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Building Community Voices (BCV)

VISION AND MISSION

Our **VISION** is that communities have self-determination, are well-networked with a vibrant civil society, and are sustainably leading their own development.

Our **MISSION** is to empower communities and community-based organizations to raise their voice to stakeholders – national and international – for solutions, through developing their capacity, networking and supporting their advocacy activities.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Project Number:

Project Location: 25 Provinces and City


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BCV would like to present the Donors report for 2016. This one-year report was prepared in collaboration with BCV mobilizing and media staff. One BCV volunteer compiled information from activities and monitoring reports in consultation with the Executive Director for the completion of the report. She then sent it to the BCV Board (BoD) for comments and approval.

The activities in 2016 were successful, and communities have shown great commitment and ownership. We remain committed to empowering and further building community ownership for sustainable development, coordination support, and collaboration with stakeholders to enable communities to voice their concerns for positive responses.

Community have understood that working as a network is more powerful to push for solution. In fact, Prey Lang Network have successfully push Cambodia government to officially put Prey Lang Forest in one of the five protecting forest signed by Prime Minister in 29 April 2016.1

Community in Asachambak who have participated in BCV activities have improve their knowledge on advocacy rights. They are actively monitoring sub-national services provided by duty berries.

The community media volunteer in community model center (including CDLC, LCD and Lom center) that supported by BCV have improved their capacity in producing quality of radio programs and have them broadcasted daily on private radio station. There were 933 radio program including radio spot, drama, news, talk-show. At least, 50% of population in Anhchang Rung commune are satisfy the program, according to CDLC survey.

At least 116 FPPs (80 female) who have got trained on legal framework and peacebuilding skill feel confident to conducted awareness workshop to disseminated their knowledge to other community people in their villages. There were 3,141 people (2,031 female) have been participated in the awareness workshop. There is some significant changed among community people in those villages that our FPPs have conducted awareness workshop. Our FPPs have report that some villager have

change their attitude very positively. Some village have improved their confidence to talk in person with local authority to raise their concerns and issues.

**CHANGES IN THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT**

Despite a moratorium on new Economic land concessions (ELCs), land disputes persist and thousands of Cambodians remain at risk of losing their land and livelihoods. Many companies disregard the mandate to conduct quality Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, surpass the legally defined limits, and use violence or threats to force communities to relinquish their land.

People living in rural areas, often with subsistence livelihoods, make up the majority of Cambodians and yet they are not regularly heard in public debates or local/national policy making processes. In part, it is because community members may not know how to raise their voices, may not have confidence to do this, or may believe it will not make a difference. There is also a deeply-held belief that suggests communities should not be allowed to be heard and should accept whatever happens to them. Finally, many communities still have limited access to independent media and tools to express their views.

The availability of unbiased, public information on current issues affecting Cambodians’ lives has improved but is still limited. Most local television channels are associated with the ruling party and rarely cover land disputes in the news. CTN, BTV, CNC and Hang Meas, however, are two that have covered some land issues and community demonstrations, they are not independent, too.

Cambodia is facing increased political tension and shrinking civil society as the commune and national elections approach. The promulgation of the Law on Associations and NGOs (LANGO) in 2015 has limited the freedom of assembly, and the upcoming Cybercrime Law is also a threat. In May 2016, 4 human rights defenders from the local rights group ADHOC and one National Election Committee were questioned by the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) and arrested for allegedly bribing the mistress of Kem Sokha, the deputy opposition party leader, to lie to authorities. Many saw this as a political move for the ruling party as well as a way to threaten civil society. Because of this, many have protested on and offline. Many NGOs, including BCV, have also come together and signed statements telling the government to stop threatening civil society and NGO’s working to support vulnerable people.

Recently, in early July, Kem Ley – a popular independent political/social analyst and researcher who discussed issues including domestic policies and Cambodia’s overall social situation in ways that were easy to understand – was shot dead. Though this caused a large reaction from the Cambodian public, with around 2 million people joining his funeral ceremony (the largest crowd in Phnom Penh in at least a decade), there was no broadcast media coverage. One can assume that the national media news channels were afraid of broadcasting issues relating to such a controversial figure. His death has publicized many civil society issues in Cambodia, leading people to view the government and those in power more critically.
As reported by communities, the rights to expression and assembly have been restricted by local authorities and police in certain areas. Some communities are not fully free to organize community meetings, workshops, and NGO visits. These activities are oftentimes blocked by police, with NGO staff sometimes even being arrested. These issues have arisen in Kulen district and Preah Vihear province, among other places.

There are also funding constraints impacting NGOs across all of Cambodia, leading to possessiveness and unwillingness to collaborate/share resources. This has impacted how NGOs operate in their target areas and communities, as they feel ownership of an area/community and are not open to other NGOs working there. This atmosphere of self-protection has a negative impact on communities, as NGOs are no longer acting on behalf of the community interest, but on their own self-interest.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Staff Changes

- One Finance Coordinator in Phnom Penh office is moving to the United States and BCV hired a new Finance Coordinator to start 27 June 2016
- One Admin assistant in the Pursat office (sub office) moved back to her home province, so BCV promoted one volunteer to fill that position

Funding

For 2016, BCV has 9 donors: Misereor, Diakonia, AJWS, Oxfam, HEKS, AAC-LRP, AAC-EU, SADP, and AIPP

- Oxfam Novib, which has consolidated into Oxfam, still supports BCV on the “Right to Food” project, which is based in 6 provinces and lasts from April 2016-March 2019.
- McKnight has changed to SADP.
- HEKS, a new donor, is supporting the “Community Empowerment and Peacebuilding for Livelihood Improvement Project” from October 2015 – September 2018.
- AAC-EU is supporting the new “Empowering CSOs and Marginalized Communities in Cambodia to Claim Land Tenure Security” project, in Coastal Provinces from February 2016- January 2019.
- AIPP funding ended in June 2016 and it is not certain whether they will continue funding or not, as all the old AIPP staff finished their mandates with AIPP, with new people replacing them.

Staff Capacity Development

As an organization BCV recognizes the importance of on-going staff learning and training, as it leads to a more productive staff and an overall improved organization. BCV staff’s participation in various trainings and workshops is evidence that the organization is willing to learn and progress. The following is a list of trainings and workshops attended by BCV staff.

- One staff attended an M&E learning forum on “Promoting Monitoring and Evaluation Digitalization in Civil Society Organizations: Mobile Data Collection and Reporting Tool” to learn about and practice using a new mobile app for data collecting and reporting.
• Two staff attended a workshop on community-led development and network-building hosted by Diakonia and SADP.
• 2 finance staff joined a two day workshop on finance management conducted by AAC and HEKS and have applied this knowledge to their work with BCV.
• 2 staff joined a forum on human resources and finance management to share and learn from others in the NGO network.
• 3 field staff joined a workshop on child sponsorship to learn about the process of writing child messages and how to follow up and mainstream this practice in the BCV program.
• 3 staff joined an M&E learning forum on promoting monitoring and evaluation, organized by CCC, and have applied their knowledge to the BCV program.
• 1 staff joined a two day workshop on digital security organized by DAI.
• BCV ED and BoD joined a Governance and Professional Practices (GPP) capacity building meeting to share and learn about how to be a productive NGO. The BCV ED continues to share this knowledge with other NGOs where she is on the BoD (UPWD, EHEO, MVi, CDPS).
• Two BCV Staff and one community facilitator have participated in 4 weeks training course on community peacebuilding training organized by Peace Bridge Organization (PBO).
• 1 Finance staff, 2 Admin staff, 6 Mobilize Program staff, 7 Media Program staff, 4 community facilitators have been participated in 3 days training skill on Peacebuilding by PBO.

Civil Society Collaboration

BCV is a part of a vibrant civil society in Cambodia and recognizes that much can be learned and accomplished by working in collaboration with other organizations. The following is a list of events attended by BCV staff:
• Press Conference – BCV collaborated with 7 other NGOs to plan a press conference on land disputes in the coastal provincial areas to get information out to media and the government.
• Angkor Gold company – BCV met with 11 NGO partners (such as NGOF, SADP, ADHOC, LICHADO, CLEC, BCV, OHCHR...) to discuss and monitor the company’s mining activities in Ratanakiri Province.
• IP’s Collective Land – The meeting was based on the report by CCHR which discussed the impact of the 001 Directive on IP land, culture, and traditional livelihoods.
• Community Mobilizing Process – BCV joined SADP and AJWS to discuss tools for community organizing.
• Community-Led Development – BCV joined Diakonia and SADP to discuss how to mobilize communities and build networks.
• First Committee of National Assembly – BCV met with a committee along with 14 other NGOs including NGO Forum, CHRAC, to raise issues of land conflicts still occurring across Cambodia led by The NGO Forum.
• Areng activists arrested – A meeting was conducted to update on those arrested, sign a support statement, and create an advocacy strategy.
• Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) protests – BCV is closely monitored the arrest of 4 human rights defenders and one National Election Committee member. BCV also signed an endorsement to stop the threatening of civil society.
• Human Rights Defender Committee – BCV ED joined the committee with other NGO partners and discussed how to support and find legal assistants (lawyers) for community activists or NGO staff who have been accused/arrested and put in jail.
• NGO Forum quarterly meeting – BCV and other NGOs discussed and reviewed activities from the first quarter.
• Open Cyber Talk 2016 – BCV ED joined and spoke at a digital campaign with 300 participants, conducted by NGO partners and donors (Action Aid Cambodia, CCHR, CWDCC, BCV, ).
• Per diem - BCV ED met with AEC, Star Kampuchea, RFCD and KYSD to discuss how to work to empower communities, and agreed on a per diem rate for travel and accommodation for communities.

**SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED**

**Mobilizing Program**

**Direct Beneficiaries: 1770 (f: 1060), IP 172 (f: 129)**

**Objective One – Community capacity and confidence for self-determination is strengthened**

**Summary:**
BCV provided trainings to communities that will enable them to advocate for themselves in a more well-informed and confident way. Trainings and consultations were conducted on government structure and function, legal information, human rights, and community peacebuilding skills. “Training of trainer” workshops were conducted to teach FPP about how to disseminate information to their communities.

**Activity Details:**

- Three-day trainings with 16 (7 female) focal point persons (FPP) on Legal Documentation of National Legal Frameworks and Power in Society in Cambodia, to build up awareness of the government – including management duties and responsibilities of the main institutions in Cambodia – in order to empower communities to make advocacy plans, observe government action, and share experience with each other. The participants gained understanding of the main elements of the state and the structure of institutions of Cambodia. They have also developed plans to disseminate the information at the grassroots level.
- Two 3-day training sessions for Training of Trainer with 54 FPP (20 female) to build the capacity of trainers who will ultimately facilitate skills at the community level and transfer knowledge to the community. These trainers will be the key activists in the community, important in developing advocacy plans at the grassroots level.

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*2 Participants from: Phnom Kok Network (Pursat, Kg.Chhang Provinces), Sugar network (Kg.Speu, Koh Kong), Land network (Siem Reap, Mondulkiri, Rattanakiri), Fishery Network (Kampot, Kg.Thom), Prey Lang Network (Kratie, Preah Vihea and Stoeng, Treng)
• BCV conducted a 3-day training on Penal Procedure Code at the office with 26 FPP (5 females). The purpose for training was awareness of the law/their rights and how to file complaints correctly. Mr. Liv Sarom, a paralegal from Ya Ang community, Kg. Speu Province, was invited to present and share his experiences. The meeting included discussions on the rights of plaintiffs and the defendant during arrests and detention.

• 8 consultations at the BCV office: The first was with 20 FPP (13 female), which taught about the structure of the sub-national government and the role/responsibility of duty bearers/rights holders. The second and third were with 44 FPP (21 females), about human rights and advocacy. The fourth and fifth were with 53 FPP (24 female), about strategies for lobbying the commune council and government for change. The final three were with 66 FPP (9 female) on the Draft of Cyber Crime and Agriculture Law.

• BCV conducted a project orientation workshop for the HEKs CEPLIP project. This was conducted in all 27 villages of the target area, with 207 FPPs (130 female), 27 CJs (8 female), and 5 filmmaker volunteers (1 female) selected. Additionally, all 27 village chiefs and 4 commune chiefs were involved. Community Peacebuilding Skill training was provided to FPPs and CJs in Kbal Teuk, Melom and Anchangrung communes.

• As part of the Conflict Transformation Project, BCV designated and trained 229 community peacebuilders in 4 communes at Kg. Chhnang province.

• BCV held a two-day reflection workshop with 41 FPPs (19 female) in Phnom Penh, in order to find the challenges/obstacles that FPPs face when training others, discuss grassroots strategies, and plan future activities. BCV provided technical and practical information.

• Additionally, BCV provided dissemination on the facilitation skills at the LCD committee, in order to build skills to facilitate meetings/trainings/workshops, along with skills relating to creating small proposals for NGO partners. There were 20 FPP (14 female) participating at this session.

• 2 FPP (1 female) in 2 villages in Yaklorm commune, Ratanakiri province have conducted workshop on basic human rights and indigenous rights. There were about 40 FPP (28 female) participated. This made community members aware of the basic obligations of duty-bearers and rights-holders in relation to human rights.

Key Results/Outcomes:
• The capacity of the FPPs in BCV target were strengthened. They are able to conduct awareness workshop on peacebuilding and other related legal frameworks knowledge to their community member independently.
• The discussion meetings with target communities give the community leaders the opportunity to gain the knowledge they need to run effective programs in their communities. The skills that communities have learned from BCV have led to successful and lawful protests, and to more educated communities.
• FPP in Anchangroung disseminated to 53 (f: 49) community members on public services of sub-national and legal framework of structure/power in society in 2 villages in Anchangroung commune, Kg.Chhnange province. FPP in Kondorl Chhrum commune disseminated to 26 (f: 19) in Kondor Chhrum commune, Pohneakrek district, Tboung Khmum province. This is part of the capacity and awareness building to communities at the grassroots level on the duties and responsibilities of main institutes in Cambodia.
• Among 229 people trained (128 female) in the 33 villages of the HEKS target areas, 98 (69 female) understood topic concepts – including Community Peacebuilding Skill training – well and could transfer the knowledge to their own villagers, a total of 2,419 (1,451 female) people.
• At least 43% of the community peacebuilders trained in the Conflict Transformation Project have transferred the peacebuilding and conflict transformation concepts to others in their villages through awareness workshops. Overall, about 2,419 people have participated in these workshops.

• There were 10 of FPP have conduct outreach on Penal Procedure code and sub-national services to 141 community people (98 female) participating in 7 villages. This was done to build awareness and understanding of the power of state/government bodies, in addition to the structure of the court system in Cambodia.

• In Ya Ang community, Kg. Speu province, FPP conducted dissemination on public service and sub-national administration to community members in order to build capacity and promote community rights. A total of 47 FPP (39 female) participated.

• 79% of FPPs who were involved with BCV clearly understood the management structure of sub-national and institutes in Cambodia, as well as the duties and responsibilities of those institutions. As example, those FPPs have challenges the commune council to provide services to community people in according to what the government have stated in the law. The FPPs also able to disseminate their knowledge to their community’s members.

• After FPPs have conducted awareness training on legal framework, human rights, sub-national services etc. to other community people in the villages, the community people are dare to talk in person or in a group with duty barriers about their issues or concern. Such as community in Ansachambak commune have regularly monitor the services provided by commune.

Objective Two – Grassroots movements are well-networked and well-coordinated

Summary:
BCV gave advocacy support to communities, giving them the means to advocate to duty-bearers like the government and companies for their rights. BCV also conducted exchange visits to enable different communities to come together to share success stories and discuss their challenges and experiences with community mobilization, leadership, advocacy, and media use.

Activity Details:
• BCV attended and supported three meetings with community members and local authorities for negotiations. Some of these cases are of companies in Krakor District that have not given their workers proper salaries. BCV also attended and monitored three community advocacy
activities, such as protesting in front of the company. BCV’s role at these activities is to make sure things run smoothly, peacefully, and that all voices are heard.

- BCV Supported Boeng Bram 50(f:19) community, Battambang Province came to submit their petition to the main/authorized institutions such as national assembly, ministry of justice, ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction and prime minister’s administration for finding the intervention on their land dispute that happened many years.
- During the first half of the year, community media volunteers from the Liability Center for Development (LCD) in Pursat Province visited the Community Development Learning Center (CDLC) in Anchangroung commune, Kg. Chhnang province during the exchange and learning activity. The purpose of the exchange learning visit is to build network among community and them learn from each other in regarding to media production and community organizing.
- The BCV team conducted exchange visits for 22 community members (2 female) to Stoeung Trong commune, Salakray district, Pailin Province to learn and share about community mobilizing, advocacy plans, and communication/collaboration with local authorities. This network is called Solidarity Community Network in Pailin Province.
- BCV has provided small funds for saving group in 5 villages in Ansachambak for monthly forest patrol activities and group meeting.

Key Results/Outcomes:
- Through networking between LCD and CDLC, the community radio producers at CDLC agreed to provide training on radio talk-show program producing skill to the community at LCD. Moreover, the CDLC also have share the information on the process of registration of community radio. In the other hand, the community from CDLC also could learn the process of forming the committee for the center back from LCD.
- Communities have gained knowledge on how to write case studies, including how to interview and collect information. 18 case studies were written by the community in Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Pailin, Kg. Chhnang, Steung Treng, Battambang, Kg. Thom, Kg. Speu, and Kratie. Most of the cases are mainly focus on change in community and of individual.
- 29 community representatives (8 female) from Pusat, Kg. Chhnang, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Steung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, and Kg. Speu province to attend the National Advocacy Conference meeting entitled “Working Together for Social Justice and Sustainable Development”, located in Phnom Penh led by NGO Forum. The communities have raise their issues through the small group discussion in contribute to the conference. The conference was held to increase understanding of the Anti-Corruption Law and the Rights to Freedom of Expression, in addition to promoting community participation in land and natural resource development. In total, there were about 425 participants from multiple sectors.
- Community networks become stronger when they collaborate with NGOs like BCV, CLEC, and LICADHO. Community leaders also participate in the Sugar Network BCV is a part of, and met in Kampong Speu province recently to discuss land issues. While governmental change has proven to be very slow and difficult, when communities work together their numbers become too large for the government to ignore. As the result, the network has file complain to ANZ Bank to freeze funding to Sugar Cane Company in Kg. Speu, Koh Kong, Preah Vihear and Odarmeancheay. The network also collaborate with buyer from EU to pressure the company for respect Human Rights.
- The community in Krakor district, Pusat province has joined into network with other forest community to protect natural resources, primarily on forests. There are 8 communes in Krakor district have form forest community. There are 5 of the forest community in Ansachambak have made forest agreements with the government to protect community forest. The agreement
was made for 5 years and renewable. This means that the government is unable to sell the land to companies, and anyone who tries to destroy the forest could be arrested. They are also part of networks working to re-plant forest areas. By protecting those forest, there will be benefit to at least 920 families equal to 4,247 people (2,200 female) (Cambodia Census 2012).

- Through the community exchange visits communities are able to learn from one another and link their networks, as well as gain information on what is happening in other parts of the country. Once community are networking, through the network they will have stronger voices to demand for solution with the government. Prey Lang network and Sugar network is the best example.

**Objective Three – Democratic spaces are maintained for communities**

**Summary:**
BCV facilitated community organizing, including community elections, meetings on community issues, and activities during nationally-recognized human rights days. BCV also acted on behalf of communities and activists to ensure democratic space is maintained.

**Activity Details:**
- BCV attended and facilitated 2 community elections at the Liability Center for Development (LCD) in Pursat Province. These are democratic elections held by the community to select their focal point persons and other community representatives. BCV was present to help them clarify the role and importance of such positions.
- BCV supported Ya Ang community committee to conduct the quarterly meeting with 23 people (13 female), which was done to update on issues/activities to find solutions and make the next activity plan. They are facing issues involving a company-made dam that is creating irrigation issues for rice crops, as well as with domestic violence. BCV is helping them share these issues with police and local authority, as well as continuing to disseminate information to communities.
- BCV and NGO partners had 2 meetings with the National Assembly: the 1st was with the committee of National Assembly, led by Mr. Eng Chhai Eang of CNRP. There are 80 people and the 2nd was with the Commission of National Assembly (H.E. Mr. Hou Sree) join by 59 civil society organizers with around 400 people participated. They raised up 10 land conflict cases that are still occurring in rural areas, and sent them to committee. The assembly committed to intervene and work towards a solution.
- BCV supported and participated in celebrations regarding International Human Rights Day, which creates public awareness of violence and discrimination with the goal of improving dignity and prosperity. 256 people (156 females) participated in Ansachambak, Pursat province, and 511 people (293 females) participated in Battambang, Preahvihea province.
- BCV supported small financial to focal point person (FPP) to organize Women’s Rights Day, This event was organized by the committee of LCD at Pusat province and the community facilitator at Kampong Chhnang province. which brings awareness to issues of gender inequality, domestic violence, and the need to change discrimination against women, with a total of 404 participants (female 162).
- BCV conducted a field trip to monitor a total of 91 (female 32) FPPs in several provinces. BCV discussed challenges, gave recommendations, and visited the community radio center to build up confidence/solidarity among BCV’s staff. Issues discussed were concerns on losing land, forestry, decreasing forestry resources, chemical fertilizer usage, and climate change. They continue to advocate as they wait on authorities to act.
- The BCV team monitored Mr. Kuch Veng, a community activist from Pursat province who was sentenced not guilty under the appeal court’s decision. The chamber judges and prosecutor’s agreed to abandon the case. There were a few other NGOs that monitored the court hearing to support and encourage the victim.
- To support the community forest in Thpong District for protection of wild animals, BCV supported the Community forest Prambey Mom in Ya-ang commune, Thpong district, Kg. Speu Province to produce 2 billboards, which said 1) Please help us preserve all kinds of wild animals in this area, and 2) Hunting any kind of wild animals will lead to sentencing according to the Cambodian Laws.

Key Results/Outcomes:
- FPP’s capacity for human rights and advocacy and organized/facilitated complaints to Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and construction, National Assembly such as Boeung Bram community, Battambong province, Thor Da community in Pursat province and Amleang community to put land disputes complaints to find intervention relevant stakeholders. They have disseminated rights-awareness to community members, authorities, and other groups.
- Communities have proven that they can conduct outreach on their own, as well as organize events such as a public forum on Women’s Rights Day. Communities have learned to create their own community by-laws, financial policies, and work plans.
- FPP that involved with BCV they had gained confidence and were able to conduct outreach and meetings within their communities. In Kampong Speu, the community showed ownership in discussing issues related to dam construction, and in Pursat, the community discussed issues with local authorities and was able to negotiate workers’ salaries with the company. other cases they are continues to advocate to company and local authority to help them on the 4 streams and 15 traditional road blocked by company.

Objective 4: Support for communities is maximized through enhanced collaboration with civil society partners and other key partnerships.

Objective Four – Support for communities is maximized through enhanced collaboration with civil society partners and other key partnerships

Summary:
BCV met with other NGOs to collaborate and problem-solve.

Activity Details:
- BCV collaborated with NGOs to conduct workshops at the Diakonia center in Phnom Penh related to Prey Lang protection outcomes. 80 participants from NGOs and community networks were involved in sharing these results to the government and other citizens/NGOs. They made suggestions to the government for Prey Lang protection, and outlined their own activity plan.
- BCV met two times with Starkumpchea, RFCF, and SOFDEC to discuss how to work and support communities to have self- ownership even after BCV phases out of the area. In the meetings, they also discussed per-diem rates.
- To protect Human Rights activists (Communities and NGOs) BCV ED has joined with CCHR and other NGOs (CCHR, BCV, EWMI, HRTF, EC, CLEC, and Boeunkak community representatives) to form the Committee of Human Rights Defenders. The team, which has 7 people (3 female) is always involved in making decisions to support human rights and fundamental freedom
violation cases. It finds ways to support these people with Technical Assistant Lawyers, along with endorsed statements for prison release.

Key Results/Outcomes:
- BCV and the other NGOs came to a compromise on per-diem rates and other support, to ensure that there is more equal financial support in NGO target areas.
- Collaborating and communicating with other NGOs has improved NGO relationships and allowed NGOs working in the same target area to improve their collective approach. The CSOs able to share and discussion on what and how can fill the gap of the implementation the program, and be respond to community real needs. The contribution both capacity, resources and technical to each other are make the CSO strongly and common voices and is best practices to community and also really positive change in social.

Objective Five – Building Community Voices is an effective role model for civil society

Summary:
BCV worked to lead communities in improving their civil society.

Activity Details:
- To strengthen relationships between staff and beneficiaries, BCV have opened 2 sub-office in Kampong Chhnang and Kampot Provinces, by having staff working there.
- BCV have been up the community critical think to be a self-confidence and determination.
- BCV is implement and respond base on the community needs and build up their willing to owner issues and transparency mechanism. Ex. Aware them to well understand about BCV rate to support community…etc.
- BCV conducts discussion meetings with communities, closely monitoring and continuously supporting those that it has a relationship with. Staff often travel to these communities to follow up on their progress, answer questions, and assess past activities in order to help community FPPs be more efficient and productive in the future. BCV staff visited upwards of 15 communities, speaking to more than 419 community representatives, 253 of whom are female. Issues of land disputes with power brokers and companies are common in many of the communities.
- BCV have strong commitment to maintaining the GPP certificate.

Key Results/Outcomes:
- BCV has strengthened its influence, creating a more sustained relationship between itself and communities in Kampong Chhnang and Kampot through the opening of sub-offices.

Child Sponsorship Program

Summary:
The Child Sponsorship program started in 2014, designed to teach children about justice and preserving natural resources, and to encourage them to join their parents in creating sustainable development. BCV operates this program under the Local Rights Project, working with children and their parents from 7 villages in Ansachambak commune, Krakor district, Pursat province.

Activity Details:
Up to now, BCV has established 7 child clubs with 535 child leaders (269 girls). These child clubs are places outside of school that children can come to for additional learning, and where they can build life skills. Child sponsorship videos have been shown to parents, local authorities, and other stakeholders, to bring awareness to the project and its positive impacts on child growth.

BCV met with 33 farmers (20 females) and reflected with 64 farmers (51 female) to share their experiences, challenges, and problem-solving methods.

BCV provided time for 38 farmers (31 female) to meet together to discuss/share the strategies and challenges for operating rice-banks, multi-purpose gardens, livestock projects, and general agriculture sustainability.

BCV collaborated with the Local District Office of Agriculture and the Commune Officer in charge of agriculture in order to conduct trainings/workshops on agriculture sustainability. 220 farmers (168 female) participated to discuss experiences with cultivation, the concept of agriculture sustainability, preparing multi-purpose gardens, and farmer initiative principles. In addition, these workshops encouraged using internal resources instead of simply depending on external sources, with the goal of increasing efficiency. Along with 136 farmers (121 female) in 5 villages, BCV provided capital to create a multi-purpose garden along with livestock. To monitor and follow-up, BCV developed farmer profiles so that they could evaluation project progress (measuring before, during, and after the project to observe improvements).

BCV supported 40 community members (12 female) to attend conferences related to natural resources, agriculture, and land advocacy, in addition to penal/civil code workshops and a photo exhibition with other NGO partners. They were able to learn more about policies and created joint statements on land issues. BCV supported 83 FPP (53 female) to attend trainings on legal frameworks, land law, and human rights. Out of these, 18 FPP (11 female) had the skills and knowledge to disseminate the information to 722 community members (580 female) in 6 villages.

BCV collaborated with the commune council in charge of women and children to run workshops on gender sensitivity and domestic violence. A women’s group was created to organize three meetings for people to raise concerns related to women and children, with 133 participants (102 female).

Key Results/Outcomes:
- Children’s rights have been respected and promoted. The project received cooperation and support from 5 schools (Trapeang Romdegn, Vehear Luong, Koh Rodol, Ek Sothea primary school, and Koh Romdol High School) and local authorities during the 67th International Children’s Day in Krakor District, Pursat province with 706 (f: 386) children and stakeholders. The theme was protection against violence and drugs, with the worldwide theme being ending child labor. The goal was to bring attention to these issues. It is an obligation to all the stakeholders to help and be involved.
- Local authorities, teachers, and community people there are very happy with BCV. They acknowledge that this project is a positive collaboration to build concepts like loving natural resources.

MEDIA PROGRAM

Direct Beneficiaries: 2317 (f: 1134), IP 60 (f: 24)

Object 1: Community capacity and confidence for self-determination is strengthened

Summary:
The Community Development and Learning Center (CDLC) have improved their capacity to develop a self-implemented annual activity plan. In regards to technical skill, they have improved their ability to produce high-quality radio programs including hot news, feature news, spots, etc. There were 740 radio programs that were broadcast two hours a day on Rithy Sen Radio Station FM99.73MHz. Moreover, the radio producer at CDLC can facilitate the radio talk-show program by themselves even though the quality does not yet meet the standard of the live program. At least 10 radio talk-show programs have been produced and all of the programs were broadcasted at Rithysen Radio FM 99.75MHz, the private radio station based in Kampong Chhnang province, that have capacity to cover entire Kampong Chhnang province.

In addition, the community radio producers at Liberty Center for Development (LCD) have also improved their capacity to produce radio programs. They are able to produce hot news and spot programs. There were 176 radio produced. Recently, volunteers at CDLC trained them to improve their radio talk-show skills. However, those programs were not yet being broadcasted. The reason of not to broadcast is because 1). The LCD is in the process of registering the community radio; 2). The LCD doesn’t have fund to hire air-time at private radio to broadcast their programs.

The Promoting Indigenous Voices (PIV) group has also produced radio programs in 3 languages (Kreung, Tampuan, and Jarai) which are broadcast one hour each day on Khmer Esan Radio FM97.5MHz. In July, the Jarai Community radio at Lom village Pok Nhai commune, Oyadaov district, Ratanakiri province received official permission from the Ministry of Information to broadcast their program for one year. This is the first indigenous community radio in Cambodia. However, CDLC and LCD are still in the process of applying for permission.

Another community radio team is in the process of capacity building. This new radio producer team is based in Beung Tuk community at Kampot. This community was affected by recent economic zone development.

3 groups of film crews have recently been formed and trained. Each group have 5 people. The first crew is in Lom community (5 people no female) at Pok Nhai commune, Oyadao district. The second crew is in La-ok commune (5 people, 3 are female), Ochum district, Ratanakiri province and the third once is in Anchang Rung community (5 people, 1 female), Boribo district, Kampong Chhnang province. However, because of time constraints, the team has not yet been able to produce film by themselves as they have only learned to shoot video footage and some editing skills. The crews are strongly committed to produce video for next year.

In relation to Peacebuilding work, there are 229 community peacebuilders (128 female) who have been identified and trained. They are based in 4 communes in Kampong Chhnang Province. At least 43% of them have transferred the peacebuilding and conflict transformation concept to other people in their own villages through awareness workshops. About 2,419 people have participated in these awareness workshops.

**Activity Details:**

- BCV is collaborating with the Voice of Democracy Radio (VOD), which has conducted capacity building training on Radio Talk-show skills for community radio producers at CDLC. There were 15 (11 female) of CDLC members participated in the training. After the training the radio production team at CDLC are able to organize the “Talk Show Program” and significantly improve the quality of their programs. At least 10 talk-show programs were produced in off-air platforms to be broadcast.
• 4 Radio Producer Skill trainings have been conducted for 15 community media volunteers at Beung Tuk community in Kampot Province.

• There were 5 series trainings on radio drama (e.g. news, features, and spots) have been conducted for 14 community media volunteers (7 female) at LCD. For each training BCV has encouraged community media volunteers in CDLC to provide coaching to another 3 community media volunteers in LCD, Anschambak, Pursat province to teach them about working in a team, solidarity, and task delegation. The LCD volunteers also have a chance to learn more about technical information relating to radio program production, such as: voice recording, voice inserting, and sound editing. They have especially learned practicing techniques and how to select interview subjects. After these training sessions, BCV monitored these groups and found that they have an increased capacity to produce radio spots and drama.

• In order to respond to the need of the community media volunteers at the CDLC, BCV’s team has conducted computer training skills to 5 community media volunteers (1 female), at BCV’s office. The training was on the basic use of Microsoft Word and file management. At the end of training these CMV have increased their knowledge and are able to produce forms and report using Microsoft Word in Khmer Unicode.

• 2 three-day trainings sessions were conducted on video documentary skills, conducted for 5 community volunteers (1 female). They are the so-called “Community Film Crew” based in Anchang Roung and Pichchangwa communes. The training was on how to produce video documentaries by using the Canon70D camera. The crew also learned how to take better shots for video footage (wide shot, medium shot, long shot, interview shot, role of third) and how to use the Rode Video Mic Pro recorder and other accessories.

• BCV’s team has conducted sessions, giving CDLC’s community media volunteers in the Radio Producer Program information about how to use the ZoomH1 recorder and refresher training on sound editing. The training was conducted at the CDLC center to 11 volunteers (7 females), to whom they provided 9 ZoomH1 recorders. This is a good way to enable CDLC volunteers to create radio productions that are of broadcast quality.

• Community Journalist skill training has been conducted 6 times for 74 CMV, so that they can become CJ. They are mainly from Kampong Chhnang Province (33), Kampot (25), Odarmenechey (8), Kampong Speu (1), and Battambang (7).

• Radio Drama Producer skill training was conducted twice in Beoung Tuk commune, Teuk Chhu district, Kapot province, for 19 community volunteers (14 female) to build up their capacity to be radio producers. They were from 3 villages, Keptmey, Rolos and Toteung Tngai village. A new community radio producer team was formed for Beoung Tuk community.

Key Results/Outcomes:

• The community media volunteers (CMV) at CDLC and LCD have produced a total of 915 radio programs under 7 themes. These programs are natural resources and the environment, Khmer culture and tradition, community health and hygiene, community peace and gender, community ownership, agriculture, aesthetic Sunday, hot news, and talk show.

• After the training the radio production team at CDLC are able to organize the “Talk Show Program” and significantly improve the quality of their programs. At least 10 talk-show programs were produced in off-air platforms to be broadcast.

• The community radio producers at Liberty Center for Development (LCD) have improved their radio production capacity, and are able to produce hot news and spot programs. They produced a total of 176 radio programs but those programs were not yet broadcasted. Volunteers at the CDLC have recently trained LCD volunteers on radio talk-show skills.
BCV conducted 4 training sessions with 14 community media volunteers (7 female) at the LCD center in Ansachambak commune, Pursat province to build up their capacity. The sessions were on production of radio spots, hot news, and radio talk shows. After these training sessions, have observed that the CMVs at LCD have increased their capacity to produce radio spots and drama. The number of program produced have been increased from 2 per month up to more than 20 programs per month. The producer team also able to develop a clear schedule for production timeline. The quality of the spots program also improved.

In May, BCV facilitated the CDLC to resubmit the request letter to register the community radio, this time directly to the cabinet of the Ministry of Information. Even though the representative of the Ministry of Information didn’t show a strong commitment to consider the letter, there was a technical team from the General Department of Audio-Visual of the Ministry of Information that called the community to make clarifications about the purpose of the community radio, along with technical details about setting it up.

CMV are better with the equipment, understanding different video and camera techniques. They also know how to use and set up the Canon70D camera.

Following the BCV refresher training on Sound Editing, 85% of the 11 volunteers understood well, with the rest showing medium understanding.

From the small survey conducted by CLDC, have found that more than 50% of the families in Anhchang Rung commune are likely to listen to the program every day and demanded to increase the broadcasting time. The local authority, especially police officers, have value to the community radio program that could help to reduce some work of the officer especially for public announcement. The “Community Peacebuilding” program also help community in reducing domestic violence. The “Community Health” program can help community to change their negative practice that could put their children in the risk of disease.

Objective 2. Grassroots movements are well-networked and well-coordinated

Summary:
BCV supported and encouraged FPPs to conduct Community Media Forums at the grassroots level. They showed their concerns/issues on land grabbing and forest loss through roleplaying, songs, and poems. There were 5 provinces have organized this kind of media forum. They are Kampong Speu, Battambang, Kampot, Pursat and Preah Sihanuk province. At least, 2,100 (1,003 female) in total have been participated in the community media forum conducted by those provinces.

Activities Detail:
In order to maintained democracy space for community at the ground level to express their voices, BCV have facilitate the community representative in several provinces, who are member of NAG (the National Advisory Group on Community Media), to organize media event at village level to allow community people bring their concern, their issues to speak-out in a form of drama, song, poem which are a fun and soft way to advocate for their rights. There were 525 participants (294 females) in Kg. Speu Province, 563 participants (285 females) in Battambang Province, 350 participants (115 females) in Kampot Province, 192 participants (115 females) in Pursat Province, and 470 participants (194 females) in Preahsihanouk Province.

Key Results/Outcomes:
- The community have better understanding of using media as a tool for advocacy. It’s soft, safe and funs. The community representatives have practice their rights to freedom of expression in a form of entertainment. Through the activities, the democracy space is maintained for the
local community to raise their concerns in public to the related duty barriers especially the local authorities.

**Objective 3: Democratic spaces are maintained for communities**

**Summary:**

In order to let communities practice their rights to strengthen democratic space in Cambodia, BCV has tried its best to provide space for communities to bring their voices up through different advocacy strategies. They include radio, online social media networks, film, awareness workshops, public forums, campaigns, etc.

1,448 short news articles relating to the community have been posted and shared by 112 Community Journalists (CJs) on both personal Facebook accounts and a Facebook page called “សន្តិករសហគមន៍” (the Peacebuilder) Facebook Page available at http://bit.ly/2bQxwn1. It has reached at least 81,536 mutual friends in total (averaging 728 friends/account). From the page, at least 10,364 people have seen content associated with the page, and among them 63 people liked the page.

In addition, the LCD at Ansachambak, is improving, with 176 radio programs produced. These programs have yet to be broadcast, as they have not received permission for a license from the Ministry of Information.

We also facilitate the community peacebuilder group in Kbal Teuk commune to organize a public forum to discuss water issues. Representatives include the District Governor, the Officer from Water Management and Meteorology District Office, Commune chief, and SOFDEC organization. At least 131 community people from 10 villages in Kbal Teuk commune have participated and are active in raising the issues to the panelists. The Deputy of Teuk Phos district promised changes.

Around a thousand people have participated in the campaign during International days such as International Women Day and World Environment Day in 4 communes in Kampong Chhnang province. The communities have demonstrated their rights to freedom of expression and gathering.

**Activity Details:**

- To make sure that Community Media Volunteers capable to produce radio program for broadcast or post hot news in the face books, BCV team have conducted many follow up and observe FPP’s activities in CDLC and help them to edit their radio programs. Then we have discussed challenges and the process of submitting documents to ministry of information for getting license on Radio Center since 2014. The Volunteers from CDLC always follow with them, but it was quiet. So the CDLC’ volunteers decided to collect thump print from the communities people and resubmit again to ministry of information.

- To support CDLC for broadcast 2 hour every day from 12:00- 1:00an and 5:00-6:00pm with Rithisen FM99.75 in Kampong Chhnang Province, that has coverage capacity up-to 10KW frequency power (estimate to be coverage on entire province).

- BCV have provided technical and encourage 17 Community Media Volunteers (12 female) in CDLC, to produce Radio program (news feature, spots, dramas, hot news....). By the end of 2016, the community radio producers at CDLC have produced 739 radio program under 7 themes and 10 talk-show program. They are:
- All radio program produced were broadcasted on Ridthisen Radio every week from 12PM to 1PM and repeat from 5PM to 6PM.

- In the other hand, the community radio producers at Liberty Center for Development (LCD) were also in the improvement stage for capacity building in order to operate their own community radio station in the future. In fact, by the end of 2016, they have produced 176 radio programs focused on 5 sections. They are:
  - Natural resources and the Environment: 35
  - Khmer cultures and Traditions: 11
  - Community Health and Hygiene : 9
  - Community Peace and Gender :
  - Community Ownership : 91
  - Agriculture : 63
  - Aesthetic Sunday : 47
  - Hot News : 16
  - Talk-show: 10

- An account on the SoundCloud.com, the online audio storing and sharing platform, has been created. It is available at https://soundcloud.com/voice4community/.

- Since the community radio station at CDLC has been ordered by local authority to stop its operations (they requested for an official license from Ministry of Information), the radio program was switch to broadcasted on Rithy Sen Radio FM99.73MHz at Kampong Chhnang province instead which covers thousands of people in the entire province and some districts in nearby provinces such as Pursat, Kampong, Speu and Kampong Thom.

- We also followed-up by calling the FPP and CJs, who received training and equipment from BCV (cameras and smartphones), in order to make sure that they can use the equipment and that they continue to use them for community journalism. We contacted 60 FPP & CJs (with 24 cameras and 36 smartphones), but complete contact was difficult, because some areas did not have phone service (or the service was slow), and some had changed their mobile phone number. Among the 60 FPP that we contacted, we learned that 10 smartphones were broken, one was lost, and one was given back to BCV. 497 total hot news items were posted.
In March, we conducted 2 consultations with 60 community members (36 female), including village chiefs from 10 villages in Kbal Teuk commune. In these consultations, the community has defined the key issue as “A Conflict with the Sugar Cane Company”. In early July, we conducted a public forum to create a space for community people, local authority, and other related stakeholders to discuss the water issue, in order to find a solution. 124 people participated (87 females) including the Deputy District Governor, the chief of Kbal Teuk commune, all villages chiefs of Kbal Teuk commune, the chief of the water management office, representatives from SOFDEC organization. During the event there were many topics raised up for discussion related to water issues. These included:

- The channel built by the company to redirect water to their Sugar Cane Plantation was deeper than the original stream that runs to the community. Because of this, when water was available, more of it flowed to their channel than it did to the stream. When people went to fill up the company channel to fix this imbalance, the company workers came and stopped it.
- The role that local authorities can play in the water conflict between the stream and the company channel.
- Whether the state can use its force to order the company to respect the people (as the stream is part of state public property).

In order to strengthening the capacity of community radio producer team in all community center that BCV have supported, monthly follow-up meeting have been conducted by BCV program assistant. During the follow-up meeting we have been provide some advices in regarding to technical issues for quality improvement. At least # of radio programs produced and broadcasted on private Radio such as Khmer Esan Radio FM 97.5MHz at Ratanakiri from 7PM to 8PM and Rithisen Radio FM 99.73MHz from 12AM to 1PM and 5PM to 6PM at Kampong Chhnang Province.

In order to put pressure on all related stakeholder BCV have facilitate communities to organize the second public forum to follow-up with the local authority and other related stakeholders on the solution for water issue. There were 333 community people from 4 communes (175 female) including village chiefs, and Kbal Teuk commune chief. participated in the forum. Unfortunately, there was still no any clear promise made by the government authority yet.

In December, BCV have facilitate community from 4 target commune to organize campaign to demand for Rights to Water during the International Human Rights Days. The campaign was done by demonstration with slogans from each commune including Kbal Teuk, Toul Khpos, Chieb and Melom commune to Kbal Teuk commune office. At least around 300 community participated in the demonstration.

BCV has joined with CCHR and others NGOs (CCHR, BCV, EWMI, HRTF, EC, CLEC and Boeunkak community representative) to be the Committee of Human Rights Defender that have 7 people (3 female). This team always involved in making decision for supporting human rights and fundamental freedoms violation cases and find the way on how to support them on Technical Assistant (Lawyers) and endorsed statements for releasing them.

Key Results/Outcomes:
- Through the “Peacebuilder” Facebook page, CJs have reached at least 81,536 mutual friends in total (averaging 728 friends/account). From the page, at least 10,364 people have seen content associated with the Page. Most of the contents are focusing on social issues. Some are focusing
on land and natural resource management issues. Among them 63 people have liked the page. Even if, we cannot indicate that who have seen those contents but community have report that there is significant change have been made by their local authority. The resolution taken by Krakor district governor and the result of fixing broken bridge in Teuk Phos district is a specific example of the impact of the CJs’ activities. One of the CJs in Ansachambak commune, Ms. Kunthea, has worked for a company that growing Cassava in Krakor district, Pusat province. In April, Kunthea has wrote an article to complaint the company about the delayed of their payment to its employees for more than 5 months. After, this content read by the district governor, there was a resolution process have been taken and finally the workers have got some payments. In the other hand, there was a broken bridge in Toul Khpos commune and it never got fix for long time. After one of the CJs have wrote about this issue and post, then the commune chief had fixed that bridge.

- Local authorities and government officials have heard the complaints regarding the Kbal Teuk sugar cane company through the Public Forum organized at Kbal Teuk commune. The Deputy District Governor and Chief of Office of Water Management have promised to bring these to the upper level of government. In addition, the local authority of the district have promised to help solve the problem, though they need time to do it (according to the Deputy District Governor).

### Promoting Indigenous Voices

**Summary:**

BCV is involved with community radio projects, improving the capacity of indigenous communities in Ratanakiri to produce radio related to culture and social rights issues. These projects remain important for enabling rural communities to access relevant information and for the communities themselves to share their stories to a wide audience. BCV also helps with community advocacy in this area, publicizing the issues that impact indigenous people (IPs), and also mobilizing IP communities.

One of the community Audiovisual Resource Center in Lom village have got letter of permission from Ministry of Information to operate the community radio for one year and extendable. The center has then improved the ability to broadcast by increase the capacity of power consumption and reinstall a new antenna tower for the radio. The community also have developed a sustainability plan to ensure the future of the first indigenous community radio in Cambodia.

During this period, we also have improved the capacity of indigenous community in Ratanakiri to produce 18 programs (in 3 languages: Kreung, Tampoan and Jarai) regarding to culture, social and rights issues and have them broadcasted. BCV have coordinate a group of journalist to visit a place that impact by mining concession in Oyadao district, Ratanakiri province. There were 3 news feature articles have been publishing on online news at VOA, Khmer Times, Thmey Thmey Daily, VOD and RFA. BCV have support indigenous communities in Yeak Laom, La’ok and Lom villages to prepare registration letter and successfully submitted to the Ministry of Information.

**Activity Details:**

- 2 FPP from Lum village, Poknhai commune, Ratanakiri province, were supported to attend the Community Land Title (CLT) and Systematic Land Registration (SLR) workshops in Siem Reap province. The workshops give stakeholders the chance to give updates and raise concerns/challenges in relation to CLT and SLR. They are able to consult with each other to find solutions that address land registration processing, ultimately to prepare a workshop report that presents the land title issues to stakeholders.
Additionally, we have built the capacity of the IP communities in Lom and Yeaklom villages to produce radio programs for broadcasting at Khmer Esan Radio in Ratanakiri Province, in order to raise awareness among their ethnic group to protect their culture and natural resources. They were coached by BCV’s team to lead the PIV group in managing the Audiovisual Resource Center. They are also supported and encouraged to prepare and submit documents to the Ministry of Information for getting a license to operate community radio in Lom and Yeaklom.

BCV facilitated a media exposure visit to Oyadoa district where mining concessions initiated by the Canadian mining company Angkor Gold have impacted indigenous communities (1,466 sq km in 7 sites total). There were 5 professional journalists from Voice of America, Radio Free Asia, Voice of Democracy, Khmer Times Daily, and Thmey Thmey News Reporter.

BCV conducted a donor site visit for Diakonia to meet 16 FPP (3 female) in Lum and Yakorm villages, Ratanakiri province. These FPP were involved in community radio, and shared both positive aspects (e.g. support from local authority, increase in media products) and negative aspects (e.g. decrease in meeting attendance).

3 groups of film crews have been formed and trained. The crews are based in the Lom community, La-ok commune at Ratanakiri Province and the Anchang Rung commune at Kg. Chhnang Province. Because of the time constraint, the teams have not yet been able to produce films by themselves, as they have only learned some editing and practical skills. Nevertheless, the crew is committed to produce videos soon in the next year.

In 2016, BCV conducted 6 field trips to visit and follow up on the Community Radio Center in Lom commune, Pokghnai district, as well as another center in Yeaklom, Ratanakiri Province for discussing the challenges and needs. During this time we have discussed the process to submit documents for getting a license from the Ministry of Information. Both of these radio center volunteers have prepared documents and submitted them to the Ministry of Information in May 2016.

Key Results/Outcomes:

- The Promoting Indigenous Voices group (PIV) have produced 18 radio programs in 3 languages (Kreung, Tampuan, and Jarai), having broadcasted them one hour each day on Khmer Esan Radio FM97.5MHz.

- In July, the Jarai Community radio (at the Lom village, Pok Nhai commune, Oyadaov district, Ratanakiri province) received an official radio license from the Ministry of Information to broadcast their program for one year. This is the first indigenous community radio in Cambodia.
As a result of the media exposure visit, 3 news feature articles have been published on online news at VOA, Khmer Times, Thmey Thmey Daily, VOD, and RFA.
Community journalists have also been active, posting photos and news to Facebook to share with others.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

BCV has reflected on past experiences to collect lessons learned which will influence future work. Some of these lessons include the following:

- Community Radio Volunteers editing sound to produce radio programs at CDLC
- Community Radio Volunteers produce radio programs (talk show) at CDLC
- Community Journalists in Pursat province post news on Facebook
- Community Journalists in Kampong Speu province post news on Facebook
Monitoring and evaluation is an area that BCV is committed to improving, remembering that the change we want to see is that the voices of communities and their organizations are widely heard by stakeholders.

Local authorities have had a mixed reaction to our work. Some have appreciated receiving information about our activities and say that community radio makes the work of commune councilors easier. Others are nervous that communities are discussing hot and controversial issues and posting them online, and they worry that it will bring trouble to them. BCV staff were held and questioned by local authorities for 2 hours in Kulen district while conducting field visits. Communities in Kampong Speu have also faced difficulties gathering and conducting meetings because of local authorities. From our experiences, we have learned that it is important to invite local authorities to participate fully in all of our activities at every opportunity.

The National Government does not provide space for communities to participate meaningfully in the decision-making process. This is an ongoing challenge for BCV and communities in Cambodia whose families and livelihoods are threatened through unsustainable development backed by the government.

Board members and donors have recommended that BCV consider taking a leading role in collaborating with others, where it is appropriate.

Funding has not been easy to obtain for BCV since a few local donors are trying to find funding from donors outside the country. We are currently looking for more flexible donors to fund more advocacy activities, especially as the political climate worsens.

Capacity building, especially in relation to media production and social media and related technical issues, but also in leadership, management, and facilitation is a key request from many of the target communities. BCV will structure the activities in this project to meet these needs.

Community radio groups have expressed gratitude for BCV supporting them to develop their community radio programs. Some community radio stations are currently in the registration process. Many communities have requested to have a community radio. BCV will assess whether it is within our financial means and which communities would be strategically important places to have a community radio.

Coaching and ongoing support will be a priority for BCV staff. FPPs often ask for support in order to share what they have learned and engage their communities.

Women face cultural barriers to participating in public activities and BCV projects. Many stay home to take care of household work and children. In some cases, their husbands discourage them from taking a visible or active role in the community. BCV will strive to understand how disadvantages of different types interact to reduce opportunities to speak and be heard. Building Community Voices makes a special effort to bring forward the voices of people who are socially excluded and disadvantaged and continues to strive towards more gender mainstreaming in our activities.

CONCLUSION

Systemic issues that impact Cambodians are difficult to address. When equipped with the advocacy tools, however, Cambodians are more able to demand their rights and protect their land and natural resources for the next generation.

During 2016, BCV had many achievements when it comes to our target communities. FPP showed that they had gained confidence and ownership and were able to conduct outreach and meetings within
their communities. In Kampong Speu, the community showed ownership in discussing issues related to dam construction, and in Pursat, the community discussed issues with local authorities and was able to negotiate workers’ salaries with the company. BCV’s role is to provide technical support and monitor this work in order to achieve our objectives.

Communities are learning that once they have capacity, they can share information and reach many community members. As they are able to share with each other, they also have a greater sense of solidarity. BCV has learned that community media is a key aspect of reaching our goals, since authorities and government are starting to respond to community voices that have been shared online and through Facebook.

One challenge that is slowing down progress is authorities blocking communities from meeting and sharing information. As election time approaches, this will get even harder. BCV still has a strong commitment to support communities, but some indicators will need to be lowered if activities are blocked or we do not have enough funding for community media activities.

As we look ahead to activities in the rest of 2016, we will keep our Strategic Plan in mind for outcomes that we are hoping to achieve, including more active communities and interaction civil society and government.

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ANNEX 1 – CASE STUDY
Participation is Important for Myself and My Community

Before, I was not a person who would participate in community activities. I just tried to earn money for my family. When we would have community meetings, there were not many participants because they thought there is no benefit. But after BCV came to our community and conducted outreach, the community wants to do more. When I got involved in my community, my attitude changed. After BCV came, I understood about the benefits of meetings. I also started to have another role in my village.

Mr. Om Samlon is a farmer and the village chief in Sansar village, Ansachambak commune, Krakor district, Pursat province. He has a wife named Kien Chanty who is 63 years old and six daughters, whom the first and second are already married. In his 63rd year, Mr. Om Samlon recalled his story. Before Mr. Om stopped studying grade 6 (now grade 10), he got married (in 1979 during Pol Pot). In 2008, there was an election and he was elected village chief and worked for the government from that year until now. He needs to use glasses when he reads. After he was the village chief, he was free to try to find another job like farming. His wife is a seller, grows vegetables, and raises animals. Mr Om was not interested in other work, but he could not forget about when the government gave an ELC to the company.

In 2004, the government gave Pheapimex company more than 300,000 hectares of land, which affected the land that belongs to the people. The people protested and blocked National Road 5. In
the evening, grenades were thrown and many people were injured. Police arrested the community people. Mr. Om worked at that time to understand the story and try to solve the problem, but he could not help the community. After that, there were no more protests, but the company came back again. Mr. Om continued to be sad and was sorry because when the company came back, they cut down trees and took over the fields that belong to many thousands of members of the community. In Mr. Om’s commune, the people lost solidarity; many people lost their jobs, and many people migrated to find new jobs in other countries.

In 2011, BCV came to Ansachambak commune and helped bring the community together by creating a community center for meetings in Ksach-La-it village. They worked to develop the center’s structure and work plan and named it the Liability Center for Development (LCD). In 2014, the community voted for Mr. Om to be the committee chief of the LCD center, and he was given the opportunity to help his community. As a leader in the community, Mr. Om went to workshops with BCV and gained skills and knowledge on advocacy, laws, and human rights, report writing, and other skills, and he helped create the community forest.

After I joined the committee of the LCD center, I received many skills and knowledge from BCV trainings including advocacy, laws, human rights, report writing, and other skills from NGOs, and I helped create the community forest. I was able to conduct outreach about the structure and role of government bodies and human rights. After the trainings, I was able to share information with other communities on topics such as climate change, human rights, gender issues, marriage law, and other issues in Cambodia. The other communities came and learned together.

To protect the forest from the company, the community forest members gathered together with the community and local authorities, and as a village chief, Mr. Om requested 500 hectares of land back from the company.

We have to come together for the benefit the community to request 500 hectares from the company that has taken land from us.

Mr. Om helps to plan activities to develop the community, such as fundraising to help to create a path, pipe, and for those facing a disaster. He also helped to solve a land dispute with a company that took land to grow cassava. He also helped to celebrate human rights day on 10 December, International Women’s Rights Day on 8 March, and attended public forums. After Mr. Om speaks about the community, he smiles and is full of hope. He is very happy that they can come together as a community and that things are getting better. The LCD center is a place that gives knowledge to him and his community.

After working with the community, I understand about my work and my community and how to develop my community. I am very happy and will continue this work forever.

**BCV is currently supporting people at the Liability Center for Development in Ansachambak commune, Pursat province. The community people there have demonstrated a strong capacity to conduct their own activities with the goal of securing their rights to land and community forests.**

Story written by: Mr. Kul Midy – BCV Program Officer on Community Mobilizing
Translated and edited by: Madeleine Yoder – BCV Volunteer

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**ANNEX 2 – COMMUNITY MEDIA RESOURCES**

Note: All media listed below is the property of the communities who produced it.* Anyone wishing to use the media for educational, legal, or advocacy purposes must first contact BCV and be approved by
the creators of the media. It is prohibited to use these sources for commercial purposes unless approved by the owners.

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