



HOUSING AND LAND RIGHTS NETWORK

Habitat International Coalition

Urgent Action Appeal CAM-DDFEAJ-290512

Forced Eviction, Arrest and Imprisonment of Housing Rights Defenders at Boeung Kak Lake, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

A series of gross violations of the human right to housing have occurred recently in Cambodia, involving state violence against land rights defenders across the country. (See *HLRN News*: [Villagers Defy Land Grab, Death](#), [UN SR: Cambodia, "Human rights Must Be at Heart of Land Concessions"](#) and [Cambodian Police Kill Forest Defender](#).)

The past month especially has seen a series of shocking and inexcusable events in Cambodia. On 26 April 2012, armed forces shot dead environmental activist Chut Wutty while escorting two journalists to a logging area in Koh Kong Province. On 16 May, a Cambodian soldier killed a 14-year old girl, Heng Chantha, during a violent forced eviction of a village in Kratie Province. On the same date, two excavators accompanied by around 100 armed riot police and security guards demolished eight homes and businesses without warning in village 22 at Boeung Kak Lake, in the capital Phnom Penh. In that incident, brick- and baton-wielding police beat unconscious a resident activist, Suong Sophorn, after he called for other residents to join hands to stop the destruction of more houses.

The struggle of the Boeung Kak Lake community had realized some relief with the recent World Bank decision to cease funding Cambodia because of the state's practice of forced evictions. (See *HLRN News*: [Cambodia: Evictions End World Bank Loans](#).) Now that progress risks being lost by a reversal of the Bank's principled decision.

In cooperation with the Boeung Kak Lake NGO Working Group, we ask your support in appealing for the release of 15 housing rights defenders from the Boeung Kak Lake community in the capital, Phnom Penh. Authorities have sentenced them to as much as two-and-a-half years in prison after a summary trial. They include 13 women: Nget Khun; Tep Vanny; Kong Chantha; Srong Srey Leap; Tho Davy; Chan Navy; Ngoun Kimlang; Pao Saopea; Cheng Leap; Soung Samai; Phan Chan Reth; Heng Mom and Toul Srey Pov. Six had parts of their sentences suspended. Two other are held on similar charges, awaiting trial.

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Background

The 13 imprisoned women became tireless human rights defenders ever since their land was illegally leased to a private developer five years ago. On 22 May, police arrested them, including 72-year old Nget Khun, while they were singing at a peaceful protest to support 18 families whose homes a private developer had buried in sand ([view the video](#)).

Their arrest, trial and sentencing took place within 48 hours, with no time for the women's lawyers to prepare a defense. During their trial, police arrested two more community representatives, Mr. Sao Sareoun and Ms. Ly Chanary, who were waiting outside the courthouse, prepared to testify as witnesses for the 13 women on trial. They remain in pre-trial detention at the time of this writing. Meanwhile, the perpetrators of the crime against the 18 households have enjoyed impunity.

This group, called the League of Boeung Kak Women Struggling for Housing Rights, has led an inspiring and effective campaign to defend the land and housing rights of their community against some of the most powerful forces in Southeast Asia. This campaign has included actions ranging from direct action on the streets of Phnom Penh, to enduring police beatings, to a successful complaint before the World Bank Inspection Panel that implicated a Bank-funded land-titling project in a land grab dispossessing over 4,000 families to make way for Cambodian People's Party Senator Lao Meng Khin's \$79 million development at the Boeung Kak Lake site.¹

The World Bank Inspection Panel found that project implementation was noncompliant with operational policies during the design and implementation of the Land Management and Administration Project and had contributed to "grave harm" to the residents. In response to the Inspection Panel indictments and a direct appeal from the indomitable League of Boeung Kak Women, World Bank President Robert Zoellick took a surprisingly bold stance in August 2011 by suspending new loans to Cambodia until the government came to an agreement with the Boeung Kak residents.

A week after the World Bank announced that lending freeze, Prime Minister Hun Sen issued a decree, returning 12.44 hectares of land to the remaining 779 households and ordering authorities to issue them title.

While some 631 families since have received land titles, legally recognizing their security of tenure to their land and homes, the Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP) has excluded 96 families living around Boeung Kak Lake, claiming that they do not live within the 12.44 plot. They remained at imminent risk of forced eviction as Lao Meng Khin's development company Shukaku, Inc. cleared the land for construction.

Then on 16 September 2011, two excavators accompanied by around 100 armed riot police and security guards demolished eight homes and businesses in Village 22 without warning. In that incident, brick- and baton-wielding police beat unconscious a Boeung Kak Lake resident and activist, Suong Sophorn, after he called for other residents to join hands to stop the destruction of more houses.

Over the past three years, Cambodian officials have displaced some 3,500 families from their homes in the Boeung Kak Lake area, after subjecting them to extreme duress so that they would accept inadequate compensation, without any other entitlements to reparations for their forced eviction.

Their displacement has plunged many of these families into desperate poverty. The League of Boeung Kak Women, many of whom have already received title themselves, have continued to fight, at great personal risk, in order to secure their neighbors' housing rights. Now they are paying a heavy price for their social solidarity and defense of fellow Cambodians' human rights.

Amid this crisis, the World Bank now is preparing to re-engage with the Cambodian government and terminate the lending freeze as a result of supposed "significant progress." The World Bank's new East Asia Vice President Pamela Cox has indicated to the Boeung Kak Lake NGO Working Group that the Bank wants to "get back to business in Cambodia" and put the Boeung Kak Lake story behind them. In doing so, the Bank disavows any responsibility to remedy the harm already done.

Days before their arrest, the Boeung Kak representatives wrote to President Zoellick, asking him to honor his word and maintain the freeze until a remedial agreement is reached with both the remaining and the evicted residents.

Legal Aspects

Domestic Law

The Cambodian Constitution and the 2001 Land Law both require fair and just compensation to be paid in advance for land expropriation, which can only occur in the public interest. The Land Law also requires the issuance of a court order prior to an eviction in the case of a private land dispute. However, laws and regulations that set out the rules and procedures governing land expropriation define "public interest," but omit to provide for the valuation and payment of compensation and conditions of resettlement. Cambodia urgently needs a proper legal framework for regulating forced evictions, land acquisitions and reparations that comply with the human rights obligations of the state.

Rights of possession are a key element of the 2001 Land Law and, in the absence of widespread titling needed to provide the legal basis for land tenure security for the majority of Cambodian households. According to Article 31 of Land Law 2001, possession rights can be converted to full ownership rights as they entitle households to submit an application for registration and title. However, the government repeatedly has refused to grant title to households and/or communities with valid possession rights, and has failed to provide any clear means by which to determine the validity of possession rights. Courts and authorities often dismiss bona fide possession claims. For many vulnerable households, that effectively has rendering these rights meaningless.

On the afternoon of 24 May, the Phnom Penh court charged, tried, convicted and sentenced all 13 women under articles 34 and 259 of the Land Law, and article 504 of the Penal Code. According to article 34, a new occupant of public property who

has no title is considered an illegal occupant subject to penalties under article 259. Article 504 prohibits obstruction of public officials with aggravating circumstances. All 13 women received 30-month prison sentences, including 72-year-old grandmother Nget Khun. Six had parts of their sentences suspended.

The court rejected the defense lawyers' request for the case files, as well as their request for time to prepare a defense. The court also denied the right to call defense witnesses, although several were ready to testify and waiting just outside the court. These are all clear violations not only of Cambodia's Code of Criminal Procedure, but also international minimum fair-trial standards.

Human Rights, International Law, and Treaty Violations

The forced evictions and demolitions at Boeung Kak Lake violate international law and Cambodia's international and national human rights obligations and commitments.

Cambodia ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) on 26 August 1992. States party to ICESCR, under Article 11, recognize the human right of everyone to "an adequate standard of living, including...adequate housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions." These evictions also have an impact on the congruent rights of the inhabitants related to adequate housing, including the right to food, the right to water, the right to health, the right to education and the right to work and means of subsistence.

These rights, as integral to the right to adequate housing, are also supported in General Comments No. 4 (1991) and No. 7 (1997) of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), which oversees State parties' compliance with ICESCR. These international instruments recognize that "forced eviction are prima facie incompatible with the requirements of the Covenant and can only be justified in the most exceptional circumstances."

Thus, international law imposes certain minimum norms and obligations that State parties to the Covenant must respect, including the duty to inform affected people well in advance, to agree with them on a plan for rehousing with secure tenure, and provide adequate compensation, if applicable, as well as reparations in the case of forced eviction.

The UN Commission on Human Rights has recognized that forced evictions constitute a "gross violation of human rights, in particular, the right to adequate housing."² Further, the UN General Assembly adopted by acclamation resolution A/RES/60/147 in 2006, recognizing gross human rights violation victims' rights and entitlements to reparations.

Successive Special Rapporteurs to the UN Human Rights Council on adequate housing have stressed that the forced evictions carried out with conduct such as that exhibited by Cambodian officials and their agents would constitute a gross violation of human rights, in particular the right to adequate housing. They have noted that, in general, women, children and elderly persons are always the most affected by forced evictions, especially those already living in vulnerable situations.

To ensure these rights consistent with CESCR General Comment No. 7, it is understood that no one may be forcefully evicted without (1) effective and sufficient consultations with the affected parties, and (2) provision of appropriate and sufficient alternative measures. In other words, these minimum international norms guarantee for those who suffer eviction have access to appropriate measures, particularly alternative shelter, in order to secure an adequate living, and to assure sustaining economic activities where they reside.

Grounded in Cambodia's existing treaty obligations, the UN *Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement* further stress that States should adopt, to the maximum of their available resources, appropriate strategies, policies and programs to ensure effective protection of individuals, groups and communities against forced eviction and its consequences. States and governments at all levels also should take specific preventive measures to avoid and/or eliminate underlying causes of forced evictions, and prosecute those who commit forced eviction as a gross violation of human rights.³

The State of Cambodia also has recognized the inhabitants' congruent civil and political rights to information and participation, as guaranteed under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Cambodia ratified that treaty also on 26 August 1992. ICCPR enshrines the rights to participation in the conduct of public affairs (Article 25) and access to justice (Articles 2.3[b] and 14).⁴

Article 14 of ICCPR states that "all persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals [and] shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal." The defendants did not have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defense, as required by article 14(3)(b) of the ICCPR. The *United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers* provides that "It is the duty of the competent authorities to ensure lawyers access to appropriate information, files and documents in their possession or control in sufficient time to enable lawyers to provide effective legal assistance to their clients." The defendants also were denied the right to call and examine witnesses on their behalf. Article 14(3)(e) of the ICCPR states that a criminal defendant has the right to "examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him."

The trial of the 13 housing-rights defenders failed to meet even the most rudimentary fair-trial standards, in violation of Cambodia's obligations under ICCPR.

Your Action !

HIC-HLRN and the Boeung Kak Lake NGO Working Group ask you to join the call for international support and solidarity with the imprisoned human rights defenders and the housing rights victims of Boeung Kak Lake. The following letter to World Bank President Zoellick and President-elect Jim Yong Kim calls upon them and their institution to maintain the freeze on any new lending to Cambodia as long as (1) the 15 human rights defenders are freed, and (2) the excluded and displaced Boeung Kak families receive their just entitlements to full reparations.

This call already has been joined by 77 organizations from around the world.⁵

Please write your letter to World Bank President Zoellick and President-elect Jim Yong Kim, urging them to respect human rights and not reverse the decision to suspend lending to Cambodia at this time of serious violations of housing rights defenders.

The Boeung Kak Lake NGO Working Group is asking also for support letters, calling on Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen to vacate the convictions of the 13 imprisoned housing rights defenders.

Sample letters are provided below for your use. You may send your letter automatically from the HLRN website by selecting the “**Support**” function for this case on the HLRN website at: <http://www.hlrn.org/cases.php>.

Please send a copy of your letter also to the following: violation@hlrn.org and david@inclusivedevelopment.net.

For more information please contact either of the following organizations in Cambodia:

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To the World Bank:

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[sample letter]

Subject: Maintain Lending Freeze for Cambodia

Dear President Zoellick and President-elect Kim:

It has recently come to our attention that the World Bank is considering ending its suspension of new loans to the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and preparing an Interim Strategy Note to facilitate new lending. We, the undersigned, write to insist that, despite some positive developments regarding the Boeung Kak Lake case, now is the wrong time to end the consider resumption of loans for the very reasons they were suspended in August last year.

Doing so not only would risk undoing gains made, but would also send a dangerous message to the RGC in light of the spate of recent killings and unwarranted jailing of activists, including Boeung Kak community leaders. We believe that these appalling events call not for reward and the injection of more funds, but rather a coordinated and public condemnation by the international community, including the World Bank.

The past month has seen a series of shocking and inexcusable events in Cambodia. On 26 April, Chut Wutty, shot dead by armed forces a tireless environmental activist was after taking two journalists to a logging area in Koh Kong Province. On 16 May 2012, a Cambodian soldier killed a 14-year old girl, Heng Chantha, during a violent forced eviction of a village in Kratie Province. On the same date, two excavators accompanied by around 100 armed riot police and security guards demolished eight homes and businesses without warning in village 22 at Boeung Kak Lake. In that incident, brick- and baton-wielding police beat unconscious a resident and activist,

Suong Sophorn, after he called for other residents to join hands to stop the destruction of more houses.

On 22 May female residents of Boeung Kak staged a peaceful demonstration on the sand dunes that cover what was once a village on the shores of the lake. The demonstration followed thwarted efforts by one family to demarcate the boundary of their home, which had been submerged in sand during the filling of the lake. While singing songs about their plight, a mixed force of military police, anti-riot police and district guards surrounded the protesters and used violence to break up the demonstration. They then arrested 13 women, including 72-year old Nget Khun. A video clip of these events is available at:

<http://www.licadho-cambodia.org/video.php?perm=31>.

On 24 May, a Phnom Penh court convicted the women on baseless charges of obtaining land illegally and inciting others to take land illegally. Seven of the women were sentenced to two years and six months in prison, five were sentenced to two years, and Nget Khun was sentenced to a one-year term. During the trial, the police arrested two more Boeung Kak community representatives who were prepared to testify as witnesses for the 13 women on trial.

We respectfully appeal to you not to authorize any re-engagement by the Bank with the RGC under these circumstances and to continue the suspension until a more strategic and judicious moment for engagement is possible under full implementation of human rights of the Boeung Kak Lake community.

We regard the issuance of land titles to 631 Boeung Kak families earlier this year following the Prime Minister's subdecree granting the remaining residents 12.44 hectares of land around the former lake as a significant step toward the implementation of Cambodia's human rights obligations. We understand that the principled stand taken by the World Bank following the Inspection Panel's findings of noncompliance with operational policies during the design and implementation of the Land Management and Administration Project played an integral part in achieving this outcome. We encourage this instance of principled leadership on the part of the Bank president. That wise decision has contributed in no small part to the legal tenure security and relative peace that these 631 Cambodian families now enjoy.

Nonetheless, we remain deeply concerned about the 3,500 Boeung Kak families, who already reluctantly accepted the inadequate compensation package reluctantly and left their lakeside homes under extreme duress. They now suffer severe hardship, trying to make ends meet each day. We are also concerned about the 94 families that were excluded from the benefits of the Prime Minister's subdecree and remain under the threat of forced eviction. Together these families represent an estimated 85 percent of all Boeung Kak residents who submitted the Request to the World Bank Inspection Panel.

We urge the World Bank to take all possible action to facilitate support for these displaced and excluded families, including through high-level dialogue with relevant agencies and the provision of financing for remedial action. We also note that other organizations may be in a position to operationalize aspects of the Bank Management's January 2011 Action Plan, including financing measures that respond

to the needs of tenure insecure and resettled communities from the Boeung Kak area (at para. 76, Table 1).

The Bank should not passively accept the lack of progress in supporting displaced and excluded groups to date as a *fait accompli*. Rather, it should work proactively to identify possible interlocutors to remedy harm done and, as Bank Management itself commits to do, “make every effort to implement the Action Plan” (at para. 78). If necessary, this should entail the provision of unilateral Bank support to displaced families through a trust fund and administered through an NGO or other agency.

The community itself has appealed to you to ensure a fair resolution for the displaced and excluded families before the Bank provides any further financing to the RGC. The public statements made by Bank representatives in August 2011 have led the community to believe that this would be the case. We note that Country Director Annette Dixon stated at the time: “Until an agreement is reached with the residents of Boeung Kak Lake, we do not expect to provide any new lending to Cambodia.”⁶

The World Bank lending freeze has provided a powerful boost to the community’s five-year struggle, which has become an inspiration to marginalized communities throughout Cambodia facing dislocation from their homes, land and the natural resources that they depend upon for survival. We believe that re-engaging now, particularly following the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of Boeung Kak community leaders, would send a dangerous message of approval to the RGC and undermine the community’s hope that they will not be left alone in their stand against the powerful forces of injustice. It also would erode the global credibility of the Bank and its compliance procedures.

Sincerely,

[your name]

[your organization]

To Prime Minister Hun Sen:

Recipient Addresses:

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[sample letter to the prime minister of Cambodia]

Subject: Vacate convictions against BKL human rights defenders

Your Excellency:

We are writing to express our grave concerns over the arbitrary arrest and mistreatment of 13 women human rights defenders at the Boeung Kak Lake development site in Phnom Penh on 22 May 2012. We strongly condemn their prosecution on trumped-up charges and in a summary trial, just 48 hours later, resulting in their conviction and sentencing to lengthy prison terms. Actions by the Phnom Penh prosecutor and Phnom Penh Municipal Court to charge and try the women in one day, while denying defense lawyers requests for time to prepare their cases, or call defense witnesses, violate Cambodia's Code of Criminal Procedure and international fair trial standards. The Cambodian government should immediately and unconditionally vacate these convictions and release these 13 women, plus two community representatives arrested later, who have been

imprisoned solely for expressing their views and engaging in peaceful assembly.

On 22 May some 80 Boeung Kak Lake residents gathered peacefully and sang land-rights songs in support of 18 families who sought to mark the boundaries of their now-demolished homes. The community has consistently requested that the authorities complete demarcating the area included in Your Excellency's August 2011 decree granting tenure to residents still residing in 12.44 hectares of land. Over 600 families have since been granted land titles, including several of the women who were arrested, but many families are still waiting. The community's requests for complete demarcation of the 12.44 hectares have gone unanswered.

As the hours passed, most of the gathered residents moved into the shade. A small core group remained on the sand lot where the lake used to be. At about 11:30 A.M., approximately 200 Phnom Penh police, and "antiriot" police, carrying shields and sticks began to surround the small group of women who were singing peacefully. Police and district security guards then arrested 13 women, manhandled them into police trucks and vans, and detained them at Phnom Penh police headquarters. Those detained were: Nget Khun; Tep Vanny; Kong Chantha; Srong Srey Leap; Tho Davy; Chan Navy; Ngoun Kimlang; Pao Saopea; Cheng Leap; Soung Samai; Phan Chan Reth; Heng Mom and Toul Srey Pov.

On the afternoon of 24 May, the Phnom Penh court charged, tried, convicted and sentenced all 13 women under articles 34 and 259 of the Land Law, and article 504 of the Penal Code. According to article 34, a new occupant of public property who has no title is considered an illegal occupant subject to penalties under article 259. Article 504 prohibits obstruction of public officials with aggravating circumstances. All 13 women received 30-month prison sentences, including 72-year-old grandmother Nget Khun. Six had parts of their sentences suspended.

The trial failed to meet even the most rudimentary fair-trial standards, in violation of Cambodia's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Cambodia has been a state party since 1992. The court rejected the defense lawyers' request for the case files, as well as their request for time to prepare a defense. The court also denied the right to call defense witnesses, though several were ready to testify and waiting just outside the court. These are all clear violations of not only international fair trial standards, but also Cambodia's Code of Criminal Procedure.

The right to a fair trial is provided under article 14 of the ICCPR, which states that "all persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals [and] shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal." The defendants did not have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defense, as required by article 14(3) (b) of the ICCPR. The *United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers* provides that "It is the duty of the competent authorities to ensure lawyers access to appropriate information, files and documents in their possession or control in sufficient time to enable lawyers to provide effective legal assistance to their clients." The defendants also were denied the right to call and examine witnesses on their behalf. Article 14(3)(e) of the ICCPR states that a criminal defendant has the right to "examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf

under the same conditions as witnesses against him.”

Later in the afternoon of 24 May, two additional Boueng Kak Lake representatives, Mr. Sao Sareoun and Ms. Ly Chanary, were arrested and charged with the same offenses. Both remain in pretrial detention as of this letter.

We also remain deeply concerned with the situation of the Venerable Loun Sovath, a prominent human rights defender who has steadfastly supported peaceful land and housing rights advocates. At approximately 10 A.M. on 24 May, in front of the Phnom Penh Courthouse, authorities in civilian dress, later backed by police, surrounded Venerable Loun Sovath, forced him into a Land Cruiser, and drove away. Ven. Loun Sovath is the recipient of the prestigious Hellman-Hammett Award and is a finalist for this year’s Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders. He was held incommunicado at Botum Pagoda in Phnom Penh and released ten hours later, after being forced to sign a document stating that he would no longer continue his advocacy efforts.

We strongly urge the Cambodian government to vacate the convictions and drop these unfounded charges against these 15 human rights defenders and unconditionally release them immediately. The Cambodian government also should take the necessary steps to protect the fundamental rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly in Cambodia, as defined by articles 19 and 21 of the ICCPR.

Thank you and we look forward to hearing of your efforts to respect and protect the human rights of Cambodian citizens, including the evacuation of the sentence and baseless charges against the 15 above-named representatives of Boeung Kak Lake community.

Sincerely yours,

[your name]

[your organization]

Endnotes

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- ¹ See “WikiLeaks: Hun Sen’s TOP 10 TYCOONS,” 13 July 2011, at: <http://khmerization.blogspot.com/2011/07/wikileaks-hun-sens-top-10-tycoons.html>.
- ² UN Commission on Human Rights, resolution 1993/77.
- ³ As consistent with Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2), the *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law*, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution A/RES/60/147, and the *Principles on housing and property restitution for refugees and displaced persons* (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/17 and Add.1).
- ⁴ In addition to Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and General Comment No. 9: The domestic application of the Covenant of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- ⁵ Accountability Counsel – USA
Action for Environment and Community (AEC) - Cambodia
Affiliated Network for Social Accountability (ANSA) – Cambodia
AidWatch– Australia
American Center for Labor Solidarity/American Federation of Labor – Congress of Industrial Organizations (ACILS/AFL-CIO) - Cambodia
Amnesty International - Kenya
Bank Information Center (BIC) – USA
BanteaySrei - Cambodia
Building Community Voices (BCV) – Cambodia
Cambodia ASEAN Youth Future (CAM-ASEAN) - Cambodia
Cambodian Alliance of Trade Unions (CATU) - Cambodia
Cambodian Center for Human Rights - Cambodia
Cambodian Defenders Project - Cambodia
Cambodian Confederation of Unions (CCU) - Cambodia
Cambodian Independent Teachers’ Association (CITA) - Cambodia
Cambodian Indigenous Youth Association - Cambodia
Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO) – Cambodia
Cambodian Watchdog Council (CWC) - Cambodia
Castan Centre for Human Rights Law, Monash University – Australia
CENCA – Peru
Christian Aid – United Kingdom
Community Legal Education Center - Cambodia
Community Organization Information Network (CONET) – South Korea
Community Organization for People’s Action (COPA) – Thailand
Community Organization of the Philippines Enterprises Foundation (COPE) – Philippines
Community Organizations Practitioners Association (COPA) - Kenya
Community Organizers Multiversity (COM) - Philippines
Community Peace-building Network – Cambodia
CONAM – Brazil
Coophabitat – Dominican Republic
DanChurchAid– Denmark
Development and Peace - Canada
Diakonia – Sweden
Economic and Social Rights Centre – Kenya
Empowering Youth in Cambodia (EYC) - Cambodia
Equitable Cambodia - Cambodia
FEDVI - Argentina
Focus on the Global South
Fongtil (The NGO Forum of Timor-Leste) – Timor Leste
Forum Syd – Sweden
Four Regions Slum Network (FRSN) –Thailand
FOVELIC - Peru
Gender and Development for Cambodia (GADC) - Cambodia
Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Haburas Foundation – Timor Leste
Heinrich Boll Foundation – Germany
Housing and Land Rights Network – Habitat International Coalition (HIC)
Housing Rights Task Force – Cambodia
Human Rights Advocates
Oxfam
People’s Action for Change (PAC) - Cambodia
Planet Wheeler Foundation – Australia
Red aba Rai (The Land Network) – Timor Leste

Rainbow Community Kampuchea - Cambodia
SahmakumTeangTnaut (STT) - Cambodia
Shelter for the Poor - Bangladesh
Southeast Asia Development Program (SADP) – Cambodia
Spaces for Change – Nigeria
Strey Khmer - Cambodia
Sulukule Platform – Turkey
Urban Movements Istanbul – Turkey
Urban Poor Associates – Philippines
Urgewald – Germany
WITNESS - USA
Human Settlement Foundation - Thailand
Inclusive Development International (IDI)
International Accountability Project (IAP)
International Alliance of Inhabitants (IAI)
Khmer Ahimsa - Cambodia
KSI – Timor Leste
KSL-Public Art Laboratory – Turkey
La'oHamutuk – Timor Leste
Leaders and Organizers of Community Organizations in Asia (LOCOA)
LICADHO Canada - Cambodia
Mekong Watch – Japan
My Village – Cambodia
Norwegian People's Aid – Norway

⁶ “World Bank suspends new lending to Cambodia over eviction of landowners,” *The Guardian* (11 August 2011), at: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/2011/aug/10/world-bank-suspends-cambodia-lending>.