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នៅកម្ពុជា

Research Finding on:

Gender, Peace and Security in Cambodia

Theme: Gender Peace & Security - Women-Climate-Environmental

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Abstract

Increasing the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peacemaking, conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts is a key priority for the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA). Women, Peace and Security (WPS) first made it on to the Security Council's agenda in 2000, with the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1325 on WPS. However, despite many global and regional commitments and initiatives, the number of women included in formal peacemaking processes remains low; and many peace agreements do not include gender provisions that sufficiently address women's security and peacebuilding needs¹. The four pillars of WPS: 1) Prevention; 2) Participation; 3) Protection; and 4) Recovery/resettlement.

The increase emergence of expanded human security threats, this is an opportune moment not only to celebrate but also to strategies how best to strengthen the pivotal role of national and local actors who are the first to respond when challenges strike. Despite their importance in the context of peace and security, their contribution has not been fully acknowledged. ACT who work relate on gender and peace has much interested and committed to join in this action on women, peace, and security throughout the target stakeholder that ACT working with.

Women are disproportionately affected by climate change due to their high reliance on natural resources and exclusion from decision-making, yet they play crucial roles in disaster response, recovery and natural resource management. Promoting their participation and leadership in climate change adaptation and natural resource management is increasingly acknowledged as essential in addressing the root causes of conflict and vulnerabilities².

The climate change emergency is a defining threat to peace and security in the 21st century. Communities in Asia and the Pacific, especially those on the frontlines of the climate crisis, are grappling with this emerging challenge in their daily lives. Climate change impacts exacerbate risks to peace and security, placing additional strain on already vulnerable populations. Gender roles, norms and power imbalances shape how women, men, and other sex identities of different backgrounds experience, respond, or contribute to, insecurity in a changing climate. Understanding these gender dynamics is key to both reducing vulnerabilities and seizing opportunities to advance gender equality, resilience and peace.

Indigenous people in Cambodia have lived on their ancestral land for thousand years. However, severe land conflict and land loss emerged because most of their ancestral lands were granted to private industrial agriculture companies by the government. With the development of the country, many indigenous communities, especially women lives with the constant fear of losing their ancestral land as development projects such as construction of roads and extraction of natural resources take center stage. Communal land is also rapidly being acquired by outsiders for speculative purposes.

¹ <https://dppa.un.org/en/women-peace-and-security>

² <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/peace-and-security/climate-security-and-gender>

About ACT

The Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT) was established by peace activists in 1999 as an independent, non-political, non-profit, and non-faith based organization, and officially registered with MoI in 2002. ACT has many years of experience and strong expertise in peacebuilding, sustainable peace via religious teaching for cooperation and respect of diverse faiths and ethnic/indigenous communities, gender based violence, governance, media / journalism for peace and linking peace to environment protection, working at the sub-national level in Cambodia via social accountability and good governance.

ACT's success in peacebuilding has been the transformation of individual change to communities' change, creating space for a wider set of actors including women, youth, marginalized groups and civil society. ACT's project participants also create incentives for non-violent behavior, reduce fear among women/youth/faiths/ethnic/indigenous groups and engage in the process of instilling trust for a larger peace process. These individuals share their understanding and peace methods with the people they interact with on a daily basis and contribute to SDG #5 and #16. Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) is much relate to ACT work on gender and peace has much interested and committed to join in this action on women, peace, and security throughout the target stakeholder that ACT working with as much as possible and committed to work more on Gender, Peace, and Security.

ACT's vision is to strengthen cooperation, respect diversity and rule of law for inclusive peace in Cambodia. ACT's mission is to empower and build community leadership for peace through trainings and networking for sustaining peace among communities, media sectors, gender, ethnic/faiths, and social cohesion. ACT' strategy is to focus on 5 themes: 1) Peace Journalism / Media for Peace, 2) Social Accountability, 3) Community Peacebuilding, 4) Gender Equity, and 5) Interfaith / Inter-Ethnic PB / Co-Existence.

Acknowledgement

This survey on “Gender, Peace and Security in Cambodia” can happened with the engagement of the indigenous women from target communities and youth who are experiences in environmental, forest, social governance, gender equality and debt, local authority and relate stakeholder which keep cooperate and provide relate information for this finding report, thanks for your participated.

ACT also appreciated to staff who support to make this survey happened, ACT team who making their best effort for this survey. ACT research team consists of Ms. Prak Phoung, Ms. Tre Rina, Mr. Lorn Odm, Mr. Ean LeangSeng; Ms. Sanrin SreyNa; Ms. Khem Nithsara, and Ms. Srey Sotheavy who had discussed about the preparation of questionnaires (both online and face to face interview), conduct field survey and report writing finalize this report to make this report happened.

Special thanks to ACT staff and all related Respondents both community and local authority who had spent their time, energy and perspective about this survey’s topic. ACT expected that this survey report will help ACT for better design / prepare for future project which will helpful and respond to the need of the communities’ people, especially the indigenous group which part of inclusiveness for this report on “Gender, Peace and Security in Cambodia” will help to reflect the situation of the women from ACT target communities which include indigenous people relate to environment, social accountability, gender equity, debt issues, and other concern will be respond to the communities base on their recommendations. This survey will create a basis of evidence for future development in project of ACT work in Cambodia.

The contents of this finding are the responsibility of ACT and do not necessarily reflect the view of any donors, other stakeholder or partners. All the founding from this survey was collected from the target group of ACT’s project and reflects from the situation in Cambodia context. ACT would apologize for any unexpected mistake in this report and would receive you all comments for better improvement in the future.

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1- Introduction

1.1 About the survey

This survey was conducted among the existing target group of projects in ACT: Implementing Social Accountability Framework (ISAF), Feminist in Action (FiA), Financial Management and Literacy, and Youth Leadership Empowerment right after received many feedback from the communities in Mondulkiri, Takeo, Kratie, Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Kep, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Phnom Penh who shared their reflection concern on women security and safety, ACT found it useful that we should collect information via our PESTEL Analysis and other conflict analysis tools that use to found the issues and concern from the communities.

As so far the indigenous group work on Financial Management and Literacy, ISAF or FiA but other environmental issue and loan or debt still their hot topics that they keep sharing about from time to time without any action commitment from government or relate institution yet for the indigenous people. Thus, the finding will help to bring about their concern with environmental, debt, security, drug issues, economic and GBV; beside the current target network group with women, men, youth, indigenous, local authority, media, and relate stakeholder. So this report finding is focus on eight main topics: physical violence, sexual violence, economic violence, feeling or heat violence, drug issues, women security, debt or loan, and job concern.

Environmental: Cambodia's environment provides natural resources including forests, waterways, plants and wildlife. Natural resources also include minerals, energy and extractives. The environment is varied, covering at least seven distinct landscapes across the country. Just under two-thirds of Cambodia's population depend on agriculture, forest products and fisheries for their livelihoods,¹ so the management of the environment and natural resources is of great importance. Cambodia's environment is also considered a resource for the world. Part of the Burma Indochina Hotspot, Cambodia is a treasure house of biodiversity.

Cambodia has a rich bio-diversity, including an array of diverse organisms and forest resource on which many poor people in the countryside depend for livelihood. However, in recent years the forest resource has increasingly come under pressure from economic land utilization. As a basic policy of environmental protection, Article 59 of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall protect the environment and balance of abundant natural resources and establish a precise plan of management of land, water, air, wind, geology, ecological system, mines, energy, petrol and gas, rocks and sand, ... Environmental protection is the practice of protecting the natural environment by individuals, groups and governments. Its objectives are to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where it is possible, to repair damage and reverse trends.

Economic: Cambodia is considered as grow in economic and developing country. The commercial farming provides people with the opportunity to improve their standard of living economic growth without suitability of natural resources and ecosystems weakens country functionality and increase vulnerability among the poor especially the indigenous Bunong in Mondulkiri province. Today, over the country, especially many of Bunong indigenous based in Mondulkiri province facing with many problems throughout their daily lives. Many of these indigenous people, especially elders and young people are income less because they are too old to work and their natural resources was destroyed and government investment on their land, mountain and forest; young people has no proper and secure work to do that increase migration and illegal logging.

Microcredit in Cambodia has emerged within this last 20 years, and it is likely contributed to livelihood development. Despite this claim, there are a lot of concerns occurring from microcredit as the driving force for biodiversity and natural livelihood. However there are concerns the microcredit sector could unknowingly increase the threat posed by farmers to biodiversity and hinder conservation efforts. An important role of microfinance institution is to provide financial support to those in need, while guaranteeing a more secure form of loan compared to informal sources. Many of the indigenous people in Mondulkiri facing negative effects caused by microfinance, such as over indebtedness, inadequate investment validation and a lack of awareness of financial services, that may lead to the destruction of the potential for sustainable local economic and social development. With such issues concerning not only the economic well-being of farmers, but also microcredit as a whole and it potential environmental impacts.

Social Accountability: The Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF) in Cambodia aims to empower citizens, strengthen partnerships between sub-national administrations (SNAs) and citizens, and leverage enhanced accountability of SNAs to improve local service delivery. The ISAF was introduced as a platform for coordinated action by The Government of Cambodia and Civil Society Organizations to operationalize the Strategic Plan on Social Accountability for Sub-National Democratic Development adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) on July 2013. The Strategic Plan and ISAF are important elements of the RGC's broader democratic development agenda, as implemented through the second (2015-2017) and third (2018-2020) 3-Year Implementation Plans (IP3). This agenda, in turn, implemented in the context of the RGC's national development vision, as outlined in the fourth Rectangular Strategy (2018 – 2023), which calls for the development of social accountability mechanisms in pursuing overarching national goals of growth, employment, equity and efficiency.

ISAF Phase II Implementation Plan (2019 to 2023) has been prepared through a consultative process with government and civil society. The goal Of ISAF Phase II is to establish permanent systems, within both government and civil society, to ensure that this annual cycle of social accountability activities can be sustained long term. To support the implementation of this new five-year phase of ISAF include:

- Expansion of ISAF coverage to all rural communes.
- Extension of ISAF activities to district administrations (DAs).
- Developing and applying adapted ISAF methodologies in select urban areas.
- Use of ICTs to extend ISAF outreach (i.e. sharing of I4C data, JAAPs and updates on JAAP implementation).
- Measures to enhance government responsiveness to JAAPs and increase JAAP implementation.
- Institutionalization and enhanced sustainability of ISAF processes (including the establishment of a national CAF volunteer network).

Feminist in Action is an interdisciplinary approach to issues of equality and equity based on gender, gender expression, gender identity, sex, and sexuality as understood through social theories and political activism. Quite simply, feminism is about all genders having equal rights and opportunities. It's about respecting diverse women's experiences, identities, knowledge and strengths, and striving to empower all women to realize their full rights. Most feminists agree on five basic principles—working to increase equality, expanding human choice, eliminating gender stratification, ending sexual violence, and promoting sexual freedom. The main advantage of the feminist movements is that they helped women to fight with gender discrimination. They made reality better for females as they got the opportunity to control their own lives.

Feminism is important, especially - though not exclusively - for women. Feminism represents a body of knowledge that allows us to break the cycle of repetition and live our lives based upon KNOWLEDGE rather than IGNORANCE. Feminist theory often focuses on analyzing gender inequality. Themes often explored in feminist theory include discrimination, objectification (especially sexual objectification), oppression, patriarchy, stereotyping, art history and contemporary art, and aesthetics.

Feminism is fundamentally about equality. It's not about women wanting to be greater than men. It's about equal rights, equal dignity and equal access and control of resources. It's about having equal choices for our future. Women earn less and are more likely to live in poverty, male violence against women and sexual harassment are 'norms' in all societies, and men are more likely to commit suicide – patriarchy is to blame for ALL of these things. 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.

Debt / Loan: 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.

Other creditors under bilateral agreements include members of Paris Club such as France, Japan, German and South Korea and non-Paris Club such as China, India, Thailand and Vietnam, while the old debt is divided into rescheduled and under-negotiation. In 2022, the government disbursed \$1.33 billion from bilateral and multilateral loans to use in the infrastructure and other prioritized sectors. The five rules of public debt management include firstly loan size must be in line with the budget situation and economic capability, secondly, the credit must be under high concession or most favorable, thirdly the loans must be used in supporting the economic growth, fourthly, allocation must be highly transparent, accountable, efficient and effective.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The central focus of this research is Gender, Peace and Security (GPS), the abuses often come with state policies that victimize powerless people and have no resources to afford legal assistance. Non-violent action means that such conflicts have been promoted. Parties are encouraged to use peaceful means to solve their problems, and such methods cause no harm to each other by connecting their knowledge and power-sharing. Resolving conflict is one thing. However, there is much to do with managing the conflicts where transparency and accountability have benefited from reducing, saving resources, and resolving them. One challenge is the lack of confidence amongst citizens to raise and discuss issues/concerns with government officials and public service providers. Social responsibility is relational and focuses on the relationship between rights-holder and duty-bearer. Somehow, this is a system issue where studies that can improve the system can also solve the problems.

Cambodia has not had a solid and vibrant tradition of civic engagement. The most common civil society social fabric is based on informal organizations such as pagoda committees. Most Cambodians are not used to engaging in active participatory interaction with the state presents a challenge for introducing social accountability initiatives in Cambodia. Lower-ranking public service provider representatives are often reluctant to release any information until official permission is granted from the top of the bureaucracy, which is a lengthy and unclear process. Expect to encounter difficulties in meeting subordinates and representatives from technical departments unless equipped with an official.

Domestic violence or intimate partner violence, which includes physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, is the most common type of violence against women in Cambodia. One in five women between the ages of 15 and 49 has experienced physical violence, and according to the 2020 Cambodia Centre for Human Rights incidents increased during the Covid-19 pandemic. While the Royal Government of Cambodia has made efforts to combat GBV, remaining challenges need to be addressed, including the lack of knowledge on victim-centered police responses to GBV against women and other available support services.

In the past, access to finances in rural Cambodia was driven through informal sources. Private moneylenders and relatives played a major role. As private moneylenders requested enormous interest rates often reaching up to 20% per month for short-term loans, loans were expensive and exclusively used for emergencies. Furthermore, only a few rural households could provide collateral to access the formal banking sector. This situation has changed fundamentally. Nowadays, the formal banking sector has expanded to rural areas, providing much better access to financial services in rural Cambodia. Banks and MFIs are now represented in all provincial capitals, all district towns and even in some main communes. In general, rural households can choose from a variety of sources to access finances.

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. The individual Indigenous People Community (IPC) member has started with his or her first group loan a certain addiction to taking loans on a regular basis sets in. First of all, timely repayment of the first loan opens up higher loan amounts for the group in the second and third year. Most loan takers therefore continue to take loans after their first experience. Many IPC members are somewhat aware of the risks of high debts. Families with important cash crop production (mostly cashew and cassava) are especially at risk to overstretch their repayment capacities and take several loans from different MFIs.

1.3 Purpose of the Survey

The purpose of this survey is to:

1. Identify community prior concern relate to gender peace and security, GBV, debt/loan.
2. Define common approach to available program in order to develop more strategic approach for community advocacy for inclusive peace.

1.4 Rational for the Survey

The climate crisis is the biggest threat to our survival as a species and is already threatening human rights around the world. Global temperatures are rising due to greenhouse gas emissions produced by human activity. Increased temperatures are directly contributing to harmful effects, such as droughts, floods, sea-level raises, heat waves, extreme weather events, loss of biodiversity and the collapse of ecosystems. Climate change poses a threat not just to human life, but to all life. It already affects the human rights of countless persons and the impacts are only getting worse.

Cambodia has experienced a rapid increase in the population at-risk for use of illicit drugs, also been subjected to illicit natural resource extraction, including the unlawful acquisition and export of endangered species and timber. This has had an impact on the Kingdom.

Cambodia has become a major transit country for drug trafficking. The number of illicit drug users has grown sharply. Some Cambodians have become victims of the human trafficking that afflicts the region. Cambodia has turned into a target country for sex tourism, with an alarming proportion of children involved.

Cambodia right after COVID-19, debt threats survey released in August 2023 by LICADHO shows that widespread over-indebtedness has led to significant numbers of serious human rights abuses including hunger, child labor, and coerced land. Borrowers are making unacceptable sacrifices to repay loans that are overwhelmingly collateralized with land titles, and that often far exceed borrowers' incomes and ability to repay and further evidence that human rights abuses are occurring frequently and systematically in Cambodia's microloan sector. They need urgent debt relief for the most over-indebted borrowers in order to prevent this human rights crisis from worsening.

A study by the Cambodia Microfinance Association (CMA) and M-CRIL, involving 3,262 households, found that nearly 87 percent of borrowers have one to two loans. Now, at the far end of the study, it was found 2.1 percent of those surveyed had taken as high as four or more loans. When applied to the larger sample size of 3.3 million borrowers in the country – this means 69,300 households taking loans from microfinance institutions (MFIs) are facing a debt problem. The first means of recourse for Cambodians is usually borrowing from relatives, friends and associates. When that fails, they could go to the local pawnbroker or moneylender; a move that usually results in much higher interest rates and more pressure than borrowing from an MFI. The study found that families cut back on essentials like food; where households stressed reported lower intake of protein-rich meat and vitamin-rich vegetables; and subsisted on less nourishing fare like rice gruel. And families more frequently resorted to slashing their household food budget than selling high-value assets such as motorbikes that are essential for transport for education, business or agricultural needs.

Gender equality remains unfinished business in every country of the world. Women and girls have less access to education and healthcare, too often lack economic autonomy and are under-represented in decision-making at all levels. In Cambodia specifically, 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.

Therefore, a mechanism that helps connect people in problem-solving at different levels, especially at the local level, can be crucial for mitigating conflicts and avoiding violent abuses to win over the other parties. Change and adapting at the localities and relationships are essential to the building mechanism. It is very much in sync with the social accountability hopeful to be regenerated in Cambodia's context, environment, gender, debt, and culture. Somehow, the political gain is still exploited and continues its process, which faces many challenges for both recipient and supply.

1.5 Survey Questions

1. How is GVB situation in your communities?
2. What do communities noted of the women security?
3. Any concern relate to drug, debt or loan in your family especially indigenous community?

1.6 Significant of the Survey

The result of this survey help them to share their engagement and improvement through the current projects of ACT they joined. The existing target network involved with this finding of ACT came from nine provinces/city: Mondulkiri, Kratie, Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Kep, Battambang, Takeo, Siem Reap, and Phnom Penh. This research is focus on the communities people which include the indigenous group that relate to the current project of ACT and this research result is part of the finding to see the impact and the challenges face in the communities and seeking for future need of the indigenous people. This research request is for the communities people in general which include indigenous women, youth, local authority, and men; the research on gender, peace and security is relate to the gender issue, social security concern on women, and community debt. The report finding from the research is going to share to the communities and publicly for share communities concern on relate to GBV, security, social concern and debt.

The knowledge of collective information is to strengthen the capacity of the community especially among the indigenous group and the result from the research report will be publish for document about the communities concern related to indigenous women and youth in communities who closely work on environmental protection. The result of the research is going to share publicly on ACT website to the local authority and the relate NGOs or communities group who willing to have and know the situation of and result of the Gender, Peace and Security.

Research to Change:

“We need to know about gender, peace and security situation and what their challenges faced in daily lives, during their lives with active engaged on natural resources protection process. So that we can have the information we got from the research will be bring to consultation meeting with the communities, related NGOs and local authority for their support on Gender, Peace and Security or Women, Peace and Security”.

2- Survey Methods

2.1 Data collection Method

The survey had been conducted from 25th May – 30th August 2024 for both quantitative Data and Qualitative data such as interviews face to face at field collected information, focus group discussions (FGD), interview, and key information interview with both open and ended questions. With questionnaire designed for paper sheet form print out for data collection, including stories of gender, peace, and security.

2.2 Sample Selection

There was targeted for existing target projects network of Community Peacebuilding, Feminist in Action/gender, Financial Management Literacy, and Youth Empowerment base in 9 target provinces who engaged in total 382 pax (Female=169). Face to face interview 146 pax (82 women and 146 indigenous); For the Focus Group Discussion total reached 185 pax (77 women and 181 indigenous); For Key Information Interview reached total 51 (10 women). And for collective individual stories relate to Women, Peace and Security was selected 7 stories³ from communities and other relate stories from social media (FaceBook).

Method	Groups	Total Interview	Women	Indigenous	Disable
Survey Interview	Communities	146 pax	82	146	1
FGD	Communities	185 pax	77	181	1
KII	Local authority	51 pax	10		
Stories of WPS	Communities	7 pax			

2.3 Target Areas

Target area was select base on the existing project network ACT total 9 provinces and city:

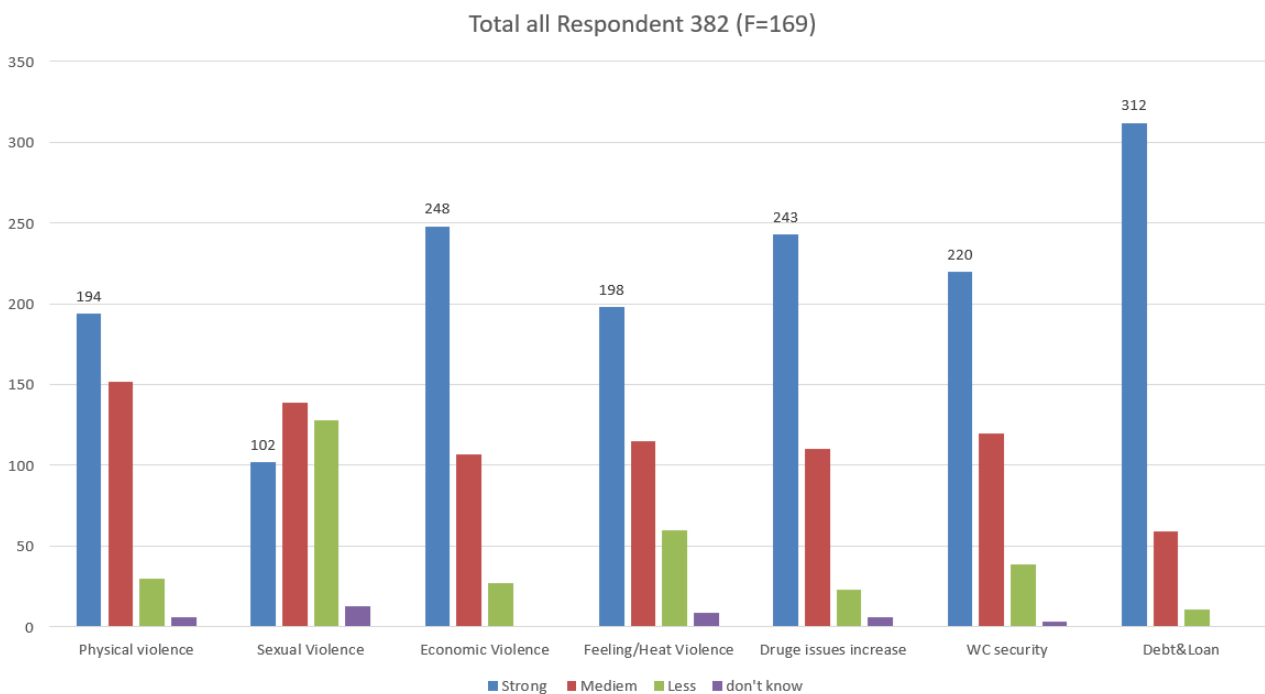
Mondulkiri, Kratie, KampongChhnang, Kampot, Kep, BattamBang, Takeo, Siem Reap, and PP.

³ Due to concern on the security: One story was requested for anonymous.

3- Results Finding

Communities interview had been conducted by ACT staff and within the existing ACT target group reached to 382 pax (Female=169) respondent who responded in person and face to face interview 146 pax (82 women) by the existing projects staff to the existing project network team who able to communicate in same Bunong language and Khmer language. This finding is inclusive as it tried to bring vulnerable people including women, youth, indigenous, ethnic, and disable people who are local authority, communities/leader who active in gender base violence, land, forest and environment committee.

The Focus-group had discussion, was conducted with total 185 pax (77 women) with divided to small groups. The Key Information Interview (KII) was in depth qualitative interviews with people who know what is going on in their communities especially the local authority with total 51 pax (10 women). The respond of all individual interviews, FGD, and KII had compile together for the result of the finding with numbers of stories collect from the communities related to GBV, drug, WPS, and Debt. Other secondary information stories also collected from social media relates the above mentioned issues to support for this finding.



The highest respond among the total 382 respondent while the respondents from women representative only 169 respondents who are women = 44% only. The most respond on strong part having debt and loan was 312 respondents = 82%; the second strong issues respond on economic violence respond 248 respondents = 65%; and the third respond concern express about drug issues increased in their communities responded 243 = 64%; respond on women and children insecurity 220 respondent = 58% they respond not secure

or safe. The low respond on sexual violence only 102 respondents = 27% as they seem not feeling open to share such embarrassment about their own or personal relate to sexual abuse openly, most of men respondents need to save their face.

3.1 Result on Physical Violence



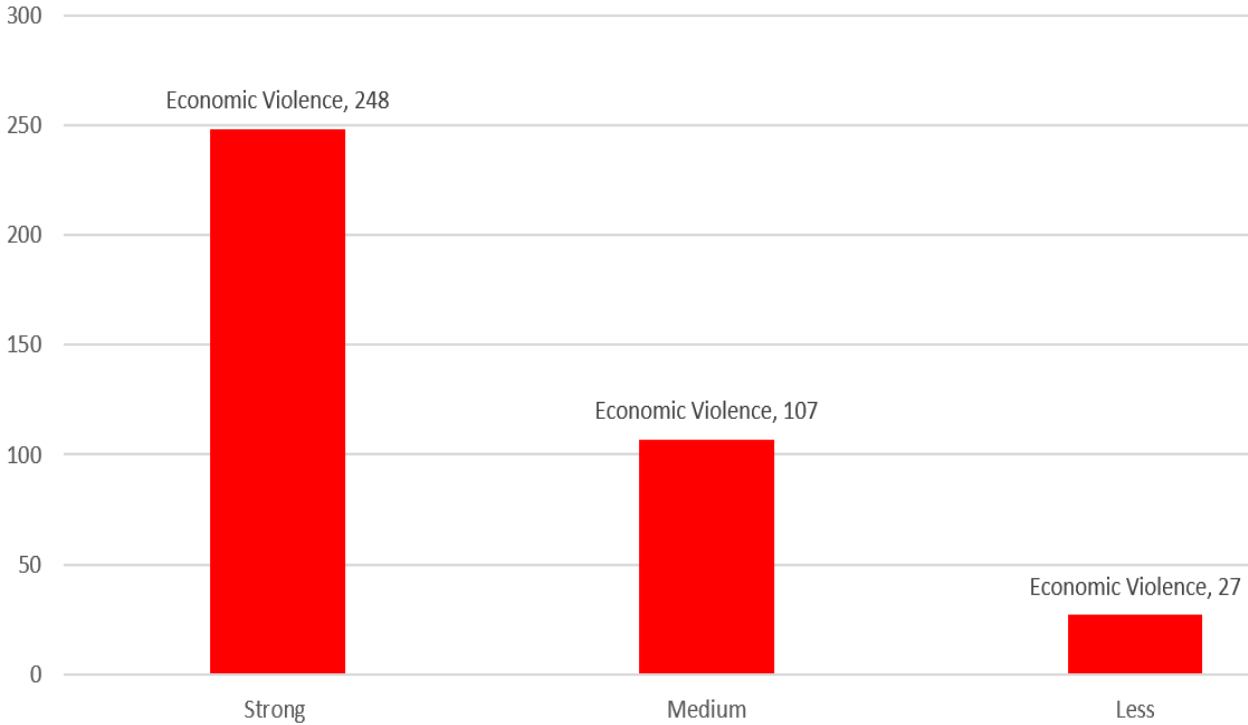
Among the 382 respondents, respond 194 = 51% points out strong physical violence happened in their family or observed happened in their communities; while medium 152 respond = 40% and less respond 30 = 08%.

3.2 Result on Sexual Violence



The respond on sexual violence show on chart respondent 139 = 36% respond medium, less responded 128 = 34%, and respond 102 = 3% has strong sexual violence⁴.

3.3 Result on Economic Violence



Respond on the economic violence at level strong noted from 248 respondents = 60%, while 107 = 30% responded medium, and 27 respondents = 1% responded less economic

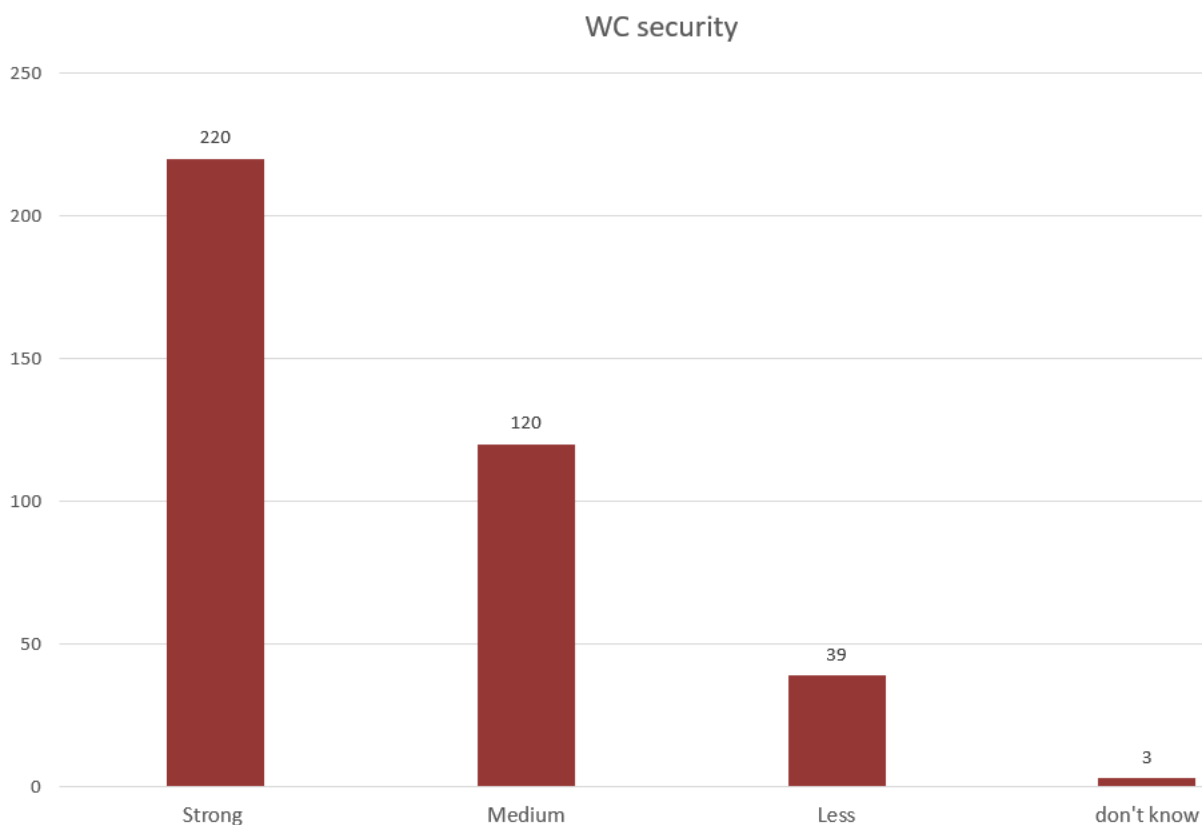
⁴ At this part we can observed most of respondent not really open to answer as it not right way to talk about sex in public and that the number relate to this not sure to reflect the fact.

violence. The economic violence relate to the their agriculture product can't sell in good price to be able to survive with dignity, no proper job to do, many family member sick most of the time that need to spent a lot of money on the health services and other needs in the family which lead them to lent the money that face economic crisis some lead to sell their land or house for pay back. And husband who makes money did not share for their children and wife for daily household expenses that also increase violence in families.

3.4 Result on Emotional Violence

Among 382 respondent on the emotional violence, 198 respondents = 52% responded strong, while 115 = 30% responded medium and 60 respondents = 16% responded less. This emotional part is hard for the participants to express themselves in identify the emotional as sometime they face challenges to identify it which reflect to each individual respondents.

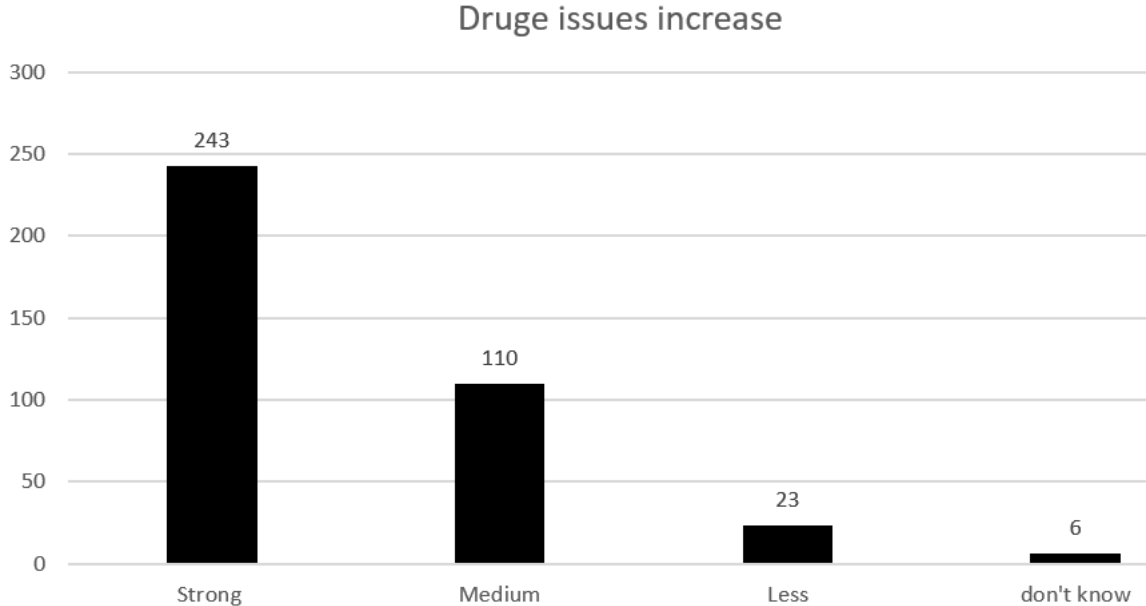
3.5 Result on Women and Children Security



When asked about the women security and safety in their communities when they go outside for work or for other purpose; among the 382 respondents, 220 = 58% responded strong, while 120 = 31% responded medium, and 39 = 10% responded less.

Event Cambodia all over the country label announced “Thanks to Peace” which referred to no war in the country but women are more likely to suffer violence at the hands of people they know, also experience violence committed by strangers. Women report being more afraid than men, and are socialized from an early age not to go out alone into public spaces, especially at night time as not secure for her. Women’s fear of violence restricts their movement, limiting their use of public spaces and movement from their homes to public or other private spaces. Violence against women in public spaces particularly affects the most marginalized. Women’s roles and the differences between women by race, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability, marital and parenthood status and socioeconomic status directly influence how women experience cities on a daily basis.

3.6 Result on Drug issues

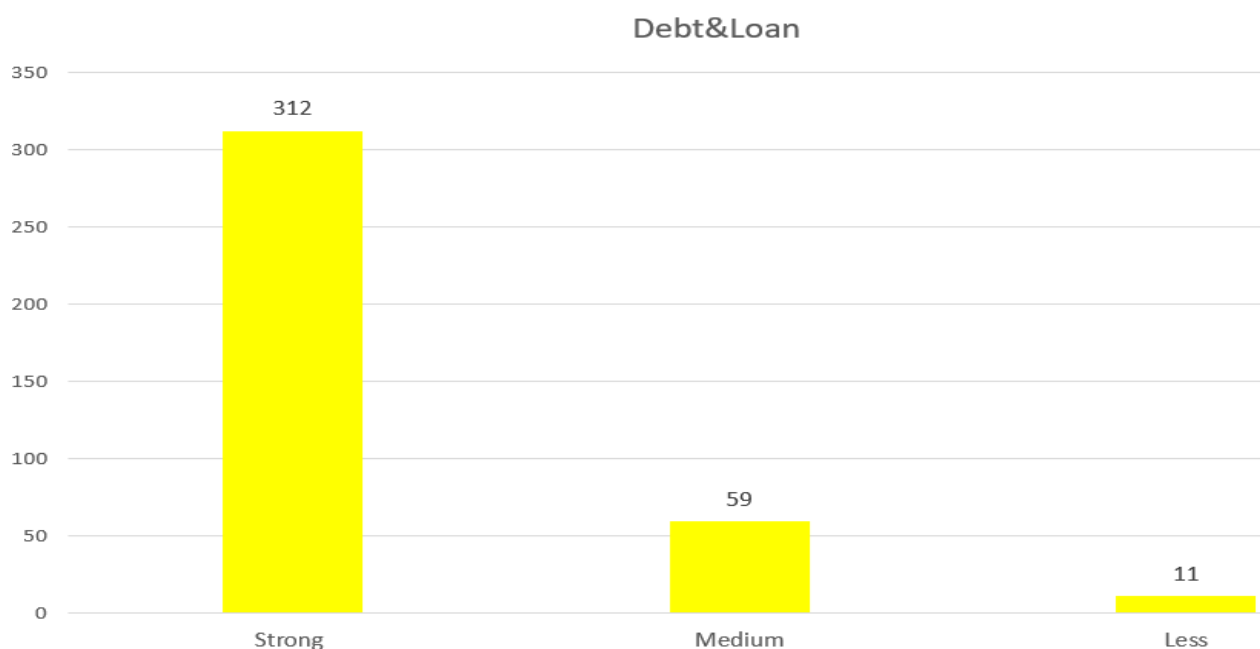


Among the 382 respondents relate to the drug issues, 243 = 64% respondents respond strong concern and 110 = 29% responded medium concern on drug as they observed what happened from their communities increasing by middle age used drug and increase violence in the communities.

The drug issue is complex, the amount of drugs seized increase each year, drug imports continue to rise. Drug use continues to spread in local communities and rural areas, number of users who fail to seek medical treatment remains a problem in many areas and is a concern for families and communities. More and more local people are voicing concern about drug use in their communities.

There was also a worrying growth in the crimes of producing, circulating, trafficking and using drugs in the region and beyond. The communities' responded, discovering more large-scale drug production facilities than ever before. Methamphetamine, known as ice, is the most seized drug now, the communities responded of fear that the drugs being seized are stronger than they used to be, which poses more dangers to users especial youth and middle age that make money to support the families were lost their future.

3.7 Result on Debt or Loan



Coming to raise about the debt or loan in the communities among 382 respondents, 312 = 82% responded they faced strong in debt or loan, while 59 respondents = 15% responded medium. Levels of debt have skyrocketed in recent years, especially right after the COVID-19 leading to a number of human rights abuses, including coerced land sales, child labor, debt-driven migration, and bonded labor.

Cambodia has the highest microfinance debt-per-capita in the world, with borrowers across the country falling victim to predatory lending. Researchers and NGOs have documented cases where lenders pressured borrowers into selling their land or taking on high-interest loans from neighborhoods lenders. Many indebted Cambodians leave their homes to work in cities or other countries, while children drop out of school and families cut down on food just to stay afloat⁵. High cases of committed suicide individual and the whole families also increased as noted via social media that because of debt can't pay back, this noted increased was not any formal research finding from the government institution or formal researcher.

⁵<https://dialogue.earth/en/climate/green-bonds-red-flags-cambodias-microfinance-crisis-deepens-amid-sustainability-push/>

4- Case on Gender, Peace and Security

Stories of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) had been collected from social media relate issues, communities interview, and related staff collect stories from the ACT target projects: Media for Peace/Peace Journalism, Communities Peacebuilding, Feminist in Action, Financial Management and Literacy, Social Accountability, youth, women, and indigenous group.

4.1 Case GBV from Social media

a)- Killing Nurse in Mondulkiri

Referred to TSK Hot News and Amazing Albert new on 12th May 2024; a man name Sokha Nut, who married with children but he later on was fall in love with a widow (nurse) who have a daughter six years old, but nurse was reject his love as she know he has wife and children. This reject make that man angry and shoot her at her work place (AndungKraleung Health Center) till died and the bullet reflect to hit her daughter with heavy injure.



Mr. Sokha Nut is brother of Mr. Sokha Thut, who was one of ACT target community accountability facilitator (CAF) base in AndungKraleung village, SenMonorum Commune, Orang district, Mondulkiri province. When asked him about why lead to kill other life like this? He put the fault on the victim women by said because she has many men. Even she has many men, should not be use violence to kill other life. This mean that gender understanding and awareness is till needed for this communities and must be stronger put more activities relate to gender responsive to this target areas.

b)- Wife were Kill by drug:
 Referred to KPS Breaking News released on 3rd August 2024 base in Dun-Keo town, Takeo province. Husband name Kun Vanthorng 31 years old had used pillow to kill his wife and break her neck till died, due to this man was suspect using drug that lead to dare kill his wife. And he escape out of town, police had been investigating to arrest him.

KPS BreakingNews
 1m · 🌐

បុរសម្នាក់បានយកឆ្នើយខ្ពស់មុខប្រពន្ធនិងកាប់ចំបាក់កបណ្តាលឲ្យស្លាប់ភ្លាមៗនៅនិងកន្លែងកើតហេតុ។

ហេតុការនេះបានកើតឡើងនៅថ្ងៃសៅរ៍ទី០៣ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០២៤ ចន្លោះម៉ោង១០ដល់ ម៉ោង១៦ និង០០ នាទី មានករណីឃាតកម្ម កើតឡើងត្រង់ចំណុចបន្ទប់កុងដ្រ័រជនរងគ្រោះ ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិស្វាយឫស្សី សង្កាត់ចាកយណ៍ ក្រុងដូនកែវ ខេត្តតាកែវ។

ហេតុការណ៍នេះបង្កឡើងដោយជនសង្ស័យ១នាក់ ឈ្មោះ ខុនណ្ណចង ភេទប្រុសអាយុ៣១ឆ្នាំ(ត្រូវជាប្តីជនរងគ្រោះ)បានធ្វើសកម្មភាពដោយយកឆ្នើយសង្កត់ទៅលើមុខជនរងគ្រោះនិងកាប់ចំបាក់កបណ្តាលអាយស្លាប់នៅនិងកន្លែង។

ជនរងគ្រោះឈ្មោះ ខែម ម៉ាច ភេទស្រី អាយុ ៣២ឆ្នាំ បច្ចុប្បន្នរស់នៅទីកន្លែងកើតហេតុខាងលើ។ យោងតាមព័ត៌មានបឋមពីសមត្ថកិច្ចបានឲ្យដឹងថា មូលហេតុដោយជនសង្ស័យជាមនុស្សចៀនថ្នាំ និងមានទំនាស់ជាមួយប្រពន្ធជាញីយៗ។ក្រោយធ្វើសកម្មភាពរួចជនសង្ស័យបានគេចខ្លួនបាត់។

ហើយបច្ចុប្បន្នសមត្ថកិច្ចកំពុងធ្វើការស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីចាប់ខ្លួនជនសង្ស័យយកមកផ្តន្ទាទោសតាមច្បាប់ ។

ដោយចិត្ត

ជនរងគ្រោះរូបមន្តមហាម្នាក់ដោយយកឆ្នើយសង្កត់ទៅលើមុខជនរងគ្រោះនិងកាប់ចំបាក់កបណ្តាលអាយស្លាប់នៅនិងកន្លែង។

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ហើយបច្ចុប្បន្នសមត្ថកិច្ចកំពុងធ្វើការស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីចាប់ខ្លួនជនសង្ស័យយកមកផ្តន្ទាទោសតាមច្បាប់ ។

ដោយចិត្ត



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ប្រថង្គប្រពន្ធកាប់ទាំងប្រពន្ធដេញកាប់ទាំងភ្លើង



On 4th November 2024 in Phnom Penh, drunkard husband tried to kill his wife during her business due to jealousy and when the costumers intervention he tried to cut people around who tried to stop him.

c)- Rap case:

On 2nd August 2024, victim women complaint on soldier officer (work at Ministry of Interior) who threat her with gun and rap in Khan Choy-Chanva, Phnom Penh.



d)- Impunity:

Children protection activist called on injustice of man rap a child 16 years old without any action from duties barrier on the military. With offensive word to victim can't sue him as he has backbone powerful support, no one can arrest him.

Somaly Mam ម៉ែបាស់
 April 25 · 🌐

ឆ្កាងណាសលោក ធ្វើបាបកុមារ អាយុ 16 ឆ្នាំទាំង កំរាល បានសម្រេចហើយ ចាប់ពុកជនរងគ្រោះវៃ ទៀត សំខាន់ជនល្មើសរូបនេះមិនឆ្លាចច្បាប់ ហើយដេញអោយគ្រួសារជនរងគ្រោះប្តឹងគាត់តាមចិត្ត ទៀត (គាត់ថា ទោះគាត់ចូលកុក ទ្វាមុខ តែគាត់ ចេញតាមទ្វាគ្រាយ) ខ្ញុំចង់សួរថា តើជនល្មើសពេល នេះទៅដល់ណាហើយ តើដូចគាត់និយាយមែនទេថា គាត់មិនអាចជាប់ទោសនោះ? 🙄
 អត់យល់ហេតុអ្វីដល់ថ្នាក់នេះ 🙄



Somaly Mam ម៉ែបាស់
 July 30 at 9:28 AM · 🌐

ខ្ញុំមិនយល់ទេ មនុស្សម្នាក់នោះបើចង់ចាប់វាមិនពិបាកទេ ព្រឹកមិញលោក គាំងគីមខ្លួន ទៅជិះម៉ូតូ យ៉ាងសប្បាយ ចេញចូលផ្ទះ 🙄 ហេតុអ្វី សម្លកិច្ចមើល មិនឃើញ មិនដឹង មិនឃើ ឬ ក៏ដូចលោកខ្លួននិយាយមែនថា នរណា ហានចាប់លោក ព្រោះលោកមានឱ្យរដ្ឋ ចង់រំលោភ អ្នកណា ក៏បានមែនឬ? ខ្ញុំកំភោគដែរ បើសិនជា មានអ្នកការពារមែន បានន័យថា អ្នកនោះ ក៏ជាអ្នកចូលចិត្ត រំលោភក្មេងដែរ មែនទេ? សង្ឃឹមថាមិនមែនជាការពិតចុះ 🙄 រឿងនេះខ្ញុំមិនយល់ទេ ព្រោះអ្វីដែលជនម្នាក់នេះ ធ្វើវាយឃោរ ពោក ! មើលទៅ រំលោភក្មេងទាំងកែមាត់បង្កើនទៅទៅដេកជាមួយ ក៏ធ្វើ បាន តើនៅជាមនុស្សទេ? រំលោភហើយមែនទៀត តើអំណាចអ្វីដែរ?

g)- Give birth on boat:

On 9th September, 2024, Kosh Kong province, pregnancy women give birth on boat while travel from big sea to health center under raining at night time.



4.2 Case Story on Peace Keeping

One of ACT’ staff had been shared about her sister apply to be military with inappropriate selection, corruption in deploy to other countries, unfair work load, challenges of being mom thinking to be redeploy⁶:

a)- Inappropriate selection:

When her sister graduates from high school she willing to find job to support family, she want to be soldier because her father used to be soldier and at that time women soldier was not much with her willing to struggle the communities and social norm who always think women can’t be work as soldier. In a village people who are military had share about the announcement to apply for soldier so after graduated from high school she start apply for the military with her father accompanier her to apply and join the test. When village people share about the announcement the government select military, she spent money for process document to apply and bring to the right place for take exam. At the examination to be military, many of candidate spent money exam around 1,000 USD (in year 2009). She observed those who did not come for exam or test had been past automatically because they have their backbone person. After past to be the military, she was recommend to stay at the military camp to learn for 6th months how to shoot, speak France, and military

⁶ For ACT staff safety: This case raise with confidencial

regulation. She observed for those who has their backbone person behind came for the training not regularly or not discipline in the training in camp.

b)- Corruption in Deploy:

About year 2016, government from her military department had announce for deploy to Lebanon for landmine clear. She had applied as on mission will received salary from the UN and Cambodia government, she was selected to deploy and leave for one year for deploy and return back to Cambodia. After back to Cambodia she change her military camp and trained on landmine clearance, at the second announce for her deploy to Mali, she had asked to pay about 2,000 USD to upper leader. When she completed on her one year mission, she had suggested continuing to stay with pay about 4,000 USD.

When she got salary from the UN take few month to receive money into her own account; for the salary from government of Cambodia account was with her sister who work in ACT not received as agreement with full amount, she asked her sister in Mali why money less, then her sister who deploy to Mali had asked to government accountant about not with basic salary? The answer was respond that the government cut her salary for support the party work, party propaganda, or other event of government. The salary from the Cambodia side not regularly, unless she question about her salary not open on time? (The salary had not transferred via bank account). When her sister update about the salary for many time they transferred via wing and had been deduct some amount.

ACT 'staff said when she graduated from high school in year 2017, she want to join the military but was told to pay 6,000 USD; as the military announce every year for the selection process but the process to have registration form and administration document have to ask from admin and that if we pay then she can pass automatically, no need to do test exam. Up to now, if need to apply for this military, we don't know where to apply and go for test and that need to meet individual via key person who in charge of this selection and pay some amount for this meeting and it will need to pay from around 20,000 USD.

c)- Unfair on Mission:

On the mission in Lebanon or Mali, she observed that for those who has backbone relative they not sent to high risk field work or go to field often. When there is UN agency came for field visit those military who has backbone relative go for the show with no appropriate skill to do, and those who was sent to field at the risk situation was not allow to show up. At the military camp or mission when they share meat or vegetable, or fruit or relate logistic; those who no backbone person they not open regularly or received as they should have. She also shared base on her notice that the deploy military who has backbone relative, they not work, they deploy for their entertainment or go for tour to other countries or some of them used drug addiction, their parents or relation push them to deploy to end their drug addiction.



** Sources of Picture from social media

4.3 Case from communities (*Economic, Debt, Land, Forest, GBV...*)

a)- As citizen live in ChearngPeat village, KoshKnear commune, Sambo district, Kratie province had observed that my communities including me facing challenges in our economic, fail to debt, loan increased from time to time. My family face debt due to raw agriculture material at market price increase, agriculture work force increase price, when we lack of fund we loan from bank, by hope when we harvest it we can pay back but when we harvest the product (cassava, cashew...), it got low price that make us more difficult not able to pay back to the bank and it increase more interest. Facing with these issue make us migrate to other provinces and countries for more income for able to pay back to the bank. As one of citizen would request to our government support to communities people who face agriculture issue⁷.



⁷ Communities dialogue at Kratie province last August 2024.

b)- Ms. Smem MuchPern, from Traerngkot annex village, Memang commune, Kaev Seima district, Mondulkiri province, she widow which six children. My community face flooding road every rainy reason and road muddy that hard for teacher and students go to school, school close often when flooding children can't receive proper education. Pregnancies women face hard to travel to hospital as no health center in the village. People in village hard to bring their plantation to market. In village lack of water supply and sanitation, the school also very old. Last time the local authority asked me to collect money from citizen 0.25 cent to 1.25 US Dollar for build the road but since collected the money, up to now we still not see any change or road to be built for us.



d)- Mr. Thorn Tha, Vice Chief village from Andoung Kraloeng, Saen Monourom commune, Orang district, Mondulkiri province had raised about his village concern in increase the load or debt the communities don't have ability to pay back so they sell/exchange land that they don't have right to sell or change the communities land to anyone this had many complaint in our communities. With debt increase, migration to work to other provinces or abroad are increases; insecurity increase as chief or robbery started happened in village, domestics violence also increased. So most of them lent daily to individual/personnel money lender. As local authority, I think to help the communities reduce the loan or lent money, I would suggest to government and relate partners to support and build capacity to communities on their agriculture to have more income to reduce the loan and other issues.



c)- Ms. Theany, Chief Srae Lvi community in MDK, my community face challenges when we went to patrol the forest never catch up those illegal person, the communities became less unity in join committee meeting as many case was not encourage for communities in communities protection from government due to face many threat. I want my communities to join in volunteer work to develop our communities more event face many challenges. I volunteer a lot with health care program, join conflict resolution committee in commune, and domestic violence which not respect and value to women or wife. About plantation mostly my communities depend on women to do the rice field, men don't want to do it and mostly they drink a lot. At the family who has disable husband he used serious violence to his wife. Right now there is no more round forest land for the indigenous to do their plantation as in past, only communities land that not for individual land property.



d)- Ms. Men Sreyneang, Community Forest Women leader at Teok-Kmoa Temple, Ton-Soung-Thleak village, Kampong-Cham commune, Sambor district, Kratie province. As committee of the community, she was invited to attend the workshop in Phnom Penh for three day workshop with other two traveling days that she stay far away from home and community. During her absent from the community she was bully by her community mostly men, report false to her husband that “you let your wife to workshop at hotel, she might has other men to sleep with” after hearing like that her husband cried on the soil and make phone called to hear asked do you has other men sleep with you? But her husband seem not angry with her after she explained. This case show up that most of women and girls who away from their home or communities always has many behind word from communities which say false about her that make women feel not secure and free to move far away from home event for several day.



e)- May name Men Kemara, Her/His, I am man but I love men. I had live with mom in Mondukiri province as she divorced from my father. So far from childhood I was with my mother who always take care and love me especially take care me when I am sick. But next year I will be study at grad twelfth to have high school example for college I moved from my mom to live in Phnom Penh with my father who have new wife and children, new father family always ask me to work under pressure, blame, and put may type of house work for me to do. They discriminate and disgust with me as not proper gender, my father also don't like my gender. I felt so lonely and don't received warmness from my father family.



5- Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

In General the study indicates that the root causes of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, are unequal power relations between men and women in the public and domestic spheres, which are perpetuated by discriminatory social norms, poverty, and a dysfunctional and sexist rule of law. Poverty is also a root cause in Cambodia and contributes to the continued existence of gender-based violence. However, awareness on these root causes and measures to prevent such violence seems to be low, including among national, provincial and local authorities. Likewise, persistent discriminatory gender and racial stereotypes among various stakeholders appear to hinder effective responses and prevention measures.

In order to effectively prevent and respond to gender-based violence against indigenous women in Cambodia, it would be crucial to develop a fair and clear understanding of the root causes among all stakeholders and to address discriminatory stereotypes against indigenous women. Survivors of gender-based violence have reported that they are stigmatized and marginalized. While prevention measures are put in place by authorities, the survivors themselves also seem to blame themselves, suggesting changes in women's behavior, rather than holding perpetrators accountable for their actions. As noted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its 2019 concluding observations, social and cultural stigma is a barrier to access to justice. Interviews with survivors also suggest that stigma has negative effects on survivors' mental health and hinders their education and social life.

The legal and policy framework in Cambodia has some gaps and should be amended to ensure compliance with Cambodia's international human rights obligations with follow up on the practice of the law implementation to make sure it was well implemented by all especially the services provider toward the victim. Existing laws are also not always correctly and consistently implemented. The study further found that there is a lack of effective guidance from higher authorities to local authorities when advice is sought. It is worrisome that some cases are settled at the commune/district judicial police posts without referring them to courts. There is also a lack of support for survivors and their families who are not able to pursue a criminal case and go to court without financial and legal assistance. This limits access to justice for survivors and families of victims/survivors. The documented cases demonstrate that traditional dispute resolution measures do not use a victim/survivor-centered approach, and instead focus on what is believed to be for the good of the community. This was because the perpetrators were asked to pay compensation instead of facing legal consequences for their acts.

Some racial stereotypes still exist, which indicate biases and discrimination against indigenous persons based on generalizations, which in turn demonstrate a lack of understanding of indigenous tradition and culture. Support to survivors of gender-based violence needs to be strengthened and improved, so that they receive comprehensive services, including medical and psycho-social assistance, livelihood assistance, skills training and legal aid. It is encouraging that the police have added police posts in villages so that it is easier for survivors or their families to report cases of gender-based violence. It is also encouraging that police have requested more training so that they can better understand gender, and further assist communities.

5.2 Recommendation

- The program should target women and men at all levels of communities & society; education, health, social services and law enforcement personnel and other professionals and agencies, including at the local level, involved in prevention and protection responses; traditional and religious leaders; and perpetrators of any form of gender-based violence, so as to prevent repeat offending.
- Provide awareness-raising program that promote an understanding of gender-based violence against women as unacceptable and harmful, provide information about available legal recourses against it and encourage the reporting of such violence and the intervention of bystanders; address the stigma experienced by victims/survivors of such violence; and dismantle the commonly held victim-blaming beliefs under which women are responsible for their own safety and for the violence that they suffer.
- Strengthen the implementation of the obligations in relation to gender-based violence against women, whether within their communities. Measures in the areas of prevention, protection, participation, punishment, and monitoring closely with communities and local authority to make sure safety and security well implement for women and all gender.
- Ensure that all forms of gender-based violence against women in all spheres, which amount to a violation of their physical, sexual or psychological integrity, are criminalized and introduce, without delay, or strengthen, legal sanctions commensurate with the gravity of the offence, as well as civil remedies;
- Ensure that all legal systems, including plural legal systems, protect victims/survivors of gender-based violence against women and ensure that they have access to justice.
- Implementation of this recommendation provided with information on progress achieved and any existing gaps that need to fulfill and keep continue respond. Which strongly request to the RGC to has willing in respond to all issues for citizen in all level such as agriculture, livelihood, social justice, and freedom for positive peace in Cambodia come true.

Reference:

1-Links & Relate Report

1. <https://cipocambodia.org/2020-report-on-gender-based-violence-against-indigenous-women-in-three-provinces-of-cambodia/>
2. <https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/topics/environment-and-natural-resources/>
3. <https://dppa.un.org/en/women-peace-and-security>
4. <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/peace-and-security/climate-security-and-gender>
5. <https://www.unodc.org/roseap/en/cambodia/overview.html>
6. <https://www.unodc.org/roseap/en/cambodia/2022/05/campaign-gender-based-violence/story.html>
7. <https://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports.php?perm=242>
8. <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501487486/deciphering-debt-crisis-in-cambodias-microfinance/>

2- Social media video

Form Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/100070129511459/videos/851726759852137>

<https://www.facebook.com/100070129511459/videos/674134920828411>

From YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RpJBpBpNkEY&list=PLogZ6KuD-Rsft0po56YModyPU83hSDxIT&index=17>

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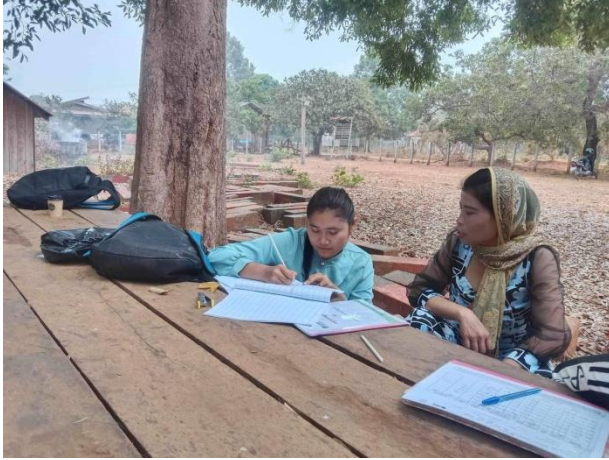
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https://kohsantepheapdaily.com.kh/article/1991561.html?fbclid=IwY2xjawF0gLdleHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHRFaKacSLIZKgBrycFn4GMKFsj_jMsG0YfA17Px6EFTekrepzBj2_F9Ag_aem_3AzfGV9EUuSgU9GFwSIVWQ

<https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/say-no-drugs-unesco-and-cambodia-jointly-leverage-power-media-social-cohesion>

<https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/rising-drug-cases-cause-concern-official>

3- Pictures during interviews



4- Noted FGD discussions:

PESTEL & Polarization analysis⁸

Political	Economic	Social	Technology	Environmental	Legal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Partism -Discrimination among parties -Trying to perused from one to another parties -Try to put fall to someone else -Corruption -Persuade to break down unity -Migrations -Confiscate property -Not security for opposition party - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poverty still exist -Increase debt -More expenses, less income -Agriculture product no secure price -No market product for Khmer farmer -Insecure market price -Fertilizer increase price -Gasoline for agriculture increase price -Insect destroy product -Migrations -Not secure job/law -Confiscate property - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase gangsters -Increase robbery -Drug use increase -Increase gambling -Increase GBV/DV -No transparency -Limited knowledge -Weak in unity -Increase number of people birth -Increase student who not go to school/stay out of school -Limited education or force to leave school -Increase robbery -Less communities development especially at remote areas -Loss human resources -Land conflict -HR abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase online gambling -Online harassment -Social media fake news -Negative news on social media with lack of critical thinking -System for internet limited -Price for wifi / phone expensive -Limited knowledge in IT/ICT -Lost update news or fact news -Lack of digital materials - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of clean water for drink -Lack of water for agriculture and animals -Deforestation -Increase heat /draught -Garbage management low -Citizen not apply discipline in garbage management -Weather change -Over use of chemical agriculture -Lack of sanitation -Pollution -Lack of respect -Land & forest conflict -Natural disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Legal implementation of the government officer weak -Citizen knowledge has limited -Local authority no proper training and not well implementing -Try to educate on hygiene -Educate community about GBV/DV -HR abuse -Bias judgment -Law implementation weak -Partism -Not secure by state on law implement -Impunity -

⁸ Collected from communities, local authority, media/journalist, women/youth total 157pax/42F: LA training@Bantey-Srei-SiemReap 2-3April2024 (51pax/10F). Network follow up@BTB (64pax/19F) 14May2024 and communities & Local authority (42pax/13F)@Takeo 10June2024

