

The US funds human rights groups largely through TAF, which supports 10 ngos, including LICADHO, VIGILANCE, ADHOC, and most of the others described above, as well as the ngo's coordinating body, the Cambodian Human Rights Coordination Committee. TAF's annual budget (almost entirely from USAID) for the current fiscal year for Cambodia is \$2.5-3mn.

Australia has a small post-administered fund (the Small Activity Fund) of about \$100,000 (Aus) that is used like the Canada Fund to support projects including human rights ngos; in addition, it has a human rights fund (\$100,000 Aus) specifically for this purpose. Under its good governance program, it is assisting in the planning for demobilization of excess soldiers.

The **Konrad Adenauer Foundation** supports several of the human rights ngos.

CMAC is funded by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Holy See, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and the US. Its appeal for the coming year, launched in December 1997, is for \$11.7 mn. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Netherlands and Belgium provide military secondments; Norway, Sweden and Japan provide advisers. Contributions since CMAC's inception have totalled \$35 mn, with \$9mn in pledges to come.

e) Canadian Role

CIDA's Governance Fund for Cambodia totalled \$400,000 (Cdn) for 1994-96. For the period 1996-2000, the SEAFILD program has a \$6mn (Cdn) budget for regional projects in Southeast Asia to address human rights, democratic development, rule of law and civil society. The Canada Fund for 1995-96 totalled \$400,000 (Cdn): small grants under it (\$1-8,000) were given to a number of local human rights ngos.

Canada provides support to CMAC both through an agreement between UNDP and DND to provide Canadian de-mining expertise (currently 7 DND officers, headed by Colonel Chip Bowness), and through contributions to the UNDP trust fund for CMAC (\$2.128mn Cdn. over the last four years)

D. Media

1. Issues

The Cambodian press, according to the two Prime Ministers' reply to SRSG(HR) Hammarberg on November 18, 1997, is "the most free press in the region, perhaps in Asia as a whole." In one sense, that is true: there are around 50 newspapers, mostly in Khmer, which publish highly political stories every day. Unfortunately, this kind of freedom is often as harmful as useful, since many of the articles are inflammatory instead of informative, and contribute to the intense factionalism that divides the country. Most newspapers, to quote Raoul Jennar, a