

Ending Violence Against Women in Cambodia

(EVAW Program)

Third Progress Report
July 2017



Self help group member, Battambang Province, TPO Program



Services provided by Coffey International Development on behalf of DFAT.

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Data notation

Data in this report has been collated from all implementing partner program activity undertaken between **January 2013 and June 2017**.

Outcomes and achievements of the EVAW program are measured and reported with both quantitative and qualitative indicators to give a whole of program collective view. This includes indicators such as performance data, gender data, case studies and photographic representations of program activity.

The information in this report has been provided by the EVAW program implementing partners. Data has been collated from annual, six month and quarterly progress reports.

The GIZ program has been co-funded by the Australian (DFAT) and German (BMZ) Government. All GIZ data has been disaggregated to reflect the DFAT proportion of funded activity.

Permission has been provided to use individual's real names in the case studies. Where permission has not been provided, the names of the individual have been changed to protect identities.

Photographs used throughout this document have been provided by the implementing partners. Permission has been provided to use these images.

About the Ending Violence Against Women in Cambodia Program (EVAW Program)

The EVAW program has been implemented jointly by the Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). This has been a five-year partnership that commenced in 2012 and will be completed in 2017. The aim of the EVAW program has been to support MOWA to develop and implement responses to, and the prevention of, violence against women (VAW) in Cambodia.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has committed to addressing violence against women through ratification and implementation of laws and policy initiatives that provide a specific focus on the reduction of violence against women and girls and to encourage the full participation of women in public life. MOWA is the national organisation responsible for the promotion of the status of women in Cambodia and achieves this by leading, coordinating and facilitating the inclusion of gender equality and gender mainstreaming

policies and programs across government. MOWA leads the implementation and monitoring of two key policy initiatives.

❖ ***The Neary Rattanak IV 2014-18*** is the five-year strategic plan for gender equality and the empowerment of women in Cambodia. This plan contributes to the RGC reform agenda by promoting MOWA's role in providing effective gender analysis, institutional advocacy and policy advice across Government.

❖ ***The Second National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-18*** (NAPVAW) is the primary government policy to address a whole-of-government approach to the prevention of VAW. The NAPVAW was adopted by the RGC in December 2014 and sets out key strategies for government, national institutions, civil society, development partners and international organisations to work together to prevent VAW and to provide protection to victims of violence.

“Although the Ministry of Women's Affairs leads efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women, the reality is that no one ministry, department or organisation can reduce violence against women alone.”

HE Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi,
Minister, Ministry of Women's Affairs,
2014



The **2014 Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability** development policy promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls through approaches to address

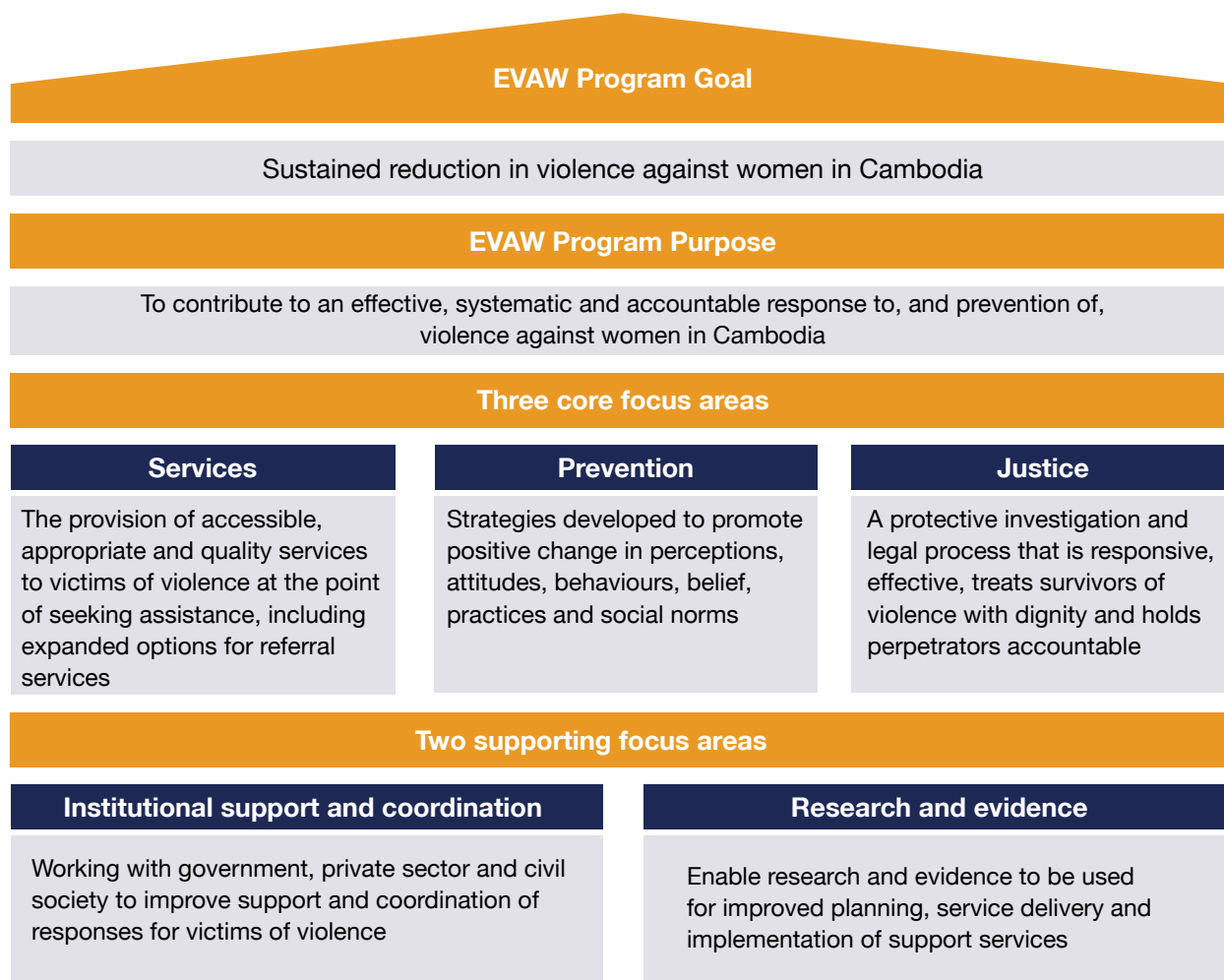
- ❖ Enhancing women's voice in decision making, leadership and peace building,
- ❖ Promoting women's economic empowerment, and
- ❖ Ending violence against women.

This policy recognises that women's leadership, economic empowerment and freedom from violence are central to sustainable development.

“The long-term solution to violence against women is the economic empowerment of women. When we empower a woman, we empower her family, we empower her community, we empower her society and we empower her country.”

Minister for International Development and the Pacific, Senator Concetta Fierravanti-Wells, 2017

EVAW Program Model



The EVAW Partnership 2012-2017

The EVAW program draws on the strengths, knowledge and skills of program partners to provide a range of program services and is comprised of MOWA senior staff, DFAT representatives, national and international non-government organisations (NGOs) that all have an established presence in Cambodia and experience in the gender based violence (GBV) sector.

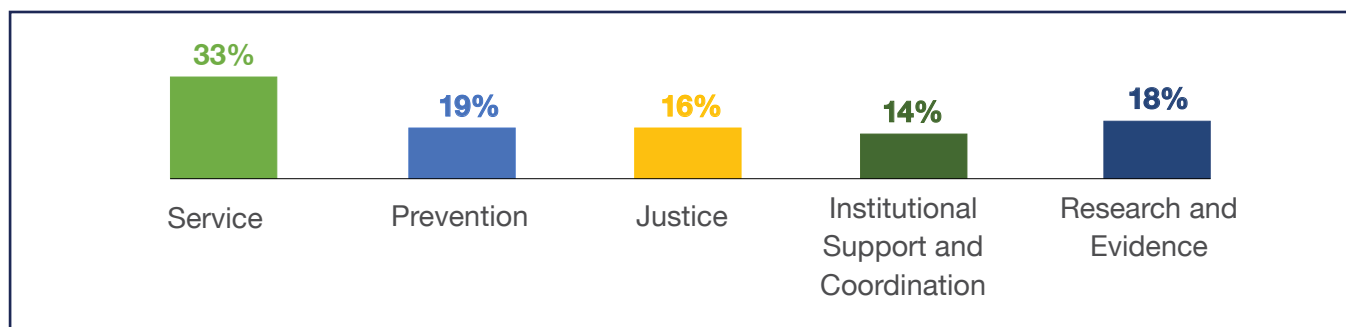
The partnership has enabled greater linkages between programs resulting in increased complementarity of program delivery for victims of violence and increased liaison and cooperation among all implementing partners.

Active engagement from MOWA senior representatives has greatly supported the implementation of EVAW program activities through the provision of strategic and protocol advice in developing and implementing policy and practice guidelines and enabling access to other relevant ministries and sub-national authorities to engage in responding to the needs of victims of violence.

Year	Partner Agency	Program Description
2012	United Nations Entity for Gender Equity and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	May 2012- December 2015 Development of the second National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women 2014-2018 (NAPVAW). To undertake the national VAW Prevalence Study (known as National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Cambodia) to inform responses to, and prevention of, violence against women.
2013	Hagar	March 2013 – June 2017 Provision of assistance and aftercare programs for women and children survivors who have experienced human trafficking, GBV and human rights abuse. Intervention programs focussed on personal trauma reduction, employability and job retention, access to education and family and community reintegration.
	Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)	March 2013 -June 2017 Strengthen the legal and justice response mechanisms to respond to domestic violence and sexual assault crimes. Provision of legal advice and support through the court system for women and children survivors of domestic violence and sexual abuse.
	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO)	March 2013 – June 2017 Promotion of gender equality and improved access to psychosocial services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual assault (SA) through provision of individual counselling, self-help groups and community support networks.
	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	April 2013 - June 2017 GBV and SA against entertainment workers in Phnom Penh reduced through peer education programs for workers and patrons to promote behavioural and attitudinal change. Provision of awareness training for commune police to increase reporting of acts of violence. ACTED worked in partnership with Social Services of Cambodia and Legal Aid of Cambodia.
	Gender Consultant	The third Cambodia Gender Assessment (CGA) 2014, a series of 10 Policy Briefs, is read in conjunction with the Neary Rattanak IV. The EVAW program supported the development of Policy Brief 7: Violence against Women and Girls.

	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	November 2013 – December 2015 Research and data collection to ensure the inclusion of violence against women data as a core topic in the 2014 Cambodia Demographic Health Survey (CDHS) report. The EVAW program supported the inclusion of Chapter 20: Domestic Violence.
	The Asia Foundation (TAF)	Issues Paper: Political Economy Analysis of Law Enforcement Responses to Ending Violence Against Women in Cambodia. This research was undertaken to better inform the implementation of the EVAW Program.
2014	UN Women	May 2014 – December 2015 Technical support provided to MOWA to implement the NAPVAW strategies and to assist the Technical Working Group Gender- Gender Based Violence (TWGG-GBV) as the body charged with ensuring the monitoring, reporting and coordination of the NAPVAW.
	Deutsche Gesellschaft Fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	May 2014 – June 2017 Increased access to and quality of services for victims of GBV, particularly sexual and physical violence, through the establishment of a functioning referral system and the development and implementation of a system of data collection and analysis. This activity has included capacity development and legal training to the MOWA Judicial Police Officers (JPO) as key members of the GBV referral networks. GIZ worked in partnership with LAC, TPO, Cambodia Women's Crisis Centre and Banteay Srei.
	TAF	March 2014 - March 2015 Research program undertaken to identify risk and protective factors to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV). This resulted in a series of four research papers - Targeting Brief Series on IPV.
2015	TAF	March 2015 – August 2017 Building on the research undertaken, the Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence Program (PIPV) developed and implemented community based interventions to reduce alcohol abuse and IPV and in partnership with government and industry representatives considered options to reduce television content that condones violence against women. TAF worked in partnership with TPO, Open Institute, Punleu Komar Kampuchea Organisation and People Centre for Development and Peace.
2016	UN Women	February 2016 – August 2017 Continued support to MOWA and the TWGG-GBV to promote and advance the implementation of NAPVAW through engagement of national policy makers and increasing the focus on engagement of sub-national counterparts.
	CARE	January 2016 – August 2017 The Safe Homes, Safe Communities program has engaged with health care service providers, local authorities and community members to increase understanding and improve response to VAW in their community.
	UNFPA	May 2016 – August 2017 Provision of technical support to MOWA and Ministry of Health (MOH) to develop and implement a national and sub-national training strategy for the health sector response to violence against women and girls. To undertake secondary analysis of the CDHS 2014 to allow an investigation of trends in violence over time.

Distribution of ERAW program activity across the five focus areas



Key success factors

- ❖ An enabling environment for all partners to share their experiences and learn from each other.
- ❖ Increased access to other relevant ministries and sub-national authorities.
- ❖ Increased liaison and cooperation between government and NGOs for improved service delivery.



Scope of program activity

Responding to the issue of violence against women is very complex and requires a range of responses and interventions at both a national and sub-national level. The EVAW program has supported activities that have a universal application. This includes development and implementation of national policies, development of training programs and mentoring of trainers, monitoring and data collection systems, development of practice guidelines and facilitating increased use of existing government systems by service providers.

18

Total number of Provinces

66

Total number of Districts

538

Total number of Communes

Scope of Program Activities Jan 2013 – June 2017

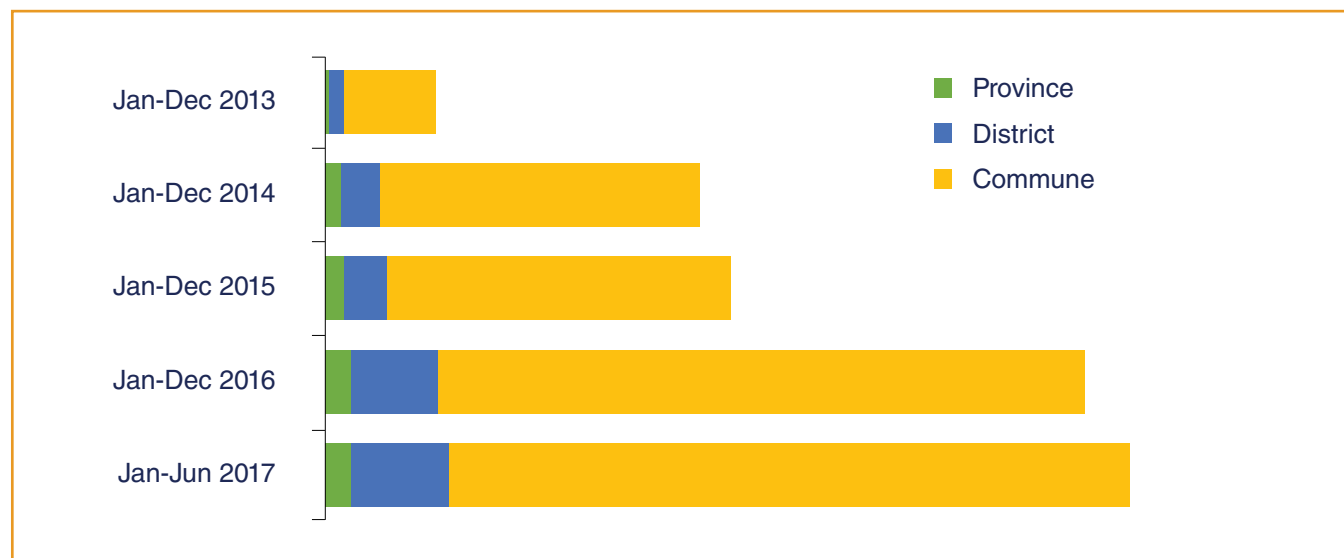
Organisation	Provinces	Districts	Communes
Commenced 2013			
TPO	1	1	3
LAC	2	6	45
ACTED	1	4	25
Hagar	Hagar work with individual clients via a case management model, not a geographical model. During the EVAW program, services have been provided on a national basis.		
GIZ	2	20	181
Commenced 2015			
TAF	2	4	19
Commenced 2016			
CARE	1	4	19
TAF	2	4	30
UN Women	2	4	27
UNFPA	9	23	194
Commenced 2017			
TAF	2	4	47
CARE	2	5	30

Key success factors

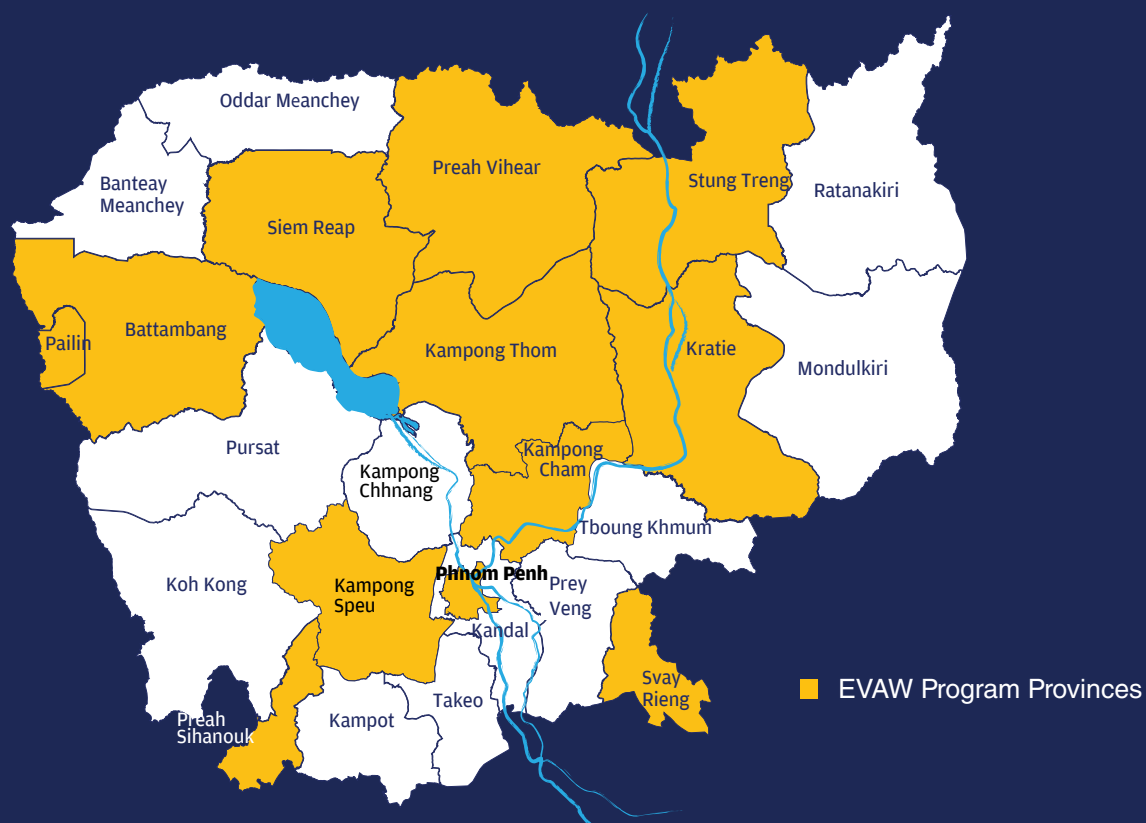
- ❖ Increased focus on provision of activity at a sub-national level.
- ❖ Increased engagement of sub-national authorities, such as the Provincial and District Women's and Children's Committees, Commune Committee on Women and Children, Commune and Village Chiefs and Provincial Government representatives.
- ❖ Increased liaison and cooperation between local authorities, such as Courts, Police, Health and Commune authorities in responding to VAW.

Sub-national distribution of program activity

The EVAW activity has also included direct service delivery support to targeted provinces, districts and communes. Local service providers and sub-national authorities have been assisted to provide legal advice, safe accommodation shelters, psycho-social support, health and medical services and employment and education support to victims and their families.



Program Provinces January 2013 - June 2017



National Public Campaigns

Two major public campaigns are undertaken each year to educate communities and mobilise social change to end violence against women and girls. These campaigns contribute to the mission of MOWA to promote women's rights and activate the community for change.

The EVAW program has supported MOWA by contributing to community awareness raising events undertaken by MOWA, implementing partners and Provincial Governments.

❖ 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence

is held from 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to 10 December, Human Rights Day.

❖ International Women's Day

held March 8, is a global day celebrating the social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women.

9

Events for the **2015** campaign 'Violence is never acceptable: Shift the blame'.

5

Events for the **2015** campaign 'Leading the way: Celebrating Cambodia Womens Global Agreement 1995'.

7

Events for the **2016** campaign '#it starts with us'.

2

Events for the **2016** campaign 'Investing in gender equality is key for sustainable development'.

9

Events for the **2017** campaign 'Women for peace and prosperity'.

“ Thank you for supporting our community event to raise awareness of violence against women and children for local authorities, teachers, students and people in the community to empower health and prosperity in the workplace and the community. ”

Provincial Governor, Battambang

International Women's Day Campaign, Battambang Province, LAC Program



EVAW Progress Results:

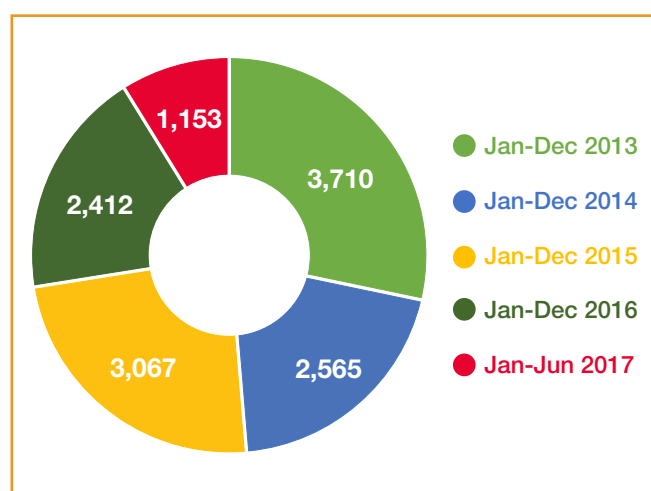
SERVICES

Key Program Activities

- National NGOs engaged to deliver a range of services to victims of violence
- Referral Guidelines for Service Providers Working with Women Survivors of Gender-Based Violence developed and implemented
- Minimum Standards for Basic Counselling of Women Survivors of Gender-Based Violence developed and implemented
- Trial and testing of the MOH Clinical Handbook to support implementation of the National Guidelines for Managing Violence against Women and Children in the Health System completed
- Case management data collection system developed and implemented
- Safety strategies for survivors of GBV reintegrated into the community implemented and monitored
- Economic and livelihood stability for reintegrated clients implemented and monitored
- Family counselling to strengthen family and community relations for reintegrated clients implemented
- Community members trained in basic psychosocial and mental health to support survivors of GBV and SA
- Counselling support and self-help groups established to improve mental health of survivors of GBV and SA
- Health care workers trained to identify, respond to and refer VAW survivors
- Commune authorities trained to increase knowledge and skills in referral and responding to local VAW issues
- VAW networks established to develop referral pathways for victims of violence
- Men and women's groups established to respond to VAW in their communities
- A national and sub-national training program implemented for health care providers to respond to VAW

The service response activities undertaken in this core focus area all seek to ensure that a woman who experiences violence can access, or be referred, to the service she needs. The aim is to encourage and promote a multi-sectoral response that enables collaboration and coordination across the service sector, either government or non-government. This is facilitated through support to the leaders and the members of communities to understand and address the impact of violence on the individual, the family and their community.

Number of recipients who have received counselling support



In this report, counselling activities provided by the implementing partners are defined as

- ❖ Individual intervention services such as personal therapy, and
- ❖ Group support services such as community based self-help groups and community awareness programs.



9

Documented practice guidelines and associated training manuals developed, approved, published and implemented to provide information and advice to service providers delivering services to victims of violence

101

Self-help groups established to support survivors of GBV and SA experiencing mental health and psycho social problems

265

Community Resource Persons trained in basic psychosocial and mental health care to improve identifying, managing and referring survivors of GBV and SA

479

Clients reintegrated to family and community supported by regular assessment and safety planning

928

Community members who have participated in self-help groups to improve physical and psychological functioning and to provide a support network

2,036

Clients assisted with employment and vocational training to increase family financial stability

Siphan's Story

Siphan felt very alone. Her husband became an alcoholic and would not contribute to the family life. She could not discuss her problems with her husband because he had a bad temper and was violent to her. Siphan could no longer face the situation and sought help from the village chief. The chief made two attempts to advise her husband against drinking and violence, but both attempts failed. The village chief then referred Siphan to CWCC. At her request, CWCC began assisting Siphan to file a complaint at the court for divorce. However, her husband requested to reconcile and promised to stop using violence towards Siphan and their children.

“

I withdrew the complaint and with support from CWCC, I was able to put in place procedures to keep myself and my children safe. CWCC provided education to my husband on how to reduce his stress and control his anger. As a result of CWCC intervention, my husband is no longer violent, he drinks less and he is working hard to support his family. I am happy now.”

”

Cambodia Women's Crisis Centre,
GIZ Program

Mental Health training, Battambang Province, TPO program



EVAW Progress Results:

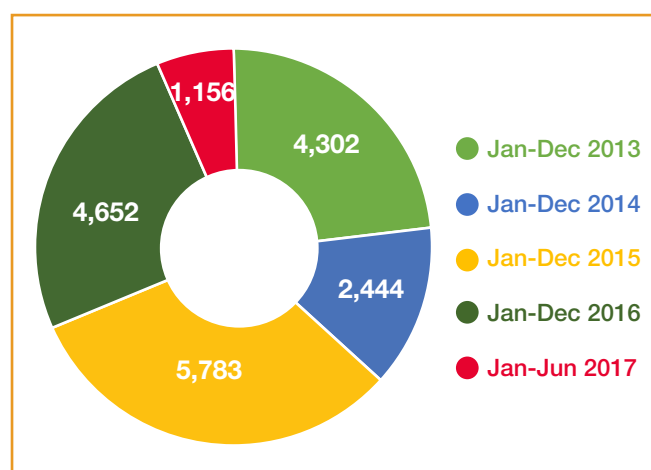
PREVENTION

Key Program Activities

- Commune authorities trained and supported to implement Community Alcohol Notification System (CANS) to reduce alcohol related violence
- National Technical Document to institutionalise training and implementation of the CANS developed and implemented
- Counselling Guidelines to address alcohol abuse and IPV approved
- Media monitoring and analysis of major TV broadcasters of frequency of VAW depicted on TV
- MOWA and Ministry of Information Joint Prakas on Media Code of Conduct approved
- On line and social media campaigns to raise issue of negative media exposure and IPV
- Referral system to police and first responder services for entertainment workers to provide safety from violence implemented
- Peer support program for entertainment workers implemented
- Training provided to District and Commune Police of Phnom Penh Municipality to respond to entertainment workers safety

Prevention activities aim to better equip individuals, leaders of communities and service providers to commit to actions that prevent violence against women. This includes challenging knowledge and attitudes through constructive mechanisms such as training and information awareness, use of social media to promote positive messages and tools to help perpetrators address their behaviour.

Number of recipients who have participated in training and community awareness programs



In this report, training and community awareness activities provided by the implementing partners are defined as

- ❖ Structured training programs, and
- ❖ Community forums and events

where the purpose has been to influence knowledge, attitudes and behaviours in responding to, and understanding the impact of violence against women.

“ Dangerous incidents happen every day. But now we know we can call the authorities if we need to. ”

Peer educator, ACTED program

18,337

Total participants

39

CANS community awareness campaigns to raise awareness of alcohol abuse

47

Commune Chiefs supported to lead the implementation of CANS in their communities

47

Female commune chiefs, deputy commune chiefs and commune committee members supporting and participating in the implementation of CANS to strengthen the focus on the needs of women and children victims of violence

52

Radio talk shows to raise awareness of GBV and to promote the responsibility of local authorities in reporting and responding to VAW

415

Peer educators provided with training and mentoring to improve personal safety for entertainment workers

551

On line and social media campaigns to raise issue of negative media exposure and VAW

Key success factor

Success factors of CAN implementation as noted in the Evaluation of Community Alcohol Notification Systems – Final Report, 2016

- ❖ Alcohol abuse and IPV Reduction – widespread agreement that abuse and IPV have reduced.
- ❖ Understanding of negative impacts of alcohol abuse and IPV – high awareness of alcohol abuse impacts including its link to IPV.
- ❖ Behaviour Change Related to CANS provisions – many changes based on the CANS provisions, e.g., no more alcohol selling in schools, pagodas, underage selling has been reduced.
- ❖ CANS and ‘Deika’* effectiveness – ‘Deikas’ are believed to be effective in catalysing change. They provide an official policy platform against which alcohol or IPV promotion or education can be provided.

** Deika on alcohol control is a commune level by-law which sets limits on the sale, consumption and advertising of alcohol. The adoption and enactment of Deika is under the authority of the Commune Chief.*

“Before the CANS, I was counselling 10 families who had problems with alcohol and domestic violence. Now, I am only counselling one family.”

Deputy Village Chief, Da Commune, Chitr Borei District, TAF program

Alcohol prevention community campaign, PDP-Centre, Svay Rieng Province, TAF program



EVAW Progress Results:

JUSTICE

Key Program Activities

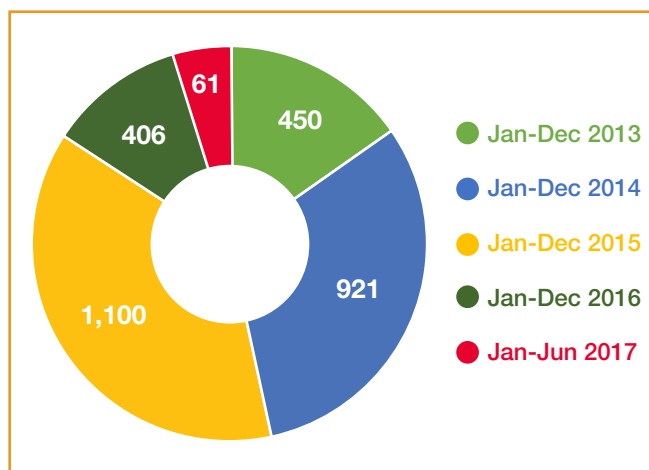
- Technical support provided to Provincial and District criminal justice authorities to assist in resolving criminal and civil domestic violence proceedings
- Technical support and advice provided to Provincial and District Women's and Children's Consultative Committees for case referral and legal advice for survivors of GBV
- Children's Advocacy Networks implemented and supported to promote awareness of and responses to issues of family violence
- Legal services provided to women and children victims of violence
- MOWA Judicial Police Officers (JPO) and Judicial Police Agents (JPA) provided capacity building training to support victims of violence as governed by the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims, 2005
- Legal Protection Guidelines for JPO/JPA training and awareness updated and re-distributed
- Mediation Guidelines (under development) to respond to issues of VAW under consultation with stakeholders
- Judicial Bench Book (under development) to be used by legal professionals to address issues of VAW under consultation with stakeholders

2,938

Total recipients

The justice related activities undertaken in this core focus area have targeted specific capacity development activities such as mentoring, training and information awareness for justice officials. This includes approaches that seek to strengthen the existing sub-national level justice mechanisms, to improve and increase access to legal services for victims and to increase the capacity and knowledge of justice officials who are required to respond to victims of violence.

Number of recipients of legal response activities



In this report, legal response activities provided by the implementing partners are defined as

- ❖ Capacity building activities for judicial authorities to better understand their legal obligations in responding to victims of violence, and
- ❖ Legal services provided by lawyers to assist victims of violence resolve court matters, criminal and civil.

“More information on domestic violence has become available and understanding has increased. There has been progress in addressing domestic violence, however, there is room for improvement.”

Deputy Chief District Police, Banan District, Battambang Province, LAC program

7

Child Advocacy networks to increase awareness of family violence and how to take preventive and safety measures

47

Criminal justice network meetings held to strengthen the role of judicial stakeholders in providing justice services for victims of violence

51

Training programs provided for National and Provincial MOWA JPO/JPA and District women focal points to support them in undertaking their role as governed by the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence

68

Provincial Women's and Children's Consultative Committee meetings supported in case referral and legal advice for victims of violence

238

District Women's and Children's Consultative Committee meetings supported in case referral and legal advice for victims of violence

1,191

Victims of DV and SA received legal advice and legal representation to proceed with matters through the formal justice system

“For me, JPA training has made it easier for me to do the job and to solve the problems of victims of domestic violence. The JPA can find justice for the women.”

Testimony of Siem Reap JPA, GIZ program

Key success factors

Success factors of the criminal justice networks as reported in LAC Annual Report, 2016

- ◆ Quicker action taken by the courts in responding to cases of GBV.
- ◆ Better service coordination for GBV.
- ◆ Stronger collaboration between NGOs, community based organisations and government departments.
- ◆ Better understanding of the law and police and court obligations.
- ◆ Criminal cases prepared by judicial police are well-prepared and proceed to court on time.

LAC - Police GBV Training, Phnom Penh, ACTED program

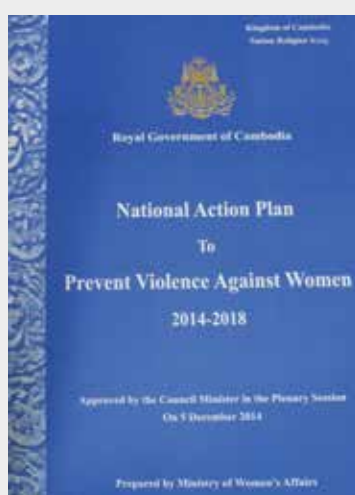


EVAW Progress Results:

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND COORDINATION

Key Program Activities

- 2014-18 Second NAPVAW completed and implemented
- Technical support provided to MOWA to establish, review and monitor implementation of the second NAPVAW
- TWGG-GBV established and technical support provided to improve the multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation
- Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls in Cambodia: A strategy to implement prevention priorities in the NAPVAW (draft)
- A model for the analysis of costing for service coordination and referral for victims of violence implemented in targeted provinces
- MOWA Young Professionals Network established and supported with training in the field of communications
- Establishment of Provincial and District GBV networks under the management of the Provincial and District Women's and Children's Consultative Committees



NAPVAW 2014-2018

**Approved by Council of Ministers
5 December 2014**

**Launched by the Royal Government
of Cambodia on 15 February 2015**

Institutional support and coordination activities undertaken in this core focus area aim to improve and increase coordination and collaboration between government and non-government agencies. Responding to VAW requires stakeholders from many different sectors across government, civil society, communities and service providers, to be actively engaged in responding to issues of VAW. Capacity development and organisational coordination contributes to an integrated response to VAW prevention and service delivery.

Key networks

A number of networks have been established to support MOWA in leading and coordinating a multi-sectoral response to prevent violence against women and to strengthen the support and coordination networks of sub-national authorities to respond to the needs of victims of violence.

1

The TWGG-GBV was established on 14 February 2012, by decision of the Minister MOWA, to monitor the implementation of the NAPVAW 2014-2018. Membership includes

- ◆ 10 Development partners
- ◆ 15 Line ministries
- ◆ 30 Civil society members

7

Provincial GBV networks have been established with formal endorsement from the Provincial Governor to coordinate responses to GBV

8

District GBV networks have been established with formal endorsement from the District Governor to coordinate responses to GBV

80

Members of the Young Professional Network established to support MOWA organisational reform

194

Management committees in operation during January 2015-December 2016 where women are represented in decision making and leadership roles

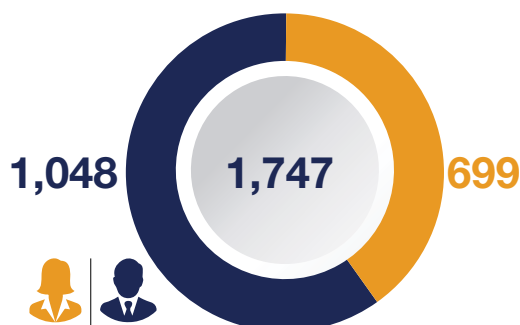
Training

Training programs for local authorities, judicial officials and health care providers has been provided to institutionalise a gender sensitive response to the problem of violence against women. The targeted training programs aim to build capacity for those who are usually the first line responders and to increase knowledge and understanding of the impact of violence on the individual, family and community.

The following graphs demonstrate participation in training and capacity development programs between January 2013 and July 2017

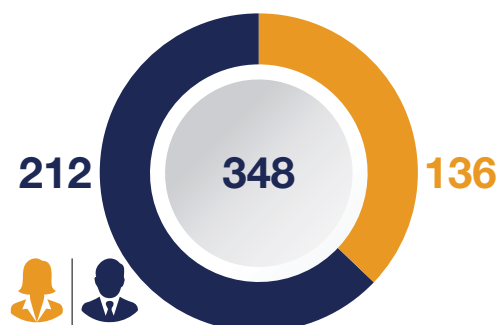
Law and Justice Officials

This includes Police, Court Officials and MOWA-JPO/JPA



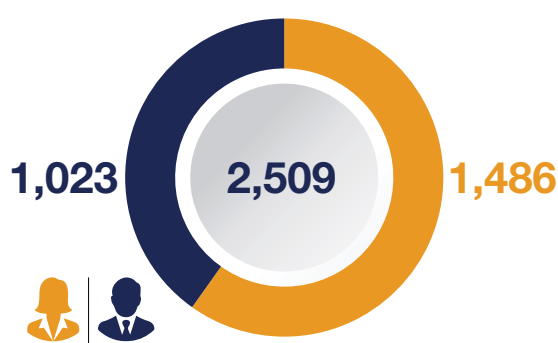
Health Care Providers

This includes national and sub-national health administrators and health practitioners from Referral Hospitals and Health Centres

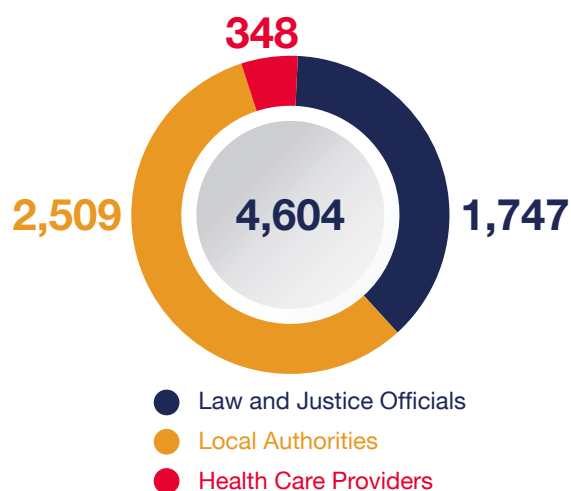


Local Authorities

This includes Commune and Village Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs, members of the WCCC and women focal points



Total participants of training programs



- Law and Justice Officials
- Local Authorities
- Health Care Providers

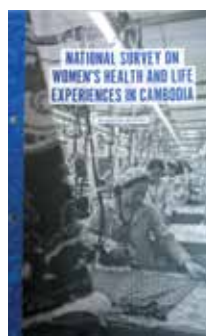
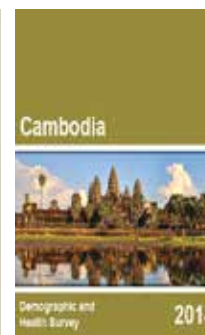
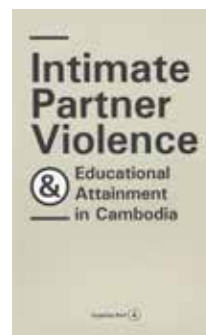
“The patient had been to me many times with injuries and bruise on her face, but I never identified her as a survivor of violence. I thought it would be shameful for the woman if I asked her questions about the violence. But after the training I asked her and learned the violence was from her husband.”

Midwife, Referral Hospital, CARE program

EVAW Progress Results: RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE

The EVAW program has supported a range of research activities in order to better understand the Cambodia context, identify trends in violence over time and provide options for how this data can contribute to violence prevention policy.

- Cambodia Gender Assessment, 2014 Policy Brief 7 Violence against Women and Girls: <http://bit.ly/mowaCGA2014en>
- Targeting Brief 1: Alcohol Abuse in Cambodia: <http://asiafoundation.org/publications/pdf/1584>
- Targeting Brief 2: Media Exposure In Cambodia: <http://asiafoundation.org/publications/pdf/1585>
- Targeting Brief 3: Childhood Exposure to Violence in Cambodia: <http://asiafoundation.org/publications/pdf/1586>
- Targeting Brief 4: Educational Attainment in Cambodia: <http://asiafoundation.org/publications/pdf/1587>
- Cambodia Demographic Health Survey (CDHS), 2014: http://countryoffice.unfpa.org/cambodia/drive/2014CDHSKIR_2-20-2015.pdf
- National Survey on Women's Health and life experiences in Cambodia; 2015 (Prevalence Study): http://www.wpro.who.int/mediacentre/releases/2015/vaw_full-en.pdf
- Ending Violence Against Women in Cambodia (EVAW). First report on EVAW progress, 2015: <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/cambodia-ending-violence-against-women-program-summary-achievements-2014-15.PDF>
- Second National Action Plan on Violence Against Women (NAPVAW) 2014-18: <http://cambodia.unfpa.org/publications/national-action-plan-prevent-violence-against-women-2014-2018>
- 2016: Second EVAW Progress Report <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/cambodia-ending-violence-against-women-second-apr-2016-khmer.aspx>
- 2016: Secondary Analysis on Women's Experience of Domestic Violence and Other Forms of Violence <http://cambodia.unfpa.org/en/publications/secondary-analysis-womens-experience-domestic-violence-and-other-forms-violence>
- 2016: The Alcohol Industry in Cambodia: A Study of Taxation, Regulation, Distribution, and Consumption of Alcohol <http://asiafoundation.org/publication/alcohol-industry-cambodia-report/>



Case Studies

Chanty's Story, Hagar Program

For years, Chanty suffered domestic abuse from a violent husband. He would spend the day drinking and then he would become violent and beat her. Often, she would have to run away and hide behind the house to avoid more fierce beatings. The beatings were reported to the village chief and police. They summoned her husband to sign a contract stating he wouldn't hit her again, but this was short lived. A few months later, the violence started again. Unable to bear the beatings any longer, Chanty divorced her husband and moved away.

After the divorce, her mother-in-law sold the family home and gave some money to Chanty. This was when Chanty decided to move to her grandmothers house. She was referred to Hagar who provided her with support to re-integrate to the community with her son. Hagar provided financial and social work support services to help her and her son live in safety at her grandmother's home.

“ I am thankful for all the support Hagar provided to help and encourage me. Financial help is one thing, but I was made to feel worthy and valued, and for that, I am so grateful. Most importantly, Hagar gave me a chance to change my life around and see hope for my future. ”

Ms. Ley Somnang Story, TPO program

In 1999, Somnang and her husband had one son who died at one year old from illness. In that year, her husband began drinking alcohol and fought with her very badly almost every day, he destroyed household equipment and was physically violent towards their daughters. The physical and psychological abuse caused them to be scared. She did not feel that anyone could help her. She began to suffer physically and emotionally, she felt helpless and she tried to commit suicide. Local authorities pushed her to join the self-help group. TPO also gave her personal counselling. She began to get meaning back into her life.

She expressed her feelings of pride and joy, “I am so excited and delighted that TPO has helped me. I have happiness, can smile, laugh and see the outside world clearly and no more darkness as before. And I can say

“ TPO was like kerosene, and I was like a lamp with no light. A lamp can have light again because of kerosene. It means that I was in the darkness and thinking that life was almost dead, but TPO came to help me and give me another new life. ”

JPA training, Kampong Thom Province, GIZ Program



GBV training, Pailin Province, LAC Program



Health sector GBV training, UNFPA Program



Self help group member, Battambang Province, TPO Program



PDP-C CANS Community discussion, Svay Rieng Province, TAF Program





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