



រឿងរ៉ាវរបស់ជនរងគ្រោះខ្មែរ ក្នុងវិវាទព្រំដែន ឆ្នាំ២០២៥ Stories of Khmer Victims along Border Disputes 2025



February 2026

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Forward

In presenting this “Stories of Khmer Victims along Border Disputes 2025” we are reminded that history is not only written in treaties, maps, and political negotiations, but also in the lives of ordinary people whose voices are too often left behind. Along the contested borders, countless Khmer families have endured displacement, loss, and uncertainty, their stories overshadowed by the larger disputes.

This book seeks to collective dignity to those silenced voices by documenting their experiences, memories, and struggles. It is not merely a record of suffering, but a testament to resilience, courage, and the human spirit that persists even in the face of injustice. By reading these accounts, we are invited to look beyond the abstractions of geopolitics and to recognize the human cost of unresolved conflicts.

May this collection serve as both a memorial to the victims and a call to conscience for all who believe in justice, peace, and the power of truth. The year 2025 marks not only a continuation of disputes but also an opportunity for reflection, reconciliation, and renewed commitment to ensuring that no voice is forgotten along the borders of silence.

This book exists to give voice of expression from the community’s challenges from the conflict areas and the social media as Khmer victims along the disputed borders to be heard and their difficulty endured displacement, hardship, and invisibility, their lives overshadowed by political disagreements and territorial conflicts. Too often, their suffering has been reduced to statistics or forgotten.

By collecting and presenting these testimonies, this story seeks to reveal the fact, preserve memory, and ensure that the experiences of the victims are not erased from history but to avoid it to be happened again. It is a call to acknowledge the human cost of border disputes and to recognize that peace and justice must begin with listening to those who have borne the greatest burdens. This book exists because silence is no longer acceptable, and because the year 2025 must mark a turning point in how we remember, record, and respond to the voices of the Khmer people along the borderlands.

Acknowledgement:

This book could not exist without the courage of the Khmer victims who chose to share their experiences despite years of silence and hardship. Their resilience in the face of displacement, violence, and uncertainty is a testament to the strength of the human spirit. Each story included here is not only a record of suffering but also a declaration of dignity, reminding us that even in the most contested spaces, humanity endures.

ACT would like to sincerely acknowledge the participation of ACT in the joint survey conducted in Preah Vihear, OddarMeanchey, and Siam Reap province from August - December 2025. Their active involvement and valuable contributions during both survey periods greatly enhanced the quality of the data collected and strengthened the overall outcomes of the study. The commitment shown by ACT reflects a shared dedication to collaborative research and provides an important foundation for informed decision-making moving forward.

We also acknowledge the ACT staff, families, communities' members, and advocates who supported the process of gathering these testimonies, often at great personal risk. Their commitment to truth and justice ensures that these voices will not be forgotten. To all who contributed, whether by speaking, listening, or preserving memory, we extend our deepest gratitude. This book stands as a collective effort to honor lives lived along the border and to ensure that their voices echo beyond the disputes that sought to silence them and bring more justice and peace for all human.

Stories from the refugee camp:

Refugee in Preah Vihear Province

Between 10–16 August 2025, brief stories gathered from refugee camps in OddarMeanchey, Preah Vihear, and Siem Reap revealed the difficult realities faced by displaced families. Many recounted the trauma of losing their homes and farmland due to border tensions, while others spoke of the uncertainty of living without secure land titles or stable livelihoods. In OddarMeanchey, families described the strain of overcrowded shelters and limited access to food and medicine. In Preah Vihear, residents shared accounts of separation from relatives and the fear of renewed clashes along the frontier. Meanwhile, in Siem Reap, displaced communities highlighted the burden of debt and the struggle to rebuild their lives far from ancestral land. Together, these stories illustrate not only the human cost of conflict but also the resilience of those striving to survive amid displacement and hardship¹.

When I first came here, it felt difficult because there was nothing, because the rain made it difficult to get here and there because there were no tents. It wasn't until 2 or 3 days later that they gave me a tent. When I first came here, it rained nonstop, and the road was flooded. I ran down, ran up, hugged my children, and put them in the bunkers when I heard the bombs being dropped, my husband was not here, he was driving the tractor into the forest at that time.



Figure 1: refugee at Wat Por 5000 in Preah Vihear Province.

When I first came here, it felt difficult because there was nothing, because the rain made it difficult to get here and there because there were no tents. It wasn't until 2 or 3 days later that they gave me a tent. When I first came here, it rained nonstop, and the road was flooded. I ran down, ran up, hugged my children, and put them in the bunkers when I heard the bombs being dropped, my husband was not here, he was driving the tractor into the forest at that time.

¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=js4Siwesmv4>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e9goR4lfs00>

I am old and not afraid of death. I ran here alone. I am worried about my children, who are soldiers in Ghost Mountain, where the battle is on the front line. I have lost their information, I am so worry of their security.



Figure 2: refugees at Wat Oddarkiri Toul Andet, call Wat Thnol Bombek, in Preah Vihear province.



Figure 3: refugees at Wat Oddarkiri Toul Andet, call Wat Thnol Bombek, in Preah Vihear province.

It was raining while we were running. We hadn't reached the pagoda yet. We stopped halfway and asked someone there to stay overnight, but I couldn't sleep because of fear, worry, and mosquito bites.

I ran here to the refugee camp, then I go back home with my grandchildren. Two days later, I heard about the toxic smoke they announced, I took my grandchildren and ran back here, we were scared. We feel not secure and busy in run around can't make and money for our economic.



Figure 4: refugees at Wat Oddarkiri Toul Andet, call Wat Thnol Bombek, in Preah Vihear province.



Figure 5: refugees at Wat Oddarkiri Toul Andet, call Wat Thnol Bombek, in Preah Vihear province.

I'm scared of bombs and bullet fall down like rain on the roof of the house, on that day we are running to bunker nearby, bombs fall nearby and round our home and fields. Coming to stay at this pagoda, we got enough food from charity but concern about our home and field can't make any harvest.

Sound of bombs fall while cleaning, I drop the broom, at that time, run to collect cloth, my children from Phnom Penh worry about me as I don't pick up phone call or chat or text. Later, I told them I'm busy escaping from fighting area, but I don't know where to go, I told them don't worry about me, try to work hard.



Figure 6: refugees at Wat Oddarkiri Toul Andet, call Wat Thnol Bombek, in Preah Vihear province.

Refugee in Siem Reap Province



Figure 7: refugees at Wat Prasat Botum Moug in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province.

I'm scared and shaking to run as I am afraid of bombs sound loudly and shots. I'm scared and can't breathe well, I'm running here at night under the rain, freezing due to it raining and cooling. I'm not well and feeling sick. I am concern and don't know when this dark time going to the end, I experience of war and don't wish to have it again.



Figure 8: refugees at Wat Prasat Botum Moug in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province.

I was so scared, I couldn't sleep and I had nothing to eat when running here can't bring anything along as afraid of the booms, one think is keep running with other for secure place and when come here don't have any stuff to stay and eat/cook.

I escaped a few times and then went back home. I couldn't sleep at home because I was afraid of drones flying all over the sky. I was sick and had a fever. But the third time my children sent me here, I was able to eat and sleep.



Figure 9: refugees at Wat Prasat Botum Moug in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province.

I don't want to escape here. It's hard to stay, sleep, eat, it's not comfortable. Our house is warmer than living here. But our home was under conflict zone, we force to leave our sweet home.



Figure 10: refugees at Wat Prasat Botum Moug in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province.



Figure 11: Refugee at Siem Reap

There was heavy bullet fall around our home, while my children in grade 4 and 6 were in final exam, it's not completed yet but we have to run away from the battle as school also announce to close. We have to evacuate for safe areas. Children miss their class for long time as school destroyed.



Figure 12: School was destroyed, children hid in bunker, disable not able to return to their home.



My name Srey Den, run from Srour-Aem, Preah Vihear Province; my house surrounded by big guns with heavy noises, my children cry.... My family can't move out from bunker as heavy shoot, when they announce: Thai spray toxic smoke, we have to run away, my parents and relative house were leave and locked, if the situation better we will go back and check our house as it made from wood, I concerned robbery and our cattle and property, as many houses had been lost a lot. I am so scare, as the sound of guns and booms so loud, children cried, and we run to bunker, as don't know where to go. During the battle I can't eat and sleep as panic, my neighbor run away, our village start quiet as no people only me and my kids stay in bunker as no vehicle to run.



Figure 13: Refugee at Siem Reap

During the fighting, both large and small bullets were fired, creating constant fear. I was terrified when a bomb, nearly two meters long, fell close to my house. Fortunately, it did not explode, but a nearby gas station was destroyed. The incident left me deeply shaken, as there has not been a war of this intensity for such a long time, and the sudden violence has brought back feelings of fear and insecurity.



Figure 14: Refugee at Siem Reap



Figure 15: Rocket and house was destroyed



Figure 16: Refugee at Siem Reap

During the heavy fighting on 24th July, I can't contact to my two children as I am worry about them work at O-Smach border, no services, I can't call them. Few day later they contacted me, we all cries on phone and scare as boom fell nearby our house and work place. We pray for secure and willing bring back all of my kids to be together at the refugee camp here in Siem Reap but can't travel as the elder there not allow them to come not safe (one eight years old and other one seventeen years old). When there is cease fire agreement, both stop fighting but Thai military still use traditional weapons (Robber band with stone) shoot to Khmer soldier to fight them back but Cambodia soldier also use traditional weapons. I came here at the refugee camp, government provided enough foods, water and electricity, just our family scatter in difference areas my children at O-Smach and my husband at Preah Vihear, and me evacuate here in Siem Reap and we concern each other security at this fighting time.



Figure 17: Child frighten in bunker and refugee camp

Stories from the victim communities

Between 1–6 December 2025, stories were collected by selected from victim communities across five communes in Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey provinces, documenting their experiences of forced evacuation from their homes to temporary camps and suffer from the displacement of war. These narratives reveal the profound disruption to daily life, as families were compelled to leave behind their land, belongings, and livelihoods under difficult circumstances. The testimonies highlight both the physical hardships of relocation such as long journeys on foot, inadequate shelter, and limited access to food as well as the emotional toll of separation from familiar places and community with effect remain from the war for their health, economic, agriculture, education, and feeling of insecure.

Choam Ksant commune/district, Preah Vihear province

Since the fighting started on 24 July, I evacuate during mid-night on that day away from home till 3 August 2025, I returned back home in Preah Vihear. I run with fear as I saw drones fly around, we were scared and till now in early of December 2025 I still fear that drones fly around especially at night, but we still try to work on our plantation.



I lost my leg because of land mine around temple in my commune, when I went to cut the wood. There's many land mine scatter over the forest so far and hard to go into the forest to collect the wood.



My husband lost leg like him because of mine scatter around mountain, when he went to cut wood.

During the heavy fighting from 24-28 July 2025, when I return back home all animals died because of toxic smoke. Chickens and dog all died scatter around the land and house cause of toxic smoke poison them. Me also effect of these toxic smoke poison, it's made me headache and dizzy, feel not good in my chest and lungs, I can't breathe well until now.



I had baby at that time and so fear, I and our villagers lost their animals in every house when we return back. We don't really know where they are and our house also destroy with scatter all our stuff and property lost.



Figure 18: Communities house destroyed.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jFECgKxiw1U&t=37s>

Since two days after the serious fighting in July up to now early of December 2025 mom and my sister who poison from the toxic smoke has not got better yet, even though she sent back from hospital to home, she still faces hard to breathe and coughing, their health is worse. My children are traumatized and always cried and shout when they heard the strength sound, their spirit and brain, not like before always get panic event no more booms sounds.



I married at age 15, my husband drunkard and used violence on me, so we divorced at age 17. I take care my child alone with no job. During the evacuation, I had no money to share diesel for neighbor truck who let me run with them, I owned them till now not yet pay back for their diesel and also no money to buy my baby napkin.



I am afraid my neighboring house was destroying by rocket and died, I also afraid till got ill as all damage houses and dead is around me and my house. I am so panic up to now still felling not well.

When I returned from delivering baby, strong fight started, they carried me to the truck and bring me to bunker to evacuate as I couldn't walk. My daughter here is also pregnant and has not yet delivered baby, rocket sounds strong, I'm afraid. The rocket sounds like thunder, exploit and scatter with bullets fall like rain, people run like Hawk catching chicken. My neighbor burn their skin, when return from hospital was sent to bunker and died because of heart-attack and painful of burn of the exploitation.



I'm afraid that after returning from refugee camp to my home, I leave my home so long. I still feel afraid to live because many animals have died, and I'm afraid my house won't be safe to live in like before.



Toxic smoke covers everywhere via air full of smoke in a big sky, right after heavy fighting on 24 July on toxic smoke keep spay around since then up to this December, we can't breathe well and when using water washing cloth it makes skin become itchy and poison as live on Dangrek Mountain.



Figure 19: Material aid for pregnancies women at Preah Vihear province December 2025

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JYyeEQxR5qY&t=95s>



During the tension, I'm so panicked that I can't bring any along only children and escape to safe places, another hand my moto is broken and I'm so worried about my husband's security. I still panic till September-October as event after the peace agreement signed but there still shooting sound hearing around that we must be careful. But Khmer military fight back, if we shoot back there will be serious, we patient and in October start again, Thai's drone flight around, we afraid and pack our stuff to be ready to evacuate again.

I injured cause of panic during the evacuation, I see doctor and now the wound a bit better. It was heavy rain, the village guard pushed us to evacuate and our truck no gasoline tried to get gasoline from water pump 1.5 L to evacuate to safe place. At the evacuation areas we still hear the rocket near Ghost Mountain, we tried to ask for medicine. And the rocket still flies around. I can't walk; we ran to the charcoal stove to hide instead of bunker.



Our 5 family members cooked under the truck; it was heavy rain at night we slept on that truck. I lost a lot, as our chicken and duck hundreds of them lost after back from evacuate we lost them all. And my house is also damaged but we have no ability to fix it due to the situation not stable, because busy to run not time to harvest or make any money, while we still own in bank.

I evacuated with my two kids; I carried them in one hand and other hand drive motorcycle. My mom's house is slightly damaged, but our neighbor's house is destroyed mostly, our plantation can't produce only grass cover our plantation.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sJifsDATRb8&t=3s>



We're in debt with banks due to using their money for cassava and rice field growth but we can't harvest for 2 years (4 million and other 10 million Riels) if this year not, I don't know how to do it. We became poor cause of busy evacuating from the war, even money to fill gasoline to evacuate we need to borrow others and not able to pay back yet. Toxic smoke from Thailand spreads around, we can't use water, I need to buy water for using. Many villages were evacuated in a long truck; we have big bunkers that can put several families but can't use them as the rain comes and floods in. We cannot have breakfast on the morning of 24 July as the sound makes us panic, only one thing is to rush to evacuate. We lost our crops, cassava and rice fields, as we were busy running from the conflict zone.



I made bunkers and my mom went to pick up my kids from Preah Vihear to home, then we evacuated but I forgot to bring ID and family book record along with me. My village is remoted no money to evacuate only hide my family in the bunker. People in village run away, the hole village is quiet and only bullet and booms sound around.



It was long truck that stuck on the road as too many people evacuated in crowded. Drones fly mostly at night every day, we are afraid and children not able to go to school.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QNMFV5vDJ6c&t=1s>



Figure 20: Aid for women with small babies at Oddar Meanchey province December 2025

I followed another truck to evacuate, with only this cloth that I can bring along due to be hurry to run away from home. My husband also disable can't walk, my children scare and shaking, as boom fly over house roof and not able to bring any kitchen stuff along with and we requested other truck to move away as no our own transportation.



I evacuated few times during fighting in July and August back and ford. I was worry of can't make money to pay to bank, as busy escape can't grow or harvest any plantation, no rice to eat, can't do anything as we afraid of booming on our home and rice fields.



I had small children and elders with me and it hard to evacuate with them and I can't sleep in the situation like this. I face many difficulties as it was rain at that time and away from home, have no any sufficient stuff like live in our home.

My kids are not able go to school as they are still fighting and sound of guns. We concern on their education and our economic facing debt and not able to work for pay back to bank. Our plantation also not able to harvest at this fighting time due to many unexploded boom around the fields.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-Y2nY8IDas>



Figure 21: Aid for Women & disables at Preah Vihear province December 2025

Kouk Kposh Commune Chief shared that there were many bullets and bombs fall around in our commune, and about 1,000 unexploded bombs remained. So please be careful as CMAC is working on it. Our communities people should not harvest at the rice filed it dangerous. In our commune also face economic and agriculture challenges at this time.



Vice Chief of Banteay Ampil District: During the heavy conflict from 24-28 July 2025, the number of refugees in our camp increased to 3,872 families which are over our capacity to host them especially women and children with flue and catch cool increase number. At that time, it was hard for our staff in district to manage them well.

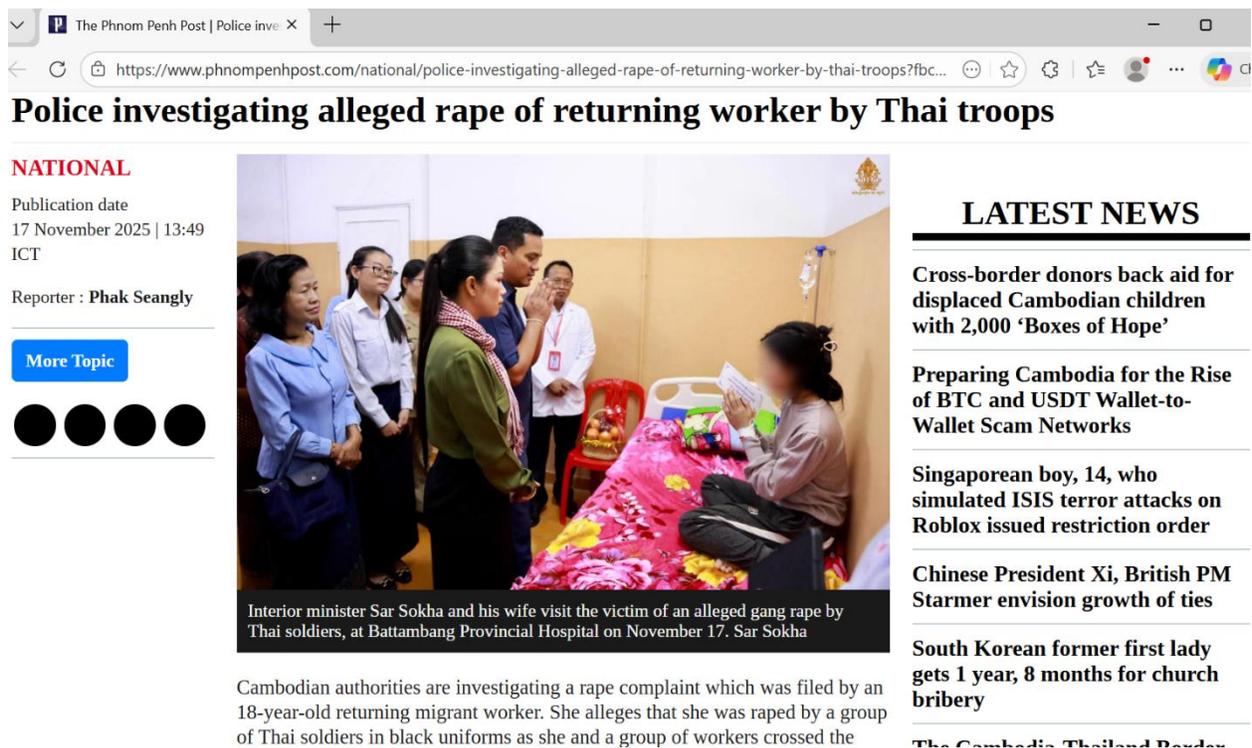


Figure 22: Aid at Oddar Meanchey & Preah Vihear Province in December 2025

Social Media Narrative

Sexual violence during the tension

A harrowing account emerged during the Khmer–Thai conflict involving an 18-year-old Cambodian migrant worker who returned home from Thailand and reported being raped by a group of Thai soldiers dressed in black uniforms. Despite the gravity of her testimony and the deep trauma she continues to endure, no investigation was pursued by Thai authorities or ASEAN institutions, leaving the victim without justice or recognition. Instead, Thai officials dismissed the allegation as “fake news,” a denial that compounded the victim’s suffering and highlighted the broader issue of impunity in cases of sexual violence during conflict. This story underscores the silencing of survivors and the urgent need for accountability and protection mechanisms in regional disputes².



The screenshot shows a news article on a mobile browser. The browser address bar displays the URL: https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/police-investigating-alleged-rape-of-returning-worker-by-thai-troops?fbclid=IwY2xjawOlYJtleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETfQQWZxYVViMVhNOU1WMXIRc3JOYwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHodBt_TqAzHEhobTUElwcU9jgOdTzeps9U3XW63qBl8g1XJNOcGVyhWSkkOh_aem_GKljlwqslwybCltcOpU6g. The article title is "Police investigating alleged rape of returning worker by Thai troops". The category is "NATIONAL". The publication date is "17 November 2025 | 13:49 ICT" and the reporter is "Phak Seangly". There is a "More Topic" button and four circular icons below it. The main image shows Interior Minister Sar Sokha and his wife visiting a victim in a hospital bed. The caption reads: "Interior minister Sar Sokha and his wife visit the victim of an alleged gang rape by Thai soldiers, at Battambang Provincial Hospital on November 17. Sar Sokha". To the right of the image is a "LATEST NEWS" section with several headlines: "Cross-border donors back aid for displaced Cambodian children with 2,000 'Boxes of Hope'", "Preparing Cambodia for the Rise of BTC and USDT Wallet-to-Wallet Scam Networks", "Singaporean boy, 14, who simulated ISIS terror attacks on Roblox issued restriction order", "Chinese President Xi, British PM Starmer envision growth of ties", and "South Korean former first lady gets 1 year, 8 months for church bribery".

² https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/police-investigating-alleged-rape-of-returning-worker-by-thai-troops?fbclid=IwY2xjawOlYJtleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETfQQWZxYVViMVhNOU1WMXIRc3JOYwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHodBt_TqAzHEhobTUElwcU9jgOdTzeps9U3XW63qBl8g1XJNOcGVyhWSkkOh_aem_GKljlwqslwybCltcOpU6g

Displace Citizen



I was so sad my house was destroyed and we lost all stuff and my bag, books, and dress in this house that we used to live but now was destroyed. I have no word to say when seeing my house like this³.

Mrs. Khuong Rai is living in a situation of sorrow upon sorrow. She grew vegetables, raised animals, saved money, and even borrowed more from a microfinance institution. As a widowed woman with a disability, she had managed to build a small house to live in with her two beloved young children. But everything vanished in the blink of an eye. The sweat and blood she had poured into nearly half a lifetime of effort, without even having the chance to hold a blessing ceremony for her new home, was destroyed by Thai military shelling at the end of December. She and her children were left only with grief. Although the house has collapsed into rubble, this poor villager has not been able to return and rebuild, because the Thai military has laid barbed wire, placed containers, encircled the area, and taken control in violation of international law⁴.



³ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/4281715815433246>

⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1233582135539514&set=pcb.1233582412206153>

“...Even though the house was poor, it had endured until death.”

Banteay Meanchey: “How pitiful, my child! When I came and saw it, my body grew weak. Even though the house was poor, it had endured until death,” said Grandma Van Vuon, her face worn and sorrowful after her home collapsed. Grandma Van Vuon lives alone in an old wooden house after her husband passed away and her children established families of their own. A Thai artillery shell fell on a mango tree about one meter in front of her house. The home, which was her final shelter, was struck by fragments from the shell and nearly destroyed. In her old age, Grandma Vuon cannot earn much income. She survives by working for wages digging up cassava and helping a little in other people’s fields. Her house stood near three others in Bekchan Chas village, Svay Chek commune, which were also badly damaged by Thai military shelling⁵.



Mrs. Keng Kuntha: “I hate war, because I have lived as a fatherless orphan since the age of five.” Battambang: The bombs and artillery shells falling across various areas of Cambodian territory have deeply unsettled Mrs. Keng Kuntha. Her distress comes from knowing that her children are living and working in dangerous border zones under attack by Thai military bombardments. The constant fear and anxiety for her children’s safety compelled Mrs. Kuntha to urgently call them, asking them to return home and reunite with the family.

A mother’s heart is truly immense! This is the love of a mother, always thinking of her children’s well-being at all times. Mrs. Kuntha and her husband have seven children. Her eldest daughter lives in Kamreang district, Battambang province, while her second son resides and works in Poipet city, Banteay Meanchey province—both areas directly affected by Thai military attacks⁶.

⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/852193187589979>

⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/893976872967514>

“Regret for life, regret for crops, regret for the chickens and ducks!”

Mrs. Heng Yem was forced to flee her home in fear.

Pursat Province: Mrs. Heng Yem, along with many other families, decided to evacuate to a safer location out of concern for their security. Leaving her home in panic, she set up temporary shelter along National Road 55 at Rokoh village, Samraong commune, Kravanh district, Pursat province, resting under the trees in a tent. In reality, Thai troops were dropping shells in the O’Phluk Damrei area of O’Da district, about 20–30



kilometers from where she lived. Out of fear for her safety, Mrs. Yem was compelled to leave her home on the night of December 18. She carried very little with her—only clothes, cooking utensils, and her children and grandchildren. Her cassava crop, which was ready for harvest, had to be abandoned, as the region was engulfed in war and aggression from Thai forces.

According to this 63-year-old woman, the ongoing conflict has severely affected her livelihood. “I want the country to return to peace as before, not to live in hardship like every day now. I want the war to end soon,” she appealed, speaking as a villager from Pramoy⁷.



⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1901225093809284>

77-Year-Old Grandmother Speaks in Fear, Pleads Only for Peace After Thai Bombing Near Village

Oddar Meanchey: Dozens of families fled their homes in panic after Thai forces used F-16 fighter jets to drop two bombs at O'Chik Bridge on December 15, 2025. Among the displaced was Mrs. Rang Loy, aged 77, who led her grandchildren to hide along the riverbank to escape the bombing. This elderly woman sighed for peace and expressed deep concern for the safety of future generations,



recalling that she had already endured immense suffering during the civil war and the Pol Pot regime. She sorrowfully remembered: “I faced hardships since the Pol Pot era. My husband was taken away and killed in 1973, leaving me widowed and destitute ever since. Now, at this old age, I must see my grandchildren running to escape bombs, missing their studies and prayers just like in the past.” It should be noted that the bombing occurred at O'Chik Bridge, the border point between Chong Kal district in Oddar Meanchey province and Srei Snam district in Siem Reap province, causing widespread fear among residents living nearby⁸.



Mr. Duon Map and Mrs. Sien Siam fled in panic by water, using small boats to escape the danger zone in Koh Kong province. They reached a safer area after leaving Pak Khlong village, Pak Khlong commune, Mondol Seima district, because Thai forces had fired shells from naval vessels toward Koh Yor and

the Pak Khlong shoreline. The two families could not go ashore to the refugee camp, fearing they might lose their boats; their only means of livelihood for fishing. He and his wife, Mrs. Siam, were forced to sleep on the small boat without mats, blankets, or shelter from the damp night air. They fled their home in the middle of the night, between December 12 and 13, carrying nothing with them—not even certain whether they had locked the door of their house. The sound of Thai naval shelling in the Koh Yor and Pak Khlong coastal areas terrified Mrs. Siam, who also suffers from chronic illness. Meanwhile, Mr. Map, awakened suddenly by his wife while he was asleep, hurriedly steered the boat toward safety⁹.

⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/2418216758592887>

⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/863597676252418>

Mr. Pen Rithy, the chief of Chhouk Chey village, together with the displaced citizens, are residents of Chhouk Chey village. In Chhouk Chey village, both civilian homes and the local pagoda were severely damaged by Thai military shelling. After the ceasefire, Thai forces further laid barbed wire, placed shipping containers, and planted national flags to encircle the area illegally. In addition, unexploded ordnance was left scattered across the land, posing ongoing danger to residents¹⁰.



Disabled Couple Expelled from Their Home by Thai Military, Barbed Wire Blocking Return.

Banteay Meanchey: Grandma Neang Cheun and her husband, who both suffer from leg disabilities, were forced out of the house where they had lived for decades by Thai soldiers. The impoverished couple could only sit on their cart, gazing sorrowfully at their home now encircled with barbed wire by Thai troops, overwhelmed with grief and pain. “I didn’t know anything. Suddenly they (Thai soldiers) drove up and dropped the wire right away. Then they chased us out, saying the land was theirs. I regret the land—I worked so hard clearing mines from it,” Neang Cheun told a digital news outlet on August 16. Their house is located in Prey Chan village, O’Bei Chorn commune, Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey province. In this village and at the Chhouk Chey border checkpoint, a total of 12 families—equivalent to 59 people—were expelled from their homes by Thai soldiers, who fenced the area with barbed wire and prevented residents from returning, beginning on 13 August, 2025¹¹.



¹⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/3361538710662768>

¹¹ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/785440297345038>

Banteay Meanchey: From the end of December 2025 until January 4, 2026, Thai forces continued to lay barbed wire, place shipping containers, and plant national flags in order to encircle and seize the homes of approximately 700 Khmer families in Chhouk Chey village, O'Bei Chorn commune, Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey province. This aggression took place during the period of a temporary ceasefire agreement between Cambodia and Thailand, which had been reached on December 27, 2025. Mr. Pen Rithy, the chief of Chhouk Chey village, confirmed the situation¹².



¹² <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1407061871133230>



Mrs. Kueng Rai is in a state of grief upon grief. She grew vegetables, raised animals, saved money, and even borrowed from a microfinance institution. As a widowed woman with a physical disability, she managed to build a modest house to live in with her two beloved young children. But everything dissolved in just the blink of an eye. The sweat and blood she had poured into nearly half a lifetime of effort before

even having the chance to hold a blessing ceremony was destroyed by Thai military shelling in late December. She and her children are left only with sorrow. Even though the house has turned into a pile of rubble, this poor villager of Chhouk Chay has not been able to rebuild, because the Thai military has placed barbed wire, shipping containers, and encircled the area, controlling it in violation of international law¹³.



ACT' staff visit the refugee camps

¹³ <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/17cYD5h6fG/>

Booming Civilians in their land territories

At least two passengers travelling on National Road 5 in the vicinity of Poipet City, Banteay Meanchey Province, were injured by shrapnel from Thai military shells that struck a vehicle this morning. Between 8:15am and 8:36am on December 26, the Thai military fired five shells into the area of Sangkat Nimit, Poipet City, Banteay Meanchey Province, according to the Ministry of National Defense.



Civilian dared to stop and rest on their countries own land, but were sadly targeted by a terrorist attack that took their lives. Site of two civilian buses where two drivers were murdered whilst eating lunch. They dared to stop and rest on their country own land, but were sadly targeted by the terrorist attack that took their lives¹⁴.



¹⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/848963307917115>

Civilian Economic Effected



During the border conflict, Lo SokPav was forced to leave behind her home and business to live in a refugee camp, where she remains due to the Thai military occupying her village. Unable to earn an income since July 2025 – January 2026, in February 2026, she came up with the idea of creating a mobile salon to serve clients in and outside the camp to support her family¹⁵.



Figure 23: Civilian house destroyed

¹⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1220786380189814>

Up to end of January 2026, Osmach market in Oddar Meanchey had been destroyed by the conflict. Right after the dispute the civillience can't go back to make their business in this market due to the destruction and the booms remain unexploded that needs time to restore.



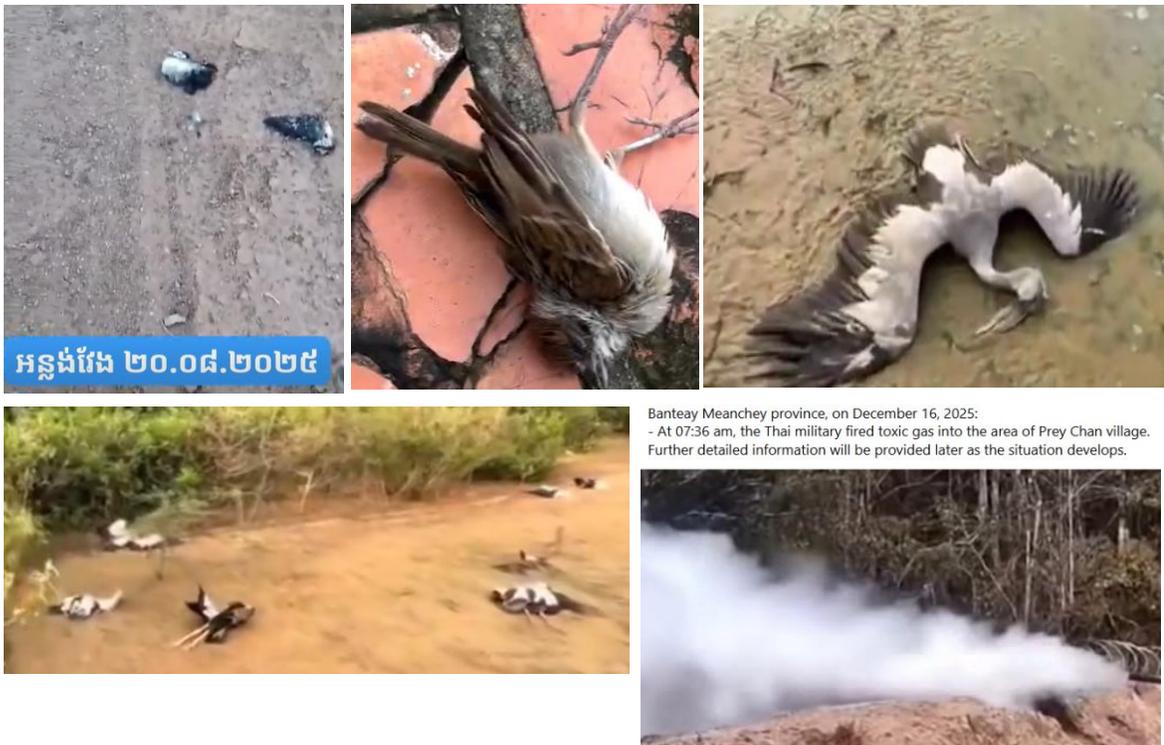
Situation of the local civilian business before and after the dispute in Thmor Puk, Banteay Meanchey Province.



Toxic Smoke Affected¹⁶:

On December 23, 2025, park rangers and local community members reported discovering a dead female elephant and her calf at O Skach point within the “Preah Rokar–Cheab” wildlife sanctuary. According to the initial examination, the female elephant, weighing about 500 kilograms, and her newborn calf, weighing around 80 kilograms, were found dead in the stream. The mother elephant bore sharp wounds caused by Thai explosive shells or grenades, leading to a miscarriage and resulting in the deaths of both mother and calf.

Clear evidence shows that Thai military aggression not only causes destruction to human lives but also harms wildlife in protected areas through gunfire of all kinds and bombs dropped from fighter aircraft. The use of modern weapons and poisonous smoke released into the forest, killing wild animals, constitutes crimes against the environment and ecological systems. Their military does not limit its targets, attacking Cambodian civilians, hospitals, schools, sacred sites, temples, looting property, and even harming innocent wildlife.



¹⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1548240959542277>



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ក្រុមអន្តរាគមន៍

ក្នុងនាមជាអ្នកអភិរក្សសត្វព្រៃ និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ យើងខ្ញុំសូមធ្វើការ

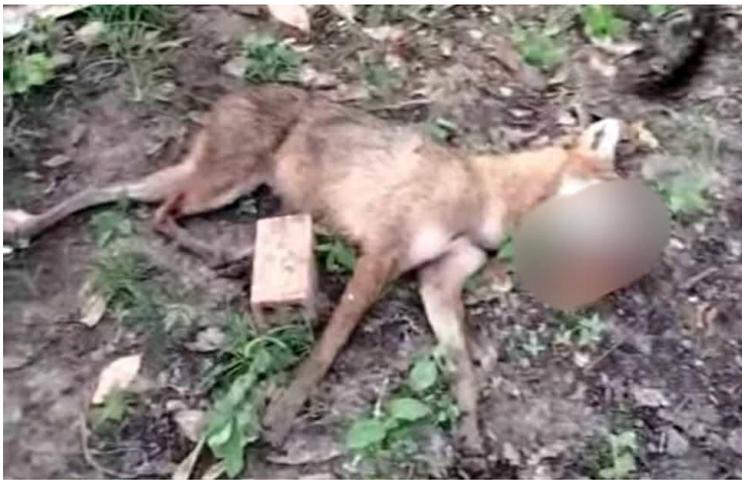
ញត្តិច្បោលទោស និងសោកស្តាយបំផុត

នៃការបាត់បង់ ម៉ែដំរី និងកូន ពីសំណាក់ការឈ្លានពាន
របស់ប្រទេសថៃ ដែលមិនឱ្យតម្លៃមនុស្ស សត្វ និងធម្មជាតិ

We express our strongest condemnation and deepest sorrow
over the tragic loss of a mother elephant and her calf
due to the aggression of Thailand's military forces,
which demonstrates a profound disregard for human lives,
wildlife, and the natural environment.



A male gaur was found dead in a grass field by local villagers in O’Phav village, Trapeang Prasat commune, Trapeang Prasat district, Oddar Meanchey province, on December 27, 2025. Wildlife conservation authorities went to the site to conduct an inspection¹⁷.



Pets of the citizen found dead¹⁸.

¹⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=122175815318478627&set=pcb.122175815420478627>

¹⁸ <https://url-shortener.me/BOR9>

Infrastructure Destroyed, Blocked, & Property Lost

Ta-Muan Sen Chey Primary School was completely destroyed by the weight of Thai military shells during the war, while more than 200 students lost their warm classrooms at an age when they are crying out for knowledge, 14 schools remain closed, preventing students from attending classes¹⁹.



The Taman Sen Chey Health Center, located near the Taman temple in Kok Mon commune, Banteay Ampil district, Oddar Meanchey province, was almost completely destroyed as a result of shelling and bomb drops carried out twice by Thai soldiers²⁰.

During in 2025 clashes in the Cambodia–Thailand border dispute, several bridges were damaged or destroyed, particularly in Pusat, Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap

¹⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BmB9tiqdE/>

²⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1338370958331523&set=pcb.1338371718331447>

provinces, after Thai airstrikes and artillery bombardments. These attacks disrupted transport routes, cut off villages, and worsened the humanitarian crisis²¹.



The O Chik Bridge, which connects Srei Snam district in Siem Reap province and Chong Kal district in Oddar Meanchey province, was damaged after the Thai military used F-16 fighter jets to drop bombs into Cambodian sovereign territory during the border dispute. The F-16 fighter jets dropped bombs on December 19, 2025. The bombing destroyed the bridge, which is located more than 70 kilometers away from the border area. After the incident, the bridge structure was demolished, causing difficulties for local residents in their travel²².



²¹ <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1KN7GECZJ8/>

²² <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1GdrUmpqeL/>

Thai troops installed barbed wire and concrete culverts more than 400 meters inside Cambodian territory near the O'Smach International Border Gate after the ceasefire that took effect at noon on December 27, while O'Smach Market was struck by Thai artillery shelling²³ leave many people at the refugee camp.



រដ្ឋសម្រេចស្តារស្ថាប័នស្រាវជ្រាវ

កម្លាំងយោធាថៃបានចូលកាន់សោ គាស់ផ្ទះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរ រួចប្រមូលយកសម្ភារៈដែលមានតម្លៃជាច្រើន រួមមាន ម៉ូតូ រុំមកដឹកសំរាម កងអាវុធយ តុទូ សាឡុង កៅអី...

The Thai military forcibly entered Cambodian civilian houses to loot many valuable belongings, including motorcycles, garbage carts, electric bikes, tables, closets, sofas, chairs...

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Podcast

THAILAND-CAMBODIA CONFLICT

Cambodia raises annexation fears over Thai land seizures

Barricades, barbed wire and demolished homes show border dispute far from over

BY NIKKEI NEWS DESK/NIKKEI
January 21, 2023 08:10:21

CHOUK CHEY, Cambodia — In this rural corner of western Cambodia, the scars of the country's border war with neighboring Thailand show the damage

²³ <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BkXHq9jCo/>

The Siamese military placed shipping containers across National Road No. 58, surrounding Chhouk Chey village inside Cambodian territory, after the ceasefire was implemented on December 27, 2025. This placement of containers has prevented Cambodian citizens from traveling. National Road No. 58, which connects the populous town of Poipet to Samraong city in Oddar Meanchey province, has been blocked at kilometer posts 20–21 near Chhouk Chey village, O Bei Chorn commune, Ou Chrov district, Banteay Meanchey province. However, an alternative bypass road can still be used, though it is somewhat longer. (Reported on February 4, 2026)



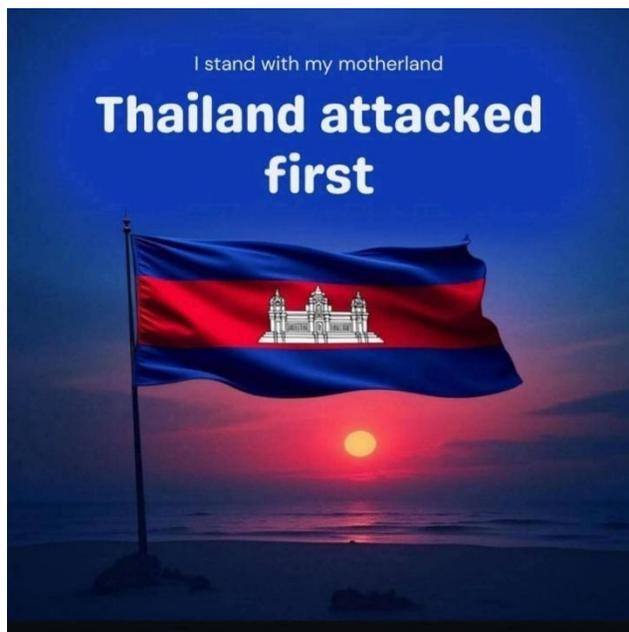
Peace on Paper, Displacement in Reality: Thousands of Cambodians Still Unable to Return Home After Border Ceasefire. Despite the second ceasefire declared in late 2025, thousands of families in Banteay Meanchey province remain unable to return home due to unexploded ordnance and restrictions by Thai military forces. Displaced residents from Chey Chok, Prey Chan, and Boeng Trakuon areas continue living in temporary plastic tents at safety centers such as Chansey Pagoda and Kandal Pagoda, facing extreme heat by day and cold at night. Many fled with nothing and remain anxious about returning to destroyed homes²⁴.



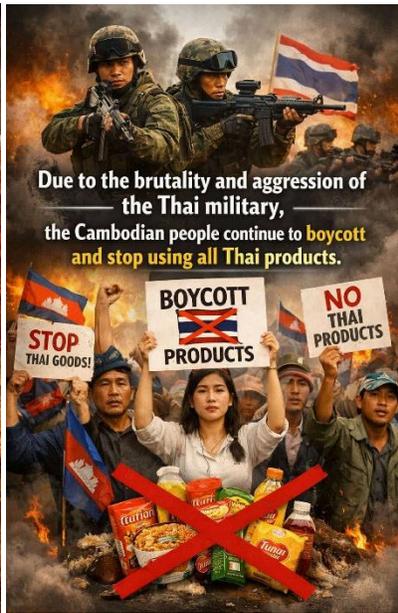
²⁴ <https://url-shortener.me/BORU>

Social media hate speech:

During the Cambodia–Thailand border dispute, social media became a major arena for hostility. Cambodian and Thai users exchanged strong hate speech, nationalist rhetoric, and inflammatory posts that amplified tensions between the two countries. Platforms such as Facebook and Twitter saw waves of accusations, insults, and propaganda, often targeting cultural identity and sovereignty. These online narratives not only reflected the anger on the ground but also fueled further mistrust, spreading misinformation and intensifying the conflict’s emotional impact.



Education is very important for Khmer people. 😊
 การศึกษาเป็นสิ่งสำคัญมาก ต่อ ประเทศเขมร
 📌
 See translation





ask missed dance drama in Thailand

UNESCO ICH

KHMER'S REQUIREMENT ABOUT TAKHON KHOL to UNESCO

Begging

SOURCE: <https://ich.unesco.org/en/ich/2018-usa/fr-process-00913...>

Overall, Khmer's request is

1. Shortage of teachers in this field. Ask for help from UNESCO.
2. The Ramayana chapter is not complete (Rama, Phraksa, Sita) the heart of the Ramayana story. Ask for help from UNESCO.
3. Ask for UNESCO cultural exchange. By giving a Cambodian teacher to study in neighboring countries.
4. Asking for help from UNESCO for Mask, Costume, Scene, Music





Thailand loves peace and values life.

But on 24 July 2025, Cambodia attacked Thai civilians, including a hospital.

This is a serious breach of the Geneva Conventions
We will defend our sovereignty and protect innocent lives.

#CambodiaOpenedFire
 #ProtectCivilians
 #ThailandLovesPeace
 #GenevaConventionViolated

Speak of Humanity

YES, BUT

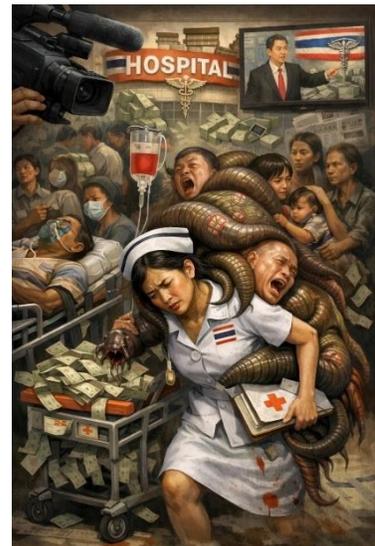





Innocent child was killed and many more were injured in the war WE DID NOT START.
 One of Cambodia's army was captured, tortured and BEHEADED.

#JusticeforCambodia #ExposeThailandlies

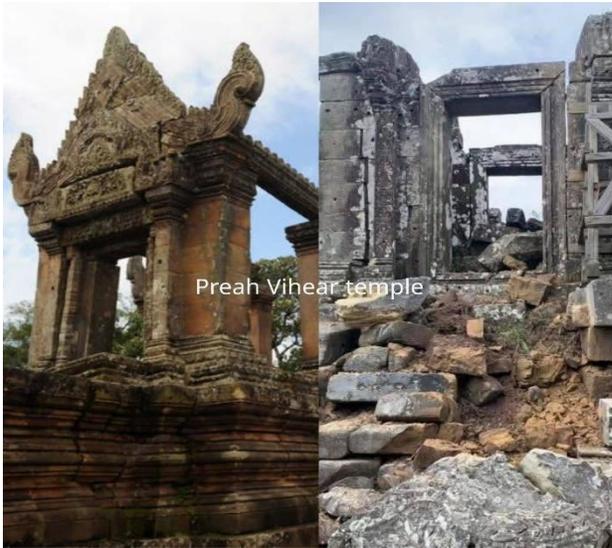
During the Cambodia-Thailand border dispute in 2025, Thai hospitals announced reject admissions of Cambodian patients. Thai mainstream media repeatedly accuses Cambodian, Lao, and Myanmar patients of “begging for free treatment,” portraying them as parasites draining Thailand’s healthcare system. Border hospitals are framed as being “overrun by foreigners,” while headlines recycle the same. claim: foreign patients cost Thailand 300 million baht per year²⁵. Cambodia worker also had been discriminated and use violence by Thai extremist and nationalist. Thousand of worker had been removed back to the country and the embassy also postpone to process the working visa for Cambodian.



²⁵ <https://url-shortener.me/BOPY>

Heritage and Sacred Sites Destroyed:

During the Cambodia–Thailand border dispute, several important cultural and religious sites suffered severe destruction. The Preah Vihear Temple, Ta Krobai Temple, another ancient structure near the frontier, was struck by artillery, leaving parts of it ruined. the Lord Vishnu statue, erected in 2014 in the An-Ses area of Preah Vihear province, along with nearby temple structures²⁶.



Preah Vihear temple



Takrobei Temple

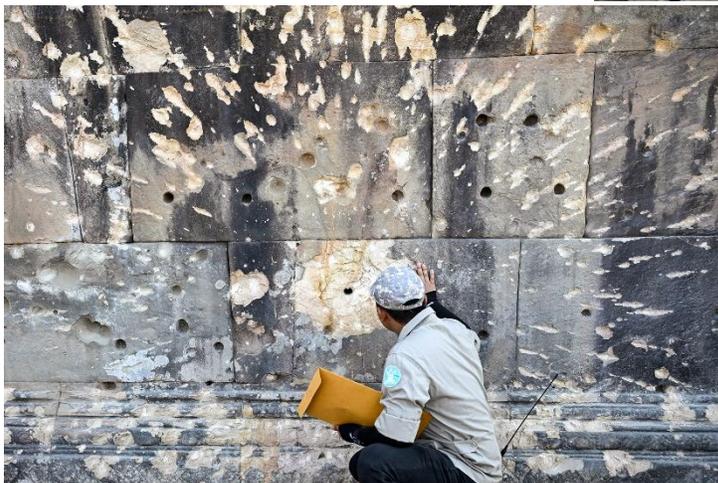


Lord Vishnu Statue Destroyed In Cambodia, Allegedly By Thailand. Located inside the Cambodian territory in the An Ses area built in 2014



Prey-Chan temple, Banteay Meanchey

²⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/874064118543347>



The Cambodia–Thailand border disputes are not merely lines on a map but legacies of colonial treaties, contested sovereignty, and nationalist narratives. At the heart of these conflicts lies the Preah Vihear temple, a site of cultural pride and political contention. Since the International Court of Justice’s²⁷ ruling in 1962, tensions have flared intermittently, most notably in 2008 when Cambodia’s UNESCO nomination reignited nationalist opposition in Thailand. In 2025, renewed clashes underscored the fragility of peace and the vulnerability of Khmer communities living along the disputed frontier. For decades, these communities have borne the brunt of displacement, insecurity, and silence, their stories overshadowed by diplomatic negotiations and military standoffs. This book seeks to place their voices at the center, reminding us that behind every border dispute are human lives, memories, and struggles that demand recognition.



²⁷ <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/45>

About Scamming:

Scam is global issues, it's trend national and criminal activities, although some international voices, echoing certain Thai claims, have portrayed the Khmer–Thai border dispute as a “scam,” this framing ignores the lived reality of the suffering of Cambodian families along the frontier is undeniable. For Cambodian families living along the border, the conflict has meant displacement, destruction of homes, and the loss of land titles that represent generations of livelihood. These communities are not pawning in a political game; they are ordinary people whose lives have been upended by military clashes and nationalist rhetoric. Many have lost their homes and farmland, leaving them unable to return to their ancestral land, while others remain burdened with debts to banks despite having no property or livelihood to sustain repayment. For these border communities, the conflict is not an abstract political quarrel but a daily struggle marked by displacement, confusion, and economic hardship. Any fair resolution must recognize their losses and ensure that ordinary people are not sacrificed to nationalist rhetoric or political maneuvering.

សេចក្តីប្រកាសព័ត៌មានក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
Press Release of Ministry of Interior

ជាង១ខែក្រោយបទឈប់បាញ់ មានពលរដ្ឋក្រសួងសិកកម្ពុជា ៨៧.២០៤នាក់ទៀត នៅតែពុំទាន់អាចវិលទៅលំនៅដ្ឋានបាន ក្នុងនោះស្ត្រីមាន ៤៥.៧៥៦នាក់ និងកុមារ២៨.២៥៦នាក់។

More than one month after the ceasefire, 87,204 Cambodian displaced persons, including 45,756 women and 28,256 children, still have not been able to return to their homes.

7.2.2026

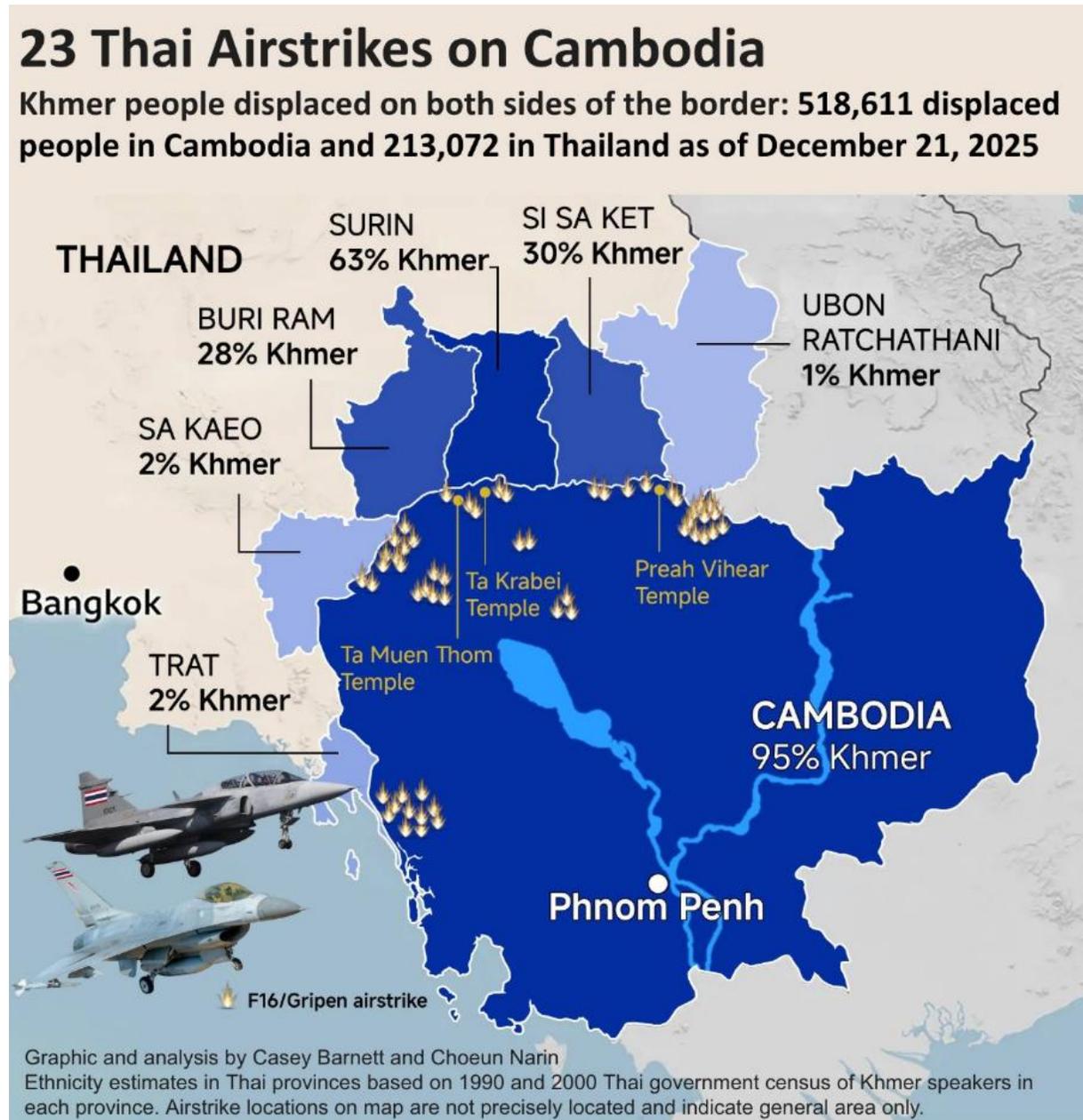
សេចក្តីប្រកាសព័ត៌មានក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
Press Release of Ministry of Interior

គិតមកដល់ព្រឹកថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០២៦នេះ មានកុមារចំនួន ៣៦.៧៥៦នាក់ បន្តស្នាក់នៅតាមជម្រកស្ត្រីភាពជាមួយឪពុកម្តាយ និងអាណាព្យាបាល។ ក្នុងចំណោមពលរដ្ឋក្រសួងសិកសរុបជាង៦សែន ៤ម៉ឺននាក់ មានប្រមាណជាង៥សែន៣ម៉ឺននាក់ ឬជិត៨៣% បានវិលត្រឡប់ទៅលំនៅដ្ឋានវិញហើយ។ ដូច្នោះ មានពលរដ្ឋក្រសួងសិកចំនួន១១២.២៧៧នាក់ទៀត កំពុងបន្តស្នាក់នៅតាមជម្រកនានារួមទាំងកុមារ ស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះ និងចាស់ជរា។

As of the morning of 30 January 2026, a total of 36,759 children continue to stay in displacement camps together with their parents and guardians. Approximately 530,000 people, equivalent to about 83 percent of the total of more than 640,000 displaced persons, have returned to their homes. Therefore, there are 112,277 displaced persons, including children, pregnant women, and the elderly, remaining in displacement camps.

30/1/2026

By 22 December, 2025 under Thai airstrikes on Cambodia with 95% of Khmer civilian had been affected²⁸.



²⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=10161561931610938&set=a.10150113412110938>

Act of Violence and Property Seizures:

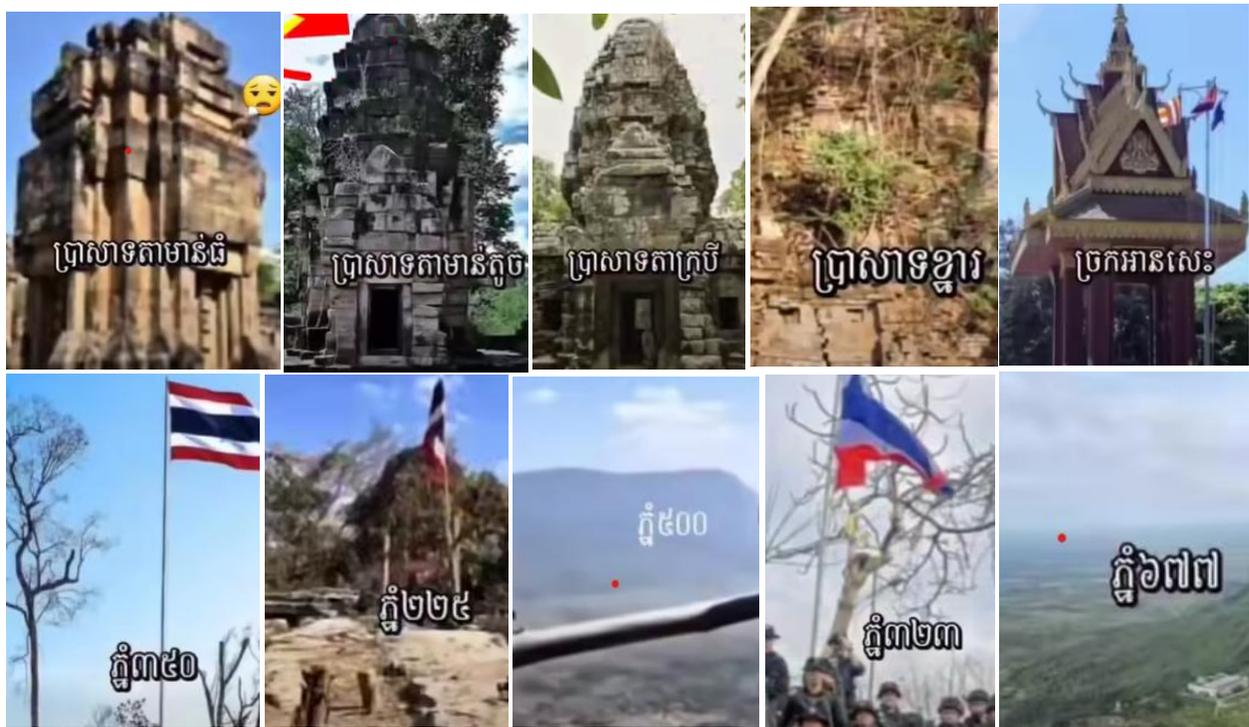
The Thai military's acts of violence and property seizures during disputes have been described as serious violations that undermine peace and stability in affected communities. Reports highlight incidents where force was used against civilians, leading to intimidation, displacement, and the confiscation of Cambodian property and belongings²⁹.



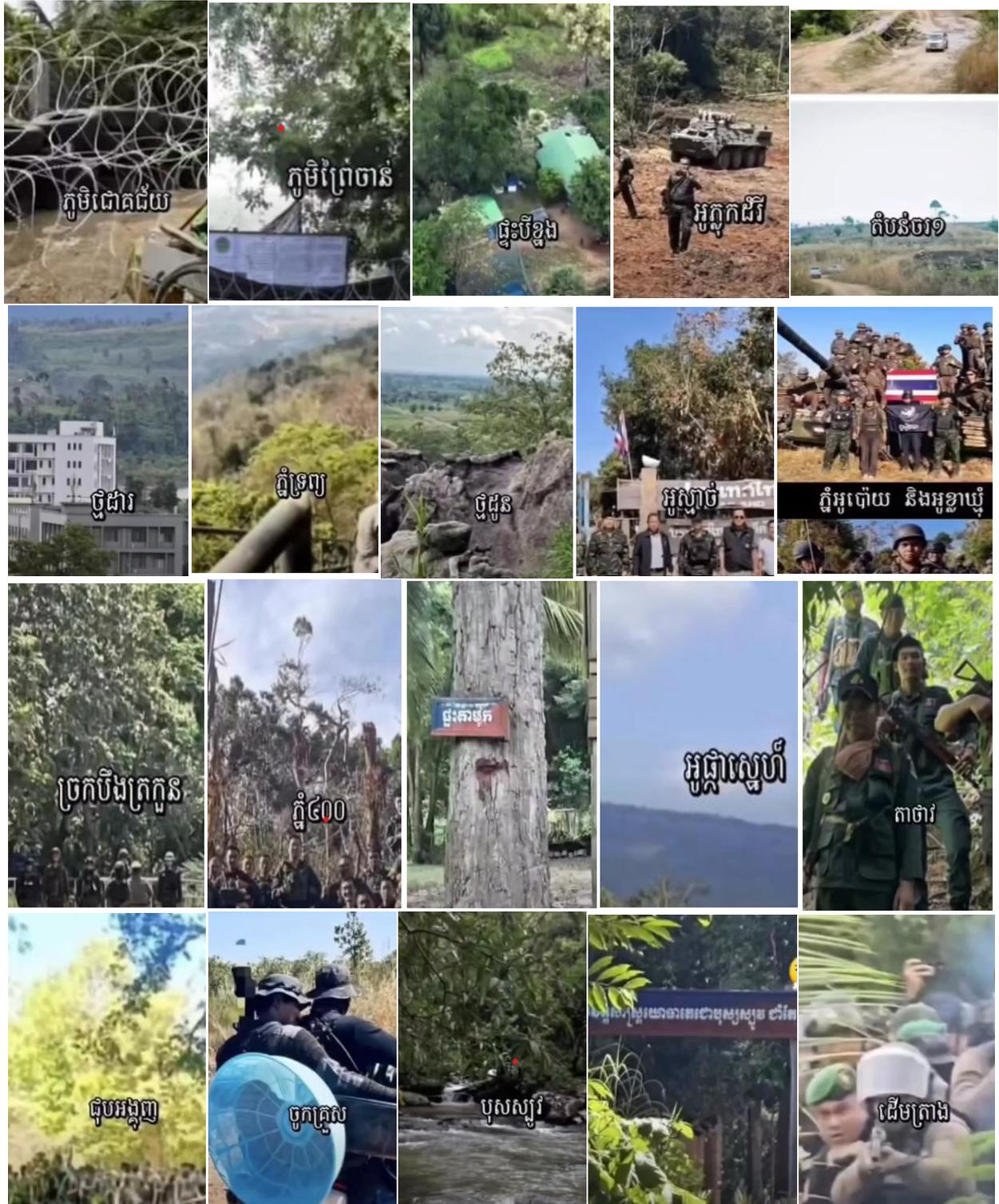
²⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1218046446590991>

Territories Lost:

During the second phase of the Thai–Cambodian border conflict, which escalated between 7 and 28 December 2025, Cambodia social media reportedly lost control of more than 40 territories along the contested frontier while no any clear information from royal government official informs about that lost and not allow to ask about. These losses were marked by violent clashes, military incursions, and the forced displacement of local populations. Cambodian communities in the affected areas faced property seizures, destruction of livelihoods, and heightened insecurity, deepening the humanitarian impact of the dispute. The territorial losses not only weakened Cambodia’s sovereignty in those regions but also intensified tensions between the two nations, underscoring the urgent need for peaceful negotiation, clear border demarcation, and international mediation to prevent further escalation and protect civilian lives³⁰.



³⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1598251977906107>





The Board of Peace, initiated by U.S. President Donald Trump, is holding its inaugural meeting on February 19, 2026 at the Donald J. Trump U.S. Institute of Peace in Washington, D.C. This first session marks the formal launch of the Board’s mandate, which was endorsed by a UN Security Council resolution in November 2025. The agenda focuses on promoting peace and reconstruction efforts in Gaza, with participation from world leaders including Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Manet.

During an exclusive interview with Reuters while attending the “Board of Peace” meeting hosted by Mr. Trump in February 2026, Prime Minister Hun Manet raised concerns about deep incursions into Cambodian territory by Thai troops³¹.

“Thai troops have increasingly intruded deeper into Cambodian territory in many places. And they have gone beyond the boundary line that Thailand unilaterally claims.”

Facing the international press, the Prime Minister clarified: “This is not an accusation, but rather the actual situation on the ground.”³²



³¹ https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/cambodian-pm-says-thailand-occupying-territory-after-trump-brokered-ceasefire-2026-02-18/?utm_medium=Social&utm_source=Facebook&fbclid=IwY2xjawQI6VtleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETJDNWY2YndQRDVBZHdBVUNrc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHmNRd09GZpQ9SbwrMrtncVnVtRIPNr10tqS6ssrHClury5oWf2TI51F9Eooo_aem_pqh3DtMNqZJz4pXGBiNhtQ&utm_medium=Social&utm_source=Facebook

³² <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1304425758182903>

Feeling of the two big disputes in 2025:

After the two major disputes in 2025, life along the border has remained deeply unsettled. Many families who lost their homes during the clashes have not been able to return, as entire villages were destroyed or rendered unsafe. Displacement has left people scattered in temporary shelters, dependent on aid, and uncertain about their future. Even for those who managed to stay, the atmosphere is tense, rumors of a possible third round of conflict weigh heavily on communities, fueling anxiety and mistrust. Daily routines like farming, trading, and visiting relatives across the border are disrupted, and the sense of insecurity has eroded social cohesion. Border dispute expressed a mix of fear, anger, and sorrow. Many felt deep frustration that sacred temples and cultural heritage were damaged, seeing it as not only a loss of history but also an attack on national identity. Families living near the conflict zones described feelings of insecurity, displacement, and economic hardship, as farming and daily life were disrupted. The lingering fear of renewed violence means that recovery is slow, and people continue to live with both physical loss and psychological trauma.

Suggestions:

- ✓ Peaceful resolution: urging both governments to settle disputes through dialogue rather than military confrontation.
- ✓ Humanitarian support: providing medical care, food, and shelter for displaced families.
- ✓ Support for affected communities: requesting humanitarian aid, medical care, and rebuilding of damaged infrastructure such as health centers and schools.
- ✓ Infrastructure repair: rebuilding hospitals, roads, and community facilities damaged during clashes.
- ✓ Protection of heritage: calling for stronger safeguarding of temples, statues, and cultural sites that symbolize Khmer civilization.
- ✓ Peaceful cooperation: urging both governments to prioritize dialogue and reconciliation so that restoration efforts could proceed without renewed conflict.
- ✓ International involvement: some voices encouraged UNESCO and global organizations to monitor and help preserve Cambodia's heritage sites.

Brief Historical of Lost:

Cambodia's history is marked by the rise of the Khmer Empire, repeated invasions by neighboring powers (Thailand, Vietnam, and colonial France), and devastating internal conflict under the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s. These invasions and wars shaped Cambodia's borders, politics, and society.

Ancient & Medieval Period

- **Funan & Chenla (1st–8th centuries):** Early kingdoms that laid the foundation of Cambodian civilization.
- **Khmer Empire (802–1431):** At its height, ruled much of mainland Southeast Asia. Angkor Wat was built during this era.

Conflicts:

- Frequent wars with **Champa** and **Dai Viet (Vietnam)**.
- **Siamese (Thai) invasions** in the 14th–15th centuries weakened Angkor.
- **Fall of Angkor (1431):** Marked by Siamese conquest, forcing Cambodia's capital southward.

Early Modern Conflicts

- **16th–18th centuries:** Cambodia became a pawn between **Siam (Thailand)** and **Vietnam**, both vying for influence.
- **Siamese-Cambodian Wars:** Repeated invasions led to loss of territory.
- **Vietnamese domination:** By the 19th century, Vietnam controlled much of Cambodia's eastern provinces.

FR Colonial Era

- **French Protectorate (1863–1953):** King Norodom sought French protection to escape Siamese and Vietnamese domination.
- Cambodia became part of **French Indochina**, with borders fixed largely by colonial treaties.
- **Japanese Occupation (1941–1945):** Brief control during World War II.

Independence & Cold War

- **Independence (1953):** Cambodia regained sovereignty from France under King Norodom Sihanouk.
- **Vietnam War spillover:** Cambodia was drawn into regional conflict.
- **U.S. Bombing (1969–1973):** Targeted Khmer Rouge and North Vietnamese sanctuaries, devastating rural Cambodia.
- **1970 Coup:** Lon Nol ousted Sihanouk, leading to civil war.

Khmer Rouge Era (1975–1979)

- **Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea:** Radical communist regime.
- **Atrocities:** Around **1.7–2 million Cambodians died** from executions, starvation, and forced labor.
- **Vietnamese Invasion (1978–1979):** Overthrew Khmer Rouge, establishing the **People's Republic of Kampuchea**.

Post-Khmer Rouge Conflicts

- **Insurgency:** Khmer Rouge continued guerrilla warfare into the 1990s.
- **1991 Paris Peace Agreements:** Ended decades of war, bringing UN peacekeepers (UNTAC).
- **1997 Coup:** Hun Sen consolidated power.
- **Border disputes:** Ongoing tensions with Thailand, especially around **Preah Vihear Temple** (ICJ ruling in 1962, clashes in 2008).

Key Takeaways

- Cambodia's history is defined by **external invasions (Thailand, Vietnam, France, Japan, U.S.)** and **internal conflict (Khmer Rouge genocide)**.
- Despite centuries of turmoil, Cambodia has rebuilt, though **border disputes and political struggles** remain part of its modern identity.



ACT' staff visit the refugee camp and provide the humanitarian aid in August and December, 2025 at Preah Vihear, Oddormenchey and Siem Reap province.



អង្គការក្រុមការងារដើម្បីដោះស្រាយទំនាស់ (កដទ) មានការព្រួយបារម្ភយ៉ាងខ្លាំងចំពោះជម្លោះនៅតាមបណ្តោយជាយដែលខ្មែរ ថៃ ដែលអូសបន្លាយពីខែកក្កដា-ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០២៥ ដែលបណ្តាលអោយមានប្រជាពលរដ្ឋស្លាប់ រងរបួស និងរត់ចោលផ្ទះសំបែង ខាតបង់នូវទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ពេលវេលា ការរៀនសូត្រ..។ល។ កដទ សូមអំពាវនាវដល់ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំគ្រប់រូប ចូលរួមបញ្ឈប់ហិង្សា និងផ្តល់សុខ សុវត្ថិភាព សន្តិភាពដល់មនុស្សជាតិ។

ACT is deeply concerned on the dispute along Khmer-Thai border, continue since July-December 2025 that cause many people died, injures, displace, lost their property, time and education...etc. ACT would call to all leaders to stop violence and bring safe, security and peace to all.



For Humanitarian



For International & Local Transfer:

1. Account Name: **ACT**
2. Name and Address of Bank: # 61, Preah Monivong Blvd, Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
3. S.W.I.F.T.-Code: **ACLBKHPP**
4. Route of transfer to be used
5. Bank Account No: **0001-20-229350-1-0**



