

SOUTHEAST ASIA NGO DIRECTORY

동남아시아의 민주주의·인권·평화관련 NGO 목록

· 발 행 : 민주화운동기념사업회

1. 내용의 일부 혹은 전체를 인용, 발췌하는 경우에는 반드시 저자와 출처를 밝혀 주셔야 합니다.
2. 본 자료는 <http://www.kdemocracy.or.kr/KDFOMS/>에서 열람하실 수 있습니다.

민 주 화 운 동

당신이 만든 우리의 희망입니다

민주주의 발전과 통일한국의 미래.
대한민국의 저력을 이야기 할 때마다
민주화운동의 소중한 경험과 정신을
힘주어 들려주십시오.

민주화운동기념사업회는
우리들의 소중한 뜻이 펼쳐지도록
국민들과 함께 새로운 희망을 만들어 나갈 것입니다.

 민주화운동기념사업회
Korea Democracy Foundation
서울시 중구 정동 34-5 배재정동빌딩 1-3층
전화 02-3709-7500 팩스 02-3709-7530
<http://www.kdemocracy.or.kr/>

LAO People's Democratic Republic

Location: Southeastern Asia, northeast of Thailand, west of Vietnam
Area: total: 236,800 sq km ; water: 6,000 sq km ; land: 230,800 sq km
Population: 6,068,117 (July 2004 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.44% (2004 est.)
GDP: \$10.32 billion (2004 est.)
GDP - real growth rate: 5.5% (2004 est.)
GDP - per capita: purchasing power parity - \$1,700 (2004 est.)
Labor force: 2.6 million (2001 est.)
Unemployment rate: 5.7% (1997 est.)
Internet country code: .la



Laos was under the control of Siam (Thailand) from the late 18th century until the late 19th century when it became part of French Indochina. The Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1907 defined the current Lao border with Thailand. In 1975, the Communist Pathet Lao took control of the government, ending a six-century-old monarchy. Initial closer ties to Vietnam and socialization were replaced with a gradual return to private enterprise, a liberalization of foreign investment laws, and the admission into ASEAN in 1997.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a Socialist, one-party state ruled by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). Although the 1991 Constitution, amended in 2003, outlines a system composed of executive, legislative, and judicial branches, in practice, the LPRP continued to control governance and the choice of leaders at all levels through its constitutionally designated "leading role." In April 2002, the National Assembly re-elected the President and Vice President and ratified the President's selection of a prime minister and cabinet. The judiciary was subject to executive influence.

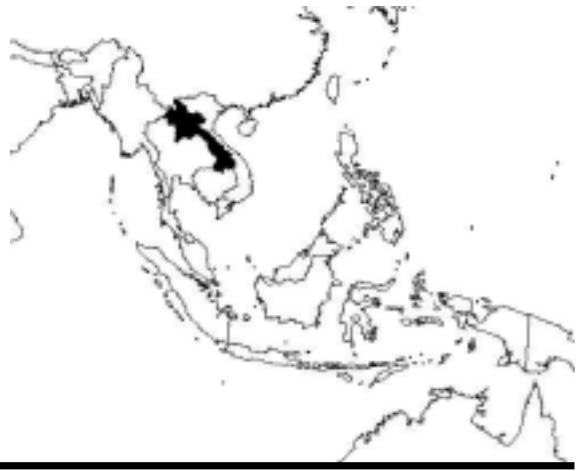
The Ministry of Public Security (MOPS, formerly known as the Ministry of Interior) maintains internal security but shares the function of state control with the Ministry of Defense's security forces and with party and popular fronts (broad-based organizations controlled by the LPRP). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with MOPS support, is responsible for oversight of foreigners. The MOPS includes local police, immigration police, security police (including border police), and other armed police units. The armed forces are responsible for external security but also have domestic security responsibilities that include counterterrorism and counterinsurgency activities and control of an extensive system of village militias. Civilian authorities generally maintained effective control over the security forces.

The country is extremely poor with an estimated population of 5.5 million. The economy is overwhelmingly agricultural, with 85 percent of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture. The sharp income inequality between participants in the monetary economy and those in the subsistence economy was demonstrated by the fact that the mean annual income was just over \$300 and the per capita gross domestic product was estimated at \$1,700. Since 1986, the Government has abandoned most of its socialist economic policies in favor of market-based policies. It officially welcomed foreign investment and was gradually strengthening its legal framework, including laws to protect property rights.

Human Rights

The Government's human rights record remained poor, and it continued to commit serious abuses. Citizens did not have the right to change their government. Members of the security forces abused detainees, especially those suspected of insurgent or anti-government activity. Heightened insurgent activity and the Government's response resulted in scores of civilian casualties during the year. Prisoners were sometimes abused and tortured, and prison conditions generally were extremely harsh and life threatening. Police used arbitrary arrest, detention, and surveillance. Lengthy pre-trial detention and incommunicado detention were problems.

: 236,800 sq km ; : 6,000 sq km ; : 230,800 sq km
 : 6,068,117 (2004 7)
 : 2.44% (2004)
GDP: \$103 2 (2004)
GDP- : 5.5% (2004)
1 GDP- - \$1,700 (2004)
 : 2.6 million (2001)
 : 5.7% (1997)
 가 : .la



18 () 19
 가 . 1907 -
 가 . 1975 Pathet Lao가 600
 , , 1997 ASEAN
 (Lao People's Democratic Republic) 1
 LPRP(Lao People's Revolutionary Party)가 . 2003
 1991 LPRP가
 가 . 2002 4 가
 MOPS(Ministry of Public Security) 가
 가
 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) MOP
 MOP () ,
 ,
 6 가 가 가 가 85 가
 300 GDP 1,700 . 1986
 가
 가
 / /

Prison authorities used degrading treatment, solitary confinement, and incommunicado detention against perceived problem prisoners, especially suspected insurgents. On occasion, the authorities used incommunicado detention as an interrogation method; in isolated cases, this was life threatening when prisoners were detained in such conditions for lengthy periods. Some prisoners died as a result of abusive treatment and lack of medical care.

Arbitrary arrest and detention remained problems. Police sometimes used arrest as a means of intimidation or to extract bribes. Police exercised wide latitude in making arrests, relying on exceptions to the requirement for arrest warrants for those in the act of committing a crime or for "urgent" cases. There is a 1-year statutory limit for detention without trial; the length of detention without a pre-trial hearing or formal charges by law also is limited to 1 year; however, these limits often were ignored in practice. An unknown number of persons were in detention for suspicion of violations of criminal laws concerning national security, particularly persons suspected of insurgent activities. Security-related laws were sometimes applied to routine criminal actions to justify long periods of incarceration without trial.

Democracy

The judiciary was subject to executive, legislative, and LPRP influence, was corrupt, and did not ensure citizens due process. The Government infringed on citizens' privacy rights and restricted freedom of speech, the press, assembly, and association. The Government continued to restrict freedom of religion, and police and provincial authorities arrested and detained approximately 30 members of Christian churches. At year's end, 13 members of religious communities were in custody or under arrest for their religious beliefs.

In some areas, ethnic minority Protestant communities continued to be pressured to renounce their faith. The Government imposed some restrictions on freedom of movement. Societal discrimination against women and minorities persisted, although the Government actively supported a policy of encouraging greater rights for women, children, persons with disabilities, and minorities. Trafficking in women and children was a problem.

The Constitution prohibits unlawful searches and seizures; however, police at times disregarded constitutional requirements to safeguard citizens' privacy, especially in rural areas. By law, police may not authorize their own searches; they must have approval from a prosecutor or court; however, in practice, police did not always obtain prior approval. The Government limits citizens' privacy rights, and the Government's surveillance network is vast. Security laws allow the Government to monitor individuals' private communications (including e-mail and cell phones) and movements. However, some personal freedoms accorded to citizens have expanded along with the liberalization of the economy.

The Constitution provides for freedom of speech and of the press; however, the Government severely restricted political speech and writing in practice. The Government also prohibited most criticism that it deemed harmful to its reputation. The Penal Code forbids slandering the State, distorting party or state policies, inciting disorder, or propagating information or opinions that weaken the State.

All domestic print and electronic media are state-owned and controlled. Local news in all media reflected government policy. Television talk shows and opinion articles referred only to differences in administrative approach. Although domestic television and radio broadcasts were closely controlled, the Government made no effort to interfere with television and radio broadcasts from abroad, and many citizens routinely watched Thai television or listened to Thai radio, including news broadcasts. Citizens had 24-hour access to Cable News Network and the British Broadcasting Corporation, among other international stations accessible via satellite television.

Although the state is secular in both name and practice, the Party and the Government paid close attention to Theravada Buddhism, which was followed by more than 40 percent of the population and was the faith of nearly all of the country's ethnic Lao population. The Constitution does not recognize a national religion, but the Government's support for and oversight of temples and other facilities and its promotion of Buddhist practices, gave Buddhism an elevated status among the country's religions.

가 ‘ , , .

, 가 /
1

LPRP

2003 30 가

13

가 , , , 가 .

, 가
/ ()
가 .

가 , 가 , 가
/ .

가 . 가

, BBC
/ .

가
40 (族) . 가

Peace

Relatively quiescent in recent years, the long-running anti-government insurgency increased its activities during the year, resulting in scores of civilian and military casualties. In February, a group of armed insurgents, identified by witnesses as ethnic Hmong, ambushed a bus and other vehicles traveling along Route 13 north of Vang Vieng town in Vientiane Province, killing 10 persons, including 2 Swiss citizens and 1 Chinese citizen. In April, another ambush of a civilian bus on Route 13 near Phoukoun, South of Luang Prabang, resulted in 12 persons killed, many of whom were students on their way home from the Lao New Year's holiday. Witnesses also identified these attackers as ethnic Hmong. After attacking the bus, the attackers doused it with gasoline and ignited it, burning the bodies of the dead and seriously injuring passengers on board.

As a result of intensified insurgent attacks against civilian targets, security forces increased counterinsurgency operations, leading to unconfirmed reports of deaths of ethnic Hmong villagers in connection with security sweeps in remote parts of Saisomboun Special Zone, Xieng Khouang, and Houaphanh Provinces.

During the year, there were more organized attacks against symbols of government authority. A group calling itself the Lao Citizens Movement for Democracy proclaimed an "uprising" against the Government in June. That proclamation was immediately followed by an attack by an armed group of insurgents of unknown ethnicity against a customs post in a remote area of Sayaboury Province on the border with Thailand. Thai and Lao police and military forces repelled the attack, but a child was reportedly injured in the clash. In August, insurgent raiders killed three Lao officials during another cross-border attack in Sayaboury Province.

Also in August, ethnic Hmong in Houaphanh Province launched a series of coordinated attacks on government outposts in an apparent effort to seize weapons located in a government arsenal in Viengsai town. The attack against the arsenal was repulsed, but in the aftermath, the rebels fired on a bus and motorcycle traveling to a market, killing five passengers. Following this incident, fighting broke out between rebels and government troops in several areas of Houaphanh Province; at least 13 soldiers and probably several dozen Hmong rebels were killed in this fighting, and over 100 Hmong villagers suspected of supporting the rebellion were arrested and detained in the provincial capital. The uprising displaced over 1,000 Hmong villagers, many of whom sought safety in the provincial capital. There were unconfirmed reports of civilians being killed by security forces as part of the campaign to quell this local uprising.

. 2003 2 , Hmong 族
 2 1 10 . 4 ,
 12 .

Houaphang Hmong族 Saisomboun Special Zone, Xieng Khouang, 가

Democracy sayaboury 2003 6 . Lao Citizens Movement for
 가 . 8 3

, Hmong Houaphanh
 5 . Houaphanh
 13 Hmong 100 가
 Hmong (provincial capital) 1,000 가 Hmong

Action Nord Sud

: Nord Sud

: ANS

:

:

:

: P.O. Box 946, Savannakhet, Laos
: 158 Chaimeuang Rd., Savannakhet, Laos
: (+856-41) 212818
: (+856-41) 213438
: anslaos@loxinfo.co.th

DemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHuman
rightsPeaceDemocra
cyHumanrightsPeace
DemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHu

: CAA

:

/

(GAD)

/

:

:

P.O. Box 2927, Vientiane, Laos
Siamphone Street - 250 / 14, Km3
Thadeua Rd., Watnak, Vientiane, Laos
(+856-21) 313266
(+856-21) 313979

DemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHuman
rightsPeaceDemocra
cyHumanrightsPeace
DemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHu

DemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
sPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
sPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHuman
rightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeace
DemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHu
ceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHu

Concern Worldwide

Acronym: **CONCERN**

Programs:

**Integrated Rural development program
Small scale infrastructure**

Target

**People who live in Bokeo, Khammuane and
Savannakhet area.**

Contact Information:

Mailing address: **P.O. Box 4374, Vientiane, Laos**

Address: **32/4 Ban Hai Sok, Chanthabuly,
Vientiane, Laos**

Telephone: **(+856-21) 213578**

Fax:: **(+856-21) 213577**

Email: **concern@loxinfo.co.th**

: CONCERN

:

Bokeo, Khammuane, Savannakhet

:

: P.O. Box 4374, Vientiane, Laos
: 32/4 Ban Hai Sok, Chanthabuly,
Vientiane, Laos
: (+856-21) 213578
: (+856-21) 213577
: concern@loxinfo.co.th

DemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
sPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHuman
rightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeace
DemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHu

: Consortium

:
:
/ /
:
:
: **P.O. Box 6782, Vientiane, Laos**
: **10 Fa Ngum Rd., Ban Phiavat,**
: **Sisatannak, Laos**
: **(+856-21) 214524 / 222439**
: **(+856-21) 217553**
: **consolao@loxinfo.co.th**

DemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
s**Peace**Democracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHuman
rightsPeaceDemocra
cyHumanrightsPeace
DemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHu

Ecoles Sans Frontieres

: ESF

:

/ /

:

/ /

:

:

: P.O. Box 3182, Vientiane, Laos
: Nong Bone, Ban Phonexay, Vientiane,
Laos

: (+856-21) 415327

: (+856-21) 416290

:

DemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHuman
rightsPeaceDemocra
cyHumanrightsPeace
DemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanright
sPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHu
manrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsP
eaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemoc
racyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHu

: LHRC

:

‘ , ’

Lao族 Hmog族,

Hmog族

, 1) Lao族

, 2)

Lao族

Hmog族

, 3)

Lao族 Hmog族

가

/ /

, 4)

:

Lao Hmong

:

:

/

Lao Hmong族

:

Hmong Lao族

Hmong Lao

:

: Lao Human Rights Council, P.O. Box 1606,
Eau Claire, WI 54702, USA

: 715-831-8355

: 715-831-8563

: [Redacted]

: Dr. Vang Pobzeb

DemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
sPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
sPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDe
mocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracy
HumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocra
cyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrig
htsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceD
emocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyH
umanrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrights
PeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPeaceDem
ocracyHumanrightsPeaceDemocracyHum
anrightsPeaceDemocracyHumanrightsPea
ceDemocracyHu