




រឿងរ៉ាវនៃការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ *Stories of Change*


December 2023



ឆ្នាំនេះ ពីថ្ងៃទី២៥ វិច្ឆិកា ដល់ ១០ធ្នូ២០២៣ ជាយុទ្ធនាការ បូពណ៌ស បញ្ចប់អំពើហិង្សាលើស្ត្រីនិងក្មេងស្រី អង្គការ កដទ បានប្រមូល រឿងរ៉ាវពីការចែករំលែក ករណីផ្សេង រឿងរ៉ាវនៃការផ្លាស់ប្តូរពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹង ហិង្សាលើស្ត្រី ការបៀតបៀន លើស្ត្រីអ្នកសារព័ត៌មាន គម្រោង ប្រព័ន្ធផ្សព្វផ្សាយសន្តិភាព បណ្តាញការកសាងសន្តិភាពសហគមន៍ ជនជាតិដើម យុវជនអ្នកការពារបរិស្ថាន សហគមន៍ការពារធនធាន ធម្មជាតិ និងបុគ្គលិក កដទ ដែលបានចូលរួមអនុវត្តសកម្មភាព គម្រោង។ កដទ សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណយ៉ាងជ្រាលជ្រៅចំពោះម្ចាស់ ជំនួយ នុំប៉ុងពិភពលោក ដាន់មិសិន ឈែប្រចាំកម្ពុជា អេស៊ីអិលឌី ជំនួយពីប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអាមេរិច ដាប់ប៊ែលយូស៊ីអេស និង អាយរិច ដែលបានគាំទ្រសកម្មភាពគម្រោងកន្លងមក។

This year 25th November -10th December 2023, Celebrate 16th Day Campaign or White Ribbon to “End Violence against women and girl”. ACT was collective stories shared, cases, and stories of change from the communities relate to Gender Based Violence among the Women Journalist from the Media for Peace network, Communities Peacebuilding network, Indigenous people, environmental youth protection, communities natural resources protection, and ACT staff who engage and implement for the projects.

ACT would give gratitude thanks to our donors who fund ACT work such as BfdW, Danmission, CARE-Cambodia, AFD, USAID, WCS, and IREX.





ពេលខ្ញុំទៅយកព័ត៌មាន ខ្ញុំត្រូវបានអ្នកសារព័ត៌មាន
ប្រុសបៀតបៀនភេទ ខ្ញុំសឹងតែអស់ទាំងខ្លួនប្រាណ
ពេលទៅយកព័ត៌មាន។ ពេលខ្លះប្តី និងគ្រួសារ
មិនអោយតម្លៃ ព្រោះវាជាការងារដែលមិនមាន
ប្រាក់ខែ។ បន្ទាប់ពីបានចូលរួមវគ្គជាមួយ ACT
ខ្ញុំមានការយល់ដឹង និងមានភាពរឹងមាំច្រើន មាន
ជំហរខ្លួនឯង ចេះតស៊ូមតិ ហ៊ានជំនះនឹងការ
មើលងាយ បៀតបៀននានា រហូតមានការទទួល
ស្គាល់ គោរព និងអោយតម្លៃ។



ស្រី រឿង ប៊ុនរីន សាន់ពាក់ដៃ (ស្រី
ពី ឃុំចិត្តស័ក ស្រុកបាត់ដំបង)



When I collect the information, I had been
harass by male journalists, I was suggested
to have sex in exchange to have
information. Sometime my husband and
family not respect and value my work as
female journalist due to work without
salary. After attended ACT's training,
I aware of my role and value, I became
strong, independent, being myself, and able
to challenge with the those harass and
disvalue. Up to now, I had been accept and
respect my work.



Mrs. Reung Bunrin, female journalist
Thipakdei commune, Battambang province

ខ្ញុំចង់ឃើញឃុំរបស់ខ្ញុំមានស្ពានឆ្លងបឹងអូច្បាវ ដើម្បីភាពងាយស្រួលដល់គ្រូនិងសិស្សឆ្លងទៅរៀន ស្រីឆ្លងទន្លេអាចដល់មណ្ឌលសុខភាពដោយសុវត្ថិភាព កសិករអាចនាំកសិផលងាយស្រួល។

I want to see my commune have bridge across O-Chbar lake for teacher and children able go to school and especially women who deliver baby able to pass comfortable and safely and for community people go farm.

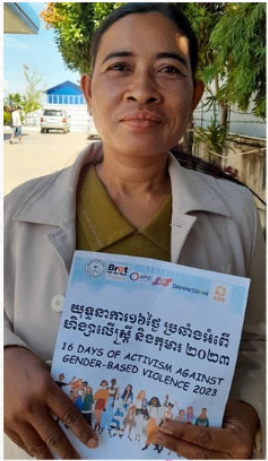
ម៉ី គឹម Mu Kim from Norkileouk, Koh Nhek, Mondul Kiri



ខ្ញុំបានចូលរួមអន្តរាគមន៍ លុបបំបាត់
អំពើហិង្សាក្នុងគ្រួសារ ក្នុងឃុំ។

I had engaged intervention for eliminate
the domestic violence in commune.

សែម សារម យុវជនកោះជំបង
Sem Sarem, Model Farmer in BeoungChar commune, Kratie



**ខ្ញុំមានមោទនភាពពីសកម្មភាពអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្នុង
ភូមិ ឃុំ ស្រុក ជាពិសេស ការគាំទ្រដល់ស្ត្រីរង
គ្រោះ និងក្មេងកំព្រា ក្នុងឃុំ។**

I am proud to be part of active development in
my villages, communes and district especially
support and visit victim women and orphan
children in communes.

គីម ភឿន ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក ក្រពុំឈូក

Ms. Kim Pheoun, Koh Andeth District, Takeo Province

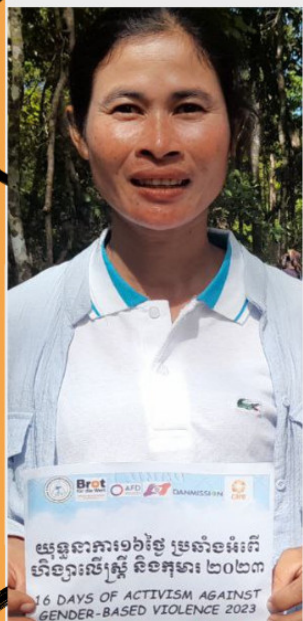
**ក្នុងនាមជាមេឃុំជាស្ត្រីខ្ញុំមានមោទនភាព
ដែលបានចុះអប់រំពីយេនឌ័រនិងលុបបំបាត់
ទំនាស់ហឹង្សាក្នុងគ្រួសារសហគមន៍។**

As commune chief I am proud of
being women leader in educate
about gender understanding avoided
GBV and engage in conflict in
general in my commune.



អ៊ឹម សារី ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំក្រពុំឈូក

Im Sary, Krapom Chouk Chief Commune, Takeo



ក្នុងនាមជាយុវជនស្ម័គ្រចិត្តការពារបរិស្ថាន ខ្ញុំចង់
ឃើញប្រជាជនយើងរួមគ្នាក្នុងការការពារព្រៃឈើ
និងធនធានធម្មជាតិសម្រាប់អ្នកជំនាន់ក្រោយ។

AS VOLUNTEER YOUTH PROTECT
ENVIRONMENT IN COMMUNITY, I WANT
TO SEE ALL PEOPLE JOIN HAND TOGETHER
TO PROTECT FOREST AND NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR NEXT GENERATION.

ប៉ោង សេដ្ឋា យុវជនកំពង់រទះ
PHOANG SETHA, KAMPONGRÔTES, BEOUNGCHAR COMMUNE, KRATIE

ក្នុងនាមជាយុវជនស្ម័គ្រចិត្តការពារមច្ឆា ខ្ញុំចង់
ឃើញប្រជាជនយើងចូលរួមរក្សាមច្ឆាសម្រាប់
និរន្តរភាពជីវភាពសហគមន៍។

As fishery volunteer youth, I want to
see all people sustain the river fishes
lives to improve communities
livelihood sustain.

ឌួង សំអាត Doung SamAth, KampongRotes, BeoungChar Commune, Kratie





ខ្ញុំសង្កេតឃើញថាស្ត្រីក្នុងសហគមន៍ មានការប្រឈមខ្ពស់ពេលឆ្លងទន្លេ កាត់ទន្លេមេគង្គ។

I noted that women in my community
face high risk when she deliver baby
across the Mekong River.

ម៉ម ពេជ្រ អ្នកស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត សហគមន៍ព្រៃឈើ
Morm Pech, volunteer in Koh-Kneaer and BeoungChar communes, Kratie

យុទ្ធនាការ១៦ថ្ងៃ ប្រឆាំងអំពើ ហិង្សាលើស្ត្រី និងគូរមាន ២០២៣

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE 2023





ខ្ញុំមានមោទនភាពដែលក្រុមខ្ញុំបានចូលរៀនរៀនគ្នាបស់ACT ពេលខ្ញុំត្រឡប់មកវិញ ចុះផ្សព្វផ្សាយការងារដែលACT បង្ហាញដល់សហគមន៍ ឃុំមានការយល់ដឹងខ្ពស់ ការដោះស្រាយទំនាស់ ជូនប្រជាជនសមស្រប ធ្វើប្រជាជនក្នុងសហគមន៍គាត់សប្បាយចិត្ត បានចុះវត្តមិ អ្នកតូមិបានលើកពីបញ្ហាមកនិយាយនៅតាមតូមិ ហើយក៏បានយកទៅផ្សព្វផ្សាយបន្តគ្នា។ គន្លឹះនៅពេលដែលទៅរៀននៅប្រទេសស្វីស អ្នកគ្រូគាត់និយាយ ស្តាប់មិនធុញទេ និយាយមកទំនងណាស់ ចង់ឲ្យតែគាត់និយាយ ។

កែម ស្រីវ៉ត គ្រូមតេយ្យសហគមន៍ ភូមិវត្តស្លា ខេត្តតាកែវ



I'm proud that jointed ACT training, when returned back to my commune, I shared to my communities and they understand about conflict resolution in 6 villages. Villagers raise up their issues and keep discuss about it and shared from one another. When attended training at Borei-Cholasa, Key points that facilitator share make me pay attention, enjoy listen not boring, her faciliation art make me wanna learn.

Ms. Kem Sareth, Kidergaten teacher, Takeo



ថែរក្សាខ្ញុំផងដី មានលំនឹង

Care me for sustain the Earth !



រួមគ្នាអភិរក្សជនជាតិសមុទ្រ

Join us to save sea lives



ធ្វើល្អដល់ផែនដី ផែនដីថែរក្សា

Be good to the earth-Earth sustain lives



ថែរក្សាធនធានសមុទ្រសម្រាប់ផែនដី

Build ocean resilience to protect
mature and secure the world





Strengthening Civic Engagement through Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:

The Alliance for Conflict Transformation and Praek Tnoat Commune, Kampot Province

As Cambodia continues its economic growth, the environmental effects of industrial development can often bring negative health and economic impacts on the daily lives of local citizens. In addition, if grievances of local communities are not addressed and are allowed to fester, mistrust and resentments can build and lead to conflict and even social unrest. To prevent this, there is a need to develop peaceful mechanisms of conflict resolution, which encourage dialogue and the building of trust among community members, local authorities, and private companies to solve problems.

Since its founding in 1999, the Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT) has been working in Phnom Penh and in several outlying provinces in Cambodia to address conflicts and to employ peacebuilding mechanisms that are essential to effective conflict resolution. ACT recently became involved in an ongoing pollution case in Praek Tnoat and Praek Kraeng villages of Praek Tnoat Commune in Toeuk Chhou District in Kampot province, as part of its USAID-funded project “Building Community Peacebuilding Capacities in Cambodia” with support from the East-West Management Institute (EWMI). The Bokor Rice Flour Company, a joint Thai-Cambodian venture, operates a rice flour processing plant near these communities. Beginning in 2018, community members complained of poor waste management, which has resulted in the emissions of noxious odors that have affected the health of many residents. In addition, factory waste has been dumped into the nearby ocean, which has had negative environmental effects on the fishing that many local residents depend on for their livelihoods. Catches of fish and crabs have been significantly reduced due to the waste dumping, and the village fishermen have also suffered an increase in skin infections and sickness due to their daily fishing in the polluted water.



Members of the ACT Community Peace Network, which is made up of local community leaders and commune authorities, visit one of the Bokor Rice Flour plant waste sites

In recent months, through the efforts of the ACT-supported Community Peace Network, which promotes dialogue and engagement through meetings between stakeholders, including local authorities and community members, some progress has been made in addressing the problem. Upon hearing of the villagers' complaints, a team of representatives from the Community Peace Network, which includes community leaders and commune officials, visited the factory site and the surrounding areas to assess the environmental effects. ACT was pleased that the commune officials were involved right from the start, in contrast to most NGO efforts to seek solutions. Shortly thereafter, the company was informed and efforts began to convince Bokor Rice to address the factory waste issue.

Then in January, 2020 the Community Peace Network organized a public forum in which Praek Tnoat Commune residents aired their concerns regarding the negative health and economic impact that the Bokor Rice Flour plant was having on their communities. Local commune authorities, company representatives, and officials from the fishery administration also attended the forum. After hearing the issues raised by residents, the manager of waste management of Bokor Rice promised to improve the factory's environmental management, and find new methods to eliminate the odors and the pollution of the local waters.



Bokor Rice Flour waste pumping site visited by the ACT Community Peace Network

A follow up public forum, also organized by the Community Peace Network, was held in Praek Tnoat commune in March, 2020. Like with the previous forum, community leaders, residents, commune officials, and Bokor Rice officials attended. District level governmental officials also participated in the forum with the aim of promoting rapid solutions for the problem.

In late April, the local authorities, acting on behalf of the local residents, submitted a formal complaint to Bokor Rice to take specific steps to address the waste management problems. This complaint included the signatures and thumbprints of residents that were collected by the commune's village chiefs at the request of the commune authorities. Upon receiving the complaint, Bokor Rice officials promised prompt action again. Although the Bokor Rice factory has now been temporarily closed between because of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is expected that it will re-open soon, and commune authorities and residents will continue to press the company to respond to the problems.



Praek Tnaot community members attend ACT organized public forum on the environmental problems caused by the Bokor Rice Flour plant.

As part of its project, ACT has been actively working to increase the knowledge of community-based organizations (CBOs), religious communities, and local authorities regarding community conflict resolution, develop their peacebuilding skills, and establish productive dialogue and engagement among relevant stakeholders in order to address community issues and problems. With support from the East-West Management Institute (EWMI), through its continuing work in Praek Tnoat and other localities, the project aims to ensure that community leaders, commune councilors, and other local governmental officials support their communities in addressing conflict, and in particular, those related to land, natural resources, fisheries, and other livelihood-related matters.

“We believe it is important for community members to learn about the problems of other communities in different areas of Cambodia . . . they can meet with people from other communities and share experiences with them on the common problems they all face.”

– Ms. Srey Sotheavy, Executive Director, Alliance for Conflict Transformation

Influenced and guided by the theories and teachings of peacebuilding practitioners that have been developed over the past 50 years, ACT takes a holistic approach to conflict resolution,

through its process of “conflict transformation.” Instead of seeing conflict as a problem to be managed and contained, conflict transformation involves transforming the relationships that cause conflict. ACT’s guiding philosophy is that establishing meaningful, continuous dialogue among all parties to a conflict can build durable relationships. This in turn encourages community participation and engagement, which can lead to peaceful and stable community environments. In contrast with approaches taken by other local NGOs, which often employ advocacy techniques learned from international development experts and advisors, ACT’s approach is deeply rooted in the traditional Cambodian cultural practices of reconciliation, which deemphasize adversarial engagement and instead, emphasize cooperative engagement among parties based on social duties to the community. Therefore, as Cambodians would say, “it smells like prahok, not cheese.” In practice, this means that ACT focuses first on relationships, and then on conflicts.

“We integrate the tools of peacebuilding in what we do”, says ACT Executive Director Ms. Srey Sotheavy, “and we follow the ‘do no harm’ approach in our work.” The “do no harm” philosophy is one of the guiding principles used by peacebuilding practitioners in conflict resolution efforts, and two of its core elements are that any intervention must avoid worsening divisions and mistrust between conflicting parties, and must not result in disempowering community members. As part of its “do no harm” approach, ACT encourages engagement and dialogue between the various parties to foster trust and cooperation in solving problems. It also empowers local citizens to learn and reflect on their situations, so they can better communicate their concerns to others, including local governmental authorities. In its trainings and community dialogues, ACT’s “do no harm” approach focuses on avoiding the pitfalls of division and cynicism that often characterize relationships between NGOs, governmental authorities, and communities.

“We also believe it is important for community members to learn about the problems of other communities in different areas of Cambodia,” says Ms. Sotheavy. “We bring residents of communes that we work with to visit other provinces and communes so they can meet with people from the other communities and share experiences with them on the common problems they all face.” Ms. Sotheavy believes that these cross-commune visits help citizens to reflect on their specific situations in their own localities, and in turn, equips them with the knowledge to better explain their situations and develop the skills to better advocate for themselves.

“After I attended the trainings with ACT, I gained a lot of knowledge and skills that helped me better able to serve my community... The ACT training course has helped me develop good relationships with other members of our network of community members. Because of the training we are learning to work together, we are beginning to deal with the problems from the factory that are affecting the health of our people.”

-- Mr. Pan Vutha, Village Chief, Praek Tnoat Commune

ACT recognizes that persuading local authorities to actively advocate for the concerns of citizens, particularly in sensitive cases involving land concessions and powerful business interests can be difficult. NGOs that work with citizens in local communities are often met with mistrust by the local authorities who regard these organizations as trouble making outside agitators. Instead, ACT actively engages with local authorities to gain their trust, and conducts joint training courses for local officials and citizens on cooperative advocacy approaches. This has resulted in a number of these local officials actively advocating for the rights of their citizens in these disputes, something that is still relatively uncommon in most rural communes around Cambodia.

In Praek Tnoat commune, the joint trainings, the joint field visits to the factory waste sites, and the community forums have resulted in some positive results. Notes Ms. Sotheavy: “In Praek Tnoat, the Deputy Commune Chief, who has been attending the trainings, has now been very active in advocating for the community in trying to solve the problem with the factory and that is a good step. It is difficult, but we hope through our trainings and forums we can encourage more local officials to work together with citizens in their communities in solving disputes.”



Local officials and community leaders listen to and note citizen complaints at an ACT organized public forum on the environmental problems caused by the Bokor Rice Flour plant

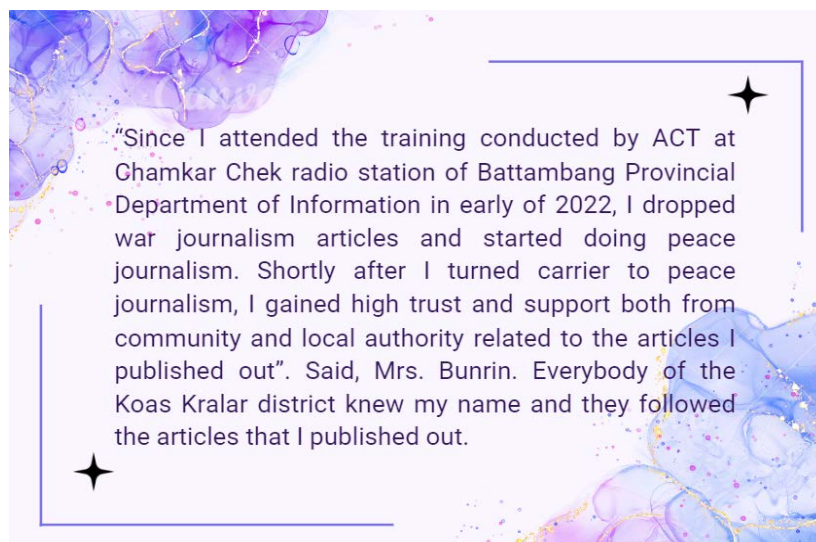
Mr. Pan Vutha, a village chief in Praek Tnoat commune, credited the efforts of ACT conflict resolution training in helping him and other local officials build trust and dialogue with local residents, and help them better serve their communities. He also expressed his optimism regarding the long-term positive impacts of the ACT organized trainings for his Praek Tnoat community. “After I attended the trainings with ACT, I gained a lot of knowledge and skills that helped me better able to serve my community, said Mr. Vutha. “The ACT training course has helped me develop good relationships with other members of our peace network of community members. Because of the trainings we are learning to work together, we are beginning to deal with the problems from the factory that are affecting the health of the people. My thanks to ACT for providing this training course in dealing with conflict and I am happy to continue working with our network team to engage more actively with our citizens in conflict solving and bringing good to the community.”

Case study of M4P NW was called for summons in Battambang Provincial Court

Mrs. Reung Bunrin, female journalist was selected during baseline survey in December 2021 for media for peace project. A female journalist living Chhay Ballangk village, Thipakdei commune, Koas Krala district in remote area of Battambang province, she was encouraged and selected to participate in Media for Peace Project for project period from 2022 to 2024.

She has been working as female journalist from 2018 with first media outlet named Mekong Khmer News TV online then moved to SH plus news and recently with ASEAN Daily News.

The most change that she claimed to improve her carrier and profession came out after attending the training with ACT for media for peace and peace journalism training in February 2022.



The most happiness for her not only helped community to get good road, food for the poor, renovated storm-destroyed houses for people but also she had helped the person with disability and other villagers to have better access to use volcanic road in her community and commune, on the other hand she had contributed a lot through her media on peaceful conflict resolution between district clean water supply owner and clean water consumer.

Cambodian migrants were working in Thailand had contacted her and asked her to support to raise the money for taking back the death body of Khmer labor worker from Thailand to Cambodia while the family of the dead could not access the fee to bring dead body home for religion ceremony. She got achieved and success most of the request from community and respond by local authority and the charity people. Many cases from communities that she had support from her role as women media/journalist.

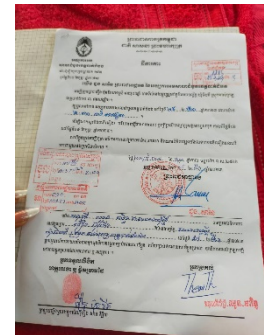


Her reputation was not from the community in her village but also the villagers in Koas Kralar district, Battambang province because of her role as peaceful media actor; often the villagers in her village and from other villages come to her house to ask for helping posting on social media to seeking justice for them.



Early February 2023, the owner of rice fields consisted of 5 families had asked her for help to coordinate with a group of laymen and monks to re-open water channel for their rice field, but those attempts were failed. Then the farmers requested her to posting on social media about conflict of water irrigation in the hope that the higher powerful person such as commune and district governor could solve the case. Before posting on the social media, she had brought the both conflict actors to meet face to face in order to solve the case peacefully and ended the case from now on. The farmer site agreed to meet with other conflict actors at Wat Cheng Ting, however, the result could not accept as the pagoda committee and acting director monk did not agree to open the water channel that had filled in.

She had called to all persons who could facilitate with the pagoda committee to help for this issue, such as village chief, commune chief and district governor. Then the district governor had invited both farmer and monk to district office to end the case without the presence of Mrs. Bunrin. Farmers came back and reported to Mrs. Burin that the district governor asked to the acting monk to re-open the water channel but this acting monk and pagoda committee did not agree.



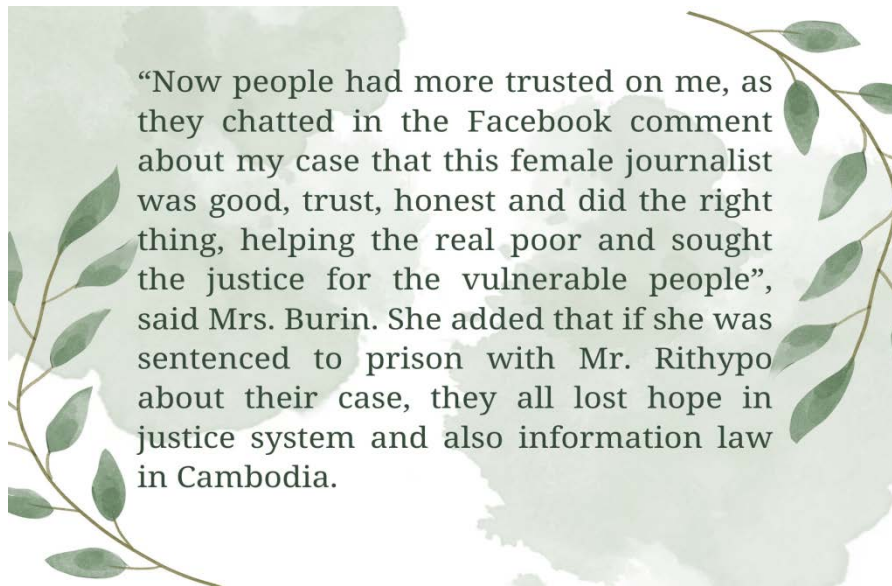
During the visit of His Excellency Bun Hun, Secretary of state from Ministry of Interior from Phnom Penh to meet with the community in the village, Mrs. Bunrin also sought the intervention from H.E. Bun Hun to visit the real rice field and a location where land filled in water channel. After the visit H.E. Bun Hun proposed to each party to have mutual understanding and ended the case peacefully; otherwise there would be a long story to go. The coordination from H.E. Bun Hun was failed, hence, farmers and Mrs. Bunrin had decided that they went directly to the rice field and started live on the Facebook page asking for intervention from provincial governor of Battambang province. Shortly after her video lived on FB page, the pagoda committees and acting monk had taken action against her and farmer (Mr. Rithypo) by filing a lawsuit to court with defaming case and making public chaos.

After receiving the letter called for court appeal at Battambang Provincial Court, she had called and chat to ACT for discussion on how to respond to this court appeal. ACT had called to Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) staff and informed about the case also the story that Mrs. Bunrin was charged against her activities related to the live on FB page. LAC took intervention the case and went to visit Mrs. Bunrin, affected farmers, rice fields and filled-land.

During the court appeal at Battambang Provincial Court, Mrs. Bunrin, and Mr. Rithypo showed their face in the court and with a lot of questions asked to two of them. The two of them claimed their fairness related to the story of conflict and a series of intervention that they had done before coming to the court. LAC lawyer Mr. Ung Chanthol had asked to the court to drop the case and let the two of them free as what they did were following the code of conduct, information law and professional in making peace journalism.



Up to now the case did not call for the second appeal at the court since then (as it's supposed to appeal by 5th June 2023). After that ACT staff had chat through telegram to Ms. Bunrim about her case, she said that the court uphold her case and seemed no more calling to appeal. Asking how the villagers followed her case:



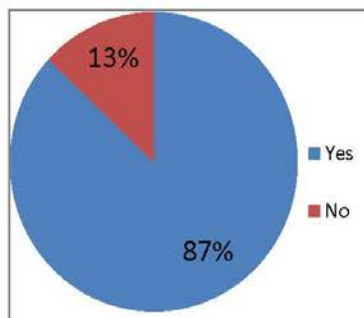
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Brot
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Brot für die Welt (BfdW) (Bread for
the World) website »

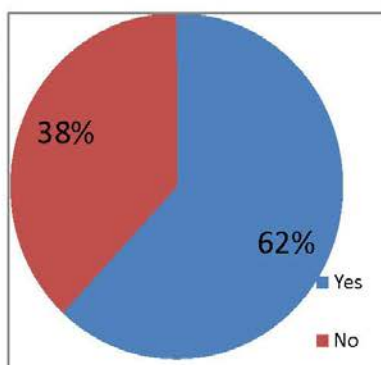
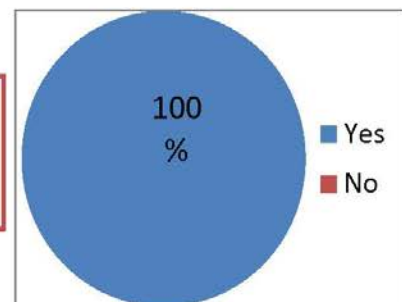
DANMISSION 

Deforestation and wildlife crimes continue to threaten Cambodia's forests and biodiversity. These challenges are compounded by lack of livelihood opportunities for local communities, contributing to forest clearing and degradation, overexploitation of key species, and undervaluing of ecological services such as carbon sequestration.



87% observed high risk of environmental lost such as communities' forest, land forest and natural resources lost that increase storm, flood, drought, and affect all kind of forest animals.

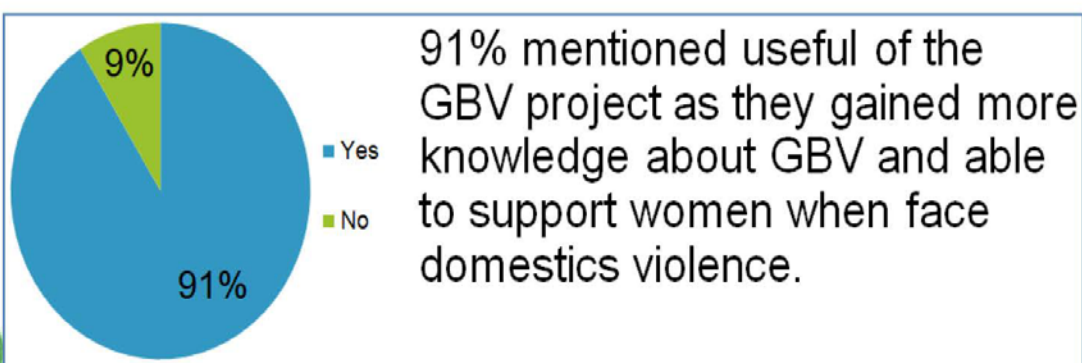
100% of local authority responded they observed has high risk of the environment and forest loss.



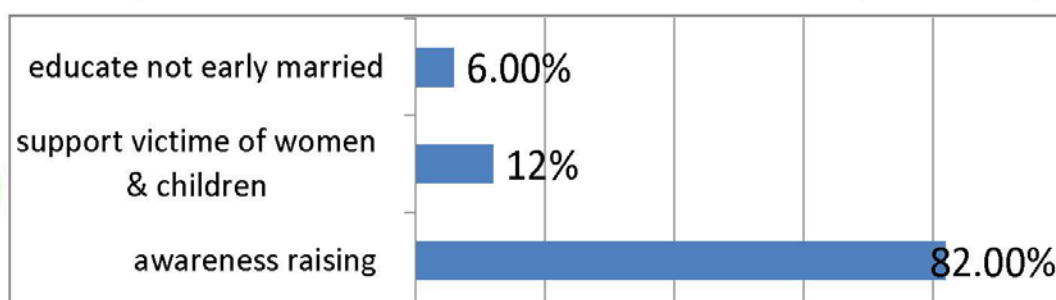
62% of the local authority effect by the land management issues such as border land conflict, communities land conflict, has double land title for many owners.



Cambodia, gender inequality persists in almost every facet of life, including - but not limited to - the economy, education, politics, health, marriage, and security. Especially in rural communities, Cambodian women are not only susceptible to domestic violence, but also have "little legal recourse". Due to limited education, many Cambodian women are unable to protect themselves from discrimination, gender inequality, violence, and abuse. The main issues that third wave feminists are concerned about include: sexual harassment, domestic violence, the pay gap between men and women, eating disorders and body image, sexual and reproductive rights, honor crimes and female genital mutilation.



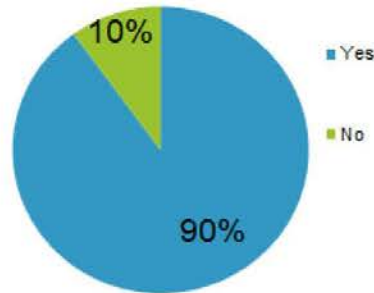
Respond to the Intervention action for Women



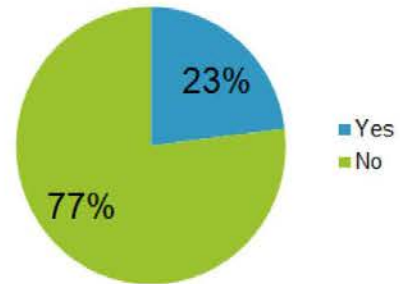
Feminist in Action: Intervention action was 82% provide awareness to the communities, 12% support direct victim especially women and children, and 6% educate not to get early married as it not secure for health and family.



Cambodia's total public debt stock is expected to increase approximately 1.42 percent to reach \$9.97 billion by the end of 2022 compared to over \$7 billion five years ago, while the national budget law allowed the government to borrow about \$1.26 billion or \$1.7 billion SDR in 2023, according to a senior official of the finance ministry. Cambodia has also received loans through multilateral agreements with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), European Investment Bank (EIB), and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Nordic Development Fund (NDF), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and others, according to MEF.

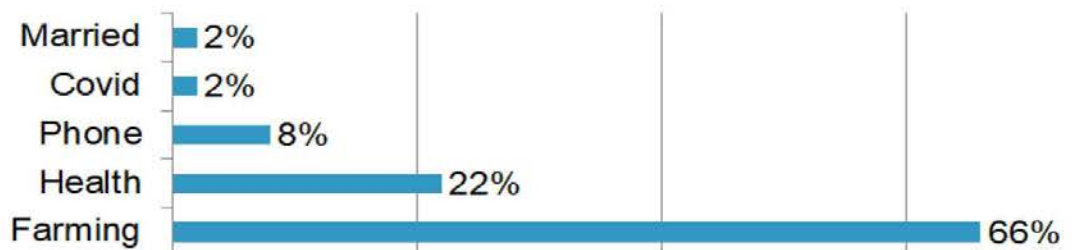


90% indigenous people responded increased **debt and loan**



Local authority responded 77% of them and their family **face loan and debt**

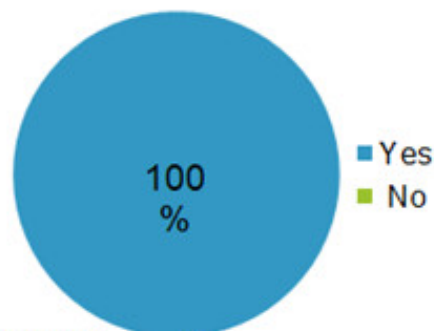
Reason that lead to indigenous family **fall in debt!**



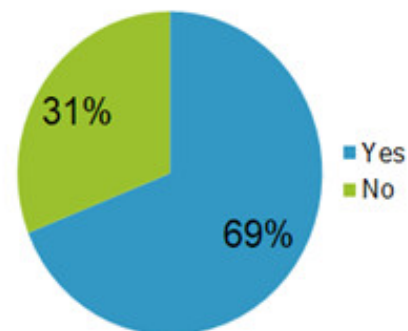
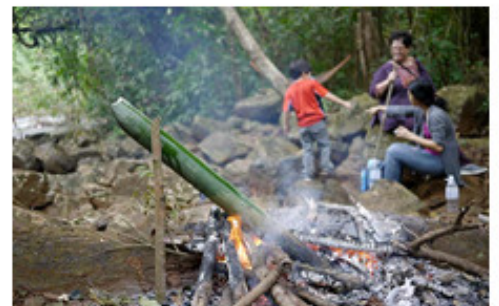
The average amounts of debt per household demonstrate the extremely high level of indebtedness among the land recipients. In view of current interest rates charged by the various loan providers and in relation to the actual levels of household income, it is realistic to say that a majority of them are caught in a debt trap. Most households have debts with more than one loan provider. The majority of loans are sourced from private moneylenders and official credit institutions.



Relate to their cultural issue, most of them respond they express concerned such as losing way of praying, tradition, language and other indigenous material use. The indigenous concern of discrimination from the powerful people, next indigenous generation don't know about their identity.



100% indigenous responded they **worries about their culture lost** from time to time.



69% responded they observed **high risk of culture lost** in the indigenous community



របាយការណ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវស្តីពី
ការចូលរួមរបស់យុវជនជនជាតិដើម ក្នុងការការពារបរិស្ថាន ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី
*Research Finding on: Indigenous Youth Engage in
Environmental in Mondulkiri Province, Cambodia*



*This Implement Research help me
to understand the research process
such as data collection and work
closely with my indigenous people.*



As LGBT in the implement research team, I am happy that team always count me in without discrimination and improved my skill and knowledge through iPEER workbook process.

Said by Mr. Seng, ACT IR Team



Participated in this implement Research help me to know about practical implement such as question preparation, consent form, and relate policies oriented by IREX and YCC Team.

By Ms. SreyNa, ACT IR research Team





I SHARED WITH YOU ALL MY SHAMEFUL STORY OF ONLINE DEBT/LOAN BECAUSE I DON'T WANT YOU ALL BE ONLINE VICTIM LIKE ME!

Said by Indigenous Bunong from Mondulkiri Province.



I found the implementation research help NGOs to found out issues from communities especially among the existing project's that work with indigenous group for improve ACT's work.

Said by Sotheavy, IR Team



សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់ ACT ដែលបានអញ្ជើញខ្ញុំចូលរួមវគ្គ បណ្តុះបណ្តាលពាក់ព័ន្ធនិងយេនឌ័រ វាថ្មីហើយដាស់តឿនក្នុងការអនុវត្តប្រចាំថ្ងៃ ខ្ញុំនឹងចែករំលែកដល់អ្នកសារព័ត៌មាននិងបញ្ចូលក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធផ្សព្វផ្សាយ។



I am thanks to ACT for count me in training as one of participants got more understand relate to Gender, it's new for me and would share with peer and integrate in my media outlet.

Roeurn Rathana, Media from TB

រឿន រតនា អ្នកសារព័ត៌មាន
ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង



ថោង ខ្នក មេភូមិក្រពុំឈូក

ខ្ញុំធ្លាប់រៀនដឹងអំពី សមភាពយេនឌ័រ តែមិន
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ជាមួយ ACT ទទួលបានចំណេះដឹងថ្មីៗ ខ្ញុំ
នឹងយកចំណេះដឹងនេះអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខ្លួនឯង
បន្ថែមទៀត កុំអោយខ្វាក់។ អរគុណ! ជូនពរ
ដល់គ្រប់គ្នា

I used to learn and know about
Gender Equity but never know about
Gender Blind. Now I joint with ACT
and got new topic and would bring
this knowledge to develop my
capacity to be more enlighten not to
be blind. Thanks and bless you all!

ThoungDoung, KrapomChuk chief village



កន្លងមកខ្ញុំដឹងត្រឹមហិង្សារាងកាយផ្លូវភេទ តែឥឡូវយល់ពី
ការបៀតបៀន ជាឥរិយាបថមិនសមស្របហើយធ្វើអោយ
នរណាម្នាក់មានអារម្មណ៍អត់សុវត្ថិភាព ជាការបៀតបៀន។
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ជាមួយACT គឺមានតម្លៃណាស់។

នេក សក្កា អ្នកសារព័ត៌ ភ្នំពេញ



So far I know only violence and direct
sexual, but now I aware of harassment which
behavior make someone feel not good also
part of harass, I got new awareness more
than before and would appreciate the time
that join with ACT is worth.

Neth Sakda, Journalist from Phnom Penh

Srey Sotheavy

Executive Director of the Alliance for Conflict Transformation

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia

"Peace is happiness. A peaceful life should involve the body, the heart, the mind, the family, and the community".

Srey Sotheavy joined a peacekeeping envoy that helped de-escalate the tensions during the Khmer-Thai border conflict in 2009 – a land dispute centred around the border between Cambodia and Thailand near Preah Vihear Temple in Cambodia's north. She did so by organizing numerous religious ceremonies along the border area through dialogues and the reconciliation to understand among Khmer-Thai people. *"The locals thought we were unusual, as while many people were running away to avoid bombings and shootings, our group actually moved into their town,"* she remembers.

Now, as the Executive Director of the Alliance for Conflict Transformation, Sotheavy has spent around 15 years working on community-based conflicts in Cambodia. Her humanitarian career began when she participated in several peacebuilding initiatives in her region, including the interfaith project, which promoted interreligious dialogue and connected the local community with faith leaders for conflict resolution.

Throughout her career, Sotheavy's focus has been to firstly engage different parties in a conflict, and then provide space for dialogues, counseling and a space for them to talk. *"I am eager to bring different people together, whether they are of different religions, traditions and reconcile with one another."*

In her work to strengthen peacebuilding efforts in Cambodia, Sotheavy has been working on a project called Media for Peace. Through this initiative, she aims to increase understanding and awareness among journalists and the media community that they can be a platform to advocate for peace. *"We want the media to play their role as activists, to educate people and provide information and awareness on peace-related issues,"* she explains.



One of Sotheavy's proudest accomplishments so far has been her work with the Bounong indigenous communities, who live around the Mondulkiri province in remote southeastern Cambodia, and have limited communication skills in Cambodian language, as well as low literacy rates. As a result of continuous capacity-building and engagement efforts, the women now have the courage to raise their voices in the community, and to do so on issues related to conflict and peace.

"They have become more vocal, particularly on human rights and social protection issues in land-seizure cases, which are common in their community and more widely in our country."

Women, according to Sotheavy, must be included in the peacebuilding mechanism through strengthen the awareness and engagement of the Bounong community to accountable in their community, because, based on her observations, they are often gentler and humbler in conflict resolution processes. *"When women are present, the process is always more peaceful,"* she says.

Despite the progress she has witnessed, Sotheavy believes that the journey to bring peace to Cambodia is far from over. More engagement with religious communities, authorities, and indigenous communities is required to overcome differences, bridge divides, and create a shared vision of peace. *"For that reason, I will continue working towards a resolution and conflict transformation on how we can all coexist, in order to build a peaceful society in my home country." Sotheavy enjoys working with peacebuilding and hope a true spiritual conversion will respect the dignity, value of person, ethnic, and religious traditions. Peacebuilding is a long road that we must patience and walk together in humble and forgive to transform our communities and society. We need to join hands to make our region one in which our shared values of peace, compassion, love, justpeace, and harmony truly come to shape and characterize our society.*



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PEACE TOGETHER

Inspiring peacebuilders promoting
gender equality and sustainable
peace in Southeast Asia



47 · 2 Comments

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A woman with glasses and a green and white checkered top is sitting at a desk, working on a silver HP laptop. The desk is cluttered with various items, including a calendar, a small fan, and a water bottle. The background wall is covered with numerous papers, photos, and notices, creating a busy and organized workspace.

Now, as Executive Director of the Alliance for Conflict Transformation, a non-governmental organization in Phnom Penh, Sotheavy has spent around 15 years working on communal conflicts in Cambodia. This included a project that promoted dialogue among different religious groups and connected local communities with faith leaders in efforts to resolve conflict. Sotheavy first gets the parties in a conflict to meet, then gives them counselling and a space to talk.

Photo: UN Women/Mech Sereyraph & Mech Choulay

Two women are sitting on a wooden bench. The woman on the left, wearing a green and white checkered top and glasses, is holding a silver HP laptop and looking at the screen with a smile. The woman on the right, wearing a blue top, is holding a pink pen and looking at the laptop. In the background, there is a whiteboard with handwritten notes in blue and red ink, including dates and workshop details.

In 2009, Srey Sotheavy joined envoys from Cambodia who helped ease tensions with Thailand over a land dispute at the border near Preah Vihear Temple in Cambodia's north. She organized numerous religious ceremonies that promoted dialogue and better understanding between the two peoples along the border.

"The locals thought we were unusual, as while many people were running away to avoid bombings and shootings, our group actually moved into their town," she recalls.

Photo: UN Women/Mech Sereyraph & Mech Choulay

← Tweet



UN Women AsiaPacific

@unwomenasia

Srey Sotheavy leads the Alliance for Conflict Transformation, which helps to resolve community-based conflicts in [#Cambodia](#). She also encourages journalists to advocate for peace.

Full story:

unwo.men/Q4eu50NeYeL

@ASEAN @CanadaASEAN #WPSASEAN

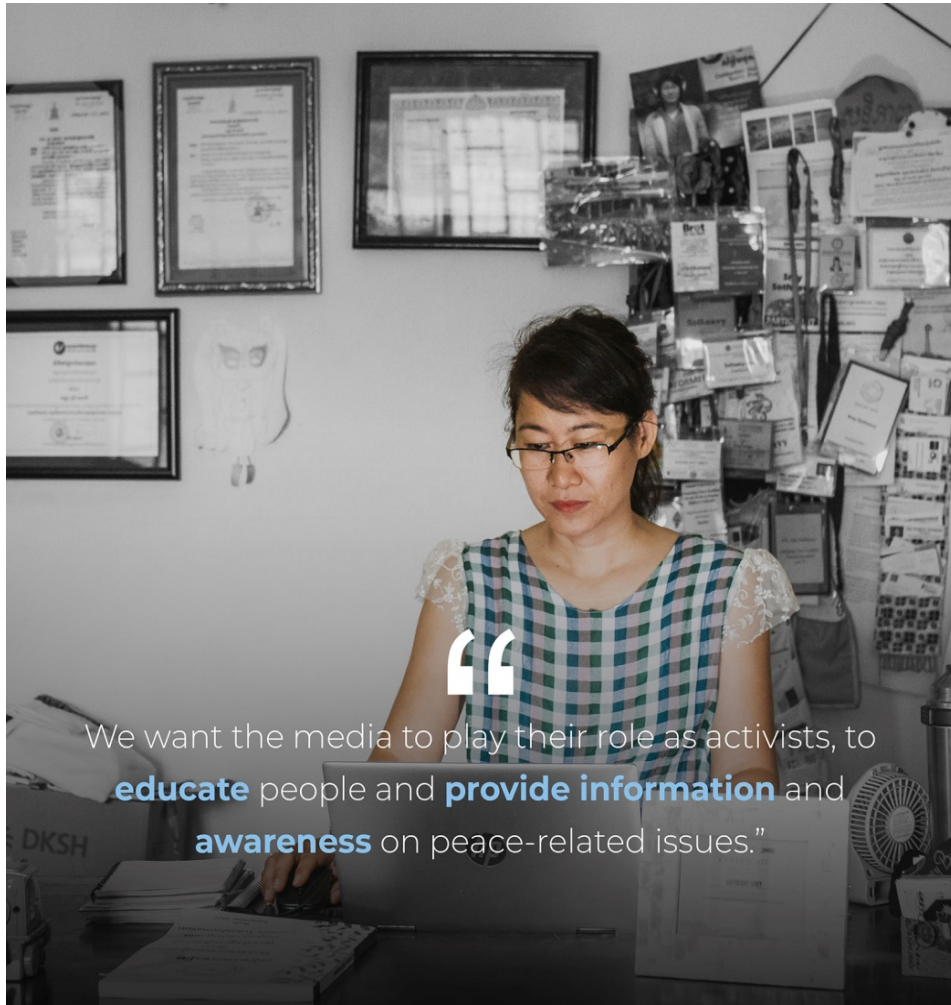


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PEACE
TOGETHER

Srey Sotheavy

Executive Director of the
Alliance for Conflict
Transformation

Phnom Penh
Cambodia

“
Peace is happiness. A peaceful life should
involve the body, the heart, the mind, the
family and the community.
”

Photo: UN Women/Mech Sereyrath & Mech Choulay

