Five Rightsholder Groups in Cambodia

Knowledge, Attitude, Practice & Social Media

Situational Analysis 2020

Prepared by

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Acknowledgement

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List of Abbreviations

ADVG	Age-discriminated vulnerable groups, notably the young and elderly
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CCWC	Commune Committees for Women and Children
CDPO	Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Disability Action Council
DPOs	Disabled People's Organizations'
EBA	Everything but Arms
EU	European Union
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
ILE	Impact, Learning & Effectiveness
IP	Indigenous People
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youths and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
NAPVAW	National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women
NDSP	National Disability Strategic Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OPA	Older People Association
PoSVY	Provincial Departments of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
PWDs	People with Disabilities
RoCK	Rainbow Community Kampuchea
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WEAV	Women facing Exploitation, Abuse and/or Violence
WPM	Women Peace Makers

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1. Executive Summary

The study aims at understanding the knowledge and attitudes of the rightsholder groups to cultural, social and political participation, participation in development, volunteerism and social activism, to investigate the current greatest concerns, and their perception of how the wider society views the position and role of the groups, and finally to understand how the groups interact with and actively participate in media, and determine motivations for such participation.

A mixed methodology is adopted for the study to capture the holistic views, concerns and recommendations or feedback from relevant stakeholders (including elders) and to understand the relation between challenges, the perception to the society and the life practicing as a part of civic engagement.

There are ten locations selected for the detailed investigation with total samples of 1519 five rightsholder groups including ageing from 18 to over 75. Mixed sampling methods were used to gather the participants; Snowball and booster were used for hidden identity groups as the case of the LGBTQI and people with disability.

51% of respondents resided in urban areas while 49% of rural areas. With their personal identification of gender, 62% of total respondents was female, 33% of males, 4% of bisexual and 1% of homosexual. 57% of the respondents are married and the mean age was 39.13 years. About one third of respondents completed only primary school, and about one fourth each was non-schooling, secondary, and high school education. Personally, 40% of respondents earned less than 100 US Dollars per month.

The study found the similar finding of the most concerns by the rightsholder, poverty, health problems, drugs and alcohol, unemployment, violence and gangs. Individual strengths were considered to be the main factor to deal with the concerns followed by the local authorities such as village leaders and commune councils and government officers. Respondents perceived their household and country economic condition is being down with the reasons for the impact of Covid 19, high rate of unemployment, low agricultural products, and low opportunities for citizens to find a proper job.

People perceived positively in delivering information by central governments. More than half of the respondents agreed that the information can be shared by the government, and that harm to national security should be banned (43%). Respondents agreed that as citizens, people should be more active in questioning the action of leaders (81%). The authority should update the information related to the government either meeting, or decision making to villagers. Except the people with disabilities, the rightsholder though the information related to the commune planning have to share by the authority especially male respondents and with age over 61.

As recommendation:

- Continue amplifying the needs and voice of the rightsholder with the sub-national and national policy makers. Commune affair decision making has to be advocated and involved by the experienced senior citizens.
- Explanation with the rightsholder about submitting their plans to the community

chiefs on the improvement of cooperative arranging so that they can rehearse this whenever.

- Empower more cooperation in volunteering in and social exercises locally with help from sub-public officials.
- Building networks, and collaborative activities in the commune and society would be beneficial to the group. Mentorship and social-psychological support would advance their involvement in the village, commune and society.
- Inform the rightsholder that local governments have an obligation to share any information with the villagers. The TV and online platforms in each region can be cooperated and used for distribution.

2. Background

According to the Asian Development Bank, Cambodia has, over the past 20 years, made excellent progress in poverty reduction and human development. This progress has emerged on the back of strong growth in both agriculture, garment manufacturing, and tourism. As such, it is claimed that the proportion of Cambodians living in poverty fell from 47.8% in 2007 to 13.5% in 2014 and to 12.9% in 2018.

However, in spite of such economic development, many Cambodians remain vulnerable to poverty and gender-related disparities also impact this area. In the shadows of such growth, and like many other countries in the region, a plethora of domestic challenges requires the same levels of ambition and attention, as has been witnessed within the economic development sphere. Amongst many examples, diversifying its sources of growth, improving child participation within schools, and managing the range of known and unknown impacts associated with climate change are just some examples of useful starting points.

In this context, this study attempted to understand the knowledge and attitudes of a range of rightsholder groups, in relation to cultural, social and political participation, in development, volunteerism and social activism. The study aimed to investigate the depth of concern, and perceptions of how wider society views their position and role, as representatives of distinct interest groups, or communities of interest. Finally, the study aimed to understand how the groups interact with and actively participate in the media.

The study also aspired to help educate the public about the current situation and needs of marginalised groups in Cambodia and sought to highlight the variety of support that is needed in the future, to ensure and promote proactive fully engaged citizenship and participation in the democratic process.

In this research, a mixed methodology was being adopted, to capture the holistic views, concerns, recommendations and feedback from relevant stakeholders (including elders), and to understand the perception of important relations that exists between distinct community interest groups and the concept of full civic engagement.

Approach

Within this study, ten geographic locations were selected for detailed investigation - Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Ratanakiri, and Mondulkiri. Across these localities, a total sample of 1519 individuals was identified and adopted, from five rightsholder groups, aged between 18 and 75.

Mixed sampling methods were used to identify and associate participants. Snowball and booster methods were used to support underrepresented identity groups, as in the case of LGBTQI and people with disabilities. The survey adopted the research ethics guidelines of This Life. All interviewers and fieldwork team members were trained in ethical research issues, which included concepts of confidentiality and anonymity. Consent and agreement forms have been retained, as have signatures and respondent's finger stamp as appropriate. No identifiable information of the respondent in questionnaires was shown in the analysis.

3. Introduction

Research Objectives

This research focuses upon key rightsholder groups who live and exist in a range of Cambodian communities. The research sought to:

1. Understand knowledge and attitudes of the rightsholder groups to cultural, social and political participation, participation in development, volunteerism and social activism.
2. Identify current gender, cultural, political, social, economic, and technological challenges considered by the rightsholder groups to be of greatest concern.
3. Understand the rightsholder group's perceptions of how the wider society views the position and role of the groups in Cambodia.
4. Understand how rightsholder groups consume media and understand how the groups interact with and actively participate in media and communication platforms, and determine motivations for such participation.

Context

Cambodia has seen economic growth rise to 7 per cent over the previous three years and this has been achieved by the increase in exports, mainly to the United States and the European Union. However, due to global economic contraction, Cambodia is also likely to see a decline in the near future. At the time of writing, and due to COVID19, this has occurred and had a demonstrable impact upon the travel industry and tourist trade, affecting distinct cities more so than others.

The political economy within Cambodia has also drawn global attention, no more so than via the disbanding and outlawing of specific political parties. This has created an alternative view of the depth of political freedoms that exist in Cambodia, given the restrictions that inhibit the right to associate.

The drift toward autocracy has seen the withdrawal of import trade tariffs, specifically the Everything but Arms (EBA) exchange inclinations by the European Union (EU). The Covid-19 pandemic occurred during the withdrawal of EBAs and indeed exacerbated the economic situation. This has prompted changes within the trade and attracted closer working arrangements with China, both politically, and economically.

During this critical period, the State of Emergency law was embraced, further encroachment on crucial freedoms and opportunities, in addition to the Law on Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) that diminish their activities.

At the time of writing, (August 2021) the COVID pandemic has crafted 93,510 cases in Cambodia, with 1,903 deaths. The wider social and economic impact of COVID is seen in the collapse of tourism, and the supply chain the supports them. Hotels, restaurants, travel and sightseeing venues have all but closed, stopped and ceased to be available to cash-paying tourists. Schools closure has placed pressure on the education system and the education of

young people. It has also increased pressure on families to stay home and supervise children as they engage in experimental online education classes. For many poor families, access to IT equipment and the means to connect it over the internet to school systems is all but absent.

Of relevance to people with disabilities (PWDs) and elderly citizens, the Cambodian government returned to its Social Protection Policy Framework, 2016-2025. This policy framework describes schemes of social assistance and social insurance with a ten-year roadmap of reforms, led by the National Social Protection Council. Of four schemes under the family package, three were already implemented: conditional cash transfer for poor pregnant women and children aged under two years old, scholarships for poor students, and allowance for people with disabilities.

According to the above framework, all persons with disabilities are under this umbrella, however, some persons have not been counted. As a result, some people have missed the supports from the government based on the emergency program launched to help the most vulnerable groups in Cambodia during the community outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemics.

The Secretariat of Disability Action Council (DAC) has been instructed to operationalize the plans. In efforts to improve conditions for its disabled citizens, the government in 2015 announced that it plans to order the installation of ramps and access signs at all public places. DAC is working in partnership with many organizations to contribute to the implementation of the National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (NDSP2), with a focus on capacity development, sustainable solutions, quality of services and improved coordination mechanisms, especially at the sub-national level. For example, of the partnership with UNDP from January 2020, 2,734 persons with disabilities (1,266 women with disabilities) access the national social protection cash transfer program. 180 persons with disabilities (74 women with disabilities) actively participated in the commune investment plan (CIP) consultation at the commune offices.

The Cambodian Disabled People's Organization (CDPO) is the lead public association that works with about 50 NGOs and is affiliated with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSAVY) and the DAC.

There are 65 Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) operating nationally, at the community level, and they are enlisted and acknowledged by state and non-state foundations. Public projects have created an opportunity for the DAC and CDPO to cooperate, for instance, in the enlistment of individuals with disabilities in the 2017 collective races and the incorporation of incapacity in the Law on Access to Information.

The fundamental issue carried out by individuals with disabilities is the restricted financial plan under the Commune Fund, where they are lumped with the spending plan for the Commune Committee for Women and Children. The DPOs current endeavours are presently adjusted to the NSSF where PWDs with a yellow card and ID Poor cards can get to general wellbeing administrations gratis and in accordance with COVID-19 alleviation, they will be given money help contingent upon their ID Poor status.

For LGBTQI, an ongoing range of social stigma ensures that they are not treated with equitable respect. Social disgrace and social distancing still exist within family units. Individuals are viewed indifferently which causes a breakdown in family relationships. This also occurs at

schools, and in the workplace, by individuals who hold fixed and favoured views about sexual orientation.

Cambodia's legal framework is generally felt to be unbiased towards LGBTQI. Same-sex relationships are not criminal offences; however, the laws do not acknowledge LGBTQI explicitly, and in this way, problems, conflicts and rights are abandoned in the absence of case law.

There are no legitimate forms of social insurance that support LGBTQI, no restriction, or segregation either. However, there is no law that explicitly addresses discrimination, based on sexual orientation (or other dimensions of equal interest), which can be used to address individuals who disregard or discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation. There are additionally no legal statutes that acknowledge same-sex relations; however, same-sex couples are allowed to raise children. In essence, there is no legal or administrative basis that serves, supports and enforces the rights of LGBTQI.

There are no Government-sponsored programs of action that underpin the value of LGBTQ. In contrast, the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), in the National Plan of Action for Prevention of Violence against Women (NAPVAW), take organised steps to communicate key rights-based messages.

The only dedicated programs of action associated with LGBTQI have been health programs, where HIV and Aids have been the focal point of intent. In today's climate, with more knowledge of the subject matter and a broader base of transmissions, LGBTQI is not seen as the only channel of/media attention.

While there appears to be no political danger in working with LGBTQI associations, the government has not yet taken any positive steps to promote or support any shift in policy or strategic change. Groups working with CSOs continue to use creative and inventive ways to communicate and escalate their needs and aspirations. As such, it would seem insufficient for the government to continue to, and endlessly urge those who are impacted by such discrimination, to form their own voice and lobby for change without any concerted or collaborative effort on their part.

There are noteworthy approaches and activities linked to the law on domestic violence against women and girls, that is coordinated into the progressive NAPVAW. Here work is prepared by specialists and significant organizations. Interventions that exist in relation to the Domestic Violence Law would arbitrarily indicate that government information and help benefit those impacted by gender-based violence. Whilst this 'after the event' support is valued, more preventative measures could be crafted and commissioned for future benefit.

Regardless, Cambodian women continue to lobby for change and improvement in women's issues. Whilst fair access has been secured in terms of schools and other avenues of life, there are still ceilings of inequity and resistance that need to be addressed, notably in terms of access to financial assets, business enterprise, markets and land proprietorship.

It would appear that with economic migration, and men seeking employment in larger cities, the voices of women have failed to be heard in commune administration circles. It is reported that the voice of women and girls are simply ignored by commune leaders and associated ministry officials. In light of this, government and relevant organizations have been working

on improving access and recognition of women in decision-making forums, albeit those women often claim their voices still often fail to extend beyond household boundaries.

Cambodia's ageing population is also growing. This demographic group experienced the harshest economic conditions post-Khmer Rouge and were unable to build up savings that helped them sustain a livelihood in later life. Their age now serves as a barrier to employment and their age makes them vulnerable to illnesses, including deadly viruses. For many people, the arrival of the COVID19 pandemic draws much-needed attention to this distinct group and the inherent issues that ageing people present to a mixed market economy. For those dependent on their children for financial support, especially those in rural areas, economic migration has been the only opportunity and solution. With the wider impact of COVID19, this approach has been obstructed resulting in significant implications for health and wellbeing.

The challenges to aged people relating to public health services are constrained by the lack of resources and public health services that construct the wider health system. Under the NSSF, senior citizens with health equity or ID poor cards could access free health services. The government's National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 is now the key policy to assure and demonstrate support to this group, with advocacy focused on the delivery of social assistance. However, the material nature of this social assistance has been shown to vary. There are older people associations (OPA) being organised in villages and communes. However, it is recommended that a national advocacy effort by the OPA federation should occur, so as to develop and enhance existing services, such as cash transfers and health-related services.

For young people, there is no strong movement or national association that has a demonstrable say on youth policies and programs. NGOs working with youth focus on civic engagement, such as vocational skills or health awareness-raising. Youth are expected to be active on social reforms that are crucial to their future, however with a decline in organizing social advocacy, young people are not demonstrating in ways that communicate enthusiasm or desire. This is largely perceived to be out of fear that is associated with political assembly, rather than as a means to communicate current and future needs. This holds true for common youth issues, like substance misuse, including alcohol consumption. Little is now known about the split between clinical addiction and recreational substance misuse, or the burden that the former has on the latter. What we do know is that young people in conflict with the law pay a heavy price for any association with illicit substances and often find themselves serving disproportionately long sentences, on pre-trial detention, in overcrowded prisons alongside adults. The impact of the COVID-pandemic on the closure of schools has also reduced youth gatherings for sports or social events. Similar to the social environment of women lives, young people's opinions do not appear to have been taken seriously, as demonstrated by a lack of any new meaningful or scaled initiatives.

The fundamental issue associated with indigenous people (IP) is guaranteeing land possession and land access rights. The lobbying cycle has to date, been of marginal if not moderate success, with just 30 titles given up to this point. IPs groups maintain their claims and confront infringement on their genealogical space, through land and forest concessions and encroachment or in-movement into their regions. In parallel IP themselves have shifted their livelihoods to more orthodox business

models, as a means of maintaining a livelihood within the spaces they claim to belong to.

The current changes and community development ensure the advantages to the IP groups in the country. Natural resources as forests and mines can benefit these groups. However, land concession and access to the resources underground are in danger, and local people would not get advantages for these activities.

New information and communication technologies (ICTs) are increasingly recognized as having a potentially positive influence on people, especially youths in the developing world. This is particularly true for Cambodia, where traditional forms of mass media are limited by poor coverage across the nation. However, the study by Open Institute found 76% of Cambodians own phones with Khmer script capability. The same study also reported that some 48% of Cambodians were found to have at least one smartphone. The ability to display Khmer is more common in smartphones (90%) than in feature phones (66%).

Whilst Cambodia suffers from one of the lowest internet penetration rates in Southeast Asia, there has been a rapid proliferation of internet users in recent years, especially since the emergence of wireless broadband services in 2006. Growing internet penetration and the development of new ICTs have contributed to increased youth involvement in sporadic and ad-hoc social, political and economic activism. Though ICTs are not yet available to all, they are essential, providing much-needed access to information, resources and the wider international community. The study by Open Institute in 2016 revealed that smartphone users' ability to display Khmer was shown to improve with education level. It was highlighted that almost half of Cambodians (48%) claim to have accessed the Internet or Facebook and that five out of every six respondents in this group have their own Facebook accounts.

Smartphones are by far the most common means of accessing Facebook; only 3% of Facebook users access the social media site solely through computers, while 80% access it exclusively through phones. In 2016 Internet/ Facebook became the most important channel through which Cambodian's access information (30%) - surpassing TV (29%) and almost doubling radio (15%) - and it is expected to continue gaining market share yearly.

Rationale

Many studies have been conducted relating to rightsholders, based on the projects and on the grants by the government of Cambodia - such as the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Health, MoWA, MoEYS, MoSVY etc. However, these studies covered overarching issues and challenges but did not specify the perception, challenges or habitual use of social media.

This current study by Oxfam Cambodia - *Context Analysis on Five Rightsholder Groups in Cambodia* is based on a review of the existing documents and interviews with the key stakeholders mentioned. This study also covers the perception of the rightsholder, and their concerns, including their participation in the social-political environment in which they lead out their daily lives. The study also considers the consumption patterns that rightsholders adopt with regards to the media, for access to, and from which to share information.

4. Research Methodology

The research for this study used quantitative face-to-face interviews, using the key instruments developed and discussed by This Life and Oxfam Cambodia in the Khmer language in consultation with the VOICE grantees.

Sample Size

The total sample size of this survey was 1,519 individuals across the five rightsholder groups. The age range of participants was 18-75 years of age.

Sampling

Each group sample was calculated proportionate to census data and other government sources. The data representative for this sampling will be based on the formal data from the government as the census in 2008, 2019, and other formal documents.

Purposefully, sampling was used to in conjunction with the provinces that illustrated the highest number of representatives of the target groups. The study did randomize 60 villages for the groups of PWD, ADVG, IP and WEAV from 10 provinces -Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Ratanakiri, and Moundulkiri. 20 people were recruited from a village for the survey while a member of a household was selected for this survey interview. Snowball sampling was used to collect data from the LGBTQI. Booster sampling will also be used to find respondents for the LGBTQI and PWDs groups.

Data Collection

Data was collected using face to face verbal interviews, based on a standardised written survey questionnaire developed and translated into the Khmer language by the This Life Impact, Learning & Effectiveness team (ILE). The consultant transferred the survey questions into a form. This was the first draft of the tool and was used for the pilot. The consultant worked with the ILE team then updated and finalised the tool after the pilot was completed. This was the final draft of the tool and will be used for the main data collection exercise.

Survey Questionnaire:

The survey questionnaire was developed and translated into the Khmer language by the ILE team in consultation with Oxfam Cambodia and VOICE grantees before the data collectors were trained on using the tool. The points covered in the questionnaire included the following thematic issues:

- Demographic data
- Knowledge of rightsholder groups regarding civic engagement, good governance, debate, discussion and voicing an opinion, and decision making in their community and at the national level
- The attitude of the rightsholder groups in the participation in political, economic, social and cultural activities
- Concerns of and challenges faced by the rightsholder groups in the current social, political, and economic context
- Media consumption and the communication platforms the rightsholder groups will query. This will focus on understanding how the rightsholder groups interact with and actively participate in media, and determine motivations for such participation, and determine what alternative channels of

information and social media platforms are most commonly used, and how they connect with their knowledge, attitudes and practices.

The Pilot Sampling and Questionnaire:

The sampling approach and interviews were piloted. It included 50 respondents, including people living around the Phnom Penh vicinity, who are identified during the real sampling process. The questionnaire was reviewed for its comprehensiveness, cultural appropriateness, reliability and length. Suggestions and comments from interviewers and respondents were incorporated into the final survey instrument.

Data Collection Team:

Each data collection team conducting the fieldwork consisted of interviewers and a supervisor and the team spent two weeks collecting data.

All data collectors were aged 18+. The study used the method of male interviewers interviewing males and female interviewers' females. However, the participants had the option to choose in specific situations, and also interviews with LGBTQI + were flexible according to the situation.

Recruitment and Training:

These data collectors were recruited and trained by a consultant in Phnom Penh. The consultant trained the data collectors to make sure every data collector was clear on the questionnaire, its flow, and consistency.

This Life's ILE Team briefly collected the background data and objectives of the study, in conjunction with This Life's research ethics and relevant organizational policies. The training of field data collectors was prepared and conducted by the consultant. The training objectives were to:

- Brief all fieldworkers about the aims and objectives of the research;
- Improve their knowledge of the survey methodology, ethics and data collection techniques;
- Familiarise them with the survey questionnaire and accurate data collection and recording;
- Prepare them for addressing interviewee questions and concerns;
- Provide advice and guidance on probing and how to ensure interviewees are comfortable answering sensitive questions;
- Provide skill-building practise (role play) sessions that focus on using interpersonal and effective communication and with the questionnaire.

Fieldwork Supervision and Quality Assurance:

Supervisors were responsible for field supervision and quality throughout the fieldwork period. Supervisors conducted observations of selected interviews. The purpose of the observation was to evaluate and improve the data collectors' performance and to look for errors and misinterpretations of questions that could not be detected through editing. 10% of the responses were spot-checked by field supervisors and data managers of the consultant.

Research Ethics

This includes procedures for gaining informed consent, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity for research participants and providing sound management of research data.

All selected respondents were informed about the study and asked to give their consent to participate in it. To obtain valid consent, the study used an introductory statement at the start of the survey questionnaire to ask permission from the interviewee and to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of the study. Respondents signed a consent form and were informed of their option to skip questions or withdraw from the study at any time.

The consent form was kept as evidence with the signature or respondent's finger stamp in line with This Life's research ethics policy. The data collection team has allocated time for participants to ask questions about the information given in the Participant Consent Form to ensure their full understanding. Consent should be given freely without force or coercion. Ensure the Participant Consent Form has been signed or fingerprinted by participants consenting to take part in the study before data collection begins.

The confidentiality of the information supplied by research participants and any agreement to grant anonymity to respondents were respected. Confidentiality was maintained by ensuring:

- All personal details gathered from participants are applicable to the research and no unnecessary personal information was collected
- Confidentiality of data and data protection was provided by adherence to sound data management practices.

Data Management

The care was taken with collecting, handling and storing sensitive, classified and/ or personal data. Data was:

- Kept securely and protected from unauthorised access
- Particular care was taken to ensure that human data cannot be linked back to individuals unless by authorised persons
- All sensitive, classified and /or personal data were kept electronically in a password-protected location, accessible only to researchers working on the study who need access
- Hard copy signed consent forms also was kept in a secure place at least to the end of the research study

Risks and Challenges

We anticipated a number of risks and challenges to the proposed research exercise

- Refusal to participate - perceptions about the personal risks that might contribute to a reluctance or refusal to answer the survey questions. The data collectors explained to the participants about their rights to refuse to participate and also to withdraw from the interview at any time. Participants will not need to provide a reason for this refusal or withdrawal.
- Khmer language – the study was conducted in Khmer, however, the indigenous people who do not speak Khmer were offered support with translation. The research team was required to find support from a local translator.
- Natural incident (inc COVID-19 challenges): due to the data collection days being in the early rainy season (July and August), the consultant team took the role of managing all risks to fieldwork regarding weather, road access and travel (during potential COVID-19 restrictions) to the selected villages.

5. Literature Review

People With Disabilities

From 2014 to 2018, about 3,475 disabled people (1,947 female) were working in 77 private companies. A further 22,133 people with disabilities (8,878 female) were also enrolled in some form of education, from kindergarten to university. These figures indicated similar findings from the survey by the Cambodian Disabled People's Organisation (CDPO). The study also highlighted that from the more than 4,000 disabled people interviewed, over 60% are living under the poverty line.[1] After the Department of special education was established in 2016, the special education institution was also established in 2018. Inclusive education is now being implemented within the schools across the country especially schools in towns of some provinces. However, children with special needs or education have not been paid much attention, especially in terms of integration and/or special classes, due to the lack of teachers, and technical support materials needed. Most parents still keep their children with disabilities at home and isolate them from society. They perceive there is no class that can provide support to their children, especially children with autism. In addition to the parents, the number of teachers specialising in teaching children with autism is limited.

The National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 was approved and implemented while the Disability Action Council (DAC) announced that there was a progressive development of access to services, public places, and employment.[2] However, the action plan aims to eliminate all forms of disability exploitation and discrimination, and guarantee access to support, and improve quality of life.

People with a disability living in communes have the opportunity to participate in the commune meetings or share ideas in commune development plans with the commune councils. However, their concerns have not been clearly understood and included properly in the plan with consideration by leaders. Collective advocacy has been established in some thematic areas and have reported on people with disabilities in some provinces. Activists lead the communication and gatherings to share the concerns and discuss strategies to promote rights and freedom.

It would appear that Commune Development Plans have not always prioritised the needs of children with disabilities and the national budget has not yet identified them in such a way that would lead to such outcomes, albeit that each commune has Commune Committees for Women and Children. For parents of children who have not advocated with the commune authorities on specialist budget use, it is worth noting that there was sub-decree to the Law on Protection and the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the whole country.[3] **However, for the indigenous people**

1 See https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/cdpo-announces-plan-compile-data-disabled

2 See https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/cambodias-10000-disabled-benefiting-national-plan

3 See https://www.scirp.org/Html/1-6304387_94159.htm

with disabilities, it is further exacerbated and understood that they are still marginalised, discriminated, and largely isolated from society. Their needs have not been considered as special and it is reported that they are suffering violence from members of their family, and community.

Some studies confirm that the majority of challenges that PWDs face in society, is directly linked to the lack equal access to education, training and employment. This constant lack of opportunity alienates them from fully participating in their communities. While many workers with disabilities have considerable skills, many have not had the opportunity or investment to develop their full potential in comparison to able bodied individuals. There are many disabled people's organizations (DPOs) working together to advocate for rights of these people. However, discrimination has not created a safe and secure place for them to engage in developmental and educational activities, such as volunteering or other forms of supported social activism. It would appear that the private sectors have willfully overlooked any responsibility for employing and investing interest in candidates who possess disabilities, even those outliers who have graduated from university.

The National Council on Disability 1993 stated that "for most people, technology makes things easier. For people with disabilities, technology makes things possible." Whilst accessible ICT can level the playing field for people with disabilities in many areas of our home, learning and working settings.[4] However for those who do not have access, the benefits are simply denied. For PWDs in Cambodia, technology and ICTs knowledge was very low compared to other countries in Asia. Although there are more organizations now working with PWDs, there are too few working with and integrating PWDs with ICT.

Krousar Thmey is a leading organization that has a project to include the ICTs in the development of curriculum for students with visual impairment. For those closer to the problem, the challenges associated with inclusive education and ICT is a challenge that involves a lack of human resources – with the technical skills to engage people with disabilities, low access to information and poor economic conditions.[5]

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Queer/Questioning & Intersex (LGBTQI)

There is a national platform for the communication of LGBTQI + communities. Dialogue on public policy to promote LGBTQI + rights is organised and conducted by a group of civil society organisations (who name some). This collaborative arrangement demonstrates a recognition that different expertise and knowledge within this 'community coalition' can build strength to the development work that is advocated by LGBTQI + people[6]. According to Rainbow Community Kampuchea (RoCK), more than 80% of lesbians, bisexuals and transgender individuals, suffer emotional and physical violence from their immediate and extended

4 See Deepti Samant Raja, 2016. "Bridging the Disability Divide through Digital Technologies", World Bank Group

5 See Corrado R., Flinn R. E., Tungjan P. Journal of Management, Economics, and Industrial Organization, Vol.3 No.2, 2019, pp.1-15.

6 See https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2018/07/lgbtiq-people-continue-advocating-for-their-rights-in-cambodia

family members. For some members, this would appear critical, given that 35% of the LBT community had considered suicide following disapproval of their relationships from parents of their relationships.[7]

The government has promised support for the LGBTQI + community, as Keo Remy, head of the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, said that "the government had called for an end to discrimination against the LGBTQI + community and supported all forms of freedom of expression".[8] According to the Ministry of Education, Youths and Sports (MoEYS), from grade seven, the modules covering sexual orientation and gender identity will be part of sex education in the school.

Studies on LGBTQI by Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR) in Cambodia have also highlighted discrimination by the media toward the group was in high, However, the study did not indicated how the group access to the media and their consumption.[9]

Women Facing Exploitation, Abuse and/or Violence (WEAV)

Until recently (2020), there has been no clear or adopted definition of gender discrimination on women. The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) has now been established and drafted the National Gender Policy. The UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) said it praised the Cambodian government's efforts but noted its concern that there are no provisions in the constitution that define direct or indirect discrimination against women.

Women suffering violence from indigenous peoples (IP) communities appears to increasing, alongside an increase in drug use. Younger women are also exposed to increased sexual violence, according to grantees who work with the IP.

The National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 3 (NAPVAW3) was discussed and consulted many times with relevant ministries, NGOs and stakeholders. A 'Positive Parenting' manual has been included in the NAPVAW 3 and released on the website of MoWA.

Ministries and stakeholders are also interested in ensuring; equality regarding the participation of women in Cambodia's economic and social sectors, the promotion of the role of mass media in preventing violence against women, and the importance of gender equality in Cambodian society.[10] Domestic workers have received approval from the ministries on the communication about the rights, working condition and protection. However, sub-decree #189 is still waiting for ratify.

The Safe & Fair project funded by UN Women runs from 2018 to 2022 and targets five provinces in Cambodia, including Phnom Penh, where there are many female workers who have returned from Thailand. This initiative aims to develop a comprehensive governance framework to protect the workers; improve the

7 See Rock Cambodia https://bit.ly/3vgSfdv

8 See https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/govt-promises-support-lgbtiq-community

9 CCHR, 2012. "Rainbow Khmer: From Prejudice to Pride"

10 See https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/blog/the-untapped-potential-of-cambodian-women--my-conversation-with-.html

quality of services on preventing and responding to violence against them, and to collect data and share good practices for supporting them.[11] The project reported that female migrants are more vulnerable to violence and trafficking, and survivors of abuse have limited access to quality services.

Though there were training sessions offered to staff and government officers to produce the gender-related statistics in Cambodia, the outcome is limited because all the data depended on the previous sources and the analysis on indicators remained limited due to no questions being asked in nationwide studies. Policy makers, researchers and stakeholders have therefore faced challenges in developing strategies for the country.[12] Gender Action Learning System (GALs) was introduced as a business tool by OXFAM, that including both men and women, so that they can think of the goals that need to be achieved in the first and subsequent years of establishing small sized businesses.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on Women in 1995 (in section women and media) provided suggestions to the state's parties to promote the women's rights through access to the media, especially via the use of ICTs.[13] The MoWA of Cambodia also included suggestions into the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women (NAPVAW 3). However, the result of the implementation has not helped clarify where improvements in knowledge, attitude and practice have occurred.

There has been little published on the development, integration and relationship of women and ICT in Cambodia. It's noted that only a small number of credible activities exist, that have been founded to explicitly foster projects that help support organizations who want to promote gender equality. The Open Institute is an organization working with this field, and the concept has been included in the curriculum development of MoEYS. The BBC Media Action on Youth was also another notable initiative that helped address gender inequality.

Age-Discriminated Vulnerable Groups - The Young & The Elderly

According to Aging Asia, as of 2019, over 1.2 million Cambodians are aged over 60 which is 7.6% of the country's total population.[14] The proportion of older people has increased by 40% from 849,911 since the last census held in 2008, and this is expected to nearly triple in the coming decades. The fastest growing group of older people is the 'oldest old', or those aged over 80. Cambodians born in 2019 can expect to live to their late 60s, while those born in 2050 are predicted to live to their early or even mid-70s.

A common trend amongst elderly people in rural areas is the role that they play in responding to and raising grandchildren. When their children (the parents of grandchildren) migrate to work

11 See https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2018/12/priority-given-to-legal-protection-for-female-migrant-workers-in-cambodia

12 See https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2019/01/un-women-promotes-use-of-gender-statistics

13 See United Nations, 1995. "Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action", retrieved from https://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/pdfs/Beijing_Declaration_and_Platform_for_Action.pdf

14 See https://ageingasia.org/ageing-population-cambodia/

in urban conurbations like Phnom Penh, or even neighboring countries like Thailand or Vietnam, grandparents provide a caring role that enables parents to work and earn.

The government adopted the National Aging Policy 2017-2030 that seeks to demonstrate the promotion of providing services to the elderly, living at home. It also sets out the provision of services and living arrangements for the elderly who have no family support. The government's strategy aims to provide elderly-care training to caregivers, incentivize elderly-care businesses and encourage elderly-care volunteerism, as well as to impose regulations to protect the elderly from all forms of abuse. However, the implementation is still considered demonstrably limited in its overarching ambition and totality. Older Peoples care is often considered a joint responsibility that falls within the realms of social work and health care. In Cambodia, embracing this notion is still absent.

In the late 2019 Help Age Cambodia reported on the variety of needs and challenges of elderly people in Cambodia while the updated information of current context analysis in Mid of 2020 focused on social and political change.

The Kids' Rights Index, published in May 2019, ranks Cambodia 128 out of 181 countries in terms of the rights it affords children.[15] The report, which focuses on important factors influencing health, education, and children's protection, emphasises that economic growth does not lead to better implementation of children's rights. Nearly two thirds of Cambodian children aged three to five are not in enrolled in any form of preschool learning, according to a report by Save the Children (60% of children aged three to five are not enrolled in school).[16]

Despite progress made in reducing the number of out-of-school children over the past 20 years, the report also provided a recommendation that the government must invest more resources to improve early childhood education.

In 2014, the BBC Media Action Project reported on the youth in Cambodia and detailed their media habits and information sources. This highlighted that high level of youths accessed TV and radio, 34% had access to the internet, and 96% access to mobile phones. The study indicated that TV and radio are the main source of civic participation from which information on current affairs (65%) were produced.

Indigenous Groups and Ethnic Minorities

There is no official definition of 'indigenous people' in Cambodia. Laws and policies use different terms such as 'indigenous communities', 'indigenous ethnic minorities' and 'highland peoples', but these effectively describe the same peoples. They include Broa, Chhong, Jarai, Kachak, Kavet, Kel, Koang, Kouy, Kreung, Krol, Phnnong, La'Eun, Lun, Mil, Por, Radei, Sam Rei, Souy, Spong, Stieng, Thmoun and Tumpoun. According to NGO Forum, Indigenous minorities in Cambodia are estimated to constitute 190,000 people – equivalent to 1.4% of the total population.[17]

15 See https://www.kidsrightsindex.org/

16 See https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/16847/pdf/policy_brief_2-basicedu-06nov.pdf

17 NGO Forum on Cambodia. "Indigenous People Rights Project." Accessed 19/Oct 2021. https://www.ngoforum.org.kh/indigenous-people-rights-project/

It is worth noting that a number of appreciated changes are positively impacting upon IP countrywide. Levels of understanding on the rights, value, culture, language, ethics, and tradition of indigenous peoples have been identified and promoted by development agencies, government, and IPs themselves. Living conditions have been improved and the communities are now mixing with others in communes, via small businesses and other socio-economic activities.

Improvements in gender equality were reported by community development agents, as indicated by participation in meetings, training, advocacy campaigns, and other forms of communication. However, there are still significant challenges that remain in focus.

The IP groups urged the government to solve their outstanding land disputes and expedite the process of registering their collective farmlands to prevent private companies from making economic improvement claims on them. An economic improvement claim involves private companies undertaking private discussions with government that suggest with a transfer of land, the wellbeing of a wider sphere of stakeholders can be achieved, including legitimate land owners. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Reviews Report of Cambodia describes the situation in which many IP find themselves in, in relation to land grabs and civic space.[18] The committee asked about the prevention of land grabbing and occupation of indigenous lands by national and foreign companies alike. The costs of the land grabbing were higher for indigenous people: displacement, and loss of livelihood, culture and identity.

Rightsholders and community developers reported increased concerns about the methods in which IP funded the purchase of their own lands. Household poverty, due to the poor health and illness of family members, trapped many from repaying the debt associated with microfinance loans. The community claimed at least 20% of the households in each village are in debt after the intervention of microfinance companies in the areas.

The government and stakeholders continue supporting IPs to share their culture. Representatives from the ministries, provincial department of women's affairs, provincial departments of social affairs, veterans and youth rehabilitation (PoSVY), department of culture and fine arts, district office of women's affairs and relevant district officers, have been invited and joined many events at commune level.

However indigenous people continue to face sizable challenges. Inaccessible services have often led to high levels of migration of people from the lowland areas. Poor internet access and smart phone reception, coupled with long distances between communities and schools have also been common examples cited by indigenous families. These challenges have been exacerbated by female household members, who have reported an increase in sexual violence, rape and murder.

The current study by Women Peace Makers in 2019 using a facilitated listening design approach, highlighted that some concerns of the IP groups of Bunong, Jarai, and Kreung communities, on the attitudes and behaviors of illegal businesses, often operated by migrant

18 See https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25372&LangID=E

Vietnamese. behavior and attitude of some Vietnamese.

Data from research studies on the civic engagement of the Cambodian IP, by BBC Media Action and UNDP in 2010, illustrated that respondents on the northeastern provinces largely used TV and radio as their preferred communication platforms, however these were surveys where not run while current studies had not been conducted nationwide.

6. Result Finding and Discussion

Demographic Information

As part of the research exercise, a sample of 1,519 participants were interviewed. Of these, 50.6% resided in urban areas and 49.4% in locations considered as rural. With the options that the respondents identified themselves as male, female, and other forms of LGBTQI. Under self-identification, the data revealed:

- Female respondents 62%
- Male respondents 33%
- Bisexual - 4%
- Homosexual - 1%

- Single / Never married / Divorced 28%
- Married - 57%
- Widowed - 11%
- No answer - 4%

Only participants between the ages of 18 and 75 were selected for the study. Participants were chosen from three age groups - less than or equal to:

- 30 (44.1%),
- 31-45 (21.4%),
- 46-60 (17.7%)
- 61+ (16.8%).

The average age of respondents was 39.13 years. In terms of educational achievement, participants had completed:

- No schooling - 22%
- Primary level - 33%
- Lower upper level - 21%
- Secondary school - 17%
- University and vocational training - 7%

It is acknowledged that the number of men and women interviewed is disproportionate, with the census but akin to the reality of the areas. Access to men in some categories were difficult to identify with due to circumstances beyond our control.

Equally, the balance of urban and rural dwellers is also not indicative of the census reading. As such the 50.6% urban /49.4% rural sample must be viewed in the real context of 70% rural / 30% urban population.

The respondents lived in households consisting of up to 13 members. The average number of members in this household related survey equated to 3.7. Personal income was questioned with the answer that nearly half of respondents reported earning less than 100 US Dollar (40%), and from 100 to 200 US Dollars (38%) per month.

Information And Concerns of Rightsholder

Source of Information and Quality

Information, as described as a form of communication and/or information exchange that flowed in multiple directions. Participants recognised mass media as a largely passive example and also identified with interactive channels of information exchange. While information and dialogue are primarily recognised and associated with government and third-party media channels, participants did hold multiple sets of assumptions.

- Validity claims – participants referred to the truth, appropriateness, sincerity, comprehensibility of the communication.

- Speech conditions – participants recognised the equitable nature of being able to contribute to discussion, ability to raise any proposition, full and equal treatment of propositions raised
- Traditional method of info transformation (TV, and radio) was still active for the rightsholder in general, and for the senior citizens and people with disabilities as specific. Messages and information could be transferred based on the accessibility of the rightsholder in each zone location. It was recognised that social media, especially YouTube and Facebook could be used to independently, to spread information and gather concerns of villagers, especially by younger members of each of the groups.
- Word of mouth information, from the relatives and neighbors would be taken into account with caution, as the real source of the information needed to verified.
- Social media contents and strategic advocacy should be focusing upon the capacity and accessibility of the rightsholder.
- Any new information program in the commune should focus on how to empower and improve the financial capitals through income generation activities. The training and awareness on financial freedom will motivate the rightsholder in fighting against violence, hunger, unemployment, and some activities against the laws such as gang, drugs and alcohol.
- Even though the data indicated low levels of trusts between rightsholders and sub-national officers, the program should acknowledge the key reasons and identify the key actors to support the development of trust and collaboration of all stakeholders. To ensure the sustainability of development in the commune, concerns need to be acknowledged and included in the commune development plan with a clear mechanism of monitoring.
- Data revealed rightsholders mostly trusted the quality of services regarding health care, violence-solving, discrimination, however, for others, especially LGBTQI, IP people, and those with non-schooling, an increase in reliability was needed.
- The data reported the perception on economic of the country and of their households as in the negative situation and their existing answer "don't know" on the question how to improve or deal with the concern, there should have a qualitative community-based research to look for better methods to deal with the things impacts on each rightsholder.

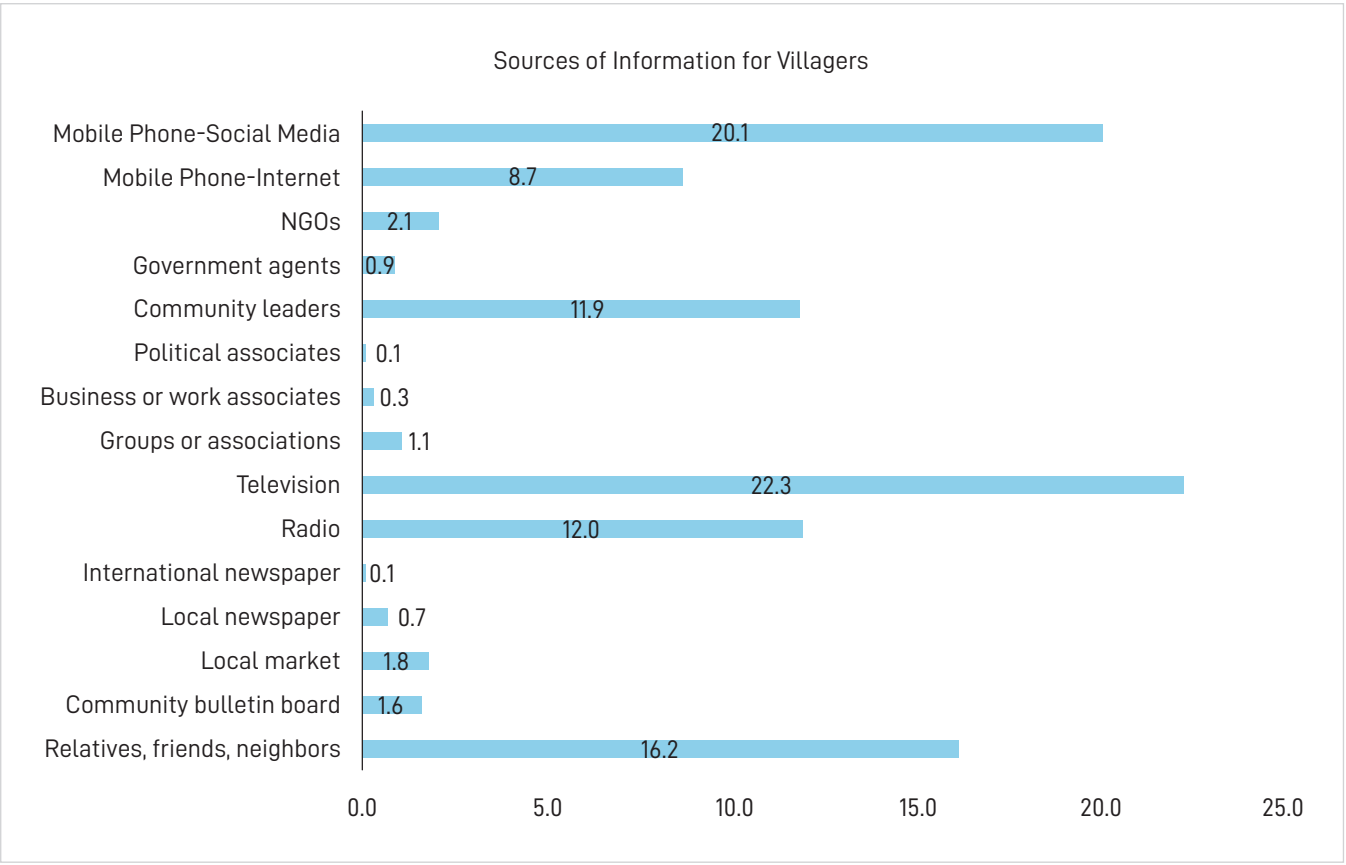
Source of Information by Villagers

Respondents were asked about the sources of information that the people in their commune can access. The data revealed that traditional tools were still popular from the rightsholder including:

- Television - 22%.
- Radio - 12%.
- Face to face – family, friends and neighbors - 16%.
- Commune leaders - 12%.
- Mobile phone social media - 20%.
- Mobile phone internet - 8.7%.

With multi-responses, respondents were queried about their own source of information. There was no highly differentiated source raised by the respondents. The answers were:

- Social media (23.5%).
- Television (22%)
- Friends, relatives and neighbors (16.6%),
- Community leaders (11.2%),
- Radio 10.2%.
- Internet and others 9.8%.



Graph 1: Sources of Information for Villagers

There was divergence amongst respondents, with reference to primary information sources reported by the respondents related to the accessibility of the people across rightsholder groups.

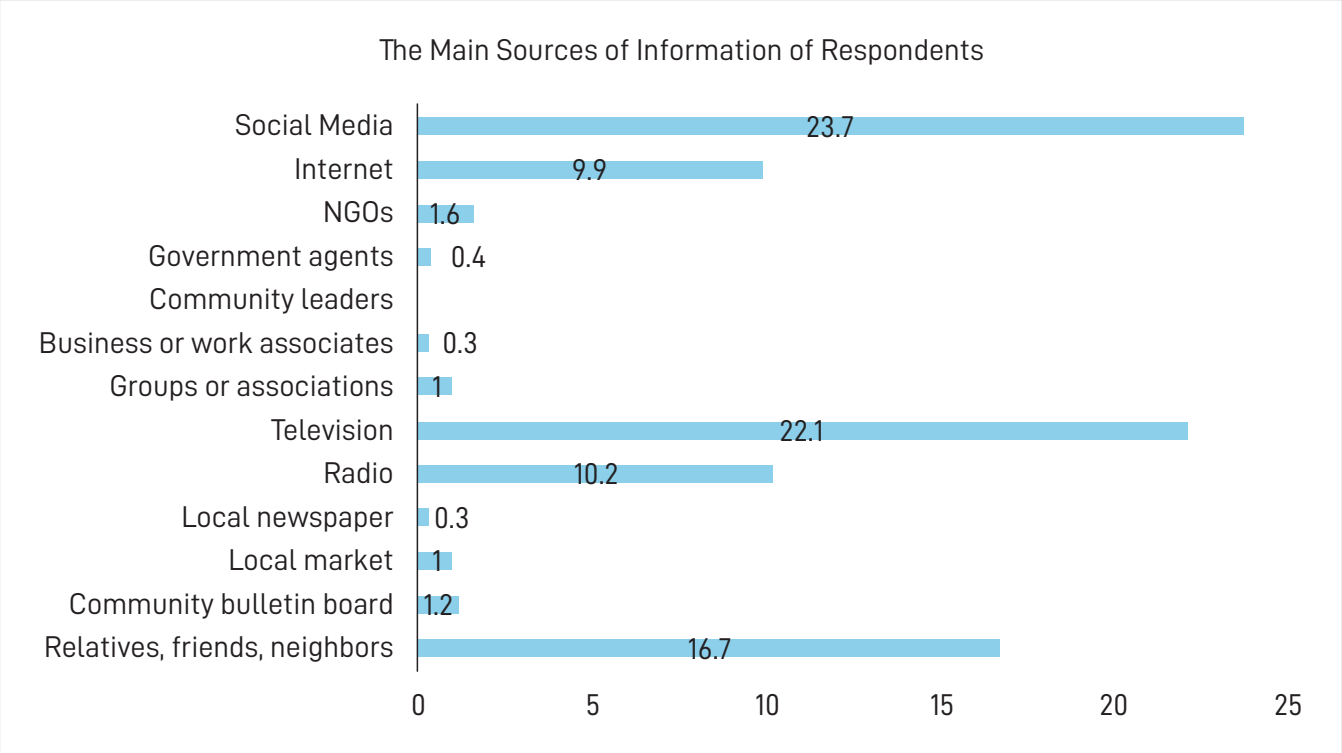
Alongside the primary preferences for sources of information, respondents were requested to identify what they thought was the main and most reliable information source of information.

It is worth noting that respondents drew different conclusions when asked about the main sources of information, compared with their perceptions of the most reliable sources.

The answers were summed up and the most reliable source was social media (27.1%), followed by television (25%), community leader (16%), and relatives, friends and neighbors (11.4%) (see graph 3). The data by the

Table 1: Divergence & Preference of Information Sources Amongst Participants

	TV	Social Media	Radio	Internet	Friends, Relatives & Neighbors'
PWDs	50.7%	50.0%	32.9%	16.4%	18.6%
LGBTQI	34.9%	81.9%	9.0%	41.0%	29.5%
WEAV	60.5%	66.0%	17.9%	25.6%	43.0%
ADVG	65.9%	41.6%	37.1%	13.1%	43.4%
IP	46.9%	50.7%	31.9%	26.3%	51.0%



Graph 2: The Main Sources of Information of Respondents

rightsholder groups indicated that the people with disabilities were social media (27%) and television (27%).

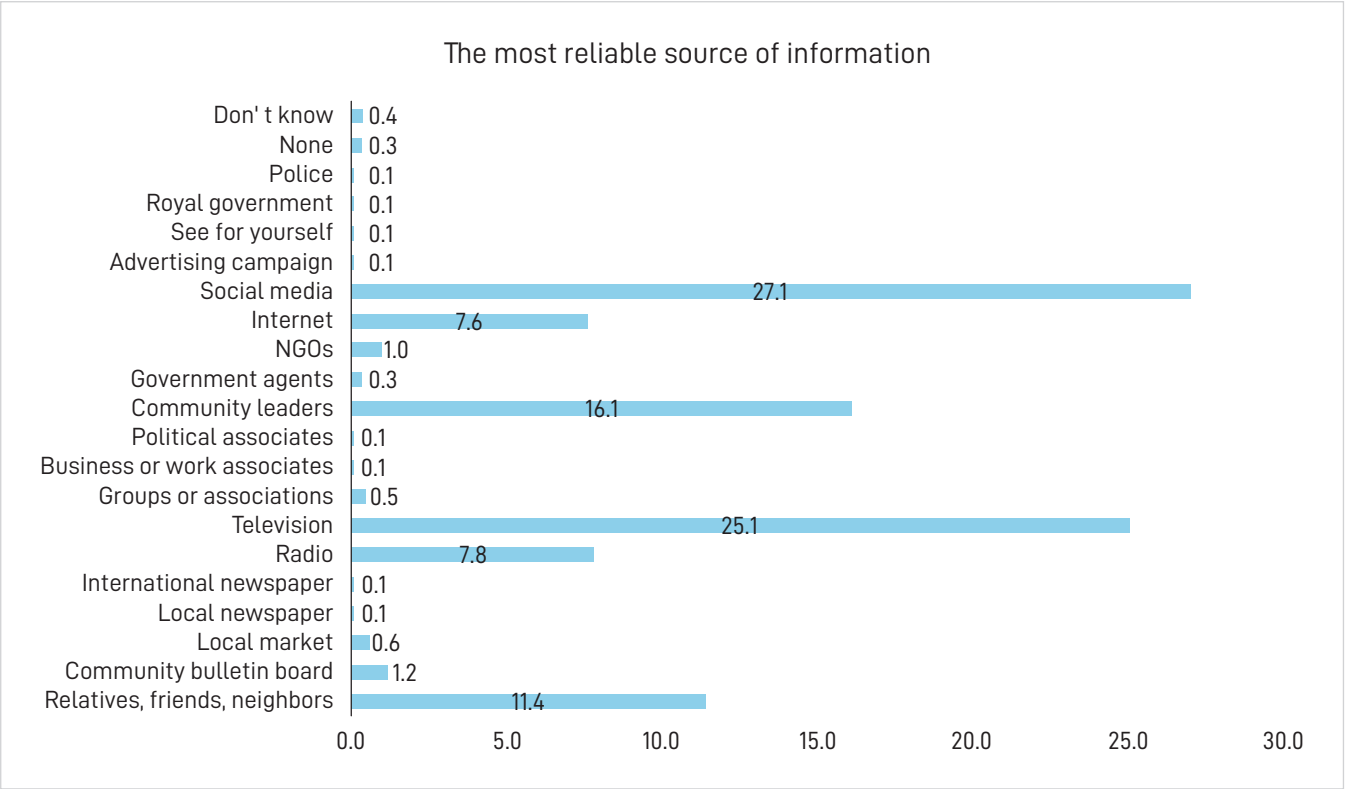
Categorizing the answers of using the mass media by the respondents by type of rightsholder indicated as followed:

- People with disabilities: the most source of information was television (55%), followed by social media (54%), radio (38%), internet (19%) and newspapers (1%).
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex: the most source of information was social media (82%), followed by internet (41%), television (35%), radio (9%).
- Women facing exploitation, abuse and/or violence: the most source of info was the social media (70%), followed by television (64%), internet (27%), and radio (19%)
- Age-discriminated vulnerable groups, notably the young and elderly: the most source of info was the television (72%), followed by social media (46%), radio (41%), internet (14%) and others (1%).
- Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities: the most source of info was social media (57%), followed by television (53%), radio (36%), and internet (30%).

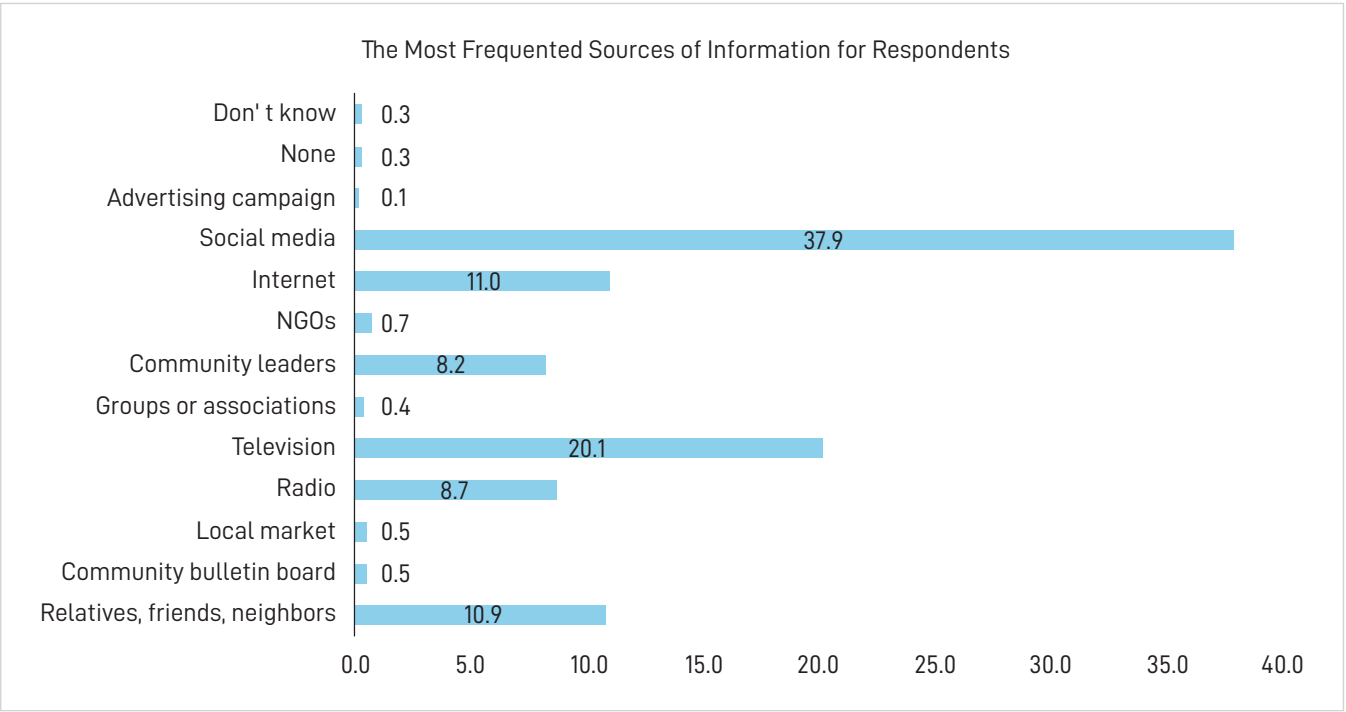
Participants also prioritised sources of information that they used most frequently, and the data indicated the highest usage was social media (37%), followed by television 20%, internet 11%, and relatives, friends and neighbors (10.9%), radio 8.7% and community leaders 8.2%.

Commune Concerns & Problem Solving

This survey also asked participants to identify their key concerns, which had been raised at commune level. The top six concerns, amongst others include: poverty (20.3%), health problem (15.9%), drugs and alcohol (11.5%), unemployment (10%), gang (9.8%) and violence (9.5%).



Graph 3: The Most Reliable Sources of Information for Respondents



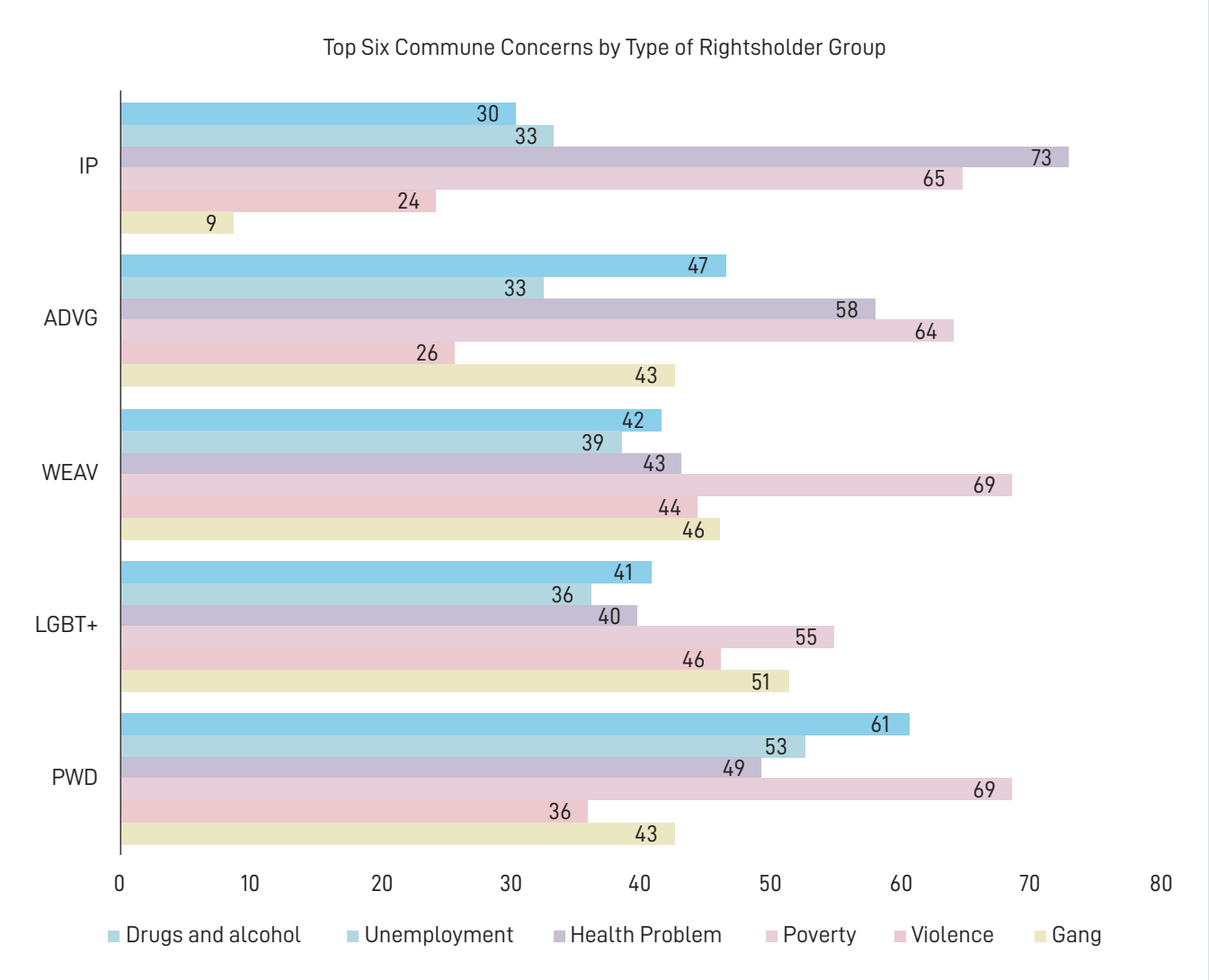
Graph 4: The Most Frequented Sources of Information for Respondents

With the exception of the poverty, a term which is perhaps difficult to articulate given its breadth of understanding, the key concerns amongst rightsholder group were indicated as follows:

Beyond the three key concerns, the data was able to reveal the top six concerns, as raised by Rightsholder Groups

Table 2: Three Key Concerns Amongst Rightsholder Groups, Clustered

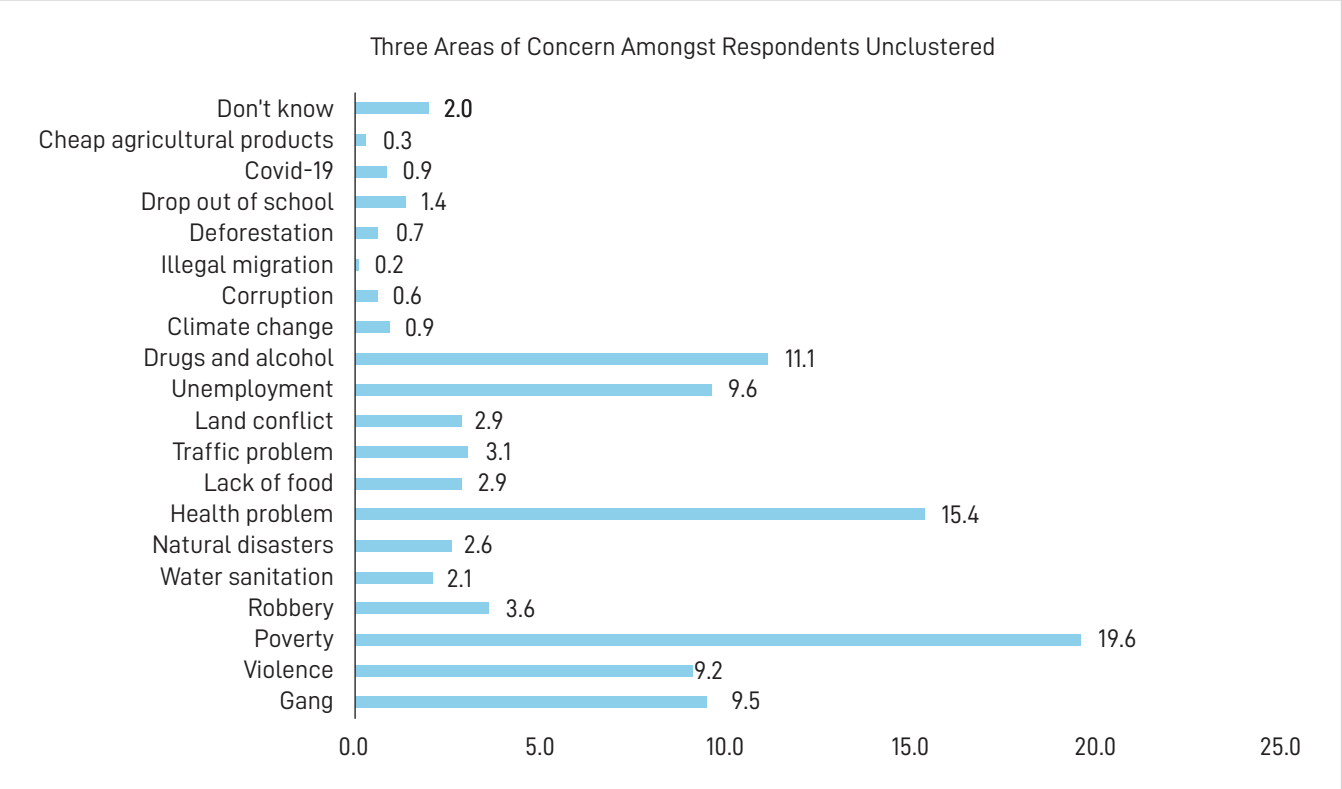
PWDs	poverty	drugs and alcohol	health problem
LGBTQI	poverty	gang	violence
WEAV	poverty	violence	gang
ADVG	poverty	health problem	drugs and alcohol
IP	health problems	poverty	drugs and alcohol



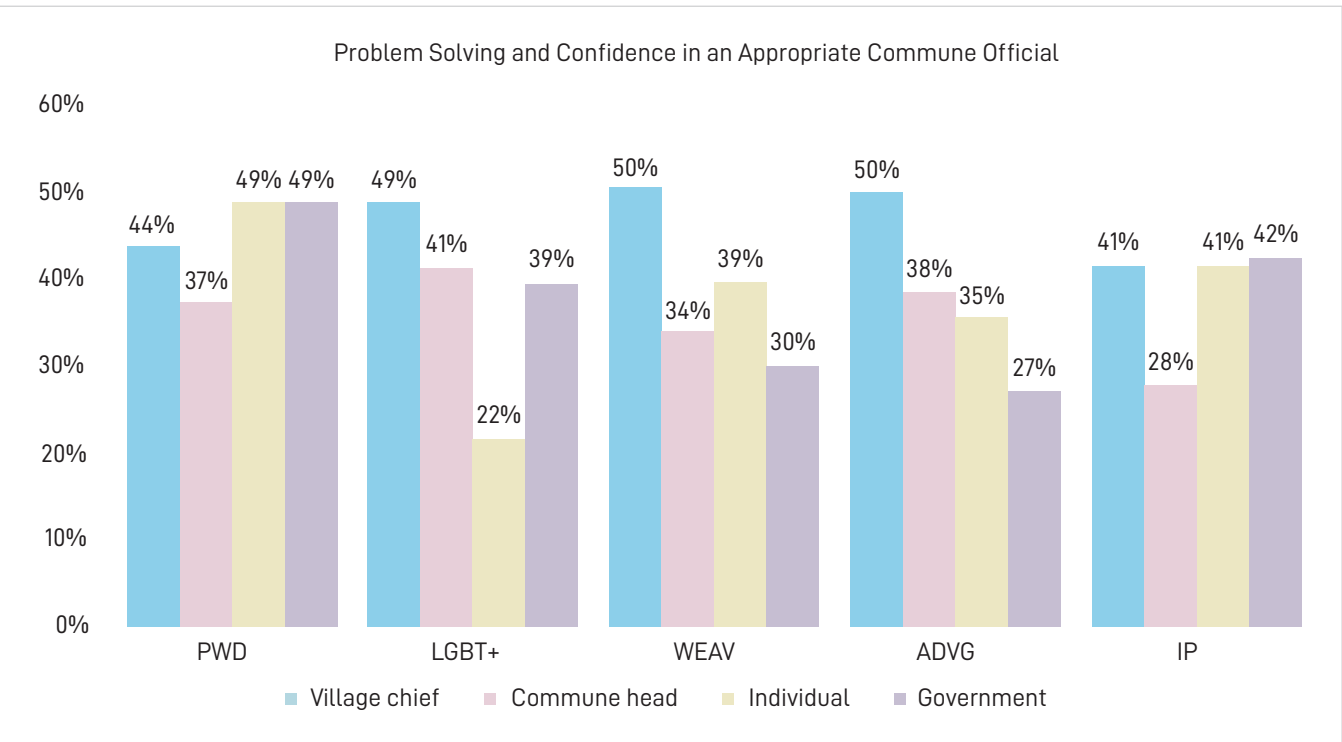
Graph 5: Top Six Commune Concerns by Type of Rightsholder Group

Unclustered by rightsholder interests, respondents provided in totality, a wide-ranging focus of concerns, as illustrated below:

In relation to the key concerns, participants were asked to identify the responsible person whom they had raised this issue with and



Graph 6: Three Areas of Concern Amongst Respondents Unclustered



Graph 7: Problem Solving and Confidence in an Appropriate Commune Official

their perceived level of confidence that they had experienced, in having it dealt with. In most cases the Village Chief was identified, along with lower levels of perceived confidence

- For PWD - Commune leaders have accrued the lowest confidence in problem solving, compared to the performance of village chiefs and wider government officials. All were suboptimal in conclusion. Self Help appeared strongest amongst this rightsholder group in terms of problem solving.
- For LGBTQI + Village Chiefs appear to have accrued the highest confidence, albeit it that it was suboptimal.
- For WEAV - Village Chiefs appear to have accrued the highest confidence
- For ADVG - Village Chiefs appear to have accrued the highest confidence. Government officials accrued the lowest confidence amongst all stakeholders, across all rightsholders.
- For IP – There was suboptimal confidence in all problem-solving stakeholders

Commune Services and Rightsholder

From the total of the respondents, only 7% did not use health care in the commune. In terms of healthcare services and reliability, 49% felt that healthcare services were reliable, and 35% were very reliable. However, 8% of the respondents answered somehow unreliable (8%), very unreliable (3%) and don't know 5%. Members of the LGBTQI were least likely to answer "very reliable".

The respondents were asked about their perception of discrimination within the health service in the commune. 70% of respondents of all felt that they had not been exposed to discrimination, whilst 30% had. discrimination. More than one in two of them expressed neutrality to the statement **"Cambodian people can access health services without being exposed to any form of the discrimination".** There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, educational level and personal income (see table 3 on page 74).

The LGBTQI disagreed with the statement most, while those with high school education gave the highest disagreement, compared to the non-schooled, primary schooled and secondary schooled cohorts. The respondents who earned $200-300+ per month (15%, 19% respectively) felt there was discrimination at the health center in the commune.

- More than half of LGBTQI (58%) did not express a view about having experienced discrimination at the health center, which was greater than WEAV (54%), ADVG (50%), and IP groups (49%).
- The IP people answered the most positive, compared to other groups, and most of them were non-schooling (42%), and earning less than 100 US dollars (38%).
- The LGBTQI were the group who avoided answering the statement most, compared to others, especially those with high school education and earned more than $300 dollars.

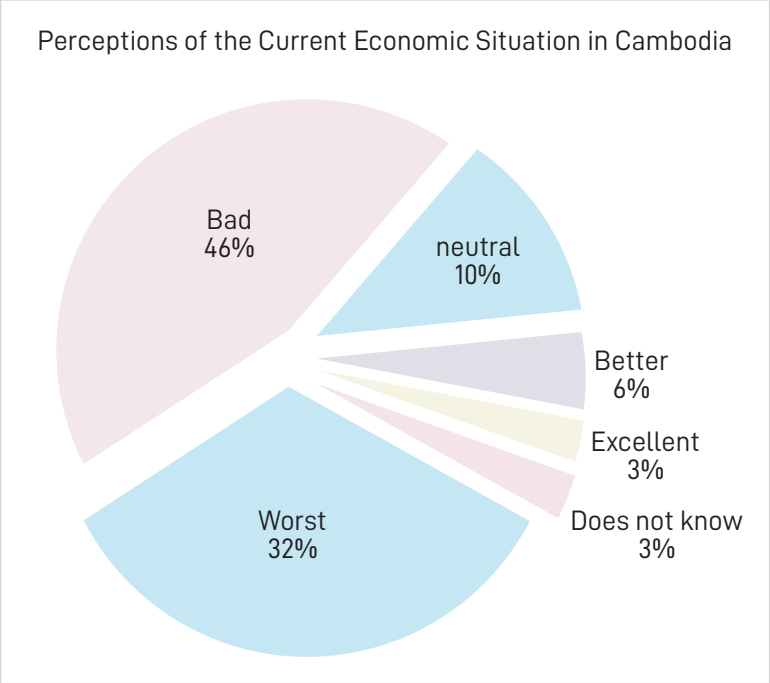
Questions were asked about programs and interventions to eliminate discrimination amongst key rightsholders in their community. Nearly half of the respondents reported there used to be capacity building programs about law enforcement amongst villagers. 66% of respondents indicated that no policies or programs now existed in their community.

When asked about public education to villagers on the concerns of marginalised groups, only

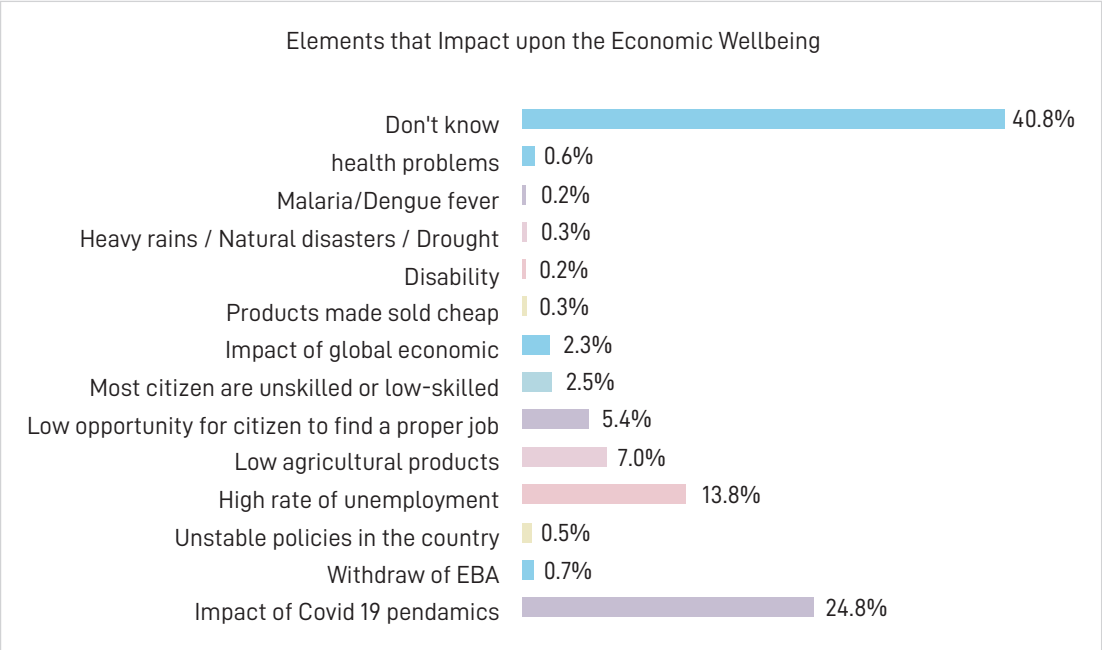
one in three reported positively, whilst and four in ten reported having discussions on the alleviation of suffering. 38% of participants responded by suggesting that future commune programs should look to increase tolerance and eliminate prejudice against marginalised groups, amongst the local population.

Perception on Economics and Impacts

Compared to previous years, respondents in the study reported on the negative economic situation in the country. Less than one tenth of respondents reported positive. The survey also



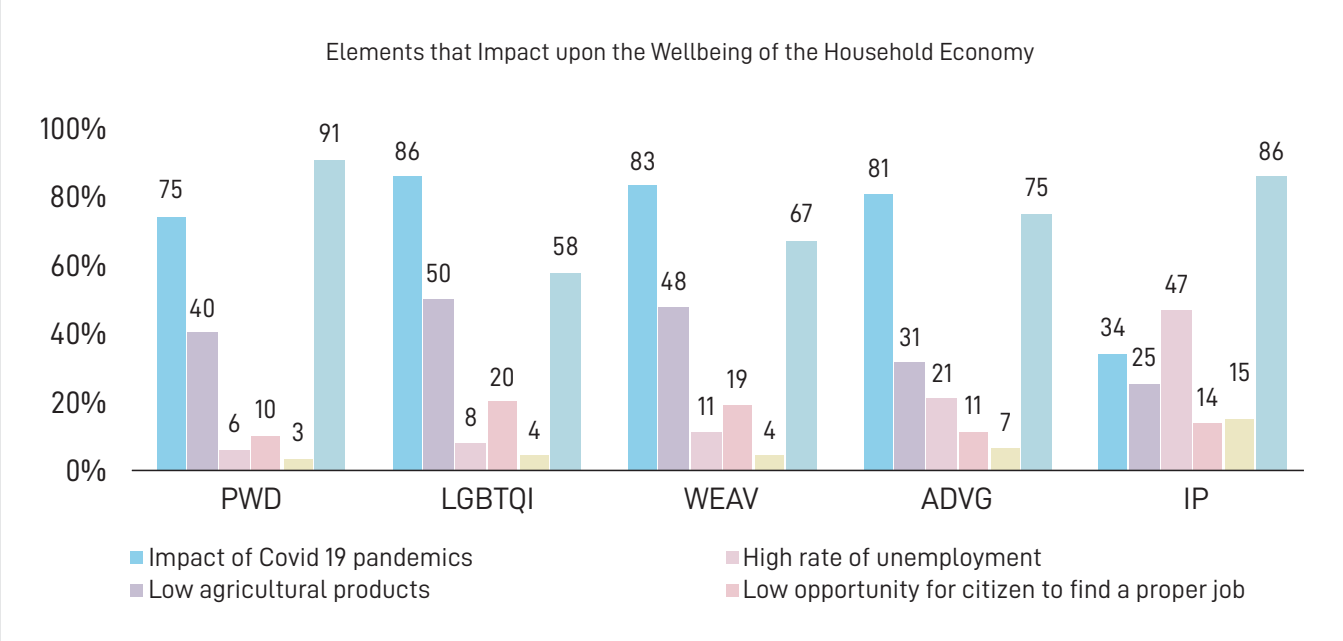
Graph 8: Perceptions of the Current Economic Situation in Cambodia



Graph 9: Elements that Impact upon the Economic Wellbeing

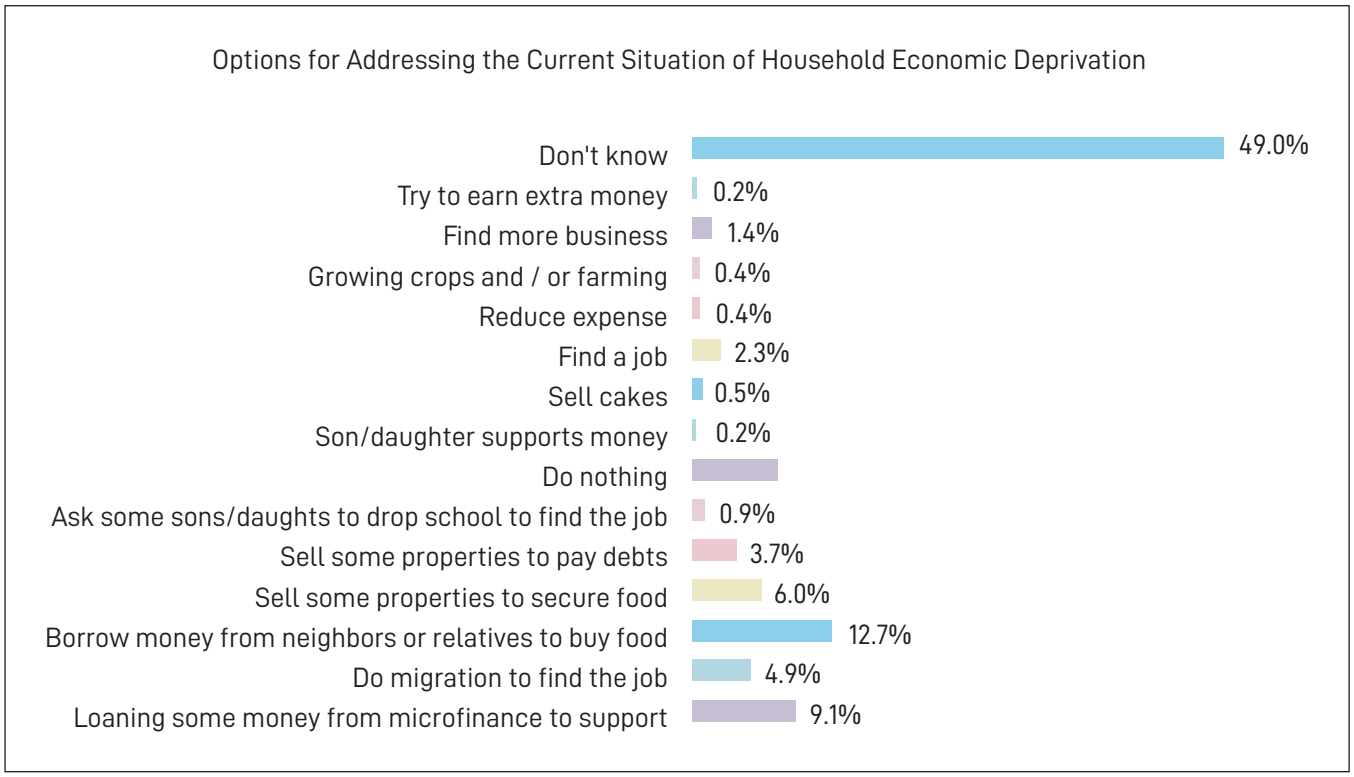
probed with questions relating to economics. The answers were: Don't know (41%) followed by impact of COVID-19 pandemics (25%), high rate of unemployment (14%), low agricultural product (7%), low opportunity for citizens to find a proper job.

The same question was asked to respondents, in relation to their household economic situation, and the answers were not different from the economic situation of the country. The data crossing by the types of rightsholder indicated the high percentage of "don't know" answers for all. However, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic was low percentage among the indigenous people compared to other four types of this study.



Graph 10: Elements that Impact upon the Wellbeing of the Household Economy

Another concern was continued after the issue of the impact on the current household economy, reflecting on how to cope with the consequences. Nearly half of respondents said that even though they perceive it is not in the right situation, they don't know how to cope with the present situation. 13 % of respondents indicated that they borrowed money to buy food from their neighbors or friends, while 9% said they loaned some microfinance money to cover all household expenses.



Graph 11: Options for Addressing the Current Situation of Household Economic Deprivation

7. Research Finding

Demographic Data

51% of respondents resided in urban areas while 49% of rural areas. In terms of gender, 62% of total respondents were female, 33% of males. Records indicate that sexual orientation may have been confused with the concept of gender. 4% responded bisexual and 1% homosexual.

57% of the respondents were married and the mean age was 39.13 years. Circa one third of respondents completed only primary school, and about one fourth had received no-schooling, secondary, and high school education. In terms of income, 40% of the respondents earned less than 100 US Dollars per month.

Information And Accessing

The data revealed that 22% of the villagers in the commune, accessed information via television, followed by social media and face to face communication such as with relatives, friends, neighbors, and local authorities

24% of respondents indicated that they used social media for personal information searches and information consumption, followed by traditional media television 22%, and radio 10%. Interpersonal communication (relatives, friends, neighbors, and local authorities) was difficult to articulate into meaningful clusters.

Variations of the source of information were found across various rightsholder groups. The most reliable sources of information were gained via PWD (55%) and senior citizens (72%) whilst television and social media served LGBTQI (82%), WEAV (70%), and IP (57%).

The study found similar and common clusters when accessing information about key concerns, notably poverty, health problems, drugs and alcohol, unemployment, violence and gangs.

It was recognised that certain information channels had distinct strengths and these were understood, when information was being sought to deal with key concerns. This was a primary reason for seeking information from local authorities, village leaders and commune councils, with government officers being secondary.

The majority of rightsholders appeared to have access to a range of rudimentary health care service in the commune and perceived that provision of goods and services positively, especially in terms of quality. More than 80% responded favorably to the quality of services that they had experienced. However, it was also reported that there had been small incidents and forms of discrimination to the rightsholders, from certain service providers, especially discrimination toward the LGBTQI.

In spite of this, the rightsholders reported that *their people* in communes had been given access to services and received training provided by NGOs and Government, relating to policies that sought to reduce of discrimination and violence.

Respondents perceived that both their household income; local and national economic wellbeing had been impacted by COVID-19. They drew attention to high rates of unemployment, low agricultural productivity, and a shortage of

opportunities in which citizens could secure meaningful, stable and long-term employment.

However, two fifth of the total respondents expressed that they did not know what specifically had triggered the impact, and did not know how to improve their own economic situation. Half of the respondents who claimed to be dealing with the impact of Covid19, stated that some methods such as borrowing money from neighbors or relatives, loaning some amount from the microfinance, temporary migration work and even selling their property and assets to secure a livelihood.

Information And Civic Engagement

People held positive perceptions of information delivered by central governments. More than half of the respondents agreed that the government information was reliable and could be shared. In contrast there was a view that misinformation that harmed the national interests should be banned (43%). In a similar guise, respondents reported that government information should be updated and shared more extensively, especially among Indigenous Peoples' (IP) groups and the younger age groups. The participants confidently confirmed that they thought their rights, in the decision-making process should be reconsidered, and requested further information surrounding the schedule of key dates and meetings (50%).

Although more than three quarters of the respondents thought positively on participating in meetings relating to community development, about 10% of them still held reservations – mostly those people with disabilities and indigenous people. A similar proportion of the respondents agreed, in principle to join meetings with commune councils, without invitation (72%), however, the voluntary nature of such participation also indicated reasons for low participation. Other reasons behind non-participation related to a lack of understanding about "what to do, what to say, how to act". Low levels of personal confidence and assertiveness also led some to believe that these fora were not for them.

Regarding commune-based participation and development, more than 80% of the participants agreed that participation in the community development plan was accessible. For the most part, this was attributed to comments by indigenous people, whilst the lowest sentiment was felt amongst the gay community.

In response to direct questions, respondents answered with clarity that they always share their ideas with the commune leaders, with regards to the wide underlying discussions of the community development plan (77%). They confirmed that their concerns were often included in the plan (almost 80%), but not necessarily accompanied by their suggestions or solutions. A similar proportion of respondents also agreed that the commune leaders invited some people to participate in the commune development plan. However, 49% of the participants reported that they would *like to* participate in the commune meeting via personal invites.

Regarding the rights of the rightsholder, the wider cluster of respondents indicated that the opinions of people with disabilities were actively sought and individuals and groups were encouraged to share perspectives. The highest levels of agreement were amongst those of the indigenous people. However, half of the respondents agreed that women and girls appear to have less power in the discussion about commune issues, especially those who are aged 61 or more.

It was noted that the LGBTQI group were provided with open access to be involved in the commune affairs and their suggestions and solutions should be considered (60%) more.

Noticeably among those rightsholder who had completed high school and further education, and also earning in excess of 100 US Dollars, was a claim that LGBTQI are allowed to raise their concerns (64%). It was noted that the indigenous people did not prefer to be involved in the same way as the LGBTQI.

In addition, the respondents still considered senior citizens to be those who were least active in contributing to society, especially among the people with disabilities, LGBTQI and among those who had received less education.

More than 70% of respondents shared a positive view that they have roles and responsibilities to ensure the security of their communities, to crack down on illegal activities and to inform appropriate leaders about vulnerable people. 60% of the respondents confirmed that they always received encouragement and motivation from family members and the commune as well. Three groups from the five, (WEAV, Older People and LGBTQI) appeared to receive less support and motivation from within the community.

Perception On Leaders

Respondents agreed that as citizens, people should be more active in questioning the action of leaders (81%). However, this figure received less support from those within the LGBTQI cohort. The LGBTQI were ambiguous in their views about questioning leaders. This was found specifically among respondents with primary and secondary education and earning between 200 to 300 US Dollars.

Related to questioning the action of leaders, 37% of the respondents agreed that it is wrong for them to question people who are in charge, or in authority, like teachers or parents. This thought process was revealed among the IP group and PWDs with non-schooling and primary education background.

Regarding levels of respect for leaders, 65% confirmed that the people (citizens) should have more respect for authority, and this view was found and favored most amongst indigenous people with primary education. However, for those identified as homosexual respondents, they specifically disagreed, especially amongst those earning more than 300 US Dollars per month.

Nearly 90% of the respondents in the age 31–45-year age bracket, and indigenous, agreed that the leaders should favor the people in the place that they came from. A similar figure, (88%) by the LGBTQI cohort, signaled that all eligible people should be encouraged to be more proactive, to participate and vote, even if they are elderly or disabled.

It was noted that there was a desire for the authority to publicly update key government information that related to commune meetings, and decision making to villagers. Except for people with disabilities, the rightsholders, especially male respondents aged over 61, thought that the information related to commune planning has to be shared more effectively by the authority.

78% of respondents suggested that to have transparency on commune community development expenditure, the majority of the residents have to be informed about the commune budget and how finance is accrued and spent.

This view carried the greatest consensus amongst the indigenous people (82%), albeit that three quarters of all respondents said that they trust the commune leaders. However, the women's groups did not confirm that commune leaders should be trusted or not, in despite 80% of them confirming that commune leaders have good relations with villagers.

Recommendations For Older People:

- Traditional tools of information exchange can be used to mobilise and encourage more participation in volunteering and social activities in the community. However, young people's support should also be considered in similar ways.
- Targeting and informing senior citizens about the roles and responsibilities of the government, via shared information, could help encourage more participation in social, cultural and political activities at their commune.
- Activating senior citizens about the roles and responsibilities of the public authority in refreshing ways and conveying information that helps influence residents to attend scheduled meetings. Trust and information will add to the dynamic of the activity and help challenge the vagaries of participation.
- Continue amplifying the needs and voice of senior citizens with the sub-national and national policy makers. Commune based decision making has to be advocated and supported by experienced senior citizens.
- Public officials should invest more effort, to engage senior citizens and young people to take an interest in program planning meetings, concerning local area development and encourage and incentivise them in ways that optimize attendance.
- New methods of communication exchange between senior citizens and community chiefs (on the improvement of communes) could lead to more cooperative and collaborative practice.
- Significant effort should be attached to improving access for senior women and young girls, ensuring that each have full and explicit rights in the conversation about their interests with the public authority.
- Raise awareness and clarify (with senior citizens) that local governments officers are public servants who have a responsibility to inform and update them on information that is relevant to them or their community.
- The TV and radio stations could be used more in each area to convey information.

In summary it would appear essential that the need for robust mechanisms for information exchange is acknowledged and acted upon, or rates of local political participation will decline.

Recommendations For People with Disability

- Encourage more cooperation via volunteering in local social activities, with direct help being led by public officials. Build strong relationships via cooperative dialogue. Both parties should look for long lasting common ground, using independent facilitators as and when appropriate.
- Improving the self-esteem and self-confidence of individuals, needs to be prioritised.
- Training should focus on the PWDs who are less forthright at sharing the reality of personally living with a disability, with government representatives. In so doing, civic participation can be improved.
- Public speaking should not be seen as a threatening activity. Facilitating and supporting people who want to speak, but whom suffer from low confidence should be encouraged.

- The use of national media should be used to encourage rightsholders to speak out, to make the future a better place. Local radio and tv should be considered as ideal channels in which to share ideas and information.
- PWDs in the ages of 45-60 are critical to the process of influencing local area improvement plans. For it is they that will struggle the most in the future if the improvement plans do not reflect their needs today.
- Some PWDs do not understand the wider needs of other marginalised groups, therefore lifestyle and diversity workshops that enable joint storytelling and the sharing of personal experiences could be valuable
- Keep utilizing relatives of PWDs for inspiring value in public engagement with local authorities, particularly those individuals who earn less than 100 USD each month. Barriers to participation should be reported directly to public officials, who can be held accountable for using their authority to help improve lives, rights and the status of PWDs.
- Precise illuminating the PWDs about their privileges to address pioneers at whatever point they have a close relationship. The adolescents with non-tutoring and essential schooling foundation, and procuring most minimal ought to be an objective to get the data they want to know.

In summary it would appear essential that local authority staff reach out to PWDs and demonstrate credible methods of support and encouragement, to identify barriers to living. This information and the use of PWDs as expert witnesses, should inform and the central basis of future community planning processes. Without such innovation or approach, rates of local political participation will decline.

Recommendations For LGBTQI

- Building self-supporting networks and collaborative activities in the commune and society would be beneficial to these groups. Mentorship and social psychological support could also help in advancing their involvement in the village, commune and society.
- Allocating time for the inclusion LGBTQI representatives to join the commune development planning meetings, and other activities, will gather momentum following a concerted effort and support from the local community. All participants, regardless of educational achievement, should be the focus.
- Establish new joint working relations, via discussion with both national and sub-national officers. The seniority of the public officers should have no bearing on which members of the public that dialogue is sought from. Higher earning and more educated individuals should expect no privileges.
- Personal gender identification should be respected in any activities that occur in public space. Discrimination should not be tolerated by anybody in public, or public office. Discrimination based awareness raising and campaigns should be perpetual and considered as a basic starting point from which to encourage widespread public involvement in local planning processes and community participation.
- Household and social support should also be an avenue of development
- Need to build a improved power relations between national and sub-national officers to ascertain relevant information, support, protection and motivation.

In summary, for cultural reasons, a different and more considered approach is needed

to optimise the participation of LGBTQI representatives. Diversity is central to this and should be welcomed by all commune leaders as the only starting point in which to improve local development planning processes that are in essence inclusive.

Recommendations for WEAV

- Social media platforms should be considered as a means in spreading updated information to women, (suggested mostly for those aged 31-45). Content in the platform should be simple, uncomplicated, fact based and ethical. A code of conduct should underpin gender neutral language, so as to ensure women are valued. This extends to their integrity, capability, professionalism, accountability and transparency, conscience and social responsibility.
- Empowering women with evidence is better than using ad-hoc observations that is merely here say. This will help women to raise their voice and participate in the decision-making processes of commune affairs.
- WEAV and young groups who are reluctant to join in the community development planning process should be a prioritised group. They should be equipped with the knowledge of their essential roles and participation in the development plan.
- With it being noted that women and young girls tend to have less influence in conversations about collective issues, advocates could be used to help prepare information for discussion for presentation purposes. The use of companion based preparation represents practical ways in which continuous and incremental participation can be established.
- Amongst some WEAV, there were views about the value and contribution of other members of society, such as senior citizens. Therefore, it seemed critical that messages of value, rights, and dignity should be distributed that clarified that all members of society were viewed as valuable, equal and worthy of participating in community-based activities. Active platforms such as social media and TV were considered essential for promoting this, within the context of diversity.
- Low enthusiasm was generally felt to be a drain, albeit that there was a clear view that women could be dynamic catalysts in community development activities. Low enthusiasm was attributed to a lack of value and empathy by those in power.
- Inform the WEAV that local governments have an obligation to share relevant information to villagers. The TV and online platform in each region can be cooperated and used for distribution. Village and commune leaders who are trusted individuals can play an active role. However, reliable and valid information needs to identify any political bias and this should be taken out.
- Trust and responsibility to the tasks got a negative point of view from WEAV, therefore, to have a clear evidence on how to reduce the gap is to be based on the narrative study on WEAV including entertainment workers, domestic workers, street venders, women living with HIV, and others.

In summary it is recognised that WEAV have a dynamic role to play in the development of communities. Their participation appears to be stymied by prior experiences that undervalued their contribution. An assessment of the numbers of women holding positions of power in the overarching system would be a useful exercise, as promoting women into leadership roles could foster significant advantages.

Recommendations for Indigenous People and Ethnic Minorities

- There is more demand for updated information regarding decision making, regulations, health concerns and other changes from the central government to the villagers
- Sharing information and widening opportunities for lifelong learning could help IP members to engage more and take up more leadership roles in their local communities.
- Outreach activities, family modelling, and peer groups should also be considered within this education campaign.
- For young people in the commune, phone applications could be used as a communication tool, especially social media and YouTube.
- Providing and spreading the new information to IP group who are in the age 31-45 as acknowledge improvement of the outside community affairs.
- Introducing the role and duty of government to the group, and let the group to voice what they have faced with the officers based their role and duty.
- Civic engagement is considered as the mechanism that leads the country towards a more powerful democracy; informing citizens that they can join any meeting anywhere, anytime if they are available and want to. The most vulnerable citizens should be considered first amongst equals.
- Furnish the IP groups with as much background and contextual knowledge as possible, so that citizens can choose to take an interest in issues that are important to them.
- Information regarding minority rightsholders should be shared amongst all rightsholders. The objective of this is to ensure that all individuals, regardless of educational achievement, understand what shared and specific interests means.
- Continue mobilizing the IP by providing opportunity to participate in all activities. Young people need to be proactive and see these activities as a means to develop opportunities and advantages.
- Active contribution in the society of the senior IP groups was limited due to the cultural norms especially for women, and low access to information from the central government, development partners and other stakeholders. This essentially relegated awareness of important indigenous values, rights and dignity of the senior IP. The target for future activities should be government officers, who adopt an inclusive and open exchange of information.
- The IP group with the non-schooling and primary educational should be prioritised for this explanation of the power relationship. Power-relations should be assessed and with the purpose of relationship building
- Young people hold a specific responsibility within IP groups and this needs to be acknowledged if the heritage that they represent is valued. In this sense, leadership roles should be developed for young people accompanied by leadership training.
- Concepts of future development, reform and decentralization in the country, should be sent to citizens at all levels. There is uncertainty about where the country is heading, and how it intends to achieve its ambitions.
- More sub-national officers should be established to help coordinate decentralization.
- Monitoring public budgets at local level is essential at commune level, to ensure accountability and transparency – this relationship needs reconsideration with sub national officers.

- There was a good relationship of the commune leaders with the local people, however, trust has not been established between them. The leaders have to develop themselves and perform their best tasks, especially following the action plan on the decentralization report of the government to attract the villagers.

In summary, IP want to engage in the process of community development, but are uncertain about the direction that it is taking. More information and clarity is required by the state to inform this population group. Plans and finance require close scrutiny if trust is to be built and if the heritage of IP is valued, we need to look to young people, as future leaders and support them in taking this role up.

8. Civic Engagement

Perception of Rightsholder on Information

It is a fundamental right of citizens in a well-functioning democracy to know what their public officials are doing. What policies public offices are pursuing, what laws and regulations they are preparing, what programs they are running, how they are raising and spending money and what international agreements they are negotiating. In the present era of dramatic economic, political, social and technological change, the importance of effective government communications is even greater.

Key Insights:

- Information should be shared from the national government to grassroot level, especially to the IP groups in age groups less than 30 years old, and earning more than 200 US dollars; the information does not harm national security and should be modified and distributed widely.
- Information regarding the nature and form of meetings which are open to citizens to join freely, should be clarified to the IP groups, LGBTQI and senior citizens
- Public awareness raising should be pursued, targeting the general population on the value of their participation. Senior citizens can be provided more space and opportunity to join and participate in decision making that is associated with government activities.
- Homosexual groups should be informed about their rights to access all public information; this should also include people with disabilities earning less than 100 US Dollars.
- The IP groups, people with disabilities and senior citizens reported that they had missed updated information from the government. Methods of distributing updated information needs to be better understood and based on these target groups and their accessibility. Social media could be the most popular and accessible for method in which to achieve this.

Moving to perceptions concerning national distribution of information from the government, the survey asked the participants to what extent do they agree with the statement **"National government doesn't need to share any information to citizens,"** and the result was disagreement 43%, followed by agreement (26%), neutrality (11%), and strong disagreement (11%). There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, age group and personal income (see table 4, page 75).

- The greatest disagreement was among the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (62%), and slightly decreased for LGBTQI, Women, PWD, senior citizens. Also, the highest disagreement was found with the respondents in the age less than 30.
- Senior citizens and young people agreed to this statement greater than other groups (39%) while the people with disabilities refused to participate in answering to this statement (3%).

Regarding information from central government, about half of the respondents disagree to the statement **"When the government has national meetings, citizens don't need to know"** while

30% of them agreed to the statement. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, age group, educational level and personal income (see table 5, page 76).

- The indigenous groups and ethnic minorities gave the highest disagreement (63%), followed by LGBTQI (61%), women facing discrimination, abuse and violence (56%) and gradually decreased for others. The respondents in the age less than 30 and between 31-45 were the most in disagreement to the statement and also found for those who earned more than 301 US dollars per month.
- The senior citizens and youth groups answered the neutrality higher than other types, where it is interesting to the females (12%), and at the age more than 61 (17%).
- The high agreement to the statement was found for the senior citizens and youth groups, when the age to take consideration was more than 45 with a non-schooling education background.
- The refusal to the statement was found for the males and with disabilities (3%)

As a contribution to the society, the respondents were asked to rank the answer with the statement **"Citizens need to be a big part of decision making in government activities."** About 75% of the respondents expressed their positive support, and only 8% of all disagreed. There is only a statistically significant difference according to the type of rightsholder.

- The higher agreement was found with the respondents of the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (80%) and slightly decreased for other groups. However, a small frequency has been reported with the answer "don't know" (7%) for the indigenous groups.
- The senior citizens were more reluctant to provide the answer either positive or negative to the statement (17%).

Regarding information from the government, participants were asked to rank the statement about **"All information can be shared from the government"**, and more than six in ten agreed to the statement, 18% strongly agree, 12% neutral and 5% strongly disagree. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, and gender identification.

- The highest rate of "agree" can be found in the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (87%)
- The higher rate of "neutral" can be traced in the women facing exploitation, abuse and or violence (16%) compared to the people with disabilities, LGBTQI, and indigenous groups and ethnic minorities.
- The higher rate of "disagree" can be found in homosexual group (19%). Interestingly, the higher rate of "refuse" choice was among the people with disabilities (3%) and less than 100 US Dollars of income (1%).

Regarding the information, the study also included a question about information related to national security "**Some information cannot be shared because of national security**", and the respondents expressed 43% with agreement, disagreed 23%, neutral 16% and strongly agreed 10%. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, age group, educational level and personal income.

- The senior citizens and youth groups gave higher agreement (62%) to the statement compared to other types. The greatest proportion of the respondents on the agreement was found with the senior citizens

(59%). The respondents earning between 100 to 200 US dollar (55%) did agree more than those earning less than 100 US dollars (52%), and those earned from 201 to 300 US dollars (50%).

- Otherwise, indigenous groups and ethnic minorities disagreed (39%) to the statement higher than others. However, those earned from 100 to 200 US dollars gave smallest disagreements to the statement (27%).
- The indigenous groups and ethnic minorities expressed "don't know" highest especially those with non-schooling, earning less than 100 US dollars.

Regardless of information to the villagers from the local authority with the statement **"National government should update any information affecting the citizen"** and more than half of the respondents agreed (53%), strongly agreed 17%, neutrality 14%, and disagree 12%. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, age group and personal income.

- The greatest agreement was of indigenous groups (74%) while the highest neutrality to the statement found with the senior citizens and youth groups (19%) where female answered neutral higher than male and bisexual people. The respondents in the age over 60 were reluctant to answer higher compared to other age groups.
- The greater disagreement to the statement was the indigenous groups (17%) compared to the people with disabilities (13%), women facing exploitation (12%) and senior citizens and youth groups (11%), and the disagreement was found with the respondents in the age 31-45 (19%).

9. Perception of Rightsholder on Community Engagement

Key Insights:

Citizen participation is generally agreed to be an essential component of democracy. However, there were questions regarding who should participate and how they should do so have been debated for millennia. It considers the posited benefits that citizens, communities and the state derive from participation in social and political processes. In doing so, the debates pertaining to participation as a mechanism for protecting citizens and those pertaining to participation as a mechanism for developing citizens and society was conducted.[19]

Two ways broadly speaking, citizens can participate in decision making- directly or indirectly. As the term implies, the processes of direct democracy seek to enable citizens to directly determine the nature of the legislation, policies and public services, which fundamentally shape their day-to-day lives, without recourse to an intermediary. There is today a great deal of interest in direct democratic processes, which have been viewed to improve decision making, empower citizens and embolden them to hold politicians and public servants to account.

- Advocacy for opportunity to participate and personal encouragement of the homosexual people, and women to join the commune meeting should be strengthened, especially those who got secondary school education. The awareness raising should be for the IP people who were non-schooling.
- Participation in the commune meeting of the rightsholder was limited; knowledge on the rights to expression needed to offer as target to the IP group and those earning less than 100 US Dollars per month with non-schooling education.
- Motivate the LGBTQI expressed reluctant to join the meeting with commune councils, mostly with the homosexual group in the age less than 30, and earned from 201 to 300 US Dollars to express what they want in any meeting at commune level even received or not invitation.
- Community advocacy with the commune leaders to include the concerns of the IP groups in the annual plan need to be a strategic plan, especially from those earning 200 US Dollars up. Power of women in the commune planning and discussion should be provided to the senior citizens in the age more than 61.
- Capacity strengthening on the rights of the LGBTQI or SOGIE should be provided to people with high school education and higher education. IP groups with non-schooling and earning less than 100 US Dollars should be known about the rights of LGBTQI.
- Social affairs and community participation are not limited for anyone. This is the message should be received by the IP, LGBTQI, WEAV and senior citizens. They have to find the opportunity themselves and no one can prohibit it. This message also is

19 See Bullock K. (2014) Citizen Participation and Democracy. In: Citizens, Community and Crime Control. Crime Prevention and Security Management. Palgrave Macmillan, London. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137269331_2

important for the respondents earning less than 100 US Dollars.
- Provide mentally support to the WEAV, IP and LGBTQI that the senior citizens can play essential in the social, political and economic affairs for society as well as for the community. The groups above should be with those completed lower than secondary educational level.

Three groups of respondents reported of lack of motivation from family members, and community as well. WEAV, LGBTQI and IP groups need more mentality and psychological support especially those accessed to high school education and higher, and in the age less than 30.

To have full participation in the democratic society, the citizens are more active in taking opportunities to access information, monitor, facilitate and capacity strengthening. The survey looks for the performance of rightsholder and local authorities in the engagement such as their friendliness, and respect, problem-solving and feedback.

The first impression of the study was investigated from the rightsholder's side: perception of their rights, the level of involvement in commune planning and meeting.

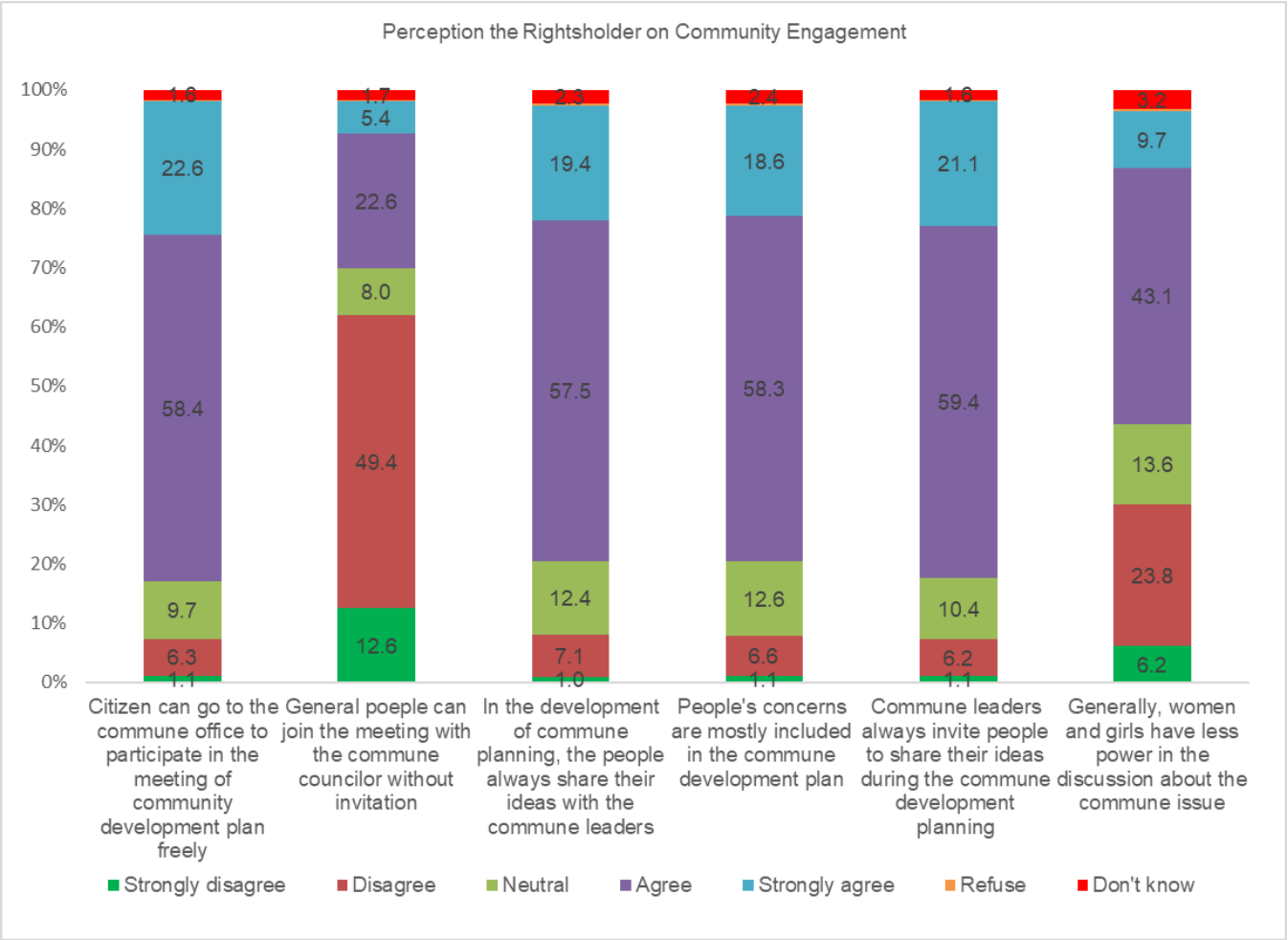
More than half of the respondents agreed (58.4%) on the statement **"citizens can go to the commune office to participate in the meeting of the community development plan freely"** while 22.6% strongly agreed to the statement. However, nearly one tenth of the respondents disagreed with and strongly disagreed with this statement. A very few respondents refused to answer and found the people with disabilities and indigenous people and ethnic minorities.

There are statistically significant differences according to the type of the rightsholder, gender identification and educational level (see table 6, page 77).

- Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities expressed agreement higher than people with disabilities, LGBTQI, and senior citizens and youth groups, and found with those in the age more than 61 compared to those aged 46-60. The respondents with non-schooling education expressed highest agreement (23%) except those with primary education (34%).
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex expressed strongest neutrality (21%) to the statement smaller than the women facing exploitation, abuse and violence (43%), while this expressed was found greatest with the respondents in the secondary school.
- The lowest disagreement to the statement was the homosexual compared to other gender identification.
- The indigenous groups expressed "don't know" highest compared to others, and mostly with those with non-schooling education.

Nearly half of the respondents disagreed to the statement **"General people can join the meeting with the commune councilor without invitation"** (49%) followed by 23% agreed, 13% strongly disagreed, 8% neutrality. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of the rightsholder, age and educational level (see table 7, page 78).

- The greatest disagreement to the statement was the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (73%), and found as the second level for the rightsholder with the non-schooling education (64%) and those earning less than 100 US Dollars was the highest



Graph 12: Perception the Rightsholder on Community Engagement

disagreement (66%). Among the types of the rightsholder, the LGBTQI expressed neutrality highest, and mostly with the homosexual group in the age less than 30, and earned from 201 to 300 US Dollars.

- Also, agreement to the statement was found mostly with the LGBTQI (35%), and those with non-schooling education (29%).

More than half of the respondents agreed to the statement **"In the development of commune planning, the people always share their ideas with the commune leaders"** (58%) followed by strongly agreed (19%) and reluctant to answer (12%). There are no statistically significant differences according to age, gender identification, and the type of the rightsholder, except educational level and personal income (see table 8, page 79). The rightsholder with higher education expressed neutral greatest (21%) while the data also found that those earning from 201 to 300 US Dollars also mostly neutralised their ideas to the statement.

Nearly six in ten of the respondents agreed to the statement **"People's concerns are mostly included in the commune development plan"**, followed by strongly agreed (19%) and neutrality (13%). There are no statistically significant differences according to age, gender identification, and educational level, except the type of the rightsholder and income (see table 4). The highest agreement to the statement was the indigenous groups and

ethnic minorities (83%) while the disagreement was found with the rightsholder earning from 201 to 300 US Dollars (13%).

Nearly six in ten of the respondents agreed to the statement **"Commune leaders always invite people to share their ideas during the commune development planning"** followed by strongly agreed (21%) and neutral (10%). There are statistically significant differences according to type of rightsholder, educational level and personal income (see table 9, page 80). The highest agreement to the statement was the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (87%) and found with those earning less than 100 US Dollars. The disagreement was found with the rightsholder earning from 201 to 300 US Dollars. The data also indicated that the rightsholder with non-schooling gave the highest "don't know" answer.

Four in ten respondents expressed agreement to the statement **"Generally, women and girls have less power in the discussion about the commune issue"** (43%), followed by disagreed (24%), neutral (13%) and strongly agreed (10%).

There are statistically significant differences according to type of rightsholder, gender identification, age and educational level, except the type of the rightsholder (see table 10, page 81).

- Respondents aging more than 61 agreed to the statement higher than other age groups (60%)
- Homosexual people expressed neutrality to the statement highest and with those earning from 201 to 300 US Dollars.
- Homosexual people expressed disagreement (50%), and found with the age less than 30. The rightsholder with high school education (37%) and higher education (44%) tended to respond to disagreement than others.

Six in ten of respondents expressed agreement (61%) to the statement **"People living with disability are encouraged to share their opinions"**, followed by strongly agreed (21%), neutral (9%) and disagreed (5%). There are statistically significant differences according to only type of rightsholder, and personal income (see table 11, page 82).

- The indigenous groups and ethnic minorities tended to respond in agreement to the statement greatest (89%) while the people with disabilities expressed disagreement (12%).
- The respondents earned between 201 to 300 USD expressed neutral highest in the income grouping.

Context of the discussion of LGBTQI in the Cambodia society seems to be a new context where the culture has not accepted. Informal groups and organizations working on the promoting rights of the LGBTQI in the country have been identified such as CamASEAN, RoCK, CCHR, and Micro Rainbow Cambodia. The offline campaigns and social media have created some part space for citizens to recognise the rights of the group. The respondents were asked about their view to the right of the LGBTQI in this survey too. The result from this interview indicated some thought: nearly half of respondents (47%) said they agree to the statement **"The LGBTQI should be involved in the commune affairs, and their concerns should be considered,"** following by the similar proportion of respondents to disagreed, neutral and strongly agreed (14%, 14%, 13%). There are statistically significant differences according to type of rightsholder, gender identification, and educational level, and personal income (see table 12, page 83).

- The LGBTQI groups expressed agreement greater than other rightsholder (77%), and

found as special on the bisexual people (81%). The rightsholder with the high school and higher education mostly answered agreement to the statement and with those earning from 100 to 200 US Dollars (65%).
- The neutrality was most for the rightsholder with the high school (18%) and higher education (18%).
- The greatest disagreement was the answers of the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (29%), highest with the rightsholder in primary education (25%) and earning less than 100 US Dollars.
- There were a small percentage of the rightsholder with the refusal in answering especially people with disabilities and non-schooling.

In the connection to the above question, the survey continued with another statement **"In the meeting, LGBTQI are allowed to raise their concerns.**" The data revealed that more than half of the respondents agreed to this statement (52%), followed by similar proportions in the answers disagreeing, neutral and strongly agree 12%, 15%, 12%).

There are statistically significant differences according to type of rightsholder, gender identification, and educational level, and personal income (see table 13, page 84).

- The most agreement was the bisexual people, with the secondary school education, and earning from 100 to 200 US Dollars while the disagreement was the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (20%), and with those with the primary education (19%).
- The neutral answer was found for those earning from 100 to 200 US Dollars greater than those earning less than 100 US Dollars and more than 301 US Dollars.
- With the highest disagreement to the statement, the highest of choosing "don't know" was found with the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (10%). Those answering "don't know" were highest for those with non-schooling (11%) and earning less than 100 US Dollars (10%).

Respondents also queried about perception of their role in the secured community. Their obligation was the main focus. Six in ten respondents agreed to the statement **"Citizens have obligations to ensure the security of their own commune,"** followed by strongly agree (28%), neutral (11%) and disagree (3%). There are only significant differences in the target rightsholder and gender identification (see table 14, page 85).

- Homosexual people could not express neither positive nor negative to the statement (31%) greatest in the gender identification.
- 91% of the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities gave agreement highest, and slightly decreased for others. The male gave the greater agreement (86%) compared to female (82%) and bisexual people (56%).

Respondents were asked about their rights in the reporting the cases to the commune leaders, and the data indicated that more than half of them said they agreed to the statement of **"Citizen have rights to prevent and crackdown on the illegal activities in their commune through reporting to leaders"** followed by strongly agree (27%) neutral (8%) and disagree (5%). The significance of difference was found only on the type of the rightsholder (see table 15, page 86).

- The greater agreement to the statement of the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities

compared to the people with disabilities, LGBTQI and women facing exploitation, abuse and violence.

In the support of the others in the commune, the right to inform the leaders was asked. The data revealed that more than six in ten (63%) agreed to the statement **"Citizens have rights to inform the leader in the commune to provide support to vulnerable people,"** followed by strongly agree (21%), neutral (8%) and disagree (2%). There are statistically significant differences according to type of rightsholder, and gender identification (see table 16, page 87). The most agreement was the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (88%), and the most disagreement was the homosexual people.

More than half of the respondents (57%) were reluctant to answer the question of **"Young people face huge constraints due to their lack of capacity and limited opportunities to participate."** Only 16% of the respondents agreed with the statement while 2% strongly agree. However, more than ten percent of the respondents disagreed with or strongly disagreed while the overall answer "do not know" was up to 10 percent.

There are statistically significant differences according to type of rightsholder, gender identification, and educational level, and personal income (see table 17, page 88). There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, educational level and personal income.

- LGBTQI disagreed to the statement greatest (20%) in compared to other type of rightsholder, and found mostly with homosexual group 44%), and received high school education (21%).
- The respondents with non-schooling (58%) expressed neutrality greater than those with the secondary and high school education (54%, 55%).
- Higher agreement to the statement were found with IP groups (23%) than LGBTQI (11%), WEAV (19%), and senior citizens (15%), and mostly with non-schooling education and earning less than 100 US Dollars per month.
- Homosexual group expressed "don't know" to the statement the greatest (38%), and found mostly with those earning more than 200 US Dollars per month (17%).

Overall, more than five in ten (56%) expressed neutrality when the statement **"Older persons have currently been active contributors to Cambodia's society"** was raised while more than 15% express their disapproval to the statement, and this figure is similar to the answer in the agreement and strong agreement. However, one in ten of the respondents expressed "do not know". There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, and educational level (see table 18, page 89).

- The most disagreement to the statement was the people with disabilities (28%), followed by the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (26%) while the lowest was the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (9%). Those with secondary school disagreed (19%) greatly compared those with non-schooling (11%) and primary school attended (16%).
- Women facing exploitation, abuse and/or violence (60%), the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (55%) could not decide to make the statement higher compared to other types of the rightsholder group.
- The indigenous groups and ethnic minorities had the highest agreement to the statement

while the male identification answered the most positively to the statement compared to other groups. Those with non-schooling expressed the highest agreement.
- The most refusal to the statement was people with disabilities and who are males.
- "Do not know" was the most for the women facing exploitation, abuse and/or violence (13%), and decreased with people with disabilities (9%), age discrimination (9%) and ethnic minorities (8%). The females were the second level in the answer "don't know" followed by bisexual and males. The respondents with higher education gave the highest answer "don't know" compared to other educational level attendance of the total respondents.

Answer to the statement **"You always receive motivation from members in the family, and commune as well"**, the data indicated that nearly six in ten of the respondents were reluctant to express positive or negative. One in five of them expressed agreement while the slightly increased in the answers of disagreement to the statement. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, age group, educational level and personal income (see table 19, page 90).

- Women facing exploitation, abuse and/or violence disagreed to the statement greater than LGBTQI and indigenous group and ethnic minorities, especially for those in the age less than 30 compared to age group of 31-45 and more than 61 years old. The respondents with the high school (19%) and higher education (19%) were more disagreement to the statement.
- The highest neutrality to the statement was the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (62%), especially the bisexual group (78%) while those with the age less than 30 years old was reluctant to answer with the highest and slightly decreased for other age groups.
- People with disabilities (27%) and indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (27%) expressed positively greater than other types of rightsholder, and the greatest was the respondents who earned less than 100 US Dollars per month.
- Refusal in answering with the statement was the people with disabilities (4%), and special to the respondents who earned less than 100 US Dollars per month.
- LGBTQI expressed "don't know" greater than others where those in the age 40-60 gave the smallest answer to "don't know" compared to others. The respondents with higher education gave the highest percentage compared to others (10%) while the respondents earned more than 300 US Dollars provided the answer "don't know" highest (12%).

Women are considered the key persons in the economic development of Cambodia. However, the data of the interview from the rightsholder 4% viewed less importance of women in the fighting against poverty in the household as special to indigenous groups and ethnic minorities, and as males.

In addition, there were still some respondents who thought young women (8%) get unequal access to education same to men, especially among people with disabilities, and indigenous group and ethnic minorities.

10. Perception on Commune Leaders

Key Insights

Many studies worldwide identify 10 areas to be addressed in the broader deconcentration and decentralization reforms that are critical for its success. These are:

1) Development of a clear framework for policy reforms;
2) Improved effectiveness of the public administration and civil service management system;
3) Better coordination of government and development partner efforts, especially through the National Committee on Deconcentration and Decentralization;
4) Addressing of gaps and inconsistencies in the legal and regulatory framework;
5) Clarification of assignment of functions between tiers of government;
6) Formulation of assignment of tax and nontax revenues;
7) Design of a system of intergovernmental financing, particularly conditional and unconditional grants;
8) Design of public financial management systems at subnational levels;
9) Development of a stronger governance and audit and supervision systems; and
10) Development of both central government and subnational administration capacities to implement reforms.[20]

Decentralization and deconcentration in Cambodia are seen as "internally driven" changes where the national government slowly delegates control, including either organization or back, to nearby governments to manage in their locality[21]. Decentralization suggests making strides nearby administration and responsibility. With decentralization, citizens and commune committees and organizations are working together to plan and actualise the improvement needs chosen by the commune. The World Bank is supporting decentralization endeavors in Cambodia through the government's Country Venture and Neighborhood Administration Extend (RILGP). The venture makes a difference nearby government at the common and commune level embrace strategies that will energise great neighborhood administration. It cultivates citizen interest within the nearby improvement handle. 11,353 councilors have taken an interest in decentralization forms since 2002.

Rights recognition of the LGBTQ in Cambodia might trigger the LGBTQI to react reluctant to reflect to their commune leaders especially asking some questions. Building a proper connection and collaboration of the both parties need a best strategy mechanism, for example, from the LGBTQI behavior change to daring in the talking/expressing with the officers of how they can work altogether respectively, and confidently while officers need to change their behavior and attitude too. This method should target LGBTQI who were in primary and secondary school education.

20 See Asia Development Bank, 2011. "Deconcentration and Decentralization Reforms in Cambodia: Recommendations for an Institutional Framework"

21 See Open Development Cambodia, via link

Respondents expressed greatest figures on "more respect for authority", and this indicates imbalance of the power relation between citizens and authority who are selected by voting and roles of those in decentralization reform.
Responsible youths were perceived to be a leader for the IP and homosexual group, the next study should focus on what things/ characteristics they perceive to be a good leader.

Questioning leaders or authorities like teachers and parents is a normal communication. It is not wrong; therefore, an education program or outreach campaign should inform this message to IP groups with secondary school and high school education. Encourage women in age less than 30 to ask what they want their authority with the key message "it is rightness".

Continue encouraging people to monitor what their leaders have done as their parts of social transparency among women, senior citizens, LGBTQI and PWD. Compared between LGBTQI and IP, the LGBTQI should be first focusing on homosexual group.

Informing IP group with the age 31-45 to understand that principally leaders have favor with the people in the place where they come from.

Advocacy with the government to release information to the citizens especially for the IP groups. Phone application should be taken into account for the sharing of update information related to policies and other essential news. Young age group should be prioritised for this method.

As a part of decentralization reform, local authority needs to look for methods to include all types of the rightsholder in the process of decision making, and the information affecting the citizens should be updated for the IP, senior citizens, and females.

Decentralization requires a high level of participation by the people. If citizens are passive and do not participate, it will not be possible to successfully implement the decentralization of political power in Cambodia. It is for this reason that information relating participation is crucial for an understanding of the current state of the decentralization process. This section examines if and how rightsholders participate in commune affairs, power-relation and on their perception in the sub-national officers.

Asking about the participation at the commune affairs, especially to question the leaders as a citizen, positively answered the question was greatest for agreement (63%), and strongly agreement (18%). However, disagreement and strong agreement were received with about 5% of the total respondents. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, educational level and personal income (see table 20, page 91).

- The Homosexual group reported disagreement to the statement **"As citizens, we should be more active in questioning the actions of leaders"** greatest compared to male, female and bi-sexual group while those with primary school education got the second respond percentage after those with secondary school education. Those with the monthly income from 200 to 300 US dollars responded to disagreement greater than those with less than 200 US dollars.
- The LGBTQI could not decide their trend to either positively or negatively greatest

among the type of the rightsholder while the homosexual groups answered greatest percent (31%). The respondents with primary and secondary education (8%, 13%) were slightly weaker than high school and higher education (13%, 16%) while those with the income earning from 200 to 300 US dollars was reluctantly greatest in the decision making to the statement.

- Noticeably, the people with disabilities refused to provide the answer to the statement higher than others, and male were the main attention.

A question regarding the expectation to the leaders was raised in the survey. More than 60% of respondents agreed that **"In our country these days, we should have more respect for authority",** followed by strongly agree 22% and disagree about 5%. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, educational level and personal income.

- The highest agreement was the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (90%) and gradually decreased for other groups. The respondents with the primary school education gave the greatest percentage compared to others (89%).
- The LGBTQI gave the greatest figures in responding to statement with neutrality ideas (18%) where the highest percentage was for homosexual people (38%) and those with high school and higher education received more percent (21%, 20%).
- The homosexual people were the greatest disagreement to the statement (14%) especially bisexual (11%). The respondents with higher education disagreed with the statement greatest in the group, while this trend was the same for those who earned more than 300 US dollars per month.

Perspective to be leaders for the young generation was asked with the statement **"Responsible young people can be good leaders,"** and more than half agreed to the statement while one quarter of them strongly agreed. However, less than 5% disagreed or strongly disagreed. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, and educational level.

- The most agreed to the statement was the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities.
- Women facing exploitation, abuse and violence could not provide the positive or negative opinion to the statement was the highest compared to other groups. Respondents with higher education were the most reluctant people to answer the statement (11%).
- Indigenous group and ethnic minorities gave disagreement answer to the statement greater than others (6%), and this trend was mostly for homosexual (19%).
- Though there was a small proportion in refusal to the statement of the people with disabilities, the figure was the highest compared to others (4%) in answering the statement.

A statement about the relationship between the respondents with the local authority was raised. Only about a third of respondents (37%) said they agreed with the statement **"It's wrong for me to question people who are in charge or in authority, like teachers or parents."** A fourth of respondents disagreed (27%) while 5% strongly disagreed. There are statistically significant differences according

to the type of rightsholder, age group, educational level and personal income (see table 21, page 92).

- Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities have greater agreement than people with disabilities where the respondents with secondary (45%) and high school education (42%) agreed to the statement smaller than those with non-schooling (48%) and primary education (51%).
- Women facing exploitation, abuse and violence were in the neutrality greater than other types of the rightsholder where those with the age less than 30 years old was higher than those with age between 30 to 45, but smaller than other groups. The respondents with secondary (19%) and high school education (19%) reported neutrality higher than those of non-schooling (14%) and primary school education (16%).
- The most disagreement to the statement was LGBTQI (47%), followed by indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (37%), and people with disabilities (30%). The respondents with age less than 30 gave the greatest disagreement where the highest was of those with higher education (51%), and slightly lower for high school (39%) and secondary school education (34%). The respondents earned from 100 to 200 US dollars disagreed highest compared to others.
- People with disabilities gave the greatest figure of refusal to the statement, especially those with secondary education.

Overall, six in ten of the respondents did agree to the statement while more than two fifth had strong agreement **"Once in office, leaders should favor the people in the place they came from"**. However, about 5% of the respondents did not agree with the statement.

There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, and age group (see table 22, page 93).

The greatest agreement to the statement **"Once in office, leaders should favor the people in the place they came from"** was of the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities where those with age 31-45 was answered in the greatest positive to the statement (89%).

However, disagreement of the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities was lower than LGBTQI while the homosexual groups disagreed higher compared to others.

Discrimination to the rightsholder in the election process was asked to the respondents, and nearly six in ten answered agreement (59%), followed by strongly agreed (29%) to the statement **"All eligible people should be allowed to vote, even if they are elderly or disability or LBGTI."** There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, and age group (see table 23, page 94).

- The indigenous group and ethnic minorities (94%) provided their greatest support to the statement after LGBTQI.
- The age discriminated against vulnerable groups (14%) gave the higher answer regarding the neutrality to the statement compared with others, noticeably in the age more than 61. However, those with the disabilities refused to answer in the greater frequency compared to other groups (3%).

To clarify with the engagement of the citizens with the sub-national authority on the decision making, the survey requested respondents to ranking their perception to this statement

"Local authorities have to share any information to villagers related to the decision making by government of the commune planning" and the result indicated that more than six in ten of them agree to the statement (64%), followed by strongly agree (23%), neutrality (8%). There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, age group, educational level and personal income (see table 24, page 95).

- The indigenous groups and ethnic minorities were massively answered agrees greater than others except the people with disabilities (89%) on the statement "Local Authorities have to share any information to villagers related to the decision making by government of the commune planning" while the males gave the higher frequencies. The senior citizens aged over 61 years old gave the highest agreement compared to other age groups (91%) where those with high school education agreed stronger than those with higher education.
- The LGBTQI answered neutrality greater than other types of the rightsholder (17%), and this fell into those who earned less than 100 US dollars per month (5%).
- Even the statement highlighted the encouragement of the vulnerable groups of people with the disabilities and the senior citizens, the level of the refusal to the statement existed in the people with disabilities (3%).

Regarding the social accountability in the commune, the respondents were queried to rank their agreement to statement, **"Citizens should be informed about commune budget and how to spend them"** and the data indicated that more than half of them agreed (57%), strongly agreed 21%, neutral 13% and disagree 5%. There is a statistically significant difference according to the type of rightsholder (see table 25, page 96).

- The most agreement was the indigenous group and ethnic minorities (82%) and slightly decreased in other types of rightsholder.
- The lowest neutrality to the statement was people with disabilities (11%) and slightly increased for LGTBI (14%), Women (13%) and senior citizens (17%).
- The lowest disagreement was the people with disabilities (4%), while the highest was the women facing exploitation, abuse and violence (7%).
- The indigenous groups and ethnic minorities gave the highest answer "don't know" especially this with non-schooling.

Scaling the answer of the **"local authorities don't need to share any information to villagers"**, the respondents 43% disagree, 24% agree and 11% neutral. There are statistically significant differences across the type of rightsholder, gender identification, age groups, education and personal income. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, age group, educational level and personal income.

- Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities disagreed greatest in the group (76%) where the male gave the highest disagreement (64%).
- Senior citizens and youth were the group that expressed neutrality highest (17%), and found mostly for females (12%) in the age more than 61 years old (15%).
- The senior citizens and youth groups also agree to the statement highest (36%) compare the people with disabilities (31%), women facing exploitation, abuse and violence (34%), and indigenous groups (10%) while this

significance could be found in those earned from 100 to 200 US dollars (36%).

When asked about their trust to the commune leaders, nearly six in ten respondents agreed (58%) while strongly agreed and neutrality received similar percent (16%,17%), and the disagreement was about 6%. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, age group, educational level and personal income.

- The most agreement was of the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (86%)
- The women facing discrimination, abuse and violence gave the highest neutrality to the statement, and the highest was those with the high school education (25%) and earned more than 300 US dollars (26%).
- The greater disagreement was found for the respondents who are indigenous groups and ethnic minorities greater (6%) compared to the senior citizens and youth groups (5%), and those with the age less than 30 (8%), with higher education (15%) and earned more than 300 US dollars (14%).

When asking about the statement "Commune leaders have a good relationship with the villagers", nearly six in ten agreed to the statement, followed by strongly agreed (21%), neutral (15%) and disagreed (4%). There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, educational level and personal income.

- The group with the most "agree" was with the Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (as of 90%)
- The group with the most "neutral" response was with the women facing discrimination, abuse and violence (19%) and the highest was female (17%).
- The group with the most "disagree" was female (6%), with university level of education (11%), and more than 301 US Dollars of income (14%).
- Interestingly, the higher rate of "refuse" choice was among the people with disabilities (3%), male (1%), and less than 100 US Dollars of income (1%).

When asking about the statement **"Villagers have a good relationship and solidarity with each other"**, the data indicated that more than 70% of them agree to this statement while 4 % disagreed and 14% were reluctant to give answer. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, educational level and personal income.

- The group with the most "agree" was with the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (as of 90%).
- The group with the most "neutral" response was with the women facing discrimination, abuse and violence (18%) and the highest was high school level of education (21%).
- The group with the most "disagree" was female (5%), with university level of education (9%), and more than 301 US Dollars of income (12%).
- Interestingly, the higher rate of "refuse" choice was among the People with Disabilities (3%), male (1%), and less than 100 US Dollars of income (1%).

When asking about the statement "Leaders always highlight their responsibility for their tasks", the data indicated more than 80% of agreement, while only 4% was disagreed with the statement. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, educational level and personal income.

- The group with the most "agree" was with the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (as of 87%)
- The group with the most "neutral" response was with the women facing discrimination, abuse and violence (19%) and the highest was female (17%)
- The group with the most "disagree" was female (6%), with university level of education (11%), and more than 301 US Dollars of income (14%).
- Interestingly, the higher rate of "refuse" choice was among the People with Disabilities (3%), male (1%), and less than 100 US Dollars of income (1%).

When asking about the statement **"Villagers and commune leaders respect each other in any circumstance"**, and more than 80% agreed to the statement while only 4% disagreed. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification, educational level and personal income.

- The group with the most "agree" was with the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (as of 89%)
- The group with the most "neutral" response was with the women facing discrimination, abuse and violence (18%), followed by age-discriminated vulnerable groups, notably the young and elderly (17%) and the highest was female (16%), high school level of education (19%), and from 201 to 300 US Dollars of income (20%).
- The group with the most "disagree" was University level of education (8%), and more than 301 US Dollars of income (9%).
- Interestingly, the higher rate of "refuse" choice was among the people with disabilities (3%), male (1%), and less than 100 US Dollars of income (1%).

When asking about the statement "Leaders always show the trust to the people", more than 80% agreed to the statement, neutral 13%, and 3% disagree. There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, gender identification educational level and personal income.

- The group with the most "agree" was with the indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (as of 87%)
- The group with the most "neutral" response was with the women facing discrimination, abuse and violence (16%) and the highest was female (15%), High school level of education (19%)/
- The group with the most "disagree" was those earning 301 US Dollars per month (9%).
- Interestingly, the higher rate of "refuse" choice was among the people with disabilities (3%) and male (1%).

When asking about the statement "If there is a problem in the community, how likely is it that people will cooperate to try to solve the problem?", somewhat likely 58%, followed by very likely 22%, neither likely nor unlikely (16%), and somewhat unlikely (6%). There are statistically significant differences according to the type of rightsholder, age group and personal income.

- The group with the most "somewhat likely" was from 100 to 200 US Dollars of income (as of 56%)
- The group with the most "unlikely" was from 100 to 200 US Dollars of income (18%)
- The group with the most "somewhat unlikely" was the Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (9%) and more than 301 US Dollars of income (12%).
- The group with the most "very unlikely" choice was among the age range of 46-

60 (3%) and from 100 to 200 US Dollars of income (2%)

The quality in solving the concerns especially violence on women was raised, who are the most supporters firstly when the villagers are facing this issue. The village leader became the most popular person in providing support to villagers (59%), following the neighbors (21%), and commune leaders (8%). Asking about their view on the quality of service, more than half of the respondents thought somehow reliable (53%), followed by very reliable (38%) and unreliable 5%.

11. Civic Engagement Participation

Key Insights:

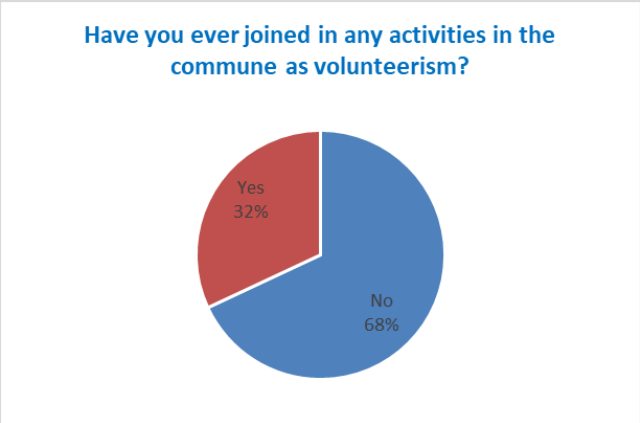
Any individual or collective action raising problems of public interest is civic participation. Common forms of civic involvement are people working individually or together to defend public principles or make a change or difference in the community. In both political and non-political actions, public participation entails groups working together. The purpose of civic participation is to address public issues and improve community quality.

Data from this survey indicated knowledge of the civic engagement was high, however, the level of the practice was low even in the volunteering activities in the commune, and association participation. Awareness raising should be mobilised to engage themselves in the commune affairs, and dare to question, to speak, and to monitor accountability of their leaders. Capacity strengthening, encouragement, and motivation on the rights in the public engagement should be offered as special to the people with disabilities and indigenous people.

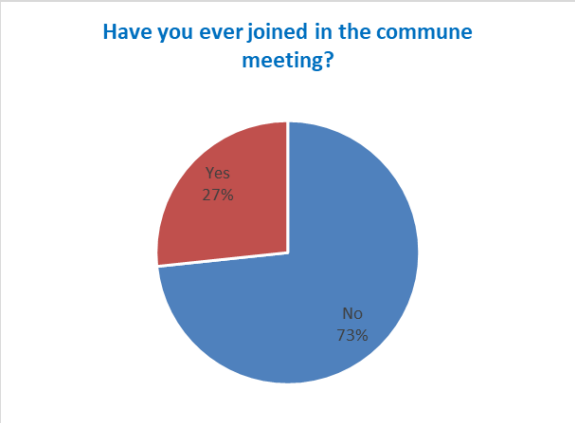
Many questions were queried with the rightsholder group in Cambodia. The first question related to the civic engagement was their joining in any social groups/associations in the community. The data indicated about one fifth of the participants used to join the groups. The form of the grouping was association for the rightsholder (41.4%), women/girl supporting group (29%) and saving group (25%).

The purposes of joining the group or association were stated. One third of the respondents (33%) participated to be a saving group to support the low living condition families, 26% to support the vulnerable people in the commune, 21% to advocate for the needs, and 18% to empower the rights of rightsholders.

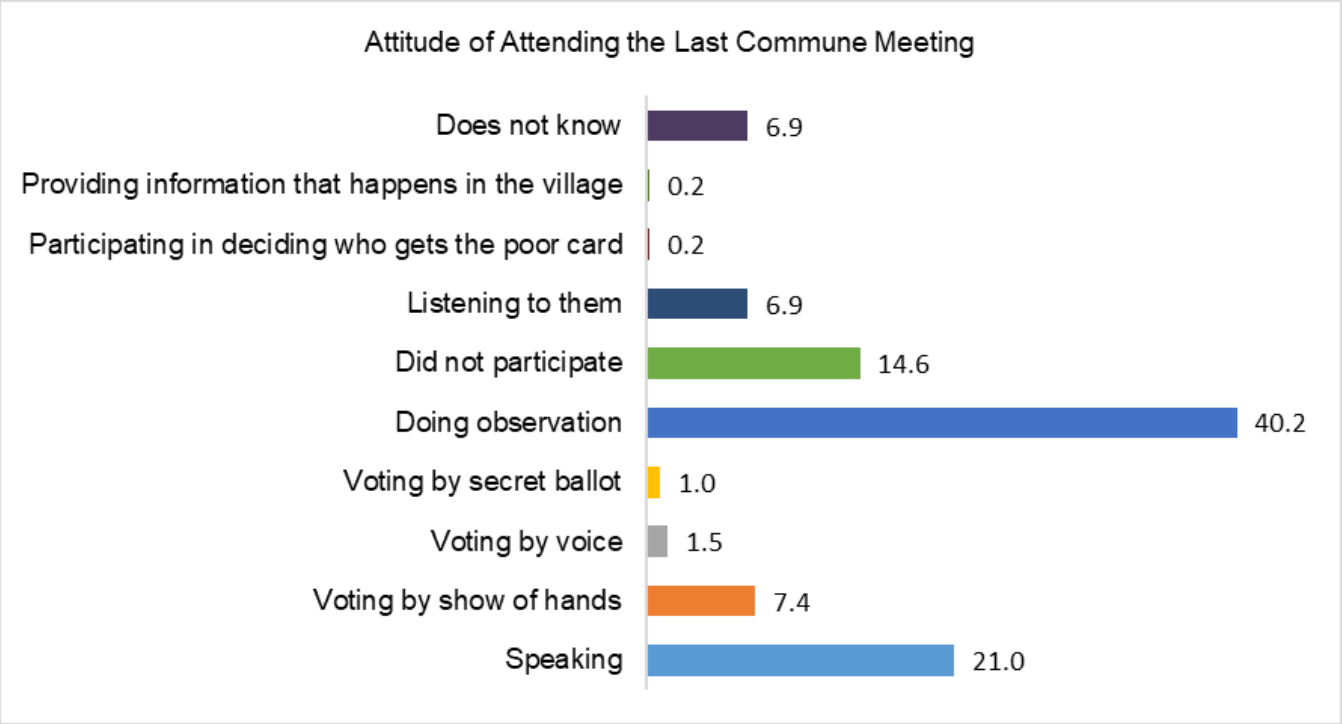
In addition to joining in the group in the commune/village, the study also questioned about the volunteerism in their community. About one third of the respondents ever joined in activities in the commune as volunteerism while only 27% ever joined the commune meeting. Noticeably, the years of the last joining meeting were mostly from 2018 to currently.



Graph 13: Ever Joint Activities as Volunteerism



Graph 14: Ever Joint Commune Meeting of Respondents



Graph 15: Attitude of Attending the Last Commune Meeting

Asking about the last meeting of their participation, the data revealed that the respondents participated in just only for doing observations (40%), speaking (21%), voting by raising their hands (7%), and listening (7%).

For the respondents who answered that they joined the meeting for the purpose of speaking, they were questioned about the things they raised during the meeting. The data revealed that the respondents joined in the purposes of talking about violence (14%), followed by health facilities (10%), village action plan (10%), and road in commune (9%).

For the respondents who did not speak in the meeting were asked reasons why. More than half of them said "don't know what to say" (58.4%), followed by "shy/embarrassed" (13.4%), and perceived that someone else participated on their behalf (9%).

Referring to their participation in the last commune meeting, the percentage of people with disability identified 37% were show up to observe, 29% speaking, 25% voting by show of hands. LGBTQI group of people in this case marked 30% of speaking, 25% to observe, 13% listening and 13% were voting by show of hand.

The respondents of elderly group were higher motivated to speak up which reached up to 39% followed by 32% on behalf of the observer and 7% were listening. WEAV were likely to play their role as observers by 50%, 17% were speaking and 13% were listening. Lastly, indigenous people were greatly observed in which jump up to 58%, 20% speaking and listening at the least of 5%.

12. Discussion

Rights, Concerns and Information

Awareness on the rights and freedom have been found to increase among the LGBTQI of this study. The data from the previous studies on the LGBTQIn Cambodia indicated the rare expression themselves in the public. The group seldomly impressed himself to the public due to the concerns over the stigma and social discrimination. However, the gender identification of those groups was expressed when the data collectors asked them to identify themselves.

Personal income of the respondents informed that three groups of rightsholder would face challenges to escape from the poverty trap or indebtedness crisis - PWDs, senior citizens, and IP groups- nearly half of them earning less than 100 US Dollar per month. This indicator is similar to the finding of Help Age Cambodia, and of Oxfam[22] in the late 2020. The study indicated that the senior citizens age more than 61 and with disabilities face the most challenges in their daily lives due to age. The Oxfam's study indicated that most vulnerable groups in the country will suffer from the economic crisis resulting from the impact of COVID-19 pandemics. Those groups are women, senior citizens, PWDs, migrant workers returnees, people living HIV, and workers in the information industries. Immediate short-term strategy to recover the household economic needs to precisely plan and fully support. Extending and expanding the coverage of the current systems of ID Poor, National Social Security Fund (NSSF), and other social assistance programs, could ensure a rapid response and provision of necessary support to the most affected.

Personal and community concerns in this study were not different from the previous study of BBC Media Action on youth civic engagement in 2010. Gang, drug and alcohol, health problem robbery and unemployment still existed at an alerted rate than required to take action even the government have applied commune security policy at the subnational level and provided more resources and power to the local authority through the decentralization reform. Based on the result of this study have indicated that lack of the participation and willingness of the people could be a contributing factor in dealing with the common concerns, for example questions of the reporting violence cases, security insurance, willing to cooperate to deal with the concerns indicating the status and role of the local authorities. Individual independence in solving the concerns was not ignored, however, some of the above concerns could not deal with the personal level; it requires for the group of people, for example, gang, and robbery. Working in the team would be recommended for concerns requiring more participation of the key actors. Prioritised and systematic problem-solving mechanisms at community level under the participation of all stakeholders and their commitment are crucial.

Country economic development, political security has triggered the positive point of view for household economic condition increase of Cambodian people in general, and specific to some groups-middle and high class before the COVID-19 pandemics in late 2019.

22 See OXFAM The impact of Covid-19 on Cambodia's most vulnerable populations

However, the perception of the household economy, country's economy as well, in this study informs that they are facing challenges especially during the COVID-19 pandemics. Otherwise, most of them did not know how to deal with the bad economic condition while some states did nothing. Sudden emergency support might help them for the short period of time, and the income generation activities planning or strategy would support them for a long time, especially women and IP groups used to do migration to work or employed outside the country or community. Social protection program is needed and increased the cooperation between trade unions, informal workers' organisations, migrant workers' organisations, IP communities, LGBTQI associations and women groups to jointly dialogue with the relevant government institutions for a more inclusive and comprehensive social protection system.

Similar to the report study of Oxfam in the April 2020, the economic situation of rightsholder in this study will suffer from the COVID-19 pandemics, especially women who are entertainment workers, street vendors, and migrant workers who did not include in the guideline determined by the government as the most vulnerable to receive some supports. Some households are in debt and challenged in the recovery from this impact due to the limited access to earn money.

As reported by the government of the economic development of the population-medium standard, people access to the internet, phone, and other kinds of materials. The data from this study reported access to the services of the private sectors, and to information as well. Although the majority of the respondents can reach the information, same as the studies of Open Institute, BBC Media Action, and Data Reportal[23]. The information was also spread by the local authorities especially village leaders and commune officials. The data of this study did reflect the validity claim of information developed by Habermas - the claims for truth, rightness and truthfulness[24]. Trust in information has shifted the attention of people to social media and TV when the local authorities were in the third level. New update information and easy access to phone and internet contributes to the leverage of trust even most of them do not recognise the source of the information. However, TV continues its popular for rural people, especially for the people working at home or commune nearby household including senior citizens, and PWDs, and TV's channels cover their areas and might become favored when the information about COVID-19 pandemic became a hot issue for all the population, while the local authority plays key role in support to the rightsholder.

Civic Engagement

Social and political participation of the rightsholder was based on the analysis of their personal participation, the volunteerism, non-profit oriented, and their public interests. UNDP ESSENTIALS (October 2003) conceptualises the term volunteerism by listing the following key universal principles: (a) actions are carried out freely and without coercion, (b) financial gain is not the main motivating principle, and (c) there is a beneficiary other than the

23 See https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2020-cambodia?fbclid=IwAR3Wq0Xje6Txpg5suKizk0q_6c2oegQvihUpcRRk3aJ9fGSO9IvZYlfA7Zk

24 J Habermas, 1984. "The theory of communicative action 1. Reason and the rationalization of society", Polity Press, Cambridge

volunteer. In this sense, the non-paid aspect is one key characteristic of volunteerism. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of the rightsholder will be discussed based on statements reflecting what they have involved. The data of the survey informed high knowledge of the rightsholder in rights awareness in their lives and in civic participation starting with their volunteering activities, commune meeting/participation for development, social accountability, and monitoring and feedback. All types of rightsholder thought positively about the statements related to participation in meeting the community development plan, shared their ideas in the planning, concerns inclusion of women and girls, discussion on common concerns. Their attitude to the leaders especially at sub-national level was positively regarding the asking leaders, sharing and updating information, invitation to join meetings, and interrelationship.

The data indicated a similar situation of the study on the perspective of the general population of BBC Media Action in 2010. Practices the rights of the rightsholder indicated somehow opposite to the knowledge and attitude. They know their rights, but less involvement in applying the rights. They know they can join the meeting and it is open to all citizens, but they rarely participate, only 27% of the total respondents. The rightsholder perceived that they could not join the discussion with the leader if they did not invite; while the question to the leaders' closeness as parents or teachers was in the same answer.

Limited the rights recognition in the public, and their personal discouragement of LGBTQI have triggered them to limit time to join in the commune meeting while the limited knowledge and skill in the communication could force the people with disabilities to absent from the meeting. This argument was the same to the women facing exploitation, abuse and violence. However, there was no information regarding the meeting of the sub-national officers even though some of the officers have been trained and are applying the decentralization reform. The technical document of the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCCD) in 2014 highlighted precisely the role of the sub-national officers in encouraging civic participation. Interestingly, indigenous people who generally thought to be less involved in the commune meeting turned to be an active group compared to other types of rightsholder in this study. The decision making at some level of development might affect the lives of IP groups for example land grabbing or disputes or deforestation, therefore, they have to actively participate in the commune monitoring.

Lack of knowledge of arts of speaking, pressures of political preference, poor relationship and public interests have discouraged the rightsholder to share the options, to discuss and advocate for rights and decision making. The data from the study only indicated about fifty percent of the participants reported positive while about 20 to 30 percent were reluctant to make any decision to the statement reflecting their perspectives. Culture of keeping silence or calm have pushed them to say nothing with the decision making on commune affairs, especially for women and young people.

13. Recommendations

Senior Citizens and Youth Group

- Encourage more participation in the volunteering and social activities in their community with the support from the youth groups in the commune. The characteristics of civic engagement and advantages of volunteering are mobilization.
- Mobilise the senior citizens about what are the main roles of the government in sharing information to encourage more volunteerism, social and political participation.
- Senior citizens in the age more than 61 should be informed that any meetings at national level need to report to citizens by any platform availability. Traditional tools such as TV and radio should be used for this purpose.
- Sub-national officers should inform the middle-aged people who are non-schooling with the simple contents about the decision-making approval by the national government that might affect their lives. Commune meetings could be an effective method due to individual interaction, and its openness for participants.
- Continue advocating with the sub-national and national decision makers to include the voices of senior citizens in decision making especially in the commune affairs based on their life experiences and social change context.
- Mobilizing the senior citizens about the role and responsibilities of the government in the updating and delivering the information affecting the citizens all and on time. The trust and comprehensive information contribute to decision making in the action to support or protest against.
- Sub-national officers continue their encouragement to the senior citizens and youths to participate in the program/meeting of community development plan and teach and encourage them on how to monitor the plan.
- Clarification with the senior citizens about sharing their ideas with the commune leaders on the development of commune planning that they can practice this anytime. Keep informing those senior women and girls have full rights in the discussion about their concerns with the government officers at any levels.
- Inform the senior citizens that local governments have an obligation to share any information to the villagers. The TV and radio stations coverage in each region can be cooperated and used for the spreading of content. Village and commune leaders who are a trust person can play an active role. However, reliable and valid information needs to identify, and political bias should be dropped.

People with Disabilities

- Encourage more participation in the volunteering and social activities in their community with support from sub-national officers. Empowering and/or continuing forming groups or associations at their commune will strengthen opportunities to raise their voices through a talking and discussion friendly atmosphere. Both parties should search for a consensus perspective that they can work together. Organizations working in the area could be a facilitator for both parties to sit in the round table for this discussion.

- Capacity strengthening on the self-esteem and self-confident need to prioritise. The training or workshops should also include the role of the government in the encouragement of civic participation. Capacity strengthening should be for the PWDs who refuse to mention the role of the government needs no to share the information with citizens.
- Decision making as a component to expand the democratic process, therefore, observation in the meeting was not a good option. Speaking skill must come with the self-confident and concise purposes of the speech.
- The traditional tools such as TV and radio should be used for the updating affected information related to the concerns or decision making by the central government
- Continue motivation to PWDs in the age of 45-60 about the essentials of the community development plan and their roles in the support, monitoring and feedback to the sub-national officers on the plans. This case should also be with the people with non-education levels.
- Keep engagement and encourage PWDs to apply their full rights in sharing their ideas in the community activities, and society as well.
- Some PWDs seemed to not understand the LGBTQI's rights, therefore, awareness-raising needs to be included some content about the context of this group in the daily life talking, discussing, meeting and administrative affairs.
- Senior citizens with disabilities could be a target for the project implementation in the future regarding the promotion of them to active contribution in society. The group is those with the educational background lower than primary school.
- Continue using family members for motivating the WPDs, especially those who earn less than 100 US Dollars per month, to participate in daily activities related to lives. Sub-national officers can apply this motivation mechanism to improve lives, rights and status of PWDs in the commune and to respond to the national action plan on people with disabilities.
- Systematic informing the PWDs about their rights to question leaders whenever they have a close relationship. The youths with non-schooling and primary education background, and earning lowest should be a target to receive the information related to their right in asking or questioning leaders.
- Notify the PWDs that local governments have an obligation to share any information with the villagers. The TV and radio stations coverage in each region can be cooperated and used for distribution. Village and commune leaders who are a trusted person can play an active role. However, reliable and valid information needs to identify, and political bias should be taken out.

LGBTQI

- With the low recognition of their rights in community, and society, and their low participation in the group or association, therefore, forming or joining the existing groups would be a benefit. Psychosocial support and mentoring would foster their involvement in all affairs of the community and society.
- Homosexual group should be mobilised about the rights in access, validate information, and should be transferred by the government, especially the ministry of information.
- LGBTQI needs to aggregate their time to join meeting discussion about the commune development while the sub-national officers provide safe space for them. The homosexual group with the secondary education background should be a target.

- Expression ideas and the contribution in the development of society have to be mobilised for homosexual group aging less than 30 and earning between 201 and 300 US Dollars per month.
- Reasons why LGBTQI with higher education and earning between 201 and 300 US Dollars per month were reluctant to answer to the option that they always share the ideas in the community development planning meeting should be explored further.
- Discussion with the sub-national or national officers is provided to all citizens in the country, therefore, homosexual group earning from 201 to 300 US Dollars are mobilised especially their commune concerns related to their rights.
- Some homosexual and bisexual group thought lack capacity and limited opportunity was not the huge constraints for young people, therefore, they themselves have to brave in self-impression to make everybody to accept their rights, status and integrity.
- To gather more support for any advocacy to the decision makers, gender identification declarations should come up with the talking, discussing in the public space about their challenges and support needed. Community and social stigma and discrimination can be reduced with the general's citizens awareness increase.
- Self-motivation might not be enough for the bisexual group; therefore, the household members and commune leaders could fill the gap with physical and mental supports. The target for this motivation is those with the age less than 30 years old.
- Peer teaching or mentoring could motivate the homosexual group to come to public to talk to reveal their personal identity and to participate and ask questions to leaders in the meeting freely. The target is those with the low educational background -primary and non-schooling. The peer for the mentorship should be those who earn more than 200 US Dollars per month.
- Build a good power relationship with the sub-national officers to get any support or request something easier rather than self-isolation. With the close relationship, they can question leaders like teachers or parents.
- Conduct a deep understanding study to measure how the homosexual group identify their leaders in their mind addition to criteria of responsibilities.

Women Facing Exploitation, Abuse and/or Violence

- Empower them with a clear message that observation is not a clever option in the decision-making process of commune affairs. They have to raise their voice through speaking.
- Social media platforms should be considered in spreading the update information to the women most for the age 31-45. Content in the platform should be simple, uncomplicated facts and ethics. Gender code of conduct has to apply to ensure women' integrity, professionalism, accountability and transparency, conscience and social responsibility, and sustainability.
- WEAV and young groups who are reluctant to join in the community development plan should be a prioritised group. They should be equipped with the knowledge of their essential roles and participation in the development plan.
- With the proportion of women and girls having less power in the discussion about commune issues, development partners, and stakeholders have to build knowledge of women and girls, and motivate them to practice their knowledge in the daily

lives' discussion as in the household and commune affairs. Provide women and girls a system support on the interpersonal and communication skills. Peer training and role model could be applied to ensure a gradual increase of them in the discussion and decision making.

- With a proportion of some WEAV could not decide whether senior citizens were also an active contribution to society, some messages of value, rights, and dignity should be distributed through active platforms of social media and TV.
- Lack of family member motivation was reported in this study; therefore, the husband could be a key factor in the encouragement of women to participate in the process of family, commune and social development. Family assistant and support could lead women to be an active person in decision making, and in social-political participation.
- Experiences of participation in commune affairs reported that WEAV still suffered lack of encouragement and motivation from household members and leaders at commune even though some women got high school and higher education.
- Inform the WEAV that local governments have an obligation to share any information to the villagers. The TV and online platform in each region can be cooperated and used for distribution. Village and commune leaders who are a trust person can play an active role. However, reliable and valid information needs to identify, and political bias should be taken out.
- Trust and responsibility to the tasks got a negative point of view from WEAV, therefore, a bride to narrow the gap is going to be based on the narrative study on sub-rightsholder of WEAN including entertainment workers, domestic workers, street venders, women living with HIV, and others.

Indigenous People and Ethnic Minorities

- Engage them with a clear message that perception isn't a clever alternative within the decision making the method of commune undertakings. They have to raise their voice by talking.
- Mobilizing the IP group who are 31-45 years old about updating information affecting the citizens that should be the role and responsibility of government and its institution.
- Civic engagement is considered as the mechanism leading the country to be a more powerful democracy; informing citizens that they can join any meeting anywhere, anytime if they are available and want to hear about this. Citizens with non-schooling, and earning less than 100 US Dollars should be considered first.
- Provide the IP groups with the insights information that all citizens can participate in meeting with officers without invitation. This information focuses on the people earning less than 100 US Dollars.
- Information, rights, and other activities related to LGBTQI should be provided to the IP groups. Even there was no clear information and data of LGBTQI among the indigenous people and ethnic minorities, some key knowledge regarding lives should be distributed to reduce social discrimination, stigma, and cultural shock. The target for this education should be on the IP groups who got non-schooling education and earn less than 100 US Dollars per month.
- Continue mobilizing the IP that providing the opportunity to participate in any activities is not limited. Young people need to look for it and use the opportunities for the advantages.
- Active contribution in the society of the senior IP groups was limited due to the

cultural norms especially for women, and low access to information from the central government, development partners and other stakeholders in supporting the awareness arising on the values, rights and dignity of the senior IP. The target in the supporting activities should be those with a non-schooling background.

- Power-relation should clarify what level of the IP group that it is: relationships in which one person has social-formative power over another, and is able to get the other person to do what they wish (whether by compelling obedience or in some less compulsive and even a more subtle way. The IP group with the non-schooling and primary educational background should be prioritised for this explanation of the power relationship.
- Youths with the responsibility were not considered as good candidates to be leaders, therefore qualitative research should be conducted to explore more insights characteristics to be leaders.
- Leaders come to the position required to work hard in response to the demands of the citizens, and open for questions. The key message regarding the decentralization reform in the country should be sent to citizens at all levels. Role and responsibility of the sub-national officers should be distributed, and ask the IP group to monitor and analyze the gaps.
- Keep continuing the activities of monitoring on budget, and how it is spent at commune to ensure the social accountability and transparency with the sub-national officers.
- Spreading the update information regarding decision making, regulations, health concerns and other changes from the central government to the villagers; Sharing platform should be accessible to the groups based on the target commune and provinces. Outreach activities, family modelling, and peer groups should be considered for this education campaign. With the youths in the commune, phone application could be an advantage communication tool especially social media and YouTube.
- Inform the IP that local governments have an obligation to share any information to the villagers. Village and commune leaders who are a trust person can play an active role. However, reliable and valid information needs to identify, and political bias should be taken out. Senior citizens in the commune can be trained and play the key role to support the sub-national officers.
- There was a good relationship of the commune leaders with the local people, however, trust has not been established between them. The leaders have to develop themselves and perform their best tasks, especially following the action plan on the decentralization report of the government to attract the villagers.

Table 3: Cambodian people access to the health services without getting any forms of the discrimination by demographic data

Demographic data	Cambodian people access to the health services without getting any forms of the discrimination									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	12	7.9%	89	58.6%	40	26.3%	4	2.6%	7	4.6%
LGBTI	23	13.2%	101	58.0%	38	21.8%	0	0.0%	12	6.9%
WEAV	64	11.5%	298	53.7%	167	30.1%	0	0.0%	26	4.7%
ADVG	25	8.9%	141	50.0%	109	38.7%	1	.4%	6	2.1%
IP	19	5.3%	173	48.6%	150	42.1%	0	0.0%	14	3.9%
Gender										
Male	36	7.3%	249	50.4%	181	36.6%	4	.8%	24	4.9%
Female	98	10.4%	497	52.5%	311	32.9%	1	.1%	39	4.1%
Homosexual	4	25.0%	9	56.3%	3	18.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	5	7.9%	47	74.6%	9	14.3%	0	0.0%	2	3.2%
Age group										
Less than 30	68	10.1%	370	55.2%	195	29.1%	1	.1%	36	5.4%
31-45	28	8.6%	179	55.1%	105	32.3%	1	.3%	12	3.7%
46-60	27	10.0%	128	47.6%	103	38.3%	1	.4%	10	3.7%
More than 61	20	7.8%	125	49.0%	101	39.6%	2	.8%	7	2.7%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	18	5.4%	166	50.2%	138	41.7%	3	.9%	6	1.8%
Primary school	41	8.2%	249	50.1%	188	37.8%	0	0.0%	19	3.8%
Secondary school	36	11.3%	185	58.0%	84	26.3%	2	.6%	12	3.8%
High school	34	12.9%	145	54.9%	67	25.4%	0	0.0%	18	6.8%
University	14	13.0%	57	52.8%	27	25.0%	0	0.0%	10	9.3%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	39	6.5%	310	51.4%	226	37.5%	4	.7%	24	4.0%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	50	8.6%	319	54.9%	191	32.9%	1	.2%	20	3.4%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	34	14.7%	115	49.8%	69	29.9%	0	0.0%	13	5.6%
More than 301 US Dollars	20	19.2%	58	55.8%	18	17.3%	0	0.0%	8	7.7%

Table 4: National government don't need to share any information to citizens by demographic data

Demographic data	National government don't need to share any information to citizens									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	73	48.0%	22	14.5%	50	32.9%	4	2.6%	3	2.0%
GLGBTI	97	55.7%	20	11.5%	57	32.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEAV	305	55.0%	58	10.5%	183	33.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.6%
ADVG	128	45.4%	40	14.2%	110	39.0%	1	.4%	3	1.1%
IP	219	61.5%	31	8.7%	89	25.0%	0	0.0%	17	4.8%
Gender										
Male	272	55.1%	50	10.1%	153	31.0%	4	.8%	15	3.0%
Female	505	53.4%	112	11.8%	311	32.9%	1	.1%	17	1.8%
Homosexual	12	75.0%	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	33	52.4%	7	11.1%	23	36.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	401	59.9%	72	10.7%	187	27.9%	1	.1%	9	1.3%
31-45	188	57.8%	31	9.5%	94	28.9%	1	.3%	11	3.4%
46-60	121	45.0%	30	11.2%	108	40.1%	1	.4%	9	3.3%
More than 61	112	43.9%	38	14.9%	100	39.2%	2	.8%	3	1.2%
Education Level										
Nonschooling	157	47.4%	35	10.6%	121	36.6%	3	.9%	15	4.5%
Primary school	274	55.1%	54	10.9%	158	31.8%	0	0.0%	11	2.2%
Secondary school	171	53.6%	38	11.9%	103	32.3%	2	.6%	5	1.6%
High school	155	58.7%	30	11.4%	78	29.5%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
University	65	60.2%	14	13.0%	29	26.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	346	57.4%	54	9.0%	176	29.2%	4	.7%	23	3.8%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	287	49.4%	80	13.8%	205	35.3%	1	.2%	8	1.4%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	128	55.4%	25	10.8%	78	33.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than 301 US Dollars	61	58.7%	12	11.5%	30	28.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%

Table 5: When the government has national meetings, citizens don't need to know by demographic data

Demographic data	When the government has national meetings, citizens don't need to know									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	71	46.7%	20	13.2%	55	36.2%	4	2.6%	2	1.3%
LGBTI	106	60.9%	16	9.2%	52	29.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEAV	313	56.4%	59	10.6%	174	31.4%	0	0.0%	9	1.6%
ADVG	123	43.6%	48	17.0%	104	36.9%	2	.7%	5	1.8%
IP	225	63.2%	25	7.0%	82	23.0%	1	.3%	23	6.5%
Gender										
Male	279	56.5%	49	9.9%	143	28.9%	6	1.2%	17	3.4%
Female	519	54.9%	112	11.8%	292	30.9%	1	.1%	22	2.3%
Homosexual	7	43.8%	2	12.5%	7	43.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	33	52.4%	5	7.9%	25	39.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	404	60.3%	64	9.6%	183	27.3%	2	.3%	17	2.5%
31-45	203	62.5%	24	7.4%	88	27.1%	1	.3%	9	2.8%
46-60	119	44.2%	38	14.1%	103	38.3%	2	.7%	7	2.6%
More than 61	112	43.9%	42	16.5%	93	36.5%	2	.8%	6	2.4%
Education Level										
Nonschooling	156	47.1%	39	11.8%	119	36.0%	4	1.2%	13	3.9%
Primary school	268	53.9%	53	10.7%	160	32.2%	0	0.0%	16	3.2%
Secondary school	188	58.9%	32	10.0%	88	27.6%	3	.9%	8	2.5%
High school	162	61.4%	26	9.8%	74	28.0%	0	0.0%	2	.8%
University	64	59.3%	18	16.7%	26	24.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	324	53.7%	64	10.6%	185	30.7%	4	.7%	26	4.3%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	304	52.3%	70	12.0%	197	33.9%	2	.3%	8	1.4%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	136	58.9%	23	10.0%	67	29.0%	1	.4%	4	1.7%
More than 301 US Dollars	74	71.2%	11	10.6%	18	17.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%

Table 6: Citizen can go to the commune office to participate in the meeting of community development plan freely by demographic data

Demographic data	Citizen can go to the commune office to participate in the meeting of community development plan freely.									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	15	13.4%	13	8.8%	119	9.7%	2	66.7%	3	12.0%
LGBTI	18	16.1%	31	20.9%	124	10.1%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%
WEAV	53	47.3%	64	43.2%	429	34.8%	0	0.0%	9	36.0%
ADVG	15	13.4%	24	16.2%	241	19.6%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%
IP	11	9.8%	16	10.8%	318	25.8%	1	33.3%	10	40.0%
Gender										
Male	25	22.3%	39	26.4%	421	34.2%	2	66.7%	7	28.0%
Female	77	68.8%	98	66.2%	752	61.1%	1	33.3%	18	72.0%
Homosexual	4	3.6%	2	1.4%	10	.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	6	5.4%	9	6.1%	48	3.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	47	42.0%	80	54.1%	532	43.2%	0	0.0%	11	44.0%
31-45	32	28.6%	31	20.9%	255	20.7%	2	66.7%	5	20.0%
46-60	20	17.9%	25	16.9%	218	17.7%	1	33.3%	5	20.0%
More than 61	13	11.6%	12	8.1%	226	18.4%	0	0.0%	4	16.0%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	19	17.0%	13	8.8%	286	23.2%	2	66.7%	11	44.0%
Primary school	32	28.6%	36	24.3%	419	34.0%	0	0.0%	10	40.0%
Secondary school	23	20.5%	47	31.8%	246	20.0%	1	33.3%	2	8.0%
High school	27	24.1%	36	24.3%	200	16.2%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%
University	11	9.8%	16	10.8%	80	6.5%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%

Table 7: General people can join the meeting with the commune councilor without invitation by demographic data

Demographic data	General poeple can join the meeting with the commune councilor without invitation									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	86	56.6%	18	11.8%	43	28.3%	3	2.0%	2	1.3%
LGBTI	86	49.4%	26	14.9%	61	35.1%	0	0.0%	1	.6%
WEAV	338	60.9%	49	8.8%	155	27.9%	1	.2%	12	2.2%
ADVG	170	60.3%	18	6.4%	89	31.6%	0	0.0%	5	1.8%
IP	261	73.3%	11	3.1%	78	21.9%	0	0.0%	6	1.7%
Gender										
Male	304	61.5%	36	7.3%	144	29.1%	3	.6%	7	1.4%
Female	592	62.6%	76	8.0%	258	27.3%	1	.1%	19	2.0%
Homosexual	7	43.8%	4	25.0%	5	31.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	38	60.3%	6	9.5%	19	30.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	407	60.7%	73	10.9%	181	27.0%	1	.1%	8	1.2%
31-45	218	67.1%	18	5.5%	80	24.6%	2	.6%	7	2.2%
46-60	163	60.6%	21	7.8%	80	29.7%	1	.4%	4	1.5%
More than 61	153	60.0%	10	3.9%	85	33.3%	0	0.0%	7	2.7%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	213	64.4%	11	3.3%	97	29.3%	2	.6%	8	2.4%
Primary school	326	65.6%	34	6.8%	127	25.6%	0	0.0%	10	2.0%
Secondary school	193	60.5%	36	11.3%	84	26.3%	2	.6%	4	1.3%
High school	148	56.1%	26	9.8%	88	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	.8%
University	61	56.5%	15	13.9%	30	27.8%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Persona income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	397	65.8%	33	5.5%	156	25.9%	4	.7%	13	2.2%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	352	60.6%	52	9.0%	169	29.1%	0	0.0%	8	1.4%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	127	55.0%	29	12.6%	72	31.2%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
More than 301 US Dollars	65	62.5%	8	7.7%	29	27.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%

Table 8: In the development of commune planning, the people always share their ideas with the commune leaders by demographic data

Demographic data	In the development of commune planning, the people always share their ideas with the commune leaders									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	13	8.6%	16	10.5%	115	75.7%	4	2.6%	4	2.6%
LGBTI	18	10.3%	28	16.1%	124	71.3%	0	0.0%	4	2.3%
WEAV	55	9.9%	78	14.1%	410	73.9%	1	.2%	11	2.0%
ADVG	16	5.7%	32	11.3%	230	81.6%	1	.4%	3	1.1%
IP	21	5.9%	34	9.6%	288	80.9%	0	0.0%	13	3.7%
Gender										
Male	37	7.5%	55	11.1%	387	78.3%	5	1.0%	10	2.0%
Female	75	7.9%	124	13.1%	722	76.3%	1	.1%	24	2.5%
Homosexual	2	12.5%	3	18.8%	10	62.5%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%
Bisexual	9	14.3%	6	9.5%	48	76.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	51	7.6%	97	14.5%	502	74.9%	3	.4%	17	2.5%
31-45	28	8.6%	40	12.3%	251	77.2%	1	.3%	5	1.5%
46-60	30	11.2%	26	9.7%	204	75.8%	2	.7%	7	2.6%
More than 61	14	5.5%	25	9.8%	210	82.4%	0	0.0%	6	2.4%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	24	7.3%	34	10.3%	257	77.6%	3	.9%	13	3.9%
Primary school	38	7.6%	57	11.5%	385	77.5%	1	.2%	16	3.2%
Secondary school	30	9.4%	37	11.6%	248	77.7%	1	.3%	3	.9%
High school	19	7.2%	37	14.0%	206	78.0%	0	0.0%	2	.8%
University	12	11.1%	23	21.3%	71	65.7%	1	.9%	1	.9%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	38	6.3%	61	10.1%	480	79.6%	4	.7%	20	3.3%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	47	8.1%	73	12.6%	452	77.8%	2	.3%	7	1.2%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	25	10.8%	40	17.3%	158	68.4%	0	0.0%	8	3.5%
More than 301 US Dollars	13	12.5%	14	13.5%	77	74.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 9: Commune leaders always invite people to share their ideas during the commune development planning by demographic data

Demographic data	Commune leaders always invite people to share their ideas during the commune development planning									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	13	8.6%	14	9.2%	120	78.9%	3	2.0%	2	1.3%
LGBTI	14	8.0%	27	15.5%	131	75.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
WEAV	46	8.3%	71	12.8%	426	76.8%	0	0.0%	12	2.2%
ADVG	15	5.3%	28	9.9%	236	83.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
IP	22	6.2%	18	5.1%	310	87.1%	0	0.0%	6	1.7%
Gender										
Male	34	6.9%	43	8.7%	409	82.8%	3	.6%	5	1.0%
Female	72	7.6%	105	11.1%	750	79.3%	0	0.0%	19	2.0%
Homosexual	1	6.3%	3	18.8%	12	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	3	4.8%	7	11.1%	52	82.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Age group										
Less than 30	54	8.1%	77	11.5%	533	79.6%	1	.1%	5	.7%
31-45	24	7.4%	22	6.8%	267	82.2%	1	.3%	11	3.4%
46-60	16	5.9%	31	11.5%	216	80.3%	1	.4%	5	1.9%
More than 61	16	6.3%	28	11.0%	207	81.2%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	19	5.7%	26	7.9%	272	82.2%	2	.6%	12	3.6%
Primary school	36	7.2%	44	8.9%	412	82.9%	0	0.0%	5	1.0%
Secondary school	20	6.3%	43	13.5%	252	79.0%	1	.3%	3	.9%
High school	25	9.5%	31	11.7%	205	77.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
University	10	9.3%	14	13.0%	82	75.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	39	6.5%	46	7.6%	503	83.4%	3	.5%	12	2.0%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	31	5.3%	65	11.2%	477	82.1%	0	0.0%	8	1.4%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	29	12.6%	33	14.3%	166	71.9%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
More than 301 US Dollars	11	10.6%	14	13.5%	77	74.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%

Table 10: Generally, women and girls have less power in the discussion about the commune issues by demographic data

Demographic data	Generally, women and girls have less power in the discussion about the commune issues									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	49	32.2%	24	15.8%	72	47.4%	4	2.6%	3	2.0%
LGBTI	61	35.1%	25	14.4%	86	49.4%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
WEAV	168	30.3%	80	14.4%	291	52.4%	1	.2%	15	2.7%
ADVG	72	25.5%	32	11.3%	168	59.6%	0	0.0%	10	3.5%
IP	106	29.8%	46	12.9%	185	52.0%	0	0.0%	19	5.3%
Gender										
Male	141	28.5%	62	12.6%	268	54.3%	3	.6%	20	4.0%
Female	288	30.4%	130	13.7%	498	52.6%	2	.2%	28	3.0%
Homosexual	8	50.0%	6	37.5%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	19	30.2%	9	14.3%	34	54.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Age group										
Less than 30	238	35.5%	91	13.6%	325	48.5%	1	.1%	15	2.2%
31-45	95	29.2%	43	13.2%	174	53.5%	1	.3%	12	3.7%
46-60	67	24.9%	40	14.9%	149	55.4%	2	.7%	11	4.1%
More than 61	56	22.0%	33	12.9%	154	60.4%	1	.4%	11	4.3%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	70	21.1%	46	13.9%	198	59.8%	2	.6%	15	4.5%
Primary school	136	27.4%	64	12.9%	274	55.1%	2	.4%	21	4.2%
Secondary school	101	31.7%	45	14.1%	163	51.1%	1	.3%	9	2.8%
High school	102	38.6%	35	13.3%	124	47.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
University	47	43.5%	17	15.7%	43	39.8%	0	0.0%	1	.9%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	182	30.2%	77	12.8%	314	52.1%	5	.8%	25	4.1%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	157	27.0%	78	13.4%	331	57.0%	0	0.0%	15	2.6%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	78	33.8%	42	18.2%	104	45.0%	0	0.0%	7	3.0%
More than 301 US Dollars	39	37.5%	10	9.6%	53	51.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%

Table 11: People living with disability are encouraged to share their opinions by demographic data

Demographic data	People living with disability are encouraged to share their opinions									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	17	11.2%	12	7.9%	117	77.0%	3	2.0%	3	2.0%
LGBTI	16	9.2%	18	10.3%	137	78.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%
WEAV	30	5.4%	65	11.7%	448	80.7%	1	.2%	11	2.0%
ADVG	13	4.6%	29	10.3%	233	82.6%	0	0.0%	7	2.5%
IP	15	4.2%	14	3.9%	315	88.5%	0	0.0%	12	3.4%
Gender										
Male	33	6.7%	38	7.7%	406	82.2%	3	.6%	14	2.8%
Female	52	5.5%	95	10.0%	777	82.1%	1	.1%	21	2.2%
Homosexual	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	12	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	4	6.3%	3	4.8%	55	87.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Age group										
Less than 30	30	4.5%	51	7.6%	578	86.3%	1	.1%	10	1.5%
31-45	27	8.3%	29	8.9%	259	79.7%	2	.6%	8	2.5%
46-60	23	8.6%	33	12.3%	205	76.2%	1	.4%	7	2.6%
More than 61	11	4.3%	25	9.8%	208	81.6%	0	0.0%	11	4.3%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	21	6.3%	26	7.9%	269	81.3%	2	.6%	13	3.9%
Primary school	25	5.0%	41	8.2%	418	84.1%	0	0.0%	13	2.6%
Secondary school	20	6.3%	29	9.1%	263	82.4%	1	.3%	6	1.9%
High school	18	6.8%	32	12.1%	211	79.9%	1	.4%	2	.8%
University	7	6.5%	10	9.3%	89	82.4%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	26	4.3%	42	7.0%	513	85.1%	3	.5%	19	3.2%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	42	7.2%	52	9.0%	478	82.3%	1	.2%	8	1.4%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	16	6.9%	32	13.9%	177	76.6%	0	0.0%	6	2.6%
More than 301 US Dollars	7	6.7%	12	11.5%	82	78.8%	0	0.0%	3	2.9%

Table 12: The LGBT+ should be involved in the commune affairs, and their concerns should be considered by demographic data

Demographic data	The LGBT+ should be involved in the commune affairs, and their concerns should be considered.									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	19	12.5%	31	20.4%	93	61.2%	4	2.6%	5	3.3%
LGBTI	15	8.6%	22	12.6%	134	77.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%
WEAV	82	14.8%	93	16.8%	348	62.7%	1	.2%	31	5.6%
ADVG	57	20.2%	51	18.1%	154	54.6%	0	0.0%	20	7.1%
IP	102	28.7%	30	8.4%	175	49.2%	1	.3%	48	13.5%
Gender										
Male	105	21.3%	72	14.6%	267	54.0%	4	.8%	46	9.3%
Female	164	17.3%	142	15.0%	579	61.2%	2	.2%	59	6.2%
Homosexual	3	18.8%	6	37.5%	7	43.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	3	4.8%	7	11.1%	51	81.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.2%
Age group										
Less than 30	114	17.0%	94	14.0%	420	62.7%	2	.3%	40	6.0%
31-45	52	16.0%	42	12.9%	206	63.4%	3	.9%	22	6.8%
46-60	59	21.9%	49	18.2%	141	52.4%	1	.4%	19	7.1%
More than 61	50	19.6%	42	16.5%	137	53.7%	0	0.0%	26	10.2%
Education Level										
Nonschooling	56	16.9%	36	10.9%	191	57.7%	4	1.2%	44	13.3%
Primary school	125	25.2%	77	15.5%	261	52.5%	0	0.0%	34	6.8%
Secondary school	48	15.0%	47	14.7%	204	63.9%	2	.6%	18	5.6%
High school	31	11.7%	48	18.2%	175	66.3%	0	0.0%	10	3.8%
University	15	13.9%	19	17.6%	73	67.6%	0	0.0%	1	.9%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	127	21.1%	81	13.4%	326	54.1%	5	.8%	64	10.6%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	91	15.7%	87	15.0%	376	64.7%	0	0.0%	27	4.6%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	36	15.6%	38	16.5%	144	62.3%	0	0.0%	13	5.6%
More than 301 US Dollars	21	20.2%	21	20.2%	58	55.8%	1	1.0%	3	2.9%

Table 13: In the meeting, LGBT+ are allowed to raise their concerns by demographic data

Demographic data	In the meeting, LGBT+ are allowed to raise their concerns									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	16	10.5%	25	16.4%	103	67.8%	3	2.0%	5	3.3%
LGBTI	23	13.2%	23	13.2%	124	71.3%	0	0.0%	4	2.3%
WEAV	77	13.9%	94	16.9%	356	64.1%	1	.2%	27	4.9%
ADVG	48	17.0%	50	17.7%	168	59.6%	1	.4%	15	5.3%
IP	72	20.2%	34	9.6%	214	60.1%	0	0.0%	36	10.1%
Gender										
Male	79	16.0%	64	13.0%	315	63.8%	4	.8%	32	6.5%
Female	151	16.0%	150	15.9%	591	62.5%	1	.1%	53	5.6%
Homosexual	4	25.0%	3	18.8%	8	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%
Bisexual	2	3.2%	9	14.3%	51	81.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Age group										
Less than 30	101	15.1%	92	13.7%	448	66.9%	1	.1%	28	4.2%
31-45	47	14.5%	42	12.9%	212	65.2%	2	.6%	22	6.8%
46-60	50	18.6%	49	18.2%	153	56.9%	1	.4%	16	5.9%
More than 61	38	14.9%	43	16.9%	152	59.6%	1	.4%	21	8.2%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	51	15.4%	39	11.8%	202	61.0%	3	.9%	36	10.9%
Primary school	96	19.3%	74	14.9%	296	59.6%	0	0.0%	31	6.2%
Secondary school	45	14.1%	51	16.0%	214	67.1%	1	.3%	8	2.5%
High school	32	12.1%	41	15.5%	181	68.6%	1	.4%	9	3.4%
University	12	11.1%	21	19.4%	72	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	2.8%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	88	14.6%	86	14.3%	367	60.9%	4	.7%	58	9.6%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	87	15.0%	88	15.1%	387	66.6%	0	0.0%	19	3.3%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	37	16.0%	40	17.3%	147	63.6%	0	0.0%	7	3.0%
More than 301 US Dollars	24	23.1%	12	11.5%	64	61.5%	1	1.0%	3	2.9%

Table 14: Citizen have obligation to ensure the security in their own commune by demographic data

Demographic data	Citizen have obligation to ensure the security in their own commune									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	7	4.6%	18	11.8%	119	78.3%	3	2.0%	5	3.3%
LGBTI	10	5.7%	21	12.1%	140	80.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%
WEAV	22	4.0%	74	13.3%	447	80.5%	1	.2%	11	2.0%
ADVG	9	3.2%	39	13.8%	232	82.3%	1	.4%	1	.4%
IP	12	3.4%	14	3.9%	324	91.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.7%
Gender										
Male	21	4.3%	38	7.7%	426	86.2%	3	.6%	6	1.2%
Female	36	3.8%	118	12.5%	771	81.5%	2	.2%	19	2.0%
Homosexual	2	12.5%	5	31.3%	9	56.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	1	1.6%	5	7.9%	56	88.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Age group										
Less than 30	28	4.2%	74	11.0%	560	83.6%	1	.1%	7	1.0%
31-45	12	3.7%	28	8.6%	276	84.9%	1	.3%	8	2.5%
46-60	13	4.8%	36	13.4%	212	78.8%	2	.7%	6	2.2%
More than 61	7	2.7%	28	11.0%	214	83.9%	1	.4%	5	2.0%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	9	2.7%	26	7.9%	288	87.0%	3	.9%	5	1.5%
Primary school	18	3.6%	45	9.1%	425	85.5%	0	0.0%	9	1.8%
Secondary school	15	4.7%	43	13.5%	251	78.7%	2	.6%	8	2.5%
High school	11	4.2%	34	12.9%	216	81.8%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
University	7	6.5%	18	16.7%	82	75.9%	0	0.0%	1	.9%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	22	3.6%	54	9.0%	512	84.9%	4	.7%	11	1.8%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	26	4.5%	71	12.2%	474	81.6%	1	.2%	9	1.5%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	9	3.9%	31	13.4%	187	81.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.7%
More than 301 US Dollars	3	2.9%	10	9.6%	89	85.6%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%

Table 15: Citizen have rights to prevent and crackdown on the illegal activities in their commune through reporting to leaders by demographic data

Demographic data	Citizen have rights to prevent and crackdown on the illegal activities in their commune through reporting to leaders									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	11	7.2%	13	8.6%	121	79.6%	3	2.0%	4	2.6%
LGBTI	11	6.3%	21	12.1%	140	80.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
WEAV	29	5.2%	51	9.2%	467	84.1%	1	.2%	7	1.3%
ADVG	11	3.9%	18	6.4%	250	88.7%	2	.7%	1	.4%
IP	29	8.1%	14	3.9%	308	86.5%	0	0.0%	5	1.4%
Gender										
Male	35	7.1%	29	5.9%	421	85.2%	4	.8%	5	1.0%
Female	51	5.4%	79	8.4%	800	84.6%	2	.2%	14	1.5%
Homosexual	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	12	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	3	4.8%	7	11.1%	53	84.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Recode Age										
Less than 30	42	6.3%	50	7.5%	572	85.4%	1	.1%	5	.7%
31-45	17	5.2%	21	6.5%	281	86.5%	2	.6%	4	1.2%
46-60	20	7.4%	24	8.9%	221	82.2%	1	.4%	3	1.1%
More than 61	12	4.7%	22	8.6%	212	83.1%	2	.8%	7	2.7%
Age group+B514:B518										
Nonschooling	24	7.3%	23	6.9%	271	81.9%	4	1.2%	9	2.7%
Primary school	31	6.2%	41	8.2%	418	84.1%	1	.2%	6	1.2%
Secondary school	17	5.3%	18	5.6%	281	88.1%	1	.3%	2	.6%
High school	12	4.5%	24	9.1%	226	85.6%	0	0.0%	2	.8%
University	7	6.5%	11	10.2%	90	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	39	6.5%	38	6.3%	513	85.1%	6	1.0%	7	1.2%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	28	4.8%	46	7.9%	498	85.7%	0	0.0%	9	1.5%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	13	5.6%	22	9.5%	194	84.0%	0	0.0%	2	.9%
More than 301 US Dollars	11	10.6%	11	10.6%	81	77.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%

Table 16: Citizen have rights to inform the leader in the commune to provide support to vulnerable people by demographic data

Demographic data	Citizen have rights to inform the leader in the commune to provide support to vulnerable people									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	8	5.3%	14	9.2%	122	80.3%	4	2.6%	4	2.6%
LGBTI	2	1.1%	24	13.8%	147	84.5%	0	0.0%	1	.6%
WEAV	18	3.2%	52	9.4%	479	86.3%	0	0.0%	6	1.1%
ADVG	8	2.8%	26	9.2%	246	87.2%	1	.4%	1	.4%
IP	7	2.0%	11	3.1%	334	93.8%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
Gender										
Male	9	1.8%	32	6.5%	446	90.3%	3	.6%	4	.8%
Female	33	3.5%	84	8.9%	815	86.2%	2	.2%	12	1.3%
Homosexual	1	6.3%	3	18.8%	12	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	0	0.0%	8	12.7%	55	87.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	16	2.4%	60	9.0%	588	87.8%	2	.3%	4	.6%
31-45	8	2.5%	14	4.3%	299	92.0%	1	.3%	3	.9%
46-60	13	4.8%	27	10.0%	225	83.6%	1	.4%	3	1.1%
More than 61	6	2.4%	26	10.2%	216	84.7%	1	.4%	6	2.4%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	9	2.7%	22	6.6%	290	87.6%	3	.9%	7	2.1%
Primary school	16	3.2%	41	8.2%	434	87.3%	0	0.0%	6	1.2%
Secondary school	8	2.5%	32	10.0%	275	86.2%	2	.6%	2	.6%
High school	5	1.9%	24	9.1%	234	88.6%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
University	5	4.6%	8	7.4%	95	88.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	15	2.5%	41	6.8%	536	88.9%	4	.7%	7	1.2%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	20	3.4%	55	9.5%	497	85.5%	1	.2%	8	1.4%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	3	1.3%	24	10.4%	203	87.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
More than 301 US Dollars	5	4.8%	7	6.7%	92	88.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 17: Young people face huge constraints due to their lack of capacity and limited opportunities to participate by demographic data

Demographic data	Young people face huge constraints due to their lack of capacity and limited opportunities to participate									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	17	11.2%	80	52.6%	40	26.3%	4	2.6%	11	7.2%
LGBTI	35	20.1%	101	58.0%	19	10.9%	0	0.0%	19	10.9%
WEAV	82	14.8%	311	56.0%	105	18.9%	1	.2%	56	10.1%
ADVG	39	13.8%	169	59.9%	41	14.5%	1	.4%	32	11.3%
IP	32	9.0%	202	56.7%	81	22.8%	0	0.0%	41	11.5%
Gender										
Male	54	10.9%	284	57.5%	106	21.5%	4	.8%	46	9.3%
Female	130	13.7%	534	56.4%	174	18.4%	2	.2%	106	11.2%
Homosexual	7	43.8%	3	18.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	37.5%
Bisexual	14	22.2%	42	66.7%	6	9.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Age group										
Less than 30	101	15.1%	384	57.3%	112	16.7%	2	.3%	71	10.6%
31-45	41	12.6%	178	54.8%	68	20.9%	1	.3%	37	11.4%
46-60	36	13.4%	149	55.4%	58	21.6%	1	.4%	25	9.3%
More than 61	27	10.6%	152	59.6%	48	18.8%	2	.8%	26	10.2%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	23	6.9%	192	58.0%	85	25.7%	3	.9%	28	8.5%
Primary school	56	11.3%	290	58.4%	97	19.5%	0	0.0%	54	10.9%
Secondary school	55	17.2%	173	54.2%	50	15.7%	2	.6%	39	12.2%
High school	54	20.5%	144	54.5%	43	16.3%	1	.4%	22	8.3%
University	17	15.7%	64	59.3%	11	10.2%	0	0.0%	16	14.8%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	63	10.4%	355	58.9%	127	21.1%	5	.8%	53	8.8%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	91	15.7%	332	57.1%	106	18.2%	1	.2%	51	8.8%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	37	16.0%	115	49.8%	41	17.7%	0	0.0%	38	16.5%
More than 301 US Dollars	14	13.5%	61	58.7%	12	11.5%	0	0.0%	17	16.3%

Table 18: Older persons have currently been active contributors to Cambodia's society by demographic data

Demographic data	Older persons have currently been active contributors to Cambodia's society									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	43	28.3%	68	44.7%	23	15.1%	4	2.6%	14	9.2%
LGBTI	46	26.4%	87	50.0%	17	9.8%	0	0.0%	24	13.8%
WEAV	88	15.9%	334	60.2%	60	10.8%	0	0.0%	73	13.2%
ADVG	48	17.0%	161	57.1%	46	16.3%	1	.4%	26	9.2%
IP	33	9.3%	195	54.8%	98	27.5%	0	0.0%	30	8.4%
Gender										
Male	74	15.0%	270	54.7%	109	22.1%	4	.8%	37	7.5%
Female	167	17.7%	528	55.8%	131	13.8%	1	.1%	119	12.6%
Homosexual	5	31.3%	5	31.3%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	5	31.3%
Bisexual	12	19.0%	42	66.7%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	6	9.5%
Recode Age										
Less than 30	119	17.8%	363	54.2%	101	15.1%	1	.1%	86	12.8%
31-45	44	13.5%	186	57.2%	49	15.1%	1	.3%	45	13.8%
46-60	52	19.3%	149	55.4%	49	18.2%	1	.4%	18	6.7%
More than 61	43	16.9%	147	57.6%	45	17.6%	2	.8%	18	7.1%
Recode_Education Level										
Nonschooling	39	11.8%	193	58.3%	68	20.5%	3	.9%	28	8.5%
Primary school	77	15.5%	282	56.7%	92	18.5%	0	0.0%	46	9.3%
Secondary school	59	18.5%	176	55.2%	42	13.2%	2	.6%	40	12.5%
High school	61	23.1%	143	54.2%	32	12.1%	0	0.0%	28	10.6%
University	22	20.4%	51	47.2%	10	9.3%	0	0.0%	25	23.1%
Re_Personal Income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	97	16.1%	327	54.2%	104	17.2%	4	.7%	71	11.8%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	99	17.0%	337	58.0%	92	15.8%	1	.2%	52	9.0%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	41	17.7%	119	51.5%	37	16.0%	0	0.0%	34	14.7%
More than 301 US Dollars	21	20.2%	62	59.6%	11	10.6%	0	0.0%	10	9.6%

Table 19: You always receive motivation from members in the family, and commune as well by demographic data

Demographic data	You always receive motivation from members in the family, and commune as well.									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	25	16.4%	74	48.7%	41	27.0%	6	3.9%	6	3.9%
LGBTI	26	14.9%	106	60.9%	28	16.1%	0	0.0%	14	8.0%
WEAV	90	16.2%	330	59.5%	105	18.9%	0	0.0%	30	5.4%
ADVG	42	14.9%	167	59.2%	68	24.1%	1	.4%	4	1.4%
IP	26	7.3%	221	62.1%	96	27.0%	0	0.0%	13	3.7%
Gender										
Male	60	12.1%	289	58.5%	125	25.3%	5	1.0%	15	3.0%
Female	140	14.8%	549	58.0%	206	21.8%	2	.2%	49	5.2%
Homosexual	3	18.8%	11	68.8%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	6	9.5%	49	77.8%	5	7.9%	0	0.0%	3	4.8%
Age group										
Less than 30	103	15.4%	414	61.8%	118	17.6%	1	.1%	34	5.1%
31-45	31	9.5%	190	58.5%	81	24.9%	1	.3%	22	6.8%
46-60	47	17.5%	145	53.9%	70	26.0%	3	1.1%	4	1.5%
More than 61	28	11.0%	149	58.4%	69	27.1%	2	.8%	7	2.7%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	39	11.8%	187	56.5%	93	28.1%	3	.9%	9	2.7%
Primary School	58	11.7%	300	60.4%	119	23.9%	1	.2%	19	3.8%
Secondary School	41	12.9%	195	61.1%	66	20.7%	3	.9%	14	4.4%
High School	50	18.9%	152	57.6%	48	18.2%	0	0.0%	14	5.3%
University	21	19.4%	64	59.3%	12	11.1%	0	0.0%	11	10.2%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	69	11.4%	356	59.0%	155	25.7%	6	1.0%	17	2.8%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	91	15.7%	345	59.4%	122	21.0%	1	.2%	22	3.8%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	39	16.9%	132	57.1%	44	19.0%	0	0.0%	16	6.9%
More than 301 US Dollars	10	9.6%	65	62.5%	17	16.3%	0	0.0%	12	11.5%

Table 20: As citizens, we should be more active in questioning the actions of leaders by demographic data

Demographic data	As citizens, we should be more active in questioning the actions of leaders									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	6	3.9%	10	6.6%	129	84.9%	4	2.6%	3	2.0%
LGBTI	14	8.0%	30	17.2%	130	74.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEAV	32	5.8%	50	9.0%	456	82.2%	0	0.0%	17	3.1%
ADVG	12	4.3%	30	10.6%	231	81.9%	2	.7%	7	2.5%
IP	17	4.8%	31	8.7%	288	80.9%	0	0.0%	20	5.6%
Gender										
Male	22	4.5%	41	8.3%	409	82.8%	5	1.0%	17	3.4%
Female	48	5.1%	96	10.1%	771	81.5%	1	.1%	30	3.2%
Homosexual	4	25.0%	5	31.3%	7	43.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	7	11.1%	9	14.3%	47	74.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	43	6.4%	82	12.2%	529	79.0%	2	.3%	14	2.1%
31-45	12	3.7%	27	8.3%	275	84.6%	1	.3%	10	3.1%
46-60	14	5.2%	23	8.6%	218	81.0%	1	.4%	13	4.8%
More than 61	12	4.7%	19	7.5%	212	83.1%	2	.8%	10	3.9%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	17	5.1%	20	6.0%	269	81.3%	3	.9%	22	6.6%
Primary school	30	6.0%	39	7.8%	408	82.1%	0	0.0%	20	4.0%
Secondary school	20	6.3%	40	12.5%	255	79.9%	2	.6%	2	.6%
High school	10	3.8%	35	13.3%	216	81.8%	1	.4%	2	.8%
University	4	3.7%	17	15.7%	86	79.6%	0	0.0%	1	.9%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	27	4.5%	45	7.5%	493	81.8%	5	.8%	33	5.5%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	31	5.3%	55	9.5%	484	83.3%	1	.2%	10	1.7%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	15	6.5%	39	16.9%	176	76.2%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
More than 301 US Dollars	8	7.7%	12	11.5%	81	77.9%	0	0.0%	3	2.9%

Table 21: It's wrong for me to question people who are in charge or in authority, like teachers or parents by demographic data

Demographic data	It's wrong for me to question people who are in charge or in authority, like teachers or parents									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	46	30.3%	26	17.1%	71	46.7%	6	3.9%	3	2.0%
LGBTI	82	47.1%	22	12.6%	69	39.7%	0	0.0%	1	.6%
WEAV	156	28.1%	117	21.1%	257	46.3%	1	.2%	24	4.3%
ADVG	74	26.2%	56	19.9%	131	46.5%	5	1.8%	16	5.7%
IP	131	36.8%	39	11.0%	169	47.5%	1	.3%	16	4.5%
Gender										
Male	162	32.8%	74	15.0%	232	47.0%	8	1.6%	18	3.6%
Female	294	31.1%	176	18.6%	430	45.5%	5	.5%	41	4.3%
Homosexual	5	31.3%	5	31.3%	6	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	28	44.4%	5	7.9%	29	46.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Age group										
Less than 30	252	37.6%	110	16.4%	291	43.4%	5	.7%	12	1.8%
31-45	104	32.0%	45	13.8%	160	49.2%	3	.9%	13	4.0%
46-60	73	27.1%	55	20.4%	128	47.6%	2	.7%	11	4.1%
More than 61	60	23.5%	50	19.6%	118	46.3%	3	1.2%	24	9.4%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	79	23.9%	51	15.4%	160	48.3%	4	1.2%	37	11.2%
Primary school	146	29.4%	79	15.9%	252	50.7%	1	.2%	19	3.8%
Secondary school	108	33.9%	59	18.5%	142	44.5%	7	2.2%	3	.9%
High school	101	38.3%	50	18.9%	112	42.4%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
University	55	50.9%	21	19.4%	31	28.7%	1	.9%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	183	30.3%	91	15.1%	275	45.6%	8	1.3%	46	7.6%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	209	36.0%	95	16.4%	261	44.9%	4	.7%	12	2.1%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	69	29.9%	49	21.2%	113	48.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than 301 US Dollars	28	26.9%	25	24.0%	48	46.2%	1	1.0%	2	1.9%

Table 22: Once in office, leaders should favor the people in the place they came from by demographic data

Demographic data	Once in office, leaders should favor the people in the place they came from									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	6	3.9%	20	13.2%	120	78.9%	4	2.6%	2	1.3%
LGBTI	12	6.9%	17	9.8%	145	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEAV	25	4.5%	75	13.5%	447	80.5%	0	0.0%	8	1.4%
ADVG	11	3.9%	46	16.3%	221	78.4%	1	.4%	3	1.1%
IP	17	4.8%	19	5.3%	312	87.6%	0	0.0%	8	2.2%
Gender										
Male	22	4.5%	51	10.3%	411	83.2%	4	.8%	6	1.2%
Female	42	4.4%	117	12.4%	771	81.5%	1	.1%	15	1.6%
Homosexual	4	25.0%	2	12.5%	10	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	3	4.8%	7	11.1%	53	84.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	40	6.0%	84	12.5%	537	80.1%	1	.1%	8	1.2%
31-45	11	3.4%	21	6.5%	288	88.6%	1	.3%	4	1.2%
46-60	13	4.8%	40	14.9%	208	77.3%	1	.4%	7	2.6%
More than 61	7	2.7%	32	12.5%	212	83.1%	2	.8%	2	.8%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	16	4.8%	30	9.1%	273	82.5%	3	.9%	9	2.7%
Primary school	25	5.0%	59	11.9%	404	81.3%	0	0.0%	9	1.8%
Secondary school	11	3.4%	37	11.6%	267	83.7%	2	.6%	2	.6%
High school	12	4.5%	40	15.2%	211	79.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
University	7	6.5%	11	10.2%	90	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	25	4.1%	64	10.6%	496	82.3%	4	.7%	14	2.3%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	28	4.8%	76	13.1%	470	80.9%	1	.2%	6	1.0%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	12	5.2%	32	13.9%	187	81.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than 301 US Dollars	6	5.8%	5	4.8%	92	88.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%

Table 23: All eligible people should be allowed to vote, even if they are elderly or disability or LBGTI by demographic data

Demographic data	All eligible people should be allowed to vote, even if they are elderly or disability or LBGTI.									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	5	3.3%	10	6.6%	132	86.8%	4	2.6%	1	.7%
LGBTI	1	.6%	9	5.2%	164	94.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEAV	16	2.9%	58	10.5%	477	85.9%	0	0.0%	4	.7%
ADVG	9	3.2%	38	13.5%	230	81.6%	1	.4%	4	1.4%
IP	5	1.4%	10	2.8%	335	94.1%	0	0.0%	6	1.7%
Gender										
Male	12	2.4%	35	7.1%	439	88.9%	4	.8%	4	.8%
Female	24	2.5%	84	8.9%	826	87.3%	1	.1%	11	1.2%
Homosexual	0	0.0%	3	18.8%	13	81.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	60	95.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	11	1.6%	46	6.9%	607	90.6%	1	.1%	5	.7%
31-45	7	2.2%	17	5.2%	299	92.0%	1	.3%	1	.3%
46-60	9	3.3%	30	11.2%	224	83.3%	1	.4%	5	1.9%
More than 61	9	3.5%	32	12.5%	208	81.6%	2	.8%	4	1.6%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	8	2.4%	27	8.2%	287	86.7%	3	.9%	6	1.8%
Primary school	17	3.4%	51	10.3%	422	84.9%	0	0.0%	7	1.4%
Secondary school	7	2.2%	19	6.0%	290	90.9%	2	.6%	1	.3%
High school	2	.8%	17	6.4%	244	92.4%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
University	2	1.9%	11	10.2%	95	88.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	11	1.8%	44	7.3%	533	88.4%	4	.7%	11	1.8%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	18	3.1%	47	8.1%	511	88.0%	1	.2%	4	.7%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	4	1.7%	25	10.8%	202	87.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than 301 US Dollars	3	2.9%	9	8.7%	92	88.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 24: Local authorities have to share any information to villagers related to the decision making by government of the commune planning by demographic data

Demographic data	Local authorities have to share any information to villagers related to the decision making by government of the commune planning.									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	3	2.0%	8	5.3%	136	89.5%	4	2.6%	1	.7%
LGBTI	7	4.0%	29	16.7%	138	79.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEAV	25	4.5%	48	8.6%	476	85.8%	0	0.0%	6	1.1%
ADVG	7	2.5%	25	8.9%	245	86.9%	1	.4%	4	1.4%
IP	12	3.4%	11	3.1%	317	89.0%	0	0.0%	16	4.5%
Gender										
Male	8	1.6%	31	6.3%	442	89.5%	4	.8%	9	1.8%
Female	40	4.2%	80	8.5%	807	85.3%	1	.1%	18	1.9%
Homosexual	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	12	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	4	6.3%	8	12.7%	51	81.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	28	4.2%	62	9.3%	570	85.1%	1	.1%	9	1.3%
31-45	8	2.5%	28	8.6%	280	86.2%	1	.3%	8	2.5%
46-60	10	3.7%	22	8.2%	229	85.1%	1	.4%	7	2.6%
More than 61	8	3.1%	9	3.5%	233	91.4%	2	.8%	3	1.2%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	12	3.6%	15	4.5%	287	86.7%	3	.9%	14	4.2%
Primary school	21	4.2%	30	6.0%	436	87.7%	0	0.0%	10	2.0%
Secondary school	6	1.9%	25	7.8%	283	88.7%	2	.6%	3	.9%
High school	8	3.0%	37	14.0%	219	83.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
University	7	6.5%	14	13.0%	87	80.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	17	2.8%	30	5.0%	532	88.2%	4	.7%	20	3.3%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	20	3.4%	54	9.3%	501	86.2%	1	.2%	5	.9%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	10	4.3%	27	11.7%	194	84.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
More than 301 US Dollars	7	6.7%	10	9.6%	85	81.7%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%

Table 25: Citizens should be informed about commune budget and how to spend them by demographic data

Demographic data	Citizens should be informed about commune budget and how to spend them									
	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Refuse		Don't know	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Target rightsholders										
PWD	6	3.9%	17	11.2%	122	80.3%	4	2.6%	3	2.0%
GLGBTI	11	6.3%	25	14.4%	138	79.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEAV	36	6.5%	74	13.3%	435	78.4%	0	0.0%	10	1.8%
ADVG	18	6.4%	49	17.4%	212	75.2%	1	.4%	2	.7%
IP	19	5.3%	28	7.9%	290	81.5%	0	0.0%	19	5.3%
Gender										
Male	31	6.3%	49	9.9%	393	79.6%	4	.8%	17	3.4%
Female	54	5.7%	133	14.1%	741	78.3%	1	.1%	17	1.8%
Homosexual	1	6.3%	5	31.3%	10	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bisexual	4	6.3%	6	9.5%	53	84.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age group										
Less than 30	44	6.6%	86	12.8%	524	78.2%	1	.1%	15	2.2%
31-45	17	5.2%	27	8.3%	273	84.0%	1	.3%	7	2.2%
46-60	16	5.9%	45	16.7%	197	73.2%	1	.4%	10	3.7%
More than 61	13	5.1%	35	13.7%	203	79.6%	2	.8%	2	.8%
Educational level										
Nonschooling	12	3.6%	37	11.2%	264	79.8%	3	.9%	15	4.5%
Primary school	30	6.0%	62	12.5%	391	78.7%	0	0.0%	14	2.8%
Secondary school	21	6.6%	38	11.9%	256	80.3%	2	.6%	2	.6%
High school	16	6.1%	36	13.6%	209	79.2%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
University	11	10.2%	20	18.5%	77	71.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Personal income										
Less than 100 US Dollars	37	6.1%	63	10.4%	483	80.1%	4	.7%	16	2.7%
From 100 to 200 US Dollars	28	4.8%	81	13.9%	456	78.5%	1	.2%	15	2.6%
From 201 to 300 US Dollars	15	6.5%	34	14.7%	181	78.4%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
More than 301 US Dollars	10	9.6%	15	14.4%	77	74.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%