួមសិក្ខាសាលាថ្ងៃនេះ?

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3. What do you think is the most important issue that needs to be address today?

តើអ្នកគិតថា អ្វីជាបញ្ហាសំខាន់ ដែលត្រូវលើកឡើងនៅក្នុងសិក្ខាសាលាថ្ងៃនេះ?

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4. What is your current role? តើបច្ចុប្បន្នអ្នកមានតួនាទីជាអ្វី?

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Post-Workshop Evaluation

Please rate the following items on a scale from 1 to 5 by circling the appropriate number:
1=Strongly Disagree (SD); 2 = Disagree (D); 3 = Not Sure (NS); 4 = Agree (A); 5 = Strongly Agree(SA).

សូមធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃនូវចំណុចដូចខាងក្រោមដោយដាក់ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ ពីលេខ១ដល់លេខ៥ដោយ

គូសជារង្វង់លើចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ដែលសមស្រប៖

១. ពិតជាមិនយល់ព្រម ២. មិនយល់ព្រម ៣. មិនច្បាស់ ៤. យល់ព្រម ៥. ពិតជាយល់ព្រម

SD D NS A SA

1. I felt that the workshop was well organized and the main points were well covered and clarified.

ខ្ញុំគិតថាសិក្ខាសាលាត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងបានយ៉ាងល្អ ហើយ

1 2 3 4 5

ចំណុចសំខាន់ៗត្រូវបានលើកឡើងបានយ៉ាងល្អ និងបញ្ជាក់យ៉ាង
ច្បាស់លាស់

2. I felt that the facilitator demonstrated comprehensive knowledge of the subject matter.

ខ្ញុំគិតថាអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលបានចែករំលែកចំណេះដឹង

1 2 3 4 5

យ៉ាងក្បោះក្បាយ ពីមេរៀនដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ

3. I felt that the facilitator conveyed ideas effectively and clearly and the material was informative and easy to understand.

ខ្ញុំគិតថាអ្នកសម្របសម្រួលបានផ្តល់នូវគំនិតជាច្រើនពោរពេញ

1 2 3 4 5

ដោយអត្ថន័យ និងច្បាស់លាស់ ហើយឯកសារពិតជាមានខ្លឹមសារ
និងងាយស្រួលយល់

4. What was the most valuable aspect of the workshop?

តើអ្វីជាទស្សនៈដែលមានតម្លៃបំផុតនៃសិក្ខាសាលាក្នុងថ្ងៃនេះ?

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5. What did you learnt from today? តើអ្នកបានរៀនអ្វីពីសិក្ខាសាលាថ្ងៃនេះ?

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6. What could have been done to improve the workshop?

តើត្រូវធ្វើអ្វីខ្លះដើម្បីឱ្យសិក្ខាសាលានេះកាន់តែប្រសើរឡើង?

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7. Additional Comments or suggestions: គំនិតយោបល់បន្ថែម ឬសំណូមពរ

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Annex 3: List of Participants

Identifying lessons from the ECCC on Gender Sensitivity and Transitional Justice

Follow Up Workshop for ECCC officials

Venue: Himawari Hotel and Apartment/Function Room I and II

Thursday November 07th, 2013

Time: 8:00-3:00p.m

Participant list

No.	Name	Org	Function	Telephone	Email	Signature
1	Ms. Inala Fathimath	UN Women	Programme Specialist		inala.fathimath@unwomen.org	
2	Ms. Caitlin Reiger		Expert Consultant		caitlinreiger@yahoo.com	
3	Mr. Michael Hartmann		UNAMA (Afghanistan)		intprosecutor@yahoo.com	
4	Ms. HENG Youleng	VSS	Complaints and Applications Manager	012 904746	Heng.youleng@eccc.gov.kh	
5	Ms. HENG Kimhuch	VSS	Program Associate	089 58 99 58	Heng.kimhuch@eccc.gov.kh	
6	Ms. KAING Monida	VSS	NJM/Reparation Assistant/outreach		Kaing.monida@eccc.gov.kh	
7	Mr. Chandaro Eav	VSS	Assistant	017 277736	Eav.Chandaro@eccc.gov.kh	

8	Ms. ROUS Chendamony	VSS	Finance/Admin Assistant	012 559299	Rous.chendamony@eccc.gov.kh	
PAS						
9	Mr. DIM Sovannarom	PAS	Chief of PAS		Dim.sovannarom	
10	Ms. Jenilee WARD	PAS			WARD.Jenilee@eccc.gov.kh	
Judge						
11	Ms. Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart	ECCC	Judge		Klonowiecka-milart@un.org	
CMS						
12	Ms. Krystal K. Thompson	CMS	Legal Officer	012 488 163	thompson3@un.org	
13	Mr. SANN Rada	CMS	Case File/ Court Officer		Sann.Rada@ECCC.GOV.KH	
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- Annex 4: Slide Presentation from Expert Consultant

Lessons from the ECCC on Gender-sensitive transitional justice
 Training Workshop, 7 November 2013
 Caitlin Reiger



Session I: Introduction



Goal: reflecting on what the ECCC has contributed to gender-sensitive justice in Cambodia

Your expectations?

Develop strategies for applying these ideas in your work

2

Recap of legal obligations to provide SGBV victims with a remedy

- UNSC Resolutions 1325, 1888 oblige member states to ensure that perpetrators of SGBV are held accountable
- ICCPR and CEDAW – victims of serious human rights violations are entitled – without discrimination- to an effective remedy
- Constitution of Cambodia

3

Gender-sensitive TJ recognizes:

- some crimes are committed exclusively or disproportionately against women for reason of their sex or gender stereotypes. Men can also suffer SGBV.
- gender-violence stems from gender-discrimination
- Harm may be hidden (original and ongoing)
- Need for multidimensional strategies (protect, prevent, participate)
 - Redress past abuses
 - Establish women as rights-holders
 - Ensure accountability for those responsible
 - Empower women in rebuilding new legal order

4

CEDAW Committee:

"The Committee is concerned that the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) have not adequately addressed cases of gender based violence, in particular sexual violence against women committed under the Khmer Rouge regime. The Committee is concerned that the State party lacks other mechanisms, including non-judicial programmes, to provide effective redress to victims of other forms of gender-based violence committed during the Khmer Rouge regime...."

The Committee urges the State party to provide effective redress to victims of gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence against women committed during the Khmer Rouge regime, and develop effective non-judicial transitional justice programmes, including the provision of adequate reparations, psychological and other appropriate support..."

(Concluding Observations on Cambodia's 4th/5th periodic report, 18 October 2013)

5

Session 2: The ECCC in context

THEN:

Gender violence under the Khmer Rouge and unofficial justice efforts (Duong Savorn, CDP)

NOW:

Recent research on current prevalence of sexual violence in Cambodia (Inala Fatimath, UN Women)

6

Opportunities for addressing gender inequalities in reparations programs

1. *Prioritize the most vulnerable*
2. *Empower women and men through participation in the design and implementation of projects*
3. *Minimize the impact of discriminatory practices*
 - Recognize much harm remains hidden
 - Avoid retraumatization
 - Practical access? Timing, location, literacy, childcare, bank accounts, transport
4. *Educate communities about sexual violence*

7

Session 4: Role Play

Break into pairs and imagine you or a close relative suffered something similar to what you heard on the video. Discuss one of the following for 10 minutes:

1. You are a civil party
2. You testified as a witness
3. You made a complaint to the ECCC
4. You attended an outreach event
5. You visited the court and watched the trial
6. You work(ed) at the court

How do you feel about the experience? Did you have any difficulty? What might make the process easier/better?

8

Session 5: Small Groups

- A. Investigations and remaining proceedings
- B. Non-judicial measures and reparations awards
- C. Outreach and other public engagement
- D. Internal functioning.

Questions

1. What achievements can you identify in terms of gender-sensitivity?
2. What are the greatest challenges?
3. What might still be possible to improve these outcomes?

9

Questions and discussion?

10



Report back and next steps

11

- Slide Presentation from UN Women



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Contact: inala.fathimath@unwomen.org



Training and data collection

- 3 weeks training & pilot, covering sensitization on gender, sex, sexualities and masculinities; an introduction to gender-based violence; field procedures; ethics and safety; working conditions and logistics; questionnaire familiarization; interview techniques; PDA-use; and supervisor training
- Fieldwork from 21st March to 30th April 2012
- Data collected in rural and urban sites: Kampot, Sihanoukville, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Phnom Penh.
- Teams of 3 interviewers and a supervisor: 3 male teams & 1 female team.

Ethics and safety

- Informed consent and voluntary participation
- Confidentiality: privacy, anonymity and PDA-use
- Fieldworker training on handling ethical issues
- Provision of crisis intervention

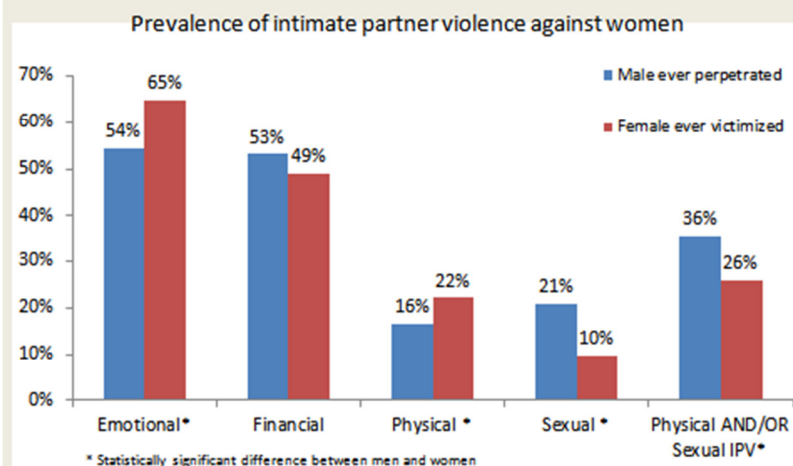
3

Characteristics of sample

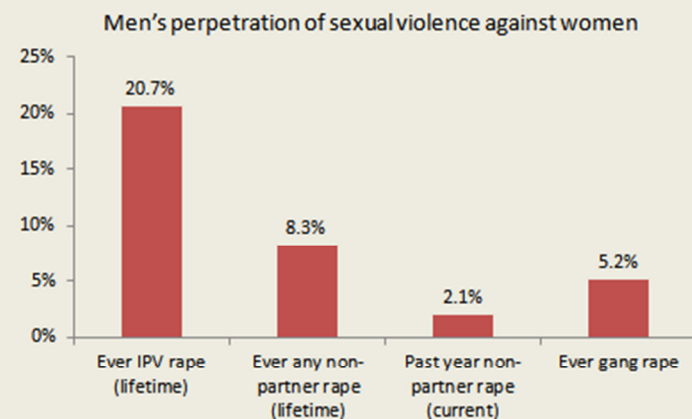
- Over **55%** of respondents were between **20-34 years** old
 - Sample **older than national** average with twice as many 30-34 & 45-49
- Education: overall men higher education
 - Sample more educated than national average, with more than twice as many with some secondary or more
 - 9% men and 24% women had no education
- Majority of men (86%) & women (66%) currently employed
- Over 70% of men and women were currently married

4

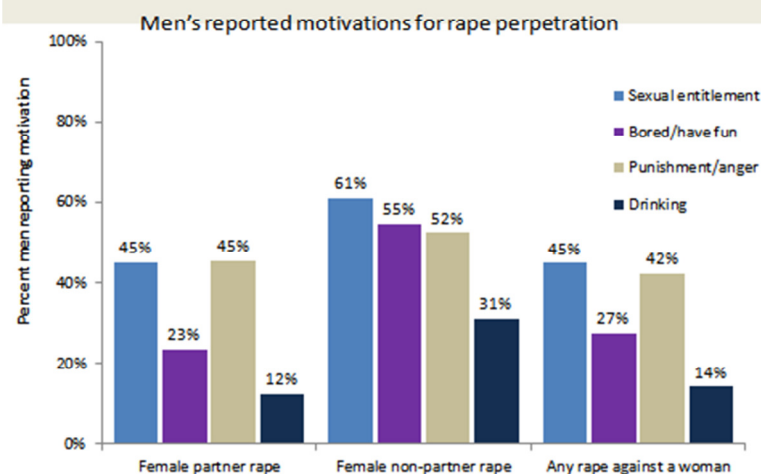
Intimate partner violence against women is prevalent



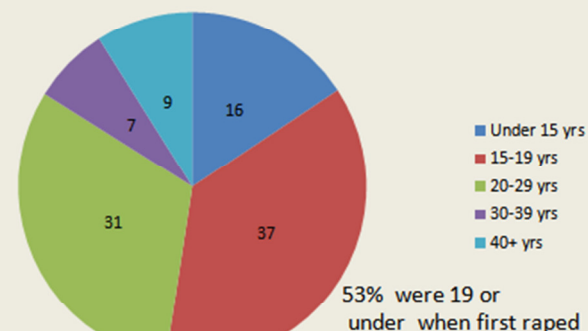
Rape, especially gang rape, is a critical issue



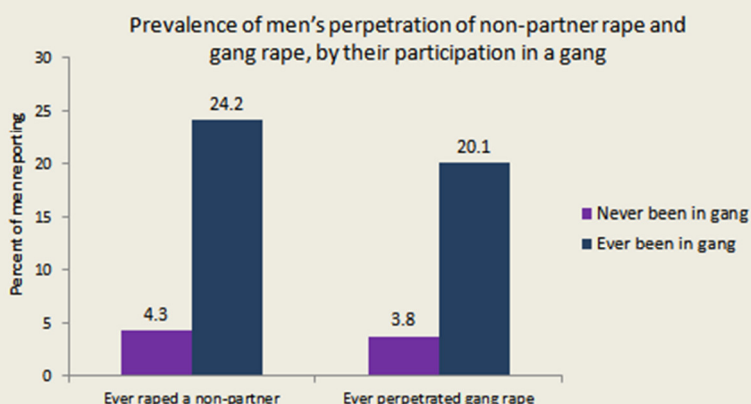
The main motivation for rape is sexual entitlement



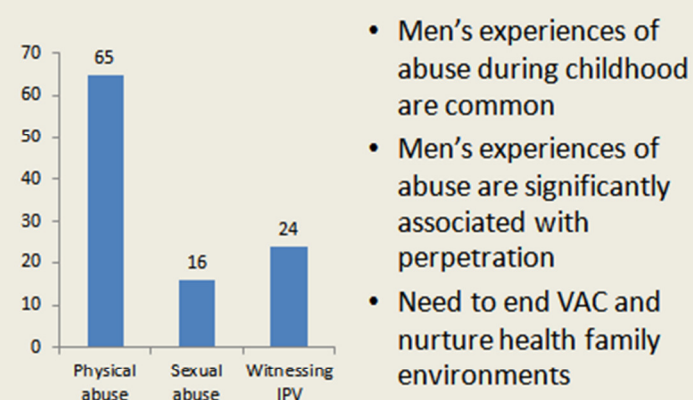
Age when first raped woman/girl, among men who reported committing rape (n=210)



Violence perpetration and gangs

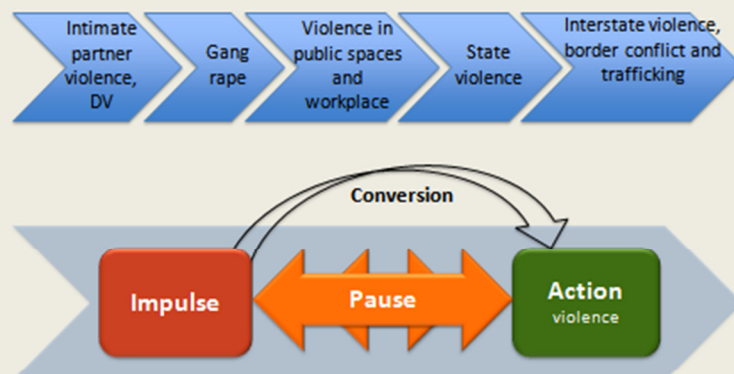


Men's childhood experiences of violence



Conceptualizing VAW in Cambodia

- The ways in which violence is conceptualized is crucial to effective policy, services and response, and prevention



Steps forward to prevent violence

- Promote masculinities and behaviors defined by caring, consent and respect, reversing notions of sexual entitlement, and use of violence
- Promote healthy family and school environments to end child abuse
- Focus rape prevention starting with boys younger than 15
- Increase men's access to and use of psychological counseling services

Harmful masculinities

- 96% of men and 99% of women interviewed believed that 'to be a man you need to be tough'
- 8% of men have ever been in a gang
- 10% have ever used a weapon when fighting
- Half of all men had ever had transactional sex and 18% had ever had sex with a sex worker

Implications...

- Perpetration of VAW is prevalent
- Sexual violence is a major issue – prevention efforts must move beyond physical domestic violence focus
- Gang rape is highly prevalent compared to the region
- Men who rape start early in life – target prevention efforts at younger age groups of boys
- Rape often motivated by entitlement, anger and fun
- Must address childhood trauma

Steps forward to prevent violence

- Promote masculinities and behaviors defined by caring, consent and respect, reversing notions of sexual entitlement, and use of violence
- Promote healthy family and school environments to end child abuse
- Focus rape prevention starting with boys younger than 15
- Increase men's access to and use of psychological counseling services

Thank you!