

UNCHR's principal role is to monitor and investigate human rights abuses. This is done at the request of the government, and conducted privately. The approach is designed to encourage the government both to come forward with problems and to help in their resolution. Reports are not made public by the Centre; however, the SRSR (HR) does release a report twice a year to both the government and General Assembly. The most recent report was prepared following the July violence and was presented to the General Assembly in November. It documented at least 41 cases of extra-judicial murder that occurred after the military action was over. The report, and the SRSR (HR)'s visit subsequent to it, generated a good deal of tension with the Cambodian government, which has yet to undertake any prosecutions.

The UNCHR also carries out technical cooperation, in particular, a judicial mentorship program supported by UNDP (see Legal System section above). In addition, it carries out various human rights education and training programs, including for RCAF officers, and the Cambodian police (ADHOC assisted by instructing police on the constitution, criminal code, police procedures etc). Several tens of thousands of people have received training in at least 15 of the larger provinces. With the objective of reaching the "pillars of moral authority" in the villages, UNCHR, working with CIHR, is incorporating human rights issues into school curriculums; medical workers are being taught about discrimination against HIV-positive patients; and monks are also being given training materials.

Finally, UNCHR runs a small foundation that grants \$.25 - .5mn annually to Cambodian ngos working on strengthening civil society. Some of this goes for ngo staff training.

The Office of SRSR Mehrotra (the SRSR plus 2 officers and 4 monitors) also plays a human rights role, observing the overall situation in Cambodia for the Secretary-General (especially with reference to the elections) and, more recently, attempting to facilitate the return of the leaders outside the country and monitoring their status on return.

UNESCO has embarked on the development of a Culture of Peace project (described in the Conflict Resolution section below) aimed at building habits of respect for human rights.

UNDP established in 1995 its Governance, Democracy and Human Rights project, which has received \$2mn in funding so far. Support for the legal system and National Assembly under the project are discussed separately in the relevant sections of this report. The project is looking for new funding to support human rights training of newly elected government officials and to develop acceptance/protection of those with AIDS. Under another project undertaken in conjunction with UNCHR, UNDP supports human rights training and education in areas recently freed from the Khmer Rouge. It also intends to collaborate with UNESCO on the Culture of Peace project (see Conflict Resolution section below). UNDP provides some technical advice to continue to build CMAC's capacity to operate as an independent agency, and it administers CMAC's trust fund.

d) Bilateral Donors and International Ngos