# Environment Globalization and Gender

## WORKSHOP

egg

OCTOBER 2003

NGO Forum on CAMBODIA

樂施會 Oxfam Hong Kong

*Combined workshop notes*

# Environment Gender and Globalization (EGG) Workshop

*Session One: October 14-15, 2003.*

The NGO Forum on Cambodia assisted by the Womyn's Agenda for Change –Oxfam Hong Kong (WAC-OHK) organized a workshop on Environment Gender and Globalization held at the OHK– WAC offices in Phnom Penh. In the first session, some Commune Chiefs from Phnom Penh Municipality and other Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) staff, a total of 15 people participated. Facilitators were staff from NGO Forum and WAC-OHK.

The EGG (Environment Gender and Globalisation) workshop was opened with a summary of the problems facing Cambodia. There are many problems, especially for the poor people inside this country; in the city and rural areas, that increase poverty day by day. Some people who become indebted, leads to them selling their productive and major assets like their house, land, animals, rice land, etc. Some people still have to migrate to other places to earn income to survive after they lose everything.

<u>Participant Expectations:</u>

- How to integrate gender into plans
- Methodology to develop the environment in Cambodia
- Increase our knowledge about gender and environmental issues
- Want to know about the links between gender, environment and globalization
- The impact of globalization on gender and the environment
- The impact of globalization on Cambodia
- Would like to understand about forest and environment issues along the rivers.
- The importance of gender in developing projects and environmental management
- about a way of learning and sharing experiences from one to another
- Analyze the relationship between gender and environment
- To know about forest resources
- If Cambodia will "really" have a decentralised system of government.

The groups were then shown a presentation that highlighted the situation of people in rural Cambodia villages, their struggles and burdens, just to live from day to day.

Participants responses

- Before, we knew only the problem relating directly to the environment. The soil lost its quality because people used a lot of fertilizers. But after seeing this presentation we understand that it is not just only poor soil quality, but people are also faced with poverty, debts and some have to migrate for survival and to payback their loans.
- We thought that our credit programs help people but these models of credit have forced many people to become poorer.
- What can be done to avoid all of these problems?
- The problem in my location is bad environment. There is a lot of smoke pollution from many factories, motorbikes and cars. This has an adverse effect on children and pregnant women. They are faced with bronchitis, asthma and other respiratory diseases. I think factories should be moved from the city.
- One person noted that they had asked the factory make a longer exhaust flue.
- The responsibilities between men and women in the presentation do not shown clearly about gender issues. Because all slides in the presentation show all the issues, is this because the researchers could ask the people what is the benefits of migration?
- What is the link between environment, gender and globalisation in this presentation?

<u>Summary of the presentation</u>

Examples in the presentation described the various ways and means that people survive and become poorer. As explained, from the 1980s to 1990s people used only natural fertilizers but achieved high yields. People could eat their harvest for a whole year and still have some that they could sell and some for re-seeding the following year.

Besides farming, people could access the forests for firewood and other things; people could go fishing and get other natural resources to survive. During this time the government provided help through subsidies to people like seeds, fuel and farm tools.

Now farm [rice growing] work does not provide enough for most people to survive off alone. The natural resources people could previously access, they cannot get. This is because the places where people could go before have been sold to private owners or privatized. These owners do not allow people to enter their areas. Those who enter these areas out of need face violence, fines or other punishment from the owners. Additionally, overuse or over exploitation of areas has led to irreversible environmental damage. This is why people get poorer and poorer. If they are faced with hunger, debt and poverty, what are their options?

Now there are many garment factories and the owners only hire female workers. This is because there is not equality in the treatment of women and men. Women are seen to be easier to exploit and less likely to talk back when there are problems with their working conditions.

Some families have to send their daughters to work in the garment factories to earn money to support the family even that they know the work is dangerous and exploitative. They are forced to do this from the hunger in their stomachs. Consider those families who have no daughters to send off do garment work.

<u>What are the issues behind increasing poverty?</u>

- Everyone in the past has lost their homes and traditions; also family life is not peaceful
- Poverty creates robbery and insecurities
- Poverty increases because of limited or no education and the lack of ability to understand the environment
- Statistical adjustments made to poverty line surveys, or changes in baseline measurements
- Poverty can induce trafficking and domestic violence
- Poverty can push parents into selling their children - trafficking
- Poverty is due to high interest rates, low levels of education, and many changes of jobs because of migration
- Increased migration
- Limited access to natural resources
- A lack of land for agricultural practices, a lack of natural resources and a lack of human resources
- Poverty because of debt, when people have no money to pay they are forced to sell their land or other property to repay debts
- Poverty makes people lose their land, homes, children, relatives; and they migrate away from home
- The Governments lack of knowledge about impacts of policies makes people poor

<u>Comment of participants</u>

- The Government has organized a Poverty Reduction Strategy program but people are still poor, in fact they are poorer than before. There may be there corruption inside these levels of officialdom from the bottom to the top.

- Some NGOs that provide credit to people always ask the reason people are borrowing the money for. If people say they are borrowing to eat NGOs will not agree but if people say they are borrowing to grow rice, they will get their credit.

- Have any of these NGOs undertaken studies about the situation of rural people or not?

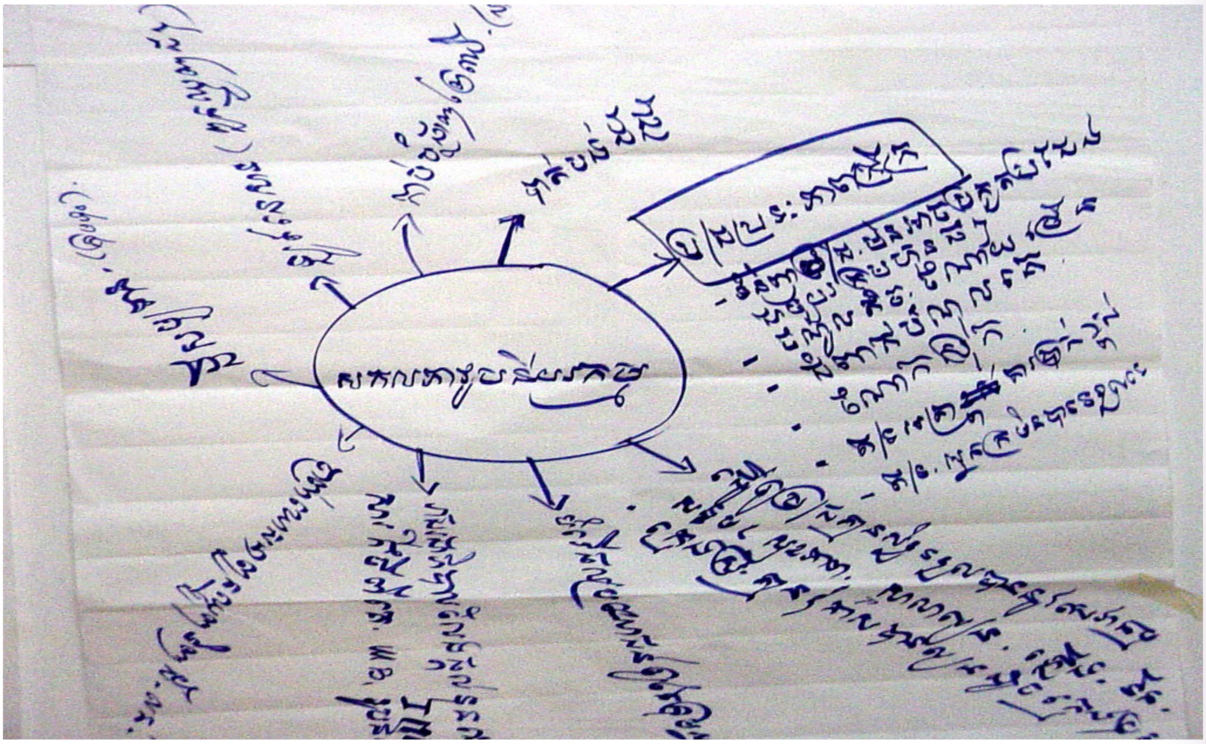
The causes of increasing poverty

- Lack of job opportunities
- Limited land that is not capable of growing enough produce to meet peoples needs
- Bad Governors
- Lack of capacity to manage, control and provide solutions
- Biased local authorities
- No market for exporting local produce
- Environmental destruction, a lot of corruption among society and our leaders
- The natural disaster that increases poverty
- The problems in society
- The society lacks leaders
- There are laws for all types of things, but they are not upheld or enforced
- The number of private companies are on the increase in Cambodia
- To lack of natural resources like as fish, land, forests
- The government is not responsible
- The people are not skilled
- A lack of the natural resources, and illness
- A lack of education
- Lost farmland and their house and have not got a job to feed themselves
- Gender: a lack of equality in educating boys and girls and to a high number of imported drugs
- Poverty
- Lack of education

Case study exercise

All case studies have issues and problems relating to the environment, gender and globalisation.  See the annex that follows for the case studies.

Group: 1



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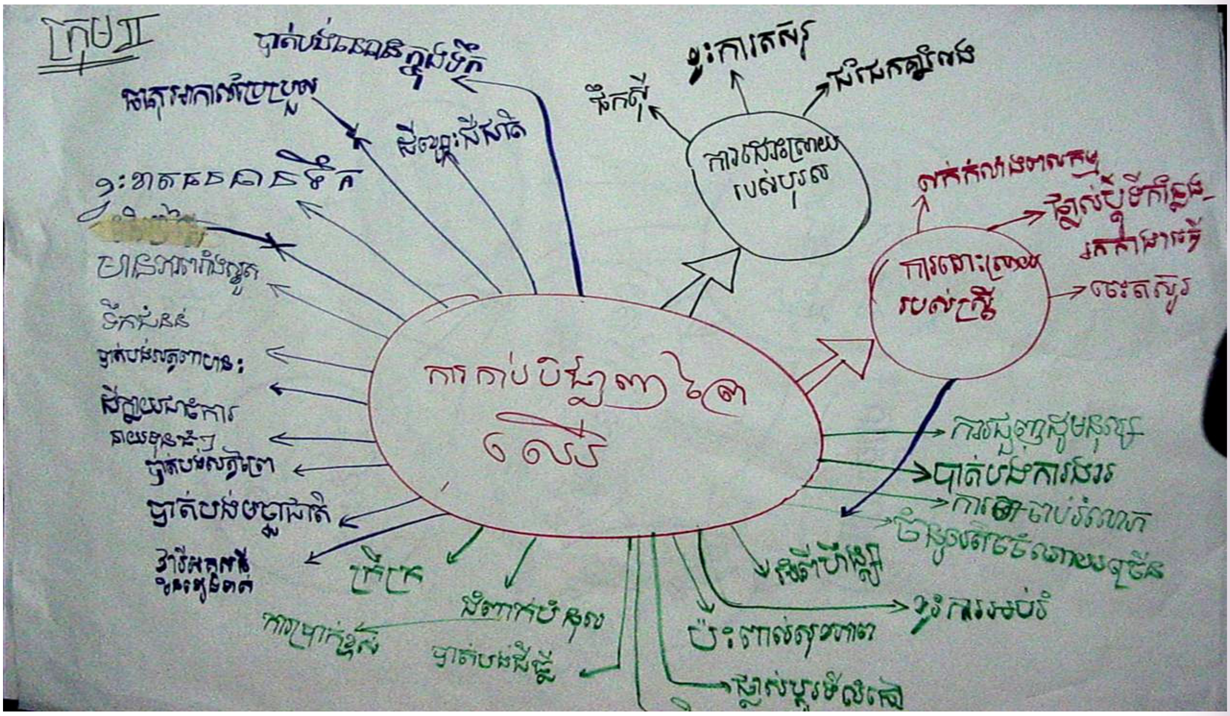

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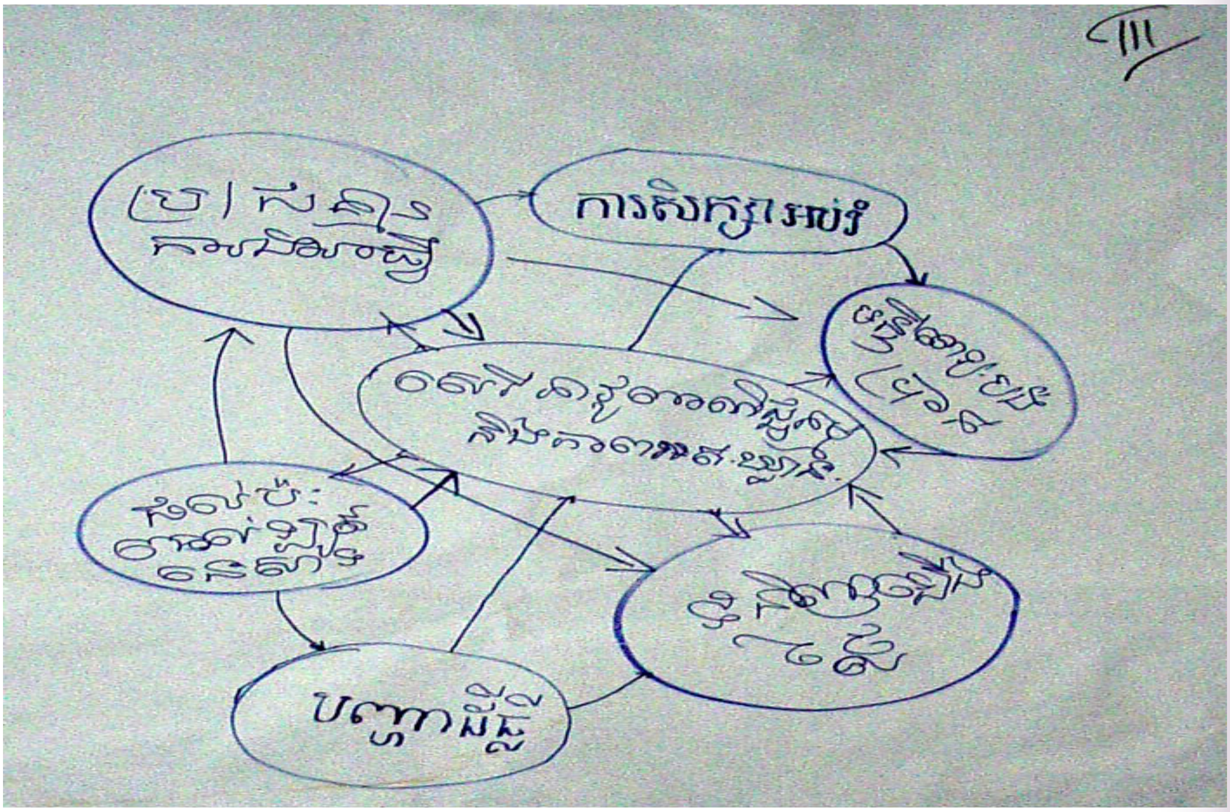

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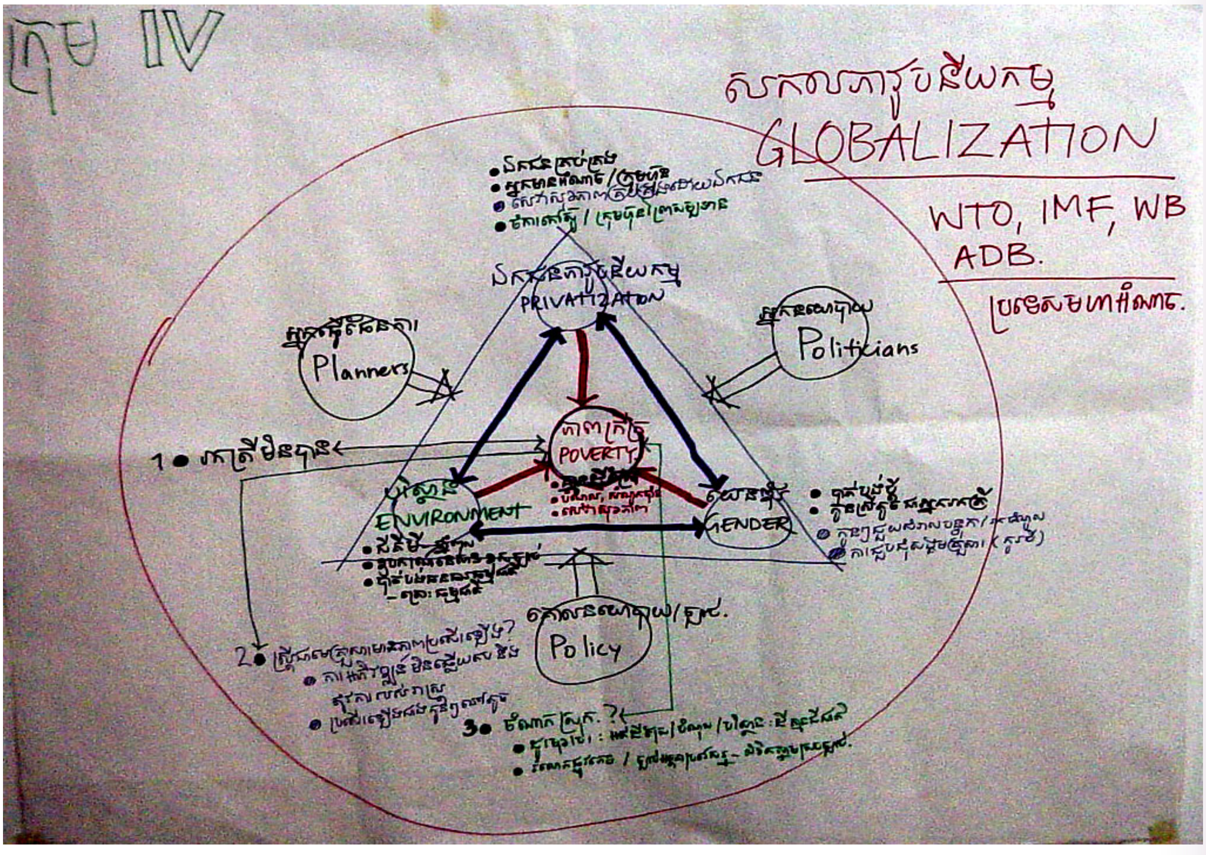
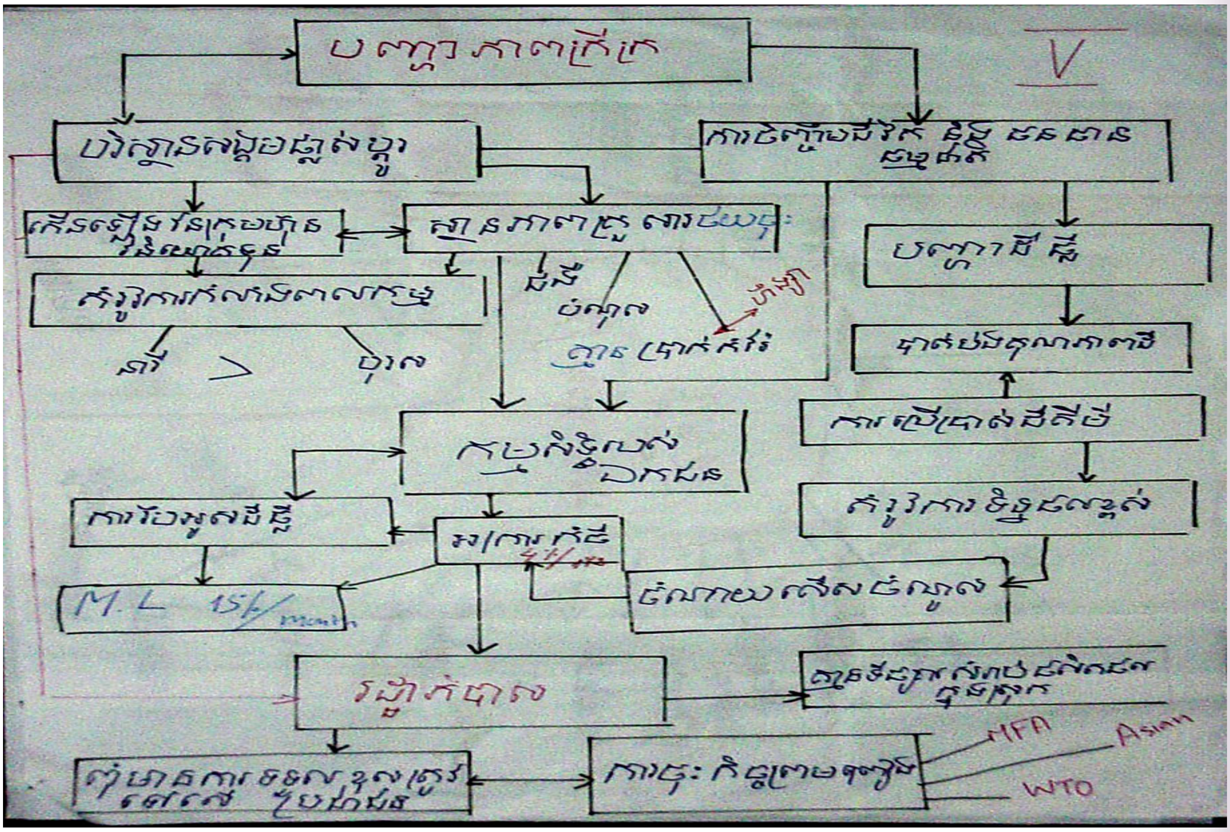



Session one

Group: 5



# Environment Gender and Globalization (EGG) Workshop

*Session Two: October 16-17, 2003.*

On the 16th to the 17th of October 2003, a workshop was held at the WAC-OHK offices that was prepared by the NGO Forum on Cambodia and assisted by WAC-OHK. In this workshop there were 28 participants from NGOs and the government sector to discuss gender, environment and globalization.

## The objectives of the workshop

We want to find out what is happening for women and men at the moment. People lives are affected by many things like environment, globalization, gender…etc. We can't do anything without understanding the reasons why young women go to find jobs such as garment workers, sex workers…etc. We will study the situation in Cambodia at the moment and how this links to that of the world today. We will also discuss what has and is happening to create increased poverty, what are the causes of increased poverty and what happens to families.

## Workshop expectations

- To understand the links between environment, globalization and gender
- To gain more knowledge about gender issues and understand the environmental issues
- To include gender into the development of programs
- To understand the link between the environment, globalization and gender; and the effect that it has on people, poverty and development
- To get new information and to share what we understand from this information
- To get knowledge from the workshop about the environment
- To understand the environment and the living conditions of the poor
- To gain new knowledge and to share the information with their communities
- To understand about how to protect the environment the and reduce poverty
- To understand the impacts of globalization on Cambodia
- To understand gender, globalization and environment
- To understand the links between gender, environment and globalization and discuss the solutions.
- To clearly understand gender differences
- The solutions for poverty and to find out what increases poverty
- Change experience
- To learn the methods used in analyzing the environment, globalization and gender
- To understand poverty and environmental destruction in Cambodia.

- What are the causes of globalization that increase gender inequality
- To learn about issues that make people poorer
- To understand about gender and environment and to get more experience on this subject
- To learn about the effect on gender when the environment is being destroyed by globalization.
- To get experience from this workshop
- To get knowledge and sharing this to the grass roots
- To learn more about the impact of globalization on Cambodia
- To learn with each other through communication
- To learn the meaning of globalization and the impact it has on gender and environment.

The workshop participants were shown a presentation about people's lives and their struggles to survive.

<u>Comments on the presentation by participants and facilitator</u>

- Farmers in the past never used fertilizer, pesticides …etc but now the farmers need all of this to help them continue to farm.

The situation is now that the farmers have to use many things such as fertilizer, pesticides, water, new seed, etc. The resulting yield that they collect is insufficient to pay back their debts they incurred to grow their crops. Families have to borrow money from a moneylender or private NGO for farming and they will pay the money back after their harvests. Most of the farmers borrowed money from private NGOs with an interest rate of 4% a month or moneylenders with interest between 10% to 15% per month. If they borrow rice like 1 *tav*, they pay 2 *tavs* in next year. All of these debts and interest heavily indebts rural families and many have to sell their property to pay off their debts.

Our country (Cambodia) is in debt because we have and continue to borrow money from the World Bank, IMF, ADB and rich countries. The Cambodian government has to agree on the money lenders conditions. This is not so different from the rural people's situation. When they borrow money from the moneylenders or private NGOs, they have to abide by conditions like handing over their land title as well.

- NGOs' staff understand these issues but people in rural areas don't understand.

- If we only think about debt, it isn't enough because our government never helps people to access markets for them to sell their goods, but NGOs that have credit programmes, they can help people in some parts too.

- I have worked on credit programmes which can be sometimes successful or unsuccessful, but we have researched these cases to

show that credit programs are rarely successful. For example, if we lend money to a poor family it means we want to basically kill them because the money that they borrow they use to eat, it is not used to do business or other production and the interest is very high, 40 percent or more per year. Borrowing will mean that the borrower will lose, it is the same with the IMF, WB and ADB policies.

These issues are true, but on the point of the government never helping people; this is because our government agreed to these conditions [to stop helping people by removing subsidies] in order to obtain loans. It is an unfair situation because these wealthier countries and organisations want our government to stop subsidies to the people, but they still give subsidies to people in their own developed nations. For example a farmer in France receives a government subsidy of US$2 per day for each cow that they have.

- The recent CDRI report that researched interest rates, I do not understand why the people can pay 4% of interest. Is this because this cash has to pass from Ministry to Ministry and agency to agency? These institutions have collected the interest and will pass the money from Ministry of Finance to the external Financial Institutions.

This policy is similar to the policies of the WB, IMF, ADB also because they want to increase the interest payable. Our government borrowed money from the ADB, around 2 billion dollars with an interest of 1 percent per year. How much interest is that?

- Another point that is interesting concerns land issues as the number of people increase every day but more land is not available. In the rural areas investors bought land from villagers but the village chief gave them only half and kept the other half for himself. This is not fair for the people. The government solicits tenders for the development of land that they have purchased from villagers. As a result, only the wealthy can afford to buy it. The Government doesn’t do anything to help poor people.

It is not that the government does not want to support the poor in Cambodia; the next presentation will make it clearer. All of us are NGO staff, right? We get our funding from overseas. But before we get any money we have to create a plan to give to our donors. It is exactly the same with the government. If the government borrows money from the money lender and the result is increasing poverty and an ability to be easily exploited. The workers in the garment sector in Cambodia, they get a wage of 1 dollar per day. If we compare this with rich countries, the earnings are very different. The rules and conditions of the loans restrict or limit the government from reducing or controlling interest rates down to 5% per year.

<u>Issues that increase poverty in Cambodia</u>

- Critical debt levels domestically and internationally
- The power balance is unfair, as poor countries get poorer and rich countries become richer
- People don't know the government gets loans
- The Government never thinks about corruption issues with money that is borrowed from WB,IMF,ADB to spend on administrative purposes, so it increases the potential for corruption
- Increased migration and debt
- Big gap between rich people and poor people
- Spend a lot of money on fertilizer, pesticides, hired labour…etc
- In debt, lack of land, poverty, illness, conflict land, domestic violence, no subsidies
- More children, families have to spend more than they earn
- Natural disaster, domestic violence, unemployment and biased officials

The presentation that followed identified the causes of increasing poverty and environmental destruction. This presentation illustrated the links of what is happening to people and the larger globalization policies that cause it.

## <u>Comments on the presentation</u>

- All this happens because of globalization and the government knows only about profit, so it increases poverty.
- The PRSP didn't help people but it kills them. People live with debt because of NGOs credit, no services for people; if the rich become richer the poor become poorer as they never help each other. Poverty is caused by credit from NGOs, which is similar to how our government borrows money from WB, ADB, IMF, etc.
- Debt is like an illness; if they get sick and die quickly it is good, but to live with an illness for so long makes life difficult.
- Some NGOs make proposals to ask for money from the donor to organize projects to help people, but they take this money to buy a modern car, why do they do this because they are obligated to help people?
- Our government does this because we have no power. For example in Pailin province a rich family produces corn with new seed and they have lost money for three years already, they think that it is more difficult for poor people.

Some NGOs and the government work with the banks. But remember that the banks work for profit. For example in Vietnam banks charge only 1% or 1.5% per year, but in Cambodia it is 2% per month - so very different.

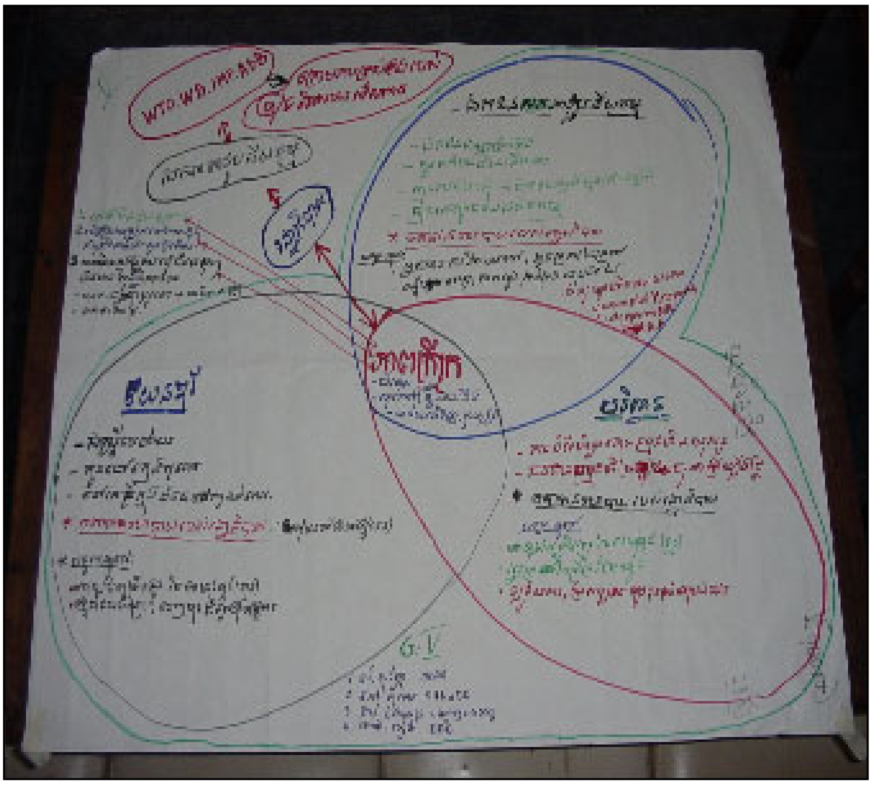
- In other countries like Thailand they protest to the government that no one buys their vegetables and other produce, they ask their government what has happened.

- If people are in debt as they have borrowed for eating, they increase poverty, but if families borrow for doing business it can be good.
- What do we want Cambodia to become? Does Cambodia become colonised again through globalization? If you want Cambodia the same as before all this began, what can we do?

Cambodia will join World Trade Organization (WTO) sooner or later but Cambodia wants to join quickly. In Vietnam they know about the situation with all the conditions so they delay it but Cambodia agrees with the conditions. Like when the director of the World Bank came to visit Cambodia nobody demonstrated or rallied against them to stop entry into the WTO. In other countries around the world, there have been demonstrations against the WTO.

<u>Case study work</u>

*Group one - case study on women and privatization*



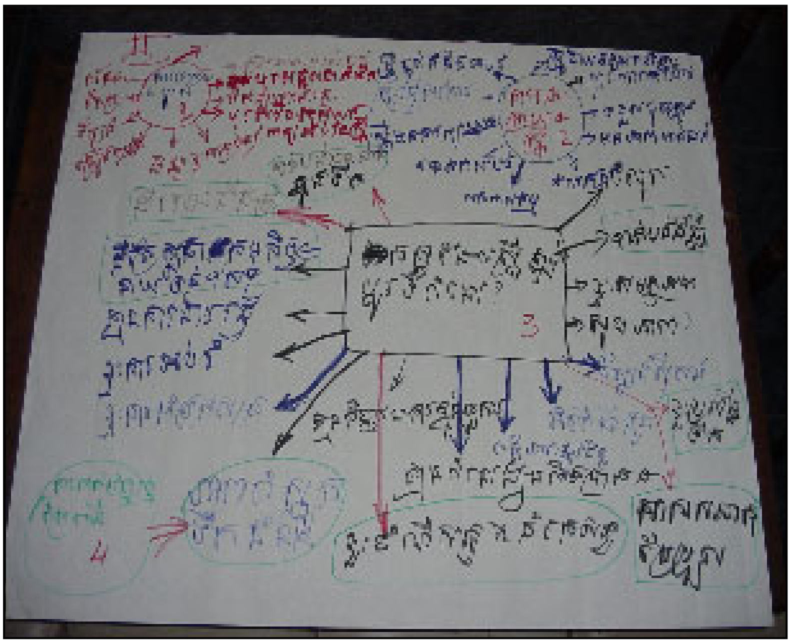
This picture shows the link between gender, globalization and privatization – and responses by the government. The government follows the orders of the first world (WB, IMF, ADB…etc). This is the reason that poverty is created.

Answer to the first question: fishing becomes difficult for the poor families. This family is poor and the reason is because of government policy and the other is because the three issues have three parts that link together. These are; gender - she is a widow and has a lot of children, she is also landless, so she goes to find land to use from other people. The environment and the weather is affected by nature and people, natural resources decrease, so it makes the piece of goods increase.

Answer to the second question: For the female of the household it is not so good when her children have grown up because she has to change jobs from her village to the city. The issues and causes are the same as before and in any case her family is very poor, so the first answer holds.

Answer to the third question: Members of the family migrating for work have no choice, they are poor and there are no jobs in the village. Migration isn't safe for women because they have chances of being raped by gangs, men take drugs and another very serious issue to deal with is trafficking.

*Group two - case study on logging and deforestation*



This group thought about three points. One about the solutions to men gambling, drinking wine, drugs, domestic violence, never caring about family, no patience…etc and second, about solutions for women such as giving ideas to the family, sacrificing for family, trying to find money for supporting family like selling labor or migrating to the city, patience, responsibility and women being more at risk. The last issue is the reason that makes women migrate is because they have no paid work to do in their village, as the land that they used to farm is now managed by a private company.

The men are playing games because they have free time and have nothing to do; they can't fish because the fishing lot is controlled by the owner. This gives them free time to play games to support their families, but it is different because gambling is risky and it can

result in the loss of property.

Although the women in the case study may be engaged in a lottery, there is a difference between gendered roles.  The women will always give money and support to their husbands, but husbands often never reciprocate.

*Group three - case study on elite economics*

The loan and other conditions of the WTO, WB and IMF force the Government to privatize all natural resources and services. So the Government has to allow foreign companies to come to control everything. For example: forests after they are privatized no one is allowed to enter to gather wild produce. People living near by will not be able to survive because they won't be able to catch animals or collect forest fruits to eat.

The companies effectively own the forest and are the only ones who can cut down the trees. After the trees are gone from the forest the environment will change. Natural disasters and erosion will begin to destroy the livelihoods of poor people like plantations, houses and animals. The soil quality will fall day by day, by the use of chemical fertilizer applied by people whom the seed company has recommended to use. A lot of pesticides that are used have killed animals in the field or canals especially fish. The new rice seeds are not native to Cambodia. With the high costs of inputs used to grow this new rice seed people lose everything and have debt.

As a result some people migrate to survive. Free markets have allowed new technologies to come into the country and they have had a bad effect on the environment.

On gender, we see in the younger generation that there are many young girls that have migrated to the city to work and support their family. Most

of them are forced to stop their schooling and to go to work, but boys are encouraged to remain studying. Men have more power than women.

A solution to this problem could be having an NGO which provides credit with low interest directly to poor people. NGOs have to provide special skills to the people and support them in everything that they wish to do. Credit could be managed by a Union in the village.The skills provided would allow people to earn money to survive.
Debt is a vicious cycle as one woman's family is very poor and if her children get sick, what can she do because she has no job. So her only option at present is to borrow money. As this family is very poor [and NGO's are unwilling to lend to them] they borrow money from a money lender which charges very high interest. So to borrow money now impacts on the family's future because they are in too much debt.

*Group four - case study pay or die*

Women always work a lot than men. Women are always discriminated against by society. The money a woman can earn is always less than man. There is no security and suffering everywhere for women.

Those who have power are rich, those who have no power are poor. The rich can buy everything; the rich can do many things to exploit poor people. The produce of the poor people can not be sold in the market at a high price because of the conditions of WTO [AoA], WB, IMF and ADB that force the government to open up local markets to foreign products. The farmers in the rich countries have subsidies so the cost of their inputs is low. This is why they can sell their product cheaper than the same domestically produced product.

Through privatisation conditions the government has to privatize every public service such as hospitals, education and infrastructure. Now these public services are not longer accessible to the poor people. And there is a problem with bad governance.

If there are no more trees in the forest people nearby will cope by

migrating, obtain a loan, sell their labour, become a sex worker, lose their land, or do other forms of illegal work.

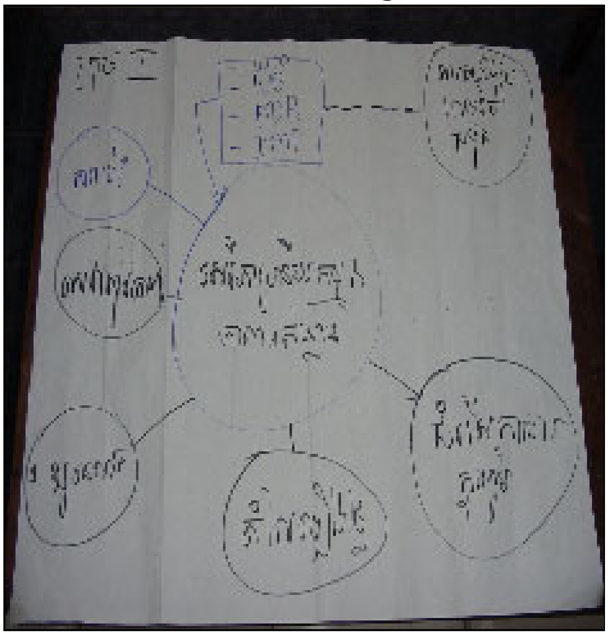
Credit in Cambodia is very dangerous for poor people. Some NGOs have come and provided poor people with credit. They said this credit will help poor people to develop. But they often take 48% interest per year. To access some credit facilities, people need to agree on conditions. People have to pawn their property like their house and land, fields, animals, etc. Many people could not payback their loans because the money they earn from their crop yield and selling labour goes on medical costs, daily food and the rest is for solely paying interest. So people can lose everything by obtaining a loan.

To solve this problem all public services and natural resources should belong to the people to help them to survive. People should be able to enter the forest; people should be able to fish. There are no subsidies to support farmers. Raise tariffs to protect domestic [agricultural] production. NGOs could provide credit at low interest.

*Group five - case study liberalisation and starvation*

This group looked at liberalization and starvation issue as it impacts on fishing. It can make the people poorer and poorer it results in the household not receiving an income from fishing.

For farming, their costs have risen in the last few years because require more inputs for farming new types of seed, more fertilizer, more water, hiring of labour, etc, so this can exacerbate poverty, people will go into debt and this give them many troubles.



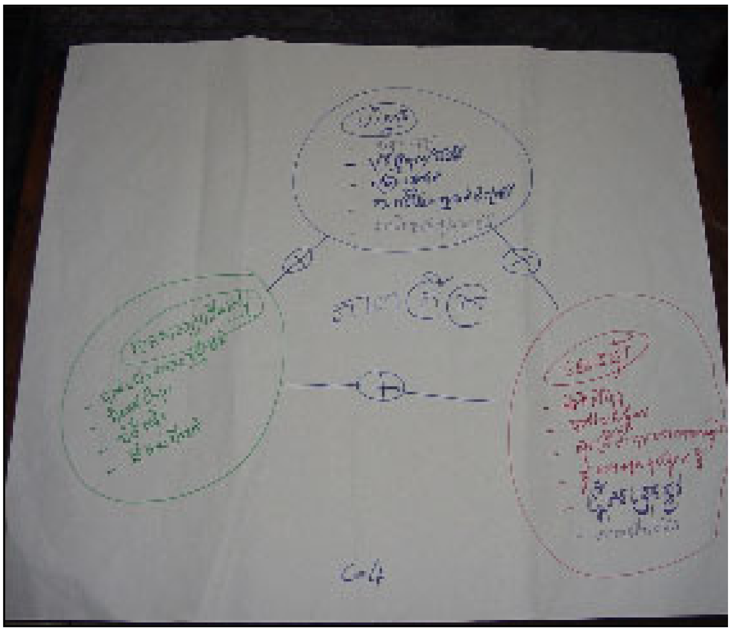
Two reasons for this, it can be difficult for people to find jobs inside their villages and the only choice they have is to migrate from their village to city. In the city they can't find good paying jobs as they lack higher skills and knowledge. The second issue of health is very important, as when people get sick, they need money to buy a cure.

*Group six - case study the circle of poverty*

Globalization makes people lose access to resources like the forest and rivers. Because of this they cannot grow rice and they cannot access the resources If their health is not good, they have more problems So to cope they borrow credit from the moneylender and others from NGOs. With high interest of 4% per month for NGO's and 15-20% per month for moneylenders. After they borrow they often use the money to pay for medical treatments and food, they are not able to put this money into producing like they promised.

Some people borrow money to pay for pesticides or fertilizers but the yield that they obtain is not enough to pay all their debts back.

The environment has been changing; like in the city it is full of pollution. The villagers use more fertilizer because the soil has now become infertile and other things like pesticides are not good for their health.



So when a family hasn't enough money to survive and they cannot access the resources from the river or forest, many people have free time. Some of them use their time gambling, domestic violence because of alcoholism and all of these problems occur for men and women. When the men don't have the ability to provide for their family, the only choice for them (if they have a daughter) is to send them to the city to earn money in the garment factory. More often than not this money is relied on to support the family and their brother's education.

## Concluding comments

- We've waited for this workshop for a long time.

- From this workshop we understand the link between gender, environment and globalization and the impact on poor people.
- We want Oxfam to conduct a workshop like this again for a longer amount of time. We want to access more documents that relate to this workshop topic.
- This was a good workshop for discussion and specific in its presentation.
- This workshop exceeded my expectations of what I thought it would be like. I now know about the impact of globalization.
- This workshop is very important to help NGO's report what is happening globally to the grass roots people.
- This workshop lacked energy for participants.
- We want the NGO committees to know clearly about how their own money lending practices impact on people.
- We would like more time so we could have more questions and answers time and so we can provide more ideas.
- We want more workshops that provide information about the environment.
- We want to be able to go to workshops overseas so we can understand these issues more clearly.

<u>Overall workshops summary</u>

The objective of the workshop was to demonstrate the links between wider macro-economic policies imposed by International Finance Institutions like the ADB, World Bank and IMF and other powerful bodies like the WTO on the Government of Cambodia. Deregulation, free-markets, tariff reduction and the whole globalisation 'package' impact heavily on the lives of the poor in developing countries, and Cambodia is no exception.

What the workshop also aimed to demonstrate is that this deregulation and privatisation model ignores the potential for environmental destruction and over-exploitation. Former public areas are restricted as an alternative livelihood resource and people are forced into debt and borrowing to survive. The rich and powerful can exploit these resources for their benefit, without thinking of the adverse affects on the majority of the population.

The costs of producing for farmers have risen, while the prices received for agricultural production have fallen from competition with subsidised imports. Often this leads to loss of major assets and leads to labour migration. NGO's that run micro-credit operations need to be aware of the adverse impacts of credit at the existing 3-6% a month interest rate.

A cross cutting theme is that the impact of all of this struggle and turmoil is greater on women and men. Women struggle to maintain a household on reduced resources, they are faced with increasing violence and discrimination from males and are generally the ones who undertake labour migration to sustain their families.

# Annex 1 – Case Studies

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Case Study 1 - The circle of poverty

Kunthy is 22 years old. She left her village in Kompong Cham three years ago to work sewing jeans in a garment factory in Russei Keo on the outskirts of Cambodia's capital, Phnom Penh.

The legal minimum wage in the garment industry is US$45 a month for a 48-hour week, but that is frequently ignored. Kunthy's monthly wage is about $36 to $42USD. She worries that the overtime – and maybe her job – will vanish as the industry is hit by cutbacks in orders from the United States and Europe, because of the economic downturn. She is also very worried because people have been talking about the WTO but she does not know what this means, only that it may cause her and thousands of other girls to lose their jobs in 2005.

Home for Kunthy is little more than a wooden box 1.5 m square that she shares with three other women. It is in a compound filled with similar boxes all attached to each other. The dirt lanes between them, which are about 1.5 m in width, are both passageways and the place where the inhabitants cook over open fires; in the rainy season they turn to thick mud. Kunthy pays rent (including electricity for a small light bulb 40 watts) of $10 a month.

Like most of her co-workers, Kunthy regularly sends money home to her mother – in her case, $20 a month. That leaves her around $15 a month for food and other expenses, if overtime is not cut back and there are no other problems.

She does not go back to the village often because the only time she can return is during Pchum Ben and Khmer New Year but it is during these times that the private transport owners hike up the prices sometimes three times the usual price.

Despite the difficulties and exploitation, there are many girls who would step into the shoes of Kunthy if she was to leave her job. In a country where the average per capita income is around 75 cents a day, the garment factories attract streams of young people, nearly all of them women, from all over the country. Indeed, new workers often pay a fee of $15-25 to job brokers or a bribe to factory officials to get their job. Twenty – to twenty two percent of Cambodian women aged 18-25 work in the garment industry.

Some 85 percent of the Cambodian population is still rural. For young women who want something more than the familiar progression from poor

farmer's daughter to poor farmer's wife to poor farmer's widow, there are few alternatives to the garment industry. Although it did not exist until the mid-1990s (first factory in 1994), by the end of the decade Cambodia's garment industry was producing more than 90 per cent of the country's merchandise export income.

In the services sector, Cambodia also has a growing tourism industry, but it is still dwarfed by garments. And many of the jobs in this sector require some knowledge of a foreign language or other skills possessed by few young women from the countryside. (At age 18, the school enrolment rate for girls is one-third of the rate for boys. Only 22 percent of adult Cambodian women are able to read a newspaper and write a simple letter.)

Virtually all of Cambodia's garment production is exported, mostly to the United States and Europe. But there is little direct investment by Western companies. Garment factories in Cambodia are mostly Asian-owned subcontractors (chiefly from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China, in that order of importance) who compete to supply the shirts or trousers that may sell for a hundred times what Kunthy and her co-workers are paid for producing them.

Subcontracting is an essential part of a system ensuring the super-exploitation of workers like Kunthy in Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, and many other countries. The big Western merchandisers can choose suppliers from many countries, and from among many subcontractors in most of those countries. The subcontractors have to compete against each other to meet the criteria that are most important to the contractor. Nearly always, the most important criterion is price.

This arrangement means that most of the profits of the industry are concentrated at the top of the chain. Subcontractors have very little room for manoeuvre. They cannot raise prices without risking the loss of their sales. Profits can therefore be increased or protected only by cutting costs. The easiest, often the only, way to do that is to reduce labour costs.

There is further pressure on Cambodian workers' wages because many of the country's non-labour costs are higher than in other Southeast Asian countries. After three decades of warfare that finally ended completely only in 1998, the few paved roads are full of potholes and often blocked in the wet season by washed-out bridges. Telephone communication is available in most of the country, if at all, only by mobile phone. Electricity supplies are improving in the capital and major towns, but are still unreliable. The same is true of clean water. Meanwhile, underpaid public servants try to make a living by inventing regulations that businesses will bribe them to get around.

Despite this, Cambodian garment workers have higher wages than their more skilled counterparts in Vietnam. This is largely due to a strange twist of international trade rules that is shortly to disappear.

In the early 1970s, governments in the US and many other developed countries were under pressure from their own textile industries, which were losing markets to imports from the Third World. Their response, in 1974, was to impose a "temporary" arrangement known as the Multi-Fibre Agreement. This established limits on the amount of textiles each underdeveloped country could export to developed country markets; below that limit or quota, countries could export without being hit by prohibitive tariffs or outright bans.

The MFA arbitrarily and unfairly prevented developing countries from increasing their production in one of the few areas where they were capable of competing internationally. But there was a side effect of partly reducing some of the competition between Third World garment-producing countries. For example, Indonesia might be able to export garments to the US more cheaply than Cambodia can do, but its MFA limit prevents it from increasing its sales at Cambodia's expense.

Without this side effect of the MFA, protecting Cambodia from the competition of its neighbours, the Cambodian garment industry would not have begun. But the MFA is to end by the beginning of 2005, and Cambodia has applied to join the WTO, which would also result in the abolition of such quotas. It is possible that most of the investment that has flowed into Cambodia since the mid-1990s will flow out again just as quickly.

In the brave new world of globalization and the WTO, there are far fewer corners where small, poor producers can find a partial shelter from the cold wind of unequal competition. The US and the EU can each spend billions of dollars a year to subsidize agricultural exports, but Cambodia doesn't have the means to subsidise garment exports, even if it had the power to thumb its nose at WTO rules.

The normalization of trade relations between the US and Vietnam, and China's admission to the WTO, add to the competition that Cambodia is likely to face. Even before this competition hits, the industry was already feeling the impact of the international slowdown. The Minister of Finance in June 2001 said that only 188 garment factories were still operating. This compares to 218 in operation at the end of 2000.

Orders from the US and Europe were cut back in the second half of 2001, especially after September 11. By the New Year, many factories were working irregularly, for two or three weeks a month.

The garment industry employers' association recently declared that Cambodia has "too many holidays" for such a poor country. At the end of February, it persuaded a Ministry of Labour advisory committee that the wages premium for night work in the industry should be abolished, but the workers are resisting this proposal.

Workers like Kunthy can not be said to have benefited from the existing world trade arrangements, but the changes in train are likely to make their situation worse. Past inequities have left their countries with no

chance to compete, even if the new rules were much fairer than they really are.

Most of the workers say they don't know what they will do if their factory closes. In rural Cambodia, there is often a social stigma attached to women who have lived outside family control, making it difficult for them even on brief visits home.

Commonly factory owner's are reported to have told their workers that they would all become sex workers if the factory closed. Kunthy says she's determined that won't happen to her. But she doesn't say how she would avoid it if or when her job disappears.  She certainly can not return to her village in Kompong Cham, which she left because of food shortages, high debts that her mother has incurred because of floods, droughts and the high costs of pesticides and fertilizers.  Kunthy is helping her mother even to this day pay off the debts from 4 years of borrowing, because the mother has never been able to pay them all off.  Her biggest debt is from when she needed to go to hospital because her husband, Kunthy's father, beat her mother so badly because, her mother refused to let him exchange the little rice she was keeping to feed the 5 children for rice wine.   Finally after so many beatings, he found another woman to marry so he left Kunthy's mother to start a life with his new wife who is pregnant to him.

Kunthy remembers when she was young that her parents grew rice and her father went fishing and the young children all went to school including her.  Their life became difficult when they could not grow enough rice to eat all year round plus pay for the seeds, pesticides and fertiliser.  They were not able to supplement their daily food with rice as they used to. This is due to the river being sealed off by the private company that negotiated the concession.

Kunthy fears that if these debts are not paid off then more land will have to be sold.  The debts are with private money lenders at 15% per month and with a LNGO at 4% a month, the NGO has refused to renegotiate the repayment, but the money lender is more lenient, and Kunthys mother helps the money lender's family to transplant.

In the last two years her grandmother and one brother has had serious illnesses that cost a lot of money to cure.  More money was borrowed to pay for the medical expenses.   Also her mother used some of the money to send her brother to school, because educating boys is important, as opposed to girl's education which is considered an unnecessary expense.

1. List all the reasons that pushed Kunthy to leave her house
2. What Natural resources did the family rely on?
3. What are the reasons which stooped the family being able to access the natural resources?
4. What problems did the women in the family have to deal with?

**បញ្ហានៃភាពក្រីក្រ**

គន្ធីមានអាយុ២២ឆ្នាំ។នាងបានចាកចេញពីភូមិរបស់នាងក្នុងខេត្តកំពុងស្ពឺ៣ឆ្នាំកន្លងមកហើយ។នាងមកធ្វើការនៅរោងចក្រដេរខោខៅប៊ូយនៅឫស្សីកែវនៅឯជាយក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ។

តាមច្បាប់ការងារអប្បរិមានៃប្រាក់ឈ្នួលនៅក្នុងឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរគឺ៤៥ដុល្លាក្នុងមួយខែដោយធ្វើ៤៨ម៉ោងក្នុងមួយអាទិត្យប៉ុន្តែជាញឹកញាប់អ្វីដែលបានរៀបរាប់មកខាងលើនេះមិនមាននរណាធ្វើដឹងឮទេ។កំរៃជាប្រចាំខែដែលគន្ធីទទួលបាននោះគឺពី៣៦ដុល្លាទៅ៤២ដុល្លា។នាងមានក្តីបារម្ភពីការងារថែមម៉ោងនិងការងារម៉ោងធម្មតារបស់នាងនឹងបាត់បង់នៅពេលដែលឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរត្រូវបានគេកាត់បន្ថយដោយសារសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកនិងអ៊ឺរ៉ុបឈប់កម្មង់ទិញដោយសារតែដំណើរមិនចំរើនទៅមុខខាងផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ច។នាងក៏មានការព្រួយបារម្ភផងដែរដោយសារតែនាងបានឮគេនិយាយពីបញ្ហាអង្គការពាណិជ្ជកម្មពិភពលោកប៉ុន្តែនាងមិនដឹងថាតើមានន័យយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច។នាងគ្រាន់តែដឹងថានៅឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ នាងហើយនិងកម្មកររាប់ពាន់នាក់ទៀតនឹងត្រូវបាត់បង់ការងារធ្វើ ។

ផ្ទះរបស់គន្ធីធ្វើអំពីឈើហើយតូចចង្អៀតណាស់។វាមានទំហំ១,៥០ម៉ែត្រការ៉េហើយនាងនៅជាមួយមិត្តភ័ក្រស្រីរបស់នាងបីនាក់ទៀត។វាគឺជាផ្ទះដែលគេសាងសង់ជាជួរៗហើយជាប់ៗគ្នាសំរាប់ជួលឲ្យកម្មករ។មានផ្លូវតូចដ៏ក្រខ្វក់ដែលមានទទឹងប្រវែង១,៥០ម៉ែត្រនៅចន្លោះពីមុខផ្ទះដែលជាផ្លូវដើរផងនិងជាកន្លែងកម្មកររស់នៅចំអិនអាហារផងហើយនៅរដូវវស្សាទីនោះបានក្លាយទៅជាភក់។គន្ធិបង់ថ្លៃឈ្នួលផ្ទះ (រួមទាំងថ្លៃភ្លើងមួយអំពូល ៤០វ៉ាត់) ក្នុងមួយខែអស់ ១០ដុល្លា ។

ដូចជាកម្មករដទៃទៀតដែរគន្ធីផ្ញើលុយជាទៀងទាត់ទៅឲ្យម្តាយនាងនៅឯផ្ទះ២០ដុល្លាក្នុងមួយខែ(នេះចំពោះខ្លួននាងផ្ទាល់)ដូច្នេះនាងនៅសល់ប្រហែលជា១៥ដុល្លាក្នុងមួយខែសំរាប់ចំណាយលើថ្លៃហូបចុកនិងចំណាយផ្សេងៗនេះក្នុងករណីដែលប្រាក់ថែមម៉ោងរបស់នាងមិនត្រូវបានគេកាត់ហើយនិងគ្មានបញ្ហាអ្វីកើតមានឡើងចំពោះរូបនាង ។

នាងមិនសូវទៅភូមិស្រុកញឹកញាប់ពេកទេគឺទៅតែនៅពេលភ្ជុំបិណ្ឌនិងចូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរតែប៉ុណ្ណោះប៉ុន្តែនៅក្នុងកំឡុងពេលនោះសោហុយចំណាយលើថ្លៃធ្វើដំណើរមានការឡើងថ្លៃ៣ដងលើសពីថ្លៃធ្វើដំណើរក្នុងថ្ងៃធម្មតា ។

Case studies

ថ្វីបើមានការលំបាកនិងការកេងប្រវ័ញ្ចនៅក្នុងការងារយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយបើសិនជាគន្មីឈប់ធ្វើការងារនេះគឺមានក្មេងស្រីជាច្រើននាក់ទៀតរង់ចាំធ្វើបន្តពីនាង។នៅក្នុងប្រទេសដែលមានប្រាក់ចំណូលជាមធ្យម ០,៧៥សេនក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃរោងចក្រកាត់ដេរស្រូបយកកម្លាំងពលកម្មក្មេងៗហើយភាគច្រើនជាស្ត្រីមកពីទូទាំងប្រទេស។តាមពិតកម្មករចំណូលថ្មីតែងតែចំណាយលុយពី១៥_២៥ដុល្លាឲ្យទៅមេខ្យល់ដែលជាអ្នកនាំចូលធ្វើការឬក៏សូកលុយទៅឲ្យបុគលិក្តធ្វើការនៅក្នុងរោងចក្រដើម្បីឲ្យបានការងារធ្វើ។ ពី២០_២២ភាគរយនៃស្ត្រីខ្មែរធ្វើការនៅក្នុងឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរហើយមានអាយុចន្លោះពី១៨_២៨ ឆ្នាំ ។ ៨៥ភាគរយនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរគឺរស់នៅទីជនបទ។សំរាប់ស្ត្រីក្មេងៗដែលចង់បានអ្វីៗលើសពីធម្មតាពីកូនស្រីកសិករក្រីក្រទៅជាប្រពន្ធកសិករក្រីក្រទៅជាកសិករមេម៉ាយដ៍ក្រីក្រគឺមានជំរើសពីរបីផ្សេងទៀតដូចជាឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរជាដើម។បើទោះជាវាមិនកើតមានរហូតដល់ពាក់កណ្តាលទសវត្សទី៩០ក៏ដោយ(រោងចក្រកើននៅស្រុកខ្មែរដំបូងក្នុងឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤)នៅចុងទសវត្សទី៩០ ឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរកម្ពុជាបានកើនឡើងលើការនាំចេញជាង៩០ភាគរយនៃទំនិញរបស់ប្រទេស ។

នៅលើសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗដូចជាឧស្សាហកម្មទេសចរណ៍ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាក៏មានកើនឡើងដែរប៉ុន្តែវានៅតិចជាងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរ។ហើយភាគច្រើនការងារនៅក្នុងផ្នែកនេះគឺទាមទារឲ្យចេះឬមានចំណេះដឹងផ្នែកភាសាបរទេសឬក៏ជំនាញដទៃទៀតដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធពីក្មេងស្រីមួយចំនួនដែលមកពីទីជនបទផងដែរ។(នៅអាយុ១៨ឆ្នាំអត្រាចុះឈ្មោះចូលរៀនរបស់ក្មេងស្រីគឺមានមួយភាគបីបើប្រៀបទៅនឹងអត្រាចុះឈ្មោះចូលរៀនរបស់ក្មេងប្រុស។មានស្ត្រីខ្មែរត្រឹមតែ២២ភាគរយតែប៉ុណ្ណោះដែលចេះអក្សរអាចអានការសែតឬក៏សរសេរបានខ្លះៗ ។

ជាការពិតណាស់គ្រប់រោងចក្រកាត់ដេរសំលៀកបំពាក់នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជាត្រូវបានផលិតសំរាប់ការនាំចេញ ហើ្យភាគច្រើនគឺនាំចេញទៅកាន់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកនិងអឺរ៉ុប។ ប៉ុន្តែមានចំនួនតិចតួចណាស់នៃម្ចាស់វិនិយោគទុនដែលមកពីលោកខាងលិច។ ភាគច្រើននៃម្ចាស់រោងចក្រនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាគឺស្ថិតនៅក្នុងតំបន់អាស៊ីមានដូចជា(តៃវ៉ាន់ជាផ្នែកមួយដែលមានសារៈសំខាន់បន្ទាប់មកគឺហុងកុងនិងចិន) ពួកក្រុមហ៊ុនទាំងនោះបានប្រកួតប្រជែងដើម្បីផ្គត់ផ្គង់នូវអាវ,ខោ សំរាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ហើយទាំងនេះសុទ្ធតែដែលបានលក់ជារាប់រយដងនូវអ្វីដែលគន្មីនិងមិត្តភក្ត្រនាងបានទទួលក្នុងការផលិតទាំងអស់នោះ។

កិច្ចសន្យាការម៉ៅការបន្តគឺជានៃប្រព័ន្ធមួយដែលមានសារៈសំខាន់ដើម្បីកេងប្រវ័ញ្ចកម្មករជាច្រើនដូចជាគន្មីនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងកម្មករជាច្រើនទៀតនៅឥណ្ឌូនេស៊ី,វៀតណាមនិងប្រទេសដ៏ទៃទៀត។

Case studies

អតិថិជនជាច្រើននៅលោកខាងលិចអាចជ្រើសរើសអ្នកផ្គត់ផ្គង់ពីបណ្តាប្រទេសដ៏ទៃទៀតជាច្រើនហើយនិងអ្នកម៉ៅការដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងប្រទេសទាំងនោះ។ អ្នកម៉ៅការគេបានធ្វើការប្រកួតប្រជែងគ្នាដើម្បីសំរេចបំណងនូវកិច្ចសន្យាមួយដែលសាកសមនឹងមានសារៈសំខាន់សំរាប់ពួកគេហើយកិច្ចសន្យាដែលសំខាន់ជាងគេនោះគឺតំលៃ។

កិច្ចសន្យានោះមានន័យថាប្រាក់កំរៃដ៏ច្រើនដែលមានមកពីឧស្សាហកម្មត្រូវបានហូរចូលទៅក្នុងម្ចាស់ក្រុមហ៊ុនធំៗរីឯម្ចាស់ភាគហ៊ុនមានឱកាសតិចតួចណាស់ក្នុងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរប៉ុន្តែពួកគេមិនជ្រើសរើសយកការតំឡើងតំលៃនៃការលក់នៅលើទីផ្សារទេ។ ហើយប្រាក់កំរៃដែលពួកគេទទួលបានយ៉ាងច្រើននោះគឺបានដោយសារតែការបន្ថយទៅតំលៃលើកាត់ផលិត។ វាជាលក្ខណៈដែលងាយស្រួលតែមួយគត់គឺការកាត់បន្ថយលើតំលៃនៃការផលិត។

មានសម្ពោចបន្ថែមដែលបានកាបសង្កត់ទៅលើប្រាក់កំរៃដែលកម្មករកម្ពុជាបានទទួលព្រោះតែការចំណាយទៅលើសេវាសាធារណៈមានការកើនឡើងជាងប្រទេសជាច្រើនក្នុងតំបន់អាស៊ីភាគខាងត្បូង។ ជាង៣ទសវត្សនៃសង្គ្រាមហើយត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់នូវឆ្នាំ១៩៩៨ ហើយក៏មានផ្លូវជាច្រើនត្រូវបានខូចខាតហើយជន់លិចក្នុងរដូវវស្សាដោយមិនអាចធ្វើដំណើរបាន។

ទូរស័ព្ទសំរាប់ទំនាក់ទំនងអាចរកបានគ្រប់ទីកន្លែងពាសពេញផ្ទៃប្រទេសគឺមានតែទូរស័ព្ទចល័តមួយគត់ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់អគ្គិសនីមានលក្ខណៈល្អប្រសើរឡើងទីក្រុងនិងនៅទីប្រជុំជនប៉ុន្តែវានៅតែមិនមានលក្ខណៈដែលគួរតែអាចអោយជឿជាក់នៅឡើយ។ដូចគ្នាទៅនិងសេវាទឹកស្អាតផងដែល។ ហើយប្រាក់កំរៃដែលមន្ត្រីរាជការទទួលបានវាមិនគ្រប់គ្រាន់ក្នុងការចំណាយសំរាប់ការរស់នៅ វាស្របពេលទៅនិងច្បាប់និងពាណិជ្ជកម្មវាជំរុញអោយពួកគេមានការពុករលួយ។ ថ្វីបើកម្មករកាត់ដេរកម្ពុជាទទួលបានប្រាក់កំរៃច្រើនជាងអ្នកដែលមានជំនាញនៅក្នុងប្រទេសវៀតណាមទាំងនេះក៏ដោយ ដោយសារតែក្បួនច្បាប់របស់ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអន្តរជាតិដែលបានធ្វើឡើងហើយវានិងរលាយទៅវិញក្នុងរយះពេលដ៏ខ្លី។

នៅដើមឆ្នាំ១៩៧០រដ្ឋាភិបាលសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកនិងប្រទេសដែលអភិវឌ្ឍន៏ភាគច្រើនបានរងនៅគំនាមមួយយ៉ាងធ្ងន់ធ្ងរពីឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេររបស់ខ្លួនដោយបាត់បង់ទីផ្សារព្រោះមិនអាចយកផលិតផលទាំងនោះទៅកាន់ប្រទេសក្រីក្របាន។ ដើម្បីឆ្លើយតបទៅវិញ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ១៩៧៤ នូវកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នដែលគេបានដឹងថាជាកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងពហុភាគីតំបាញ។ កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងបានបង្កើតឡើង

ដោយបានកំនត់ក្នុងចំណោមវាយន្តភ័យ ដែលប្រទេសក្រីក្រអាចនាំចេញទៅកាន់ទីផ្សារនៃប្រទេសដែលមានការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍បាន ដោយមានការកំនត់នៃកូតា ហើយប្រទេសទាំងនោះអាចនាំចេញដោយគ្មានការបង់ពន្ធ រឺក៏ត្រូវហាមប្រាម។

កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងពហុភាគីផ្នែកតំបាញ វាមានការការពារតាមអំពើចិត្តពីប្រទេសអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ហើយក៏បានបង្ហាញពីភាពមិនស្មើរគ្នាពីការកើនឡើងពីផលិតផលមួយផ្នែកនៅក្នុងតំបន់ ដែលពួកគេអាចមានលទ្ធភាពក្នុងការប្រកួតប្រជែងជាមួយអន្តរជាតិបាន។ប៉ុន្តែមានផ្នែកមួយទៀតដែលបានប៉ះពាល់ទៅនិងការកាត់បន្ថយការប្រកួតប្រជែងរវាងប្រទេសក្រីក្រក្នុងការផលិតសំលៀកបំពាក់កាត់ដេរ។ ឧទាៈឥណ្ឌូនេស៊ីមានលទ្ធភាពក្នុងការនាំសំលៀកបំពាក់ ទៅកាន់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ក្នុងតំលៃថោកជាងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ប៉ុន្តែធៅ បានកំនត់និងទប់ស្កាត់ពីការកើនឡើងដែលវាបានដាក់លក់ និងការចំណាយពីប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

ក្រៅពីផលប៉ះពាល់របស់ ំធៅ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាគួរពុំទាន់ចាប់ផ្តើមដំណើរការវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរដើម្បីទប់ស្កាត់ការប្រកួតប្រជែងជាមួយបណ្តាប្រទេសជិតខាង។ ប៉ុន្តែជាលទ្ធផលកូតាត្រូវបានលុបបំបាត់ចោលនៅដើមឆ្នាំ២០០៥ ហើយកម្ពុជានិងឆ្លើយតបទៅនិងការចូលជាសមាជិករបស់អង្គការពាណិជ្ជកម្មពិភពលោក។អ្នកវិនិយោគទុនជាច្រើនដែលបានហូរចូលកម្ពុជាចាប់តាំងពីពាក់កណ្តាលទសវត្សរ៍៩០អាចនិងហូរចូលវិញយ៉ាងឆាប់រហ័ស។ជាមួយនិងសកលភាវូបនីយកម្មនិងអង្គការពាណិជ្ជកម្មពិភពលោកធ្វើអោយមានការប្រកួតប្រជែងហើយវាមិនកន្លែងជាច្រើនសំរាប់អ្នកផលិតតូចតាចក្នុងការប្រកួតប្រជែងរកទីកន្លែងជាមួយនិងភាពមិនស្មើរគ្នារបស់
ក្រុមហ៊ុធំៗនោះទេ។អាមេរិកនិងអឺរ៉ុបពួកគេអាចចំណាយរាប់លានដុល្លាក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំៗសំរាប់គាំទ្រទៅលើការនាំចេញផ្នែកកសិកម្ម ប៉ុន្តែកម្ពុជាមិនមានដូចគេទេដូចជាការជួយខាងផ្នែកឧស្សាហកម្មនាំចេញជាដើម។ ហើយទោះជាកម្ពុជាមានអំណាច ក៏នៅតែស្ថិតនៅក្រោមច្បាប់គ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ ីឡឹងដែល។ ជាទូទៅនៅពេលដែលសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកកំពុងតែមានទំនាក់ទំនងផ្នែកពាណិជ្ជកម្មជាមួយវៀតណាម ប្រទេសចិន
ក៏បានចូលជាសមាជិករបស់អង្គការពាណិជ្ជកម្មពិភពលោក ដែលបន្ថែមអោយមានការប្រកួតប្រជែងដែលកម្ពុជា
និងប្រឈមមុខ។ ទោះបីជាការពីមុនមានការប្រកួតប្រជែងមានការប៉ះទង្គិចក៏ដោយ ក៏ឧស្សាហកម្មបានដឹងជា

ស្រោចពិផលប៉ះពាល់

និងការធ្លាក់ចុះរបស់អន្តរជាតិ។ មន្ត្រីក្រសួងពាណិជ្ជកម្មបានធ្វើសេចក្តីថ្លែងការណ៍ការពីខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០១ថាមានរោងចក្រចំនួន១៨៨នៅតែដំណើរការផលិតក្នុងប្រទេស នេះបើប្រៀបធៀបទៅនឹងរោងចក្រចំនួន២១៨ នាចុងឆ្នាំ២០០០។

ការបញ្ជាទិញជាច្រើនត្រូវបានកាត់បន្ថយពីអាមេរិកនិងអឺរ៉ុបនៅលើកទី២នៃពាក់កណ្តាលឆ្នាំ២០០១ ហើយជា
ពិសេសបន្ទាប់ពីថ្ងៃទី១១ខែសីហា។ ហើយនៅឆ្នាំថ្មីនោះមានរោងចក្រជាច្រើនបានដំណើរការងារមិនប្រក្រតីគឺ២_៣សប្តាហ៍ក្នុងមួយខែ។

ថ្មីៗនេះក្រុមនិយោជក់នៃឧស្សាហ៍កម្មកាត់ដេរបានប្រកាសថាកម្ពុជាជាប្រទេសក្រីក្រហើយមានពិធីបុណ្យជាតិ
ច្រើនណាស់។ នៅចុងខែកុម្ភៈ ពួកគេបានបញ្ចុះបញ្ចូលគណៈកម្មាធិការផ្តល់ដំបូន្មានការងារពីក្រសួងថា ប្រាក់
កំរៃបង់បន្ថែមសំរាប់ការងារពេលយប់ក្នុងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរគួរតែលុបបំបាត់ចោល ប៉ុន្តែកម្មករជាច្រើនបានធ្វើការទប់ទល់ប្រឆាំងទាមទារអោយដាក់លក្ខខណ្ឌនោះដដែល។

កម្មករមួយចំនួនដូចជារូបនាងមិនអាចនិយាយដើម្បីទទួលប្រាក់កំរៃពីការកើតមានឡើងនៃការរៀបចំរបស់ពាណិជ្ជ
កម្មពិភពលោកទេ ប៉ុន្តែអ្វីដែលបានផ្លាស់ប្តូរដូចនៅក្នុងរោងចក្រនៃការហ្វឹកហ្វឺនទំនងជាធ្វើអោយស្ថានភាពរបស់ពួកនាង
កាន់តែអាក្រក់ទៅ។ ពីមុនភាពមិនស្មើរគ្នាក៏បានបន្សល់ទុកនៅក្នុងប្រទេសរបស់ពួកគេតែគេនៅតែមិនមានឱកាសដើម្បីប្រឆាំង ហើយទោះបីជាច្បាប់ថ្មីជាច្រើនមានលក្ខណៈសមរម្យល្អប្រសើរយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយក៏ពួកគេនៅតែមិនអាចដដែល។

កម្មករជាច្រើននិយាយថាពួកគេមិនដឹងថានឹងធ្វើការងារអ្វីទេ ប្រសិនបើរោងចក្របិទទ្វារ។ នៅជនបទជារឿយៗតែងតែមានការប្រមាថមើលងាយមកលើស្ត្រីដែលបានរស់នៅឆ្ងាយពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់គ្រួសារ ហើយវាការ

ពិបាកណាស់សំរាប់ពួកគេពេលដែលមកលេងផ្ទះម្តងៗ។

ជាធម្មតាម្ចាស់រោងចក្រតែងតែនិយាយទៅកម្មករថាពួកនាងនិងក្លាយជាស្ត្រីរកស៊ីផ្លូវភេទប្រសិនជារោង
ចក្រត្រូវ
បានបិទទ្វារ។ នាងនិយាយថាវានិងមិនកើតឡើងចំពោះរូបនាងទេ ប៉ុន្តែនាងមិនបាននិយាយថាតើគួរធ្វើ
យ៉ាង
ណាដើម្បីជៀសវាងអោយផុតពីវានោះទេ នៅពេលដែលការងារនោះត្រូវបានបាត់បង់ទៅ។ នាងពិតជាមិន
អាច
ត្រឡប់ទៅភូមិកំនើតរបស់នាងឡើយ នៅពេលដែលនាងចាកចេញគឺដោយសារតែគ្រួសាររបស់នាងប្រ
ឈម
មុខនិងការខ្វះខាត ហើយបំនុលក៏ច្រើនដែលម្តាយនាងបានជំពាក់គេតាំងតែពីទឹកជំនន់និងគ្រោះរាំងរឹងស្ងួ
ត
ហើយនិងតំលៃដ៏ខ្ពស់ពីថ្នាំសំលាប់សត្វល្អិត និងជីគីមី។ នាងបានជួយសងជល់ម្តាយនាងទាំងអស់ដែល
បានខ្ចីគេអស់
រយៈពេល៥ឆ្នាំមកហើយ គឺដោយសារតែម្តាយរបស់នាងមិនមានលទ្ធភាពក្នុងការសងទាំងអស់ហ្នឹង។
បំណុលដែល
ច្រើនបំផុតនោះគឺនៅពេលម្តាយនាងចូលទៅសំរាកព្យាបាលនៅមន្ទីរពេទ្យដោយសារតែឪពុករបស់នាង
វាយដំយ៉ាងដំណំ ពីព្រោះតែម្តាយនាងមិនព្រមអោយគាត់ដូរស្រូវដែលនៅសល់បន្តិចបន្តួចសំរាប់ចិញ្ចឹម
កូនទាំង
៥នាក់សំរាប់ទិញស្រាសរបស់គាត់។ បន្ទាប់ពីវាយដំជាច្រើនលើកមក គាត់ក៏បានរកប្រពន្ធថ្មីដើម្បីរៀប
ការ
ដូច្នេះហើយគាត់ក៏បានចាក់ចេញពីម្តាយនាងហើយចាប់ផ្តើមជីវិតថ្មីជាមួយប្រពន្ធថ្មីដែលមានផ្ទៃពោះជាមួ
យគាត់
ទៅ។

គន្ធីបានចាំថានៅពេលដែរនាងនៅតូចឪពុកម្តាយរបស់នាងគឺប្រកបរបរដាំស្រូវ ហើយឪពុករបស់នាងបា
នទៅរកត្រីហើយក្មេងៗទាំងអស់រួមទាំងនាងបានទៅសាលារៀន។ តែជីវិត
របស់ពួកគេចាប់ផ្តើមលំបាកនៅពេលដែល

ការបង្កបង្កើនផលរបស់ពួកគេមិនអាចធ្វើស្រែហូបអោយបានគ្រប់គ្រាន់ក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំដោយបូកទាំងការចំណាយទៅលើថ្នាំសំលាប់សត្វល្អិតនិងជីគីមី។ ពួកគេមិនមានលទ្ធភាពគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដើម្បីធ្វើការចំណាយទៅលើម្ហូបប្រចាំថ្ងៃ និងការដាំស្រូវដែរពួកគាត់ធ្លាប់ធ្វើនោះទេ។ នេះក៏ដោយសារតែទន្លេត្រូវបានលក់ទៅក្រុមហ៊ុនឯកជនដែលធ្វើអោយពួកមិនអាចចូលទៅរកត្រីបាន។

គន្ធីមានការភ័យខ្លាចនិងការជំពាក់បំណុលនេះណាស់បើនាងមិនអាចសងគេអស់ទេនាងនិងត្រូវលក់ដីស្រែដើម្បីសងគេ។ បំណុលដែរគាត់ជំពាក់នោះមានជាមួយនិងម្ចាស់បំណុលក្នុងភូមិជាមួយនិងការប្រាក់១៥%នៅក្នុងមួយខែ ហើយនិងជាមួយនិងណាអ៊ឹស៤%ក្នុងមួយខែណាអ៊ឹសបានធ្វើការបដិសេធមិនព្រមធ្វើការចរចារពីបញ្ហាប្រាក់ដែរសងមិនទាន់កំនត់ជាមួយប្រជាជនទេ តែមាន ំវៀនយេលពាងបខ្លះមានការអត់ឱនច្រើនជាង។ម្តាយនាងបានទៅស៊ុំឈ្នួលស្ទូងឲ្យម្ចាស់បំណុលដើម្បីកាត់បំណុលខ្លះ។

កាលពី២ឆ្នាំមុនយាយនិងបងប្រុសមានជំងឺជាទំងន់ ហើយជំងឺនោះត្រូវការលុយជាច្រើនដើម្បី ធ្វើការព្យាបាលលុយមួយចំនួនដែរខ្ចីនោះគឺចំណាយទៅលើថ្នាំពេទ្យ និងការប្រើប្រាស់ខ្លះរបស់ម្តាយនាងហើយលុយមួយចំនែកទៀតគឺចំណាយទៅលើការសិក្សារបស់ប្អូនប្រុសរបស់នាង ពីព្រោះការសិក្សាវាចាំបាច់ណាស់សំរាប់ក្មេងប្រុស ផ្ទុយពីកូនស្រីការសិក្សាមិនត្រូវបានចាប់អារម្មណ៏រឺមានសារៈសំខាន់នោះទេ។

*សំណួរ*

១, *តើមានហេតុផលអ្វីខ្លះដែរធ្វើឲ្យគន្ធីចាកចេញពីផ្ទះ?*

២, *តើធនធានធម្មជាតិអ្វីខ្លះដែលគ្រួសារនាងបានពឹងពាក់?*

៣, *តើមានមូលហេតុអ្វីខ្លះដែរធ្វើឲ្យគ្រួសាររបស់នាងលែងពឹងពាក់បានទៅលើធនធានធម្មជាតិ?*

៤, *តើមានបញ្ហាអ្វីខ្លះដែលធ្វើឲ្យស្ត្រីនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារចេញមុខដោះស្រាយ?*

## Case Study 2 – Logging and deforestation

Vi lives with her family in the northern Cambodia.  In the last five years like many other developing countries Cambodia wants to join the global economy.  Thus Cambodia has taken this path and there have been significant changes for Vi and her family.  Extensive logging in her area has brought about deforestation, soil erosion, and changes in climatic and hydrological systems.  This has caused many floods and mudslides that have killed many people, especially children.

Furthermore, Vi family and others in her village relied heavily on fishing from the river near her village, but now they are no longer rivers, they do not flow anymore so the fish are not plentiful.  Deforestation has caused the topsoil run off into the river which has filled the river, killing most of what lives in a river.  Not only can the families no longer eke a livelihood from the river, their source of electricity has become irregular and more expensive because the hydropower plant does not function as well because the river does not flow.  As a result the men who are employed there including Vi's brother was out of a job.

The loss of his income for the family was hard because the family which relied on farming were not able to grow enough for the last three years because the deforestation and subsequent river destruction has brought about reduced rainfall, affecting both the quantity and quality of crops.

As a result of the loss of salary coupled with the low yield in crops have forced Vi her younger sister and mother to sell labour to near by communities.  But there are more and more women selling labour so the cost of daily labour has decreased, and at least Vi and her younger sister need to travel further away and stay away for weeks at a time.  Her brother and father feel very depressed about the increasing hardship, and due to reduced work hours spend more time gathered with other men in the village drinking.

Expansion of industries and of "Development" has also been responsible for the introduction of rice varieties that require dangerous pesticides that not only cost a lot but the run-off into the fields kills all life that lives there, like crabs and aquatic resources.  Deforestation and the development of land for commercial, agricultural and other activities that have severely reduced or completely hampered communities ability to eke a livelihood and access to resources.  Female migration has increased, for the same reasons that Vi, her sister and mother have to migrate.

The women and men have has to contend with a host of livelihood problems resulting from environmental degradation, including:-

- Water shortages due to water sources drying up
- Soil erosion and fuel wood scarcity
- The hazards of agrochemicals that have been widely promoted in order to increase crop production
- Women have had to migrate to find work or sell labour

- Men do not cope as well as women
- Incomes drop when there is a large supply of desperate people needing income

1. Describe how men have coped with difficulties?
2. Describe how the women in the family have coped with difficulties?
3. What factors led to the women having to migrate?
4. What damage did deforestation do to other natural resources and how did it affect the people?

ការកាប់ព្រៃឈើនិងការបំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើ

នាងរីនិងគ្រួសារនាងរស់នៅភូមិភាគខាងជើងនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ នៅក្នុងរយះពេល ៥ឆ្នាំចុងក្រោយនេះ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាក៏ដូចជាបណ្ដាប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដ៏ទៃទៀតដែរដែលចង់ចូលរួមនៅក្នុងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសកលភាវូបនីយកម្ម ដូច្នេះប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានជ្រើសរើសយកវិធីនេះ ហើយក៏មានការផ្លាស់ប្ដូរគួរអោយគត់សំគាល់ជាច្រើនចំពោះនាងរីនិងគ្រួសាររបស់នាង ។ ដោយមានការកាប់ព្រៃឈើដ៏ច្រើនសន្ធឹកសន្ធាប់នៅក្នុងតំបន់របស់នាង បានបណ្ដាលអោយមានការបំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើ ដីច្រោះជីជាតិ ហើយក៏មានការផ្លាស់ប្ដូរបរិយាកាសនិងប្រពន្ធ័ទឹកផងដែរ បញ្ហាទាំងនេះបណ្ដាលអោយមានទឹកជំនន់ធំៗនិងដីល្បាប់ហូរច្រោះ ដែលបានសំលាប់ប្រជាជនជាច្រើន ជាពិសេសគឺកូនក្មេង។

ជាងនេះទៅទៀត គ្រួសារនាងរី និងគ្រួសារដទៃទៀតនៅក្នុងភូមិបានពឹងផ្អែកទាំងស្រុងទៅលើការរកត្រីពីទឹកស្ទឹងដែលនៅក្បែរភូមិនាង តែឥលូវនេះស្ទឹងនោះមិនមែនជាស្ទឹងទៀតទេ ព្រោះស្ទឹងនោះឈប់ហូរទៀតហើយ ហើយត្រីក៏មិនសូវមានដែរ។ ការបំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើបានបណ្ដាលអោយដីស្រទាប់លើហូរទៅបំពេញក្នុងទឹកស្ទឹងហើយបានសំលាប់នូវអ្វីៗជាច្រើនដែលរស់នៅក្នុងទឹកស្ទឹងនោះ គ្រួសារទាំងឡាយមិនត្រឹមតែរកបានត្រីតិចតួចពីស្ទឹងដើម្បីចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតទេ ពួកគេក៏មានបញ្ហាជាមួយប្រភពអគ្គីសនីមិនទៀងទាត់ដែលមានតំលៃកាន

តែថ្លៃឡើងៗ ដោយសាររោងចក្រអគ្គីសនីមិនមានដំណើរការល្អ ដោយទឹកស្ទឹងមិនបានហូរ ដូចេះបុរសជាច្រើនដែលត្រូវបានគេជួលអោយធ្វើការរោងចក្ររួមទាំងបងប្រុសរបស់នាងរីផងដែរ ក៏អត់មានការធ្វើដែរ។

ការបាត់បង់នូវចំនូលសំរាប់ចិញ្ចឹមគ្រួសារគឺជាការលំបាកណាស់ ពីព្រោះគ្រួសារដែលពឹងផ្អែកលើរបរកសិកម្មគ្មានលទ្ធភាពនិងដាំដុះអោយបានគ្រប់គ្រាន់ក្នុងរយៈពេលពណ្នាំចុងក្រោយនេះ។ ដោយសារតែការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើនិងការបំផ្លាញនូវទន្លេបានធ្វើអោយបរិមាណទឹកភ្លៀងថយចុះ ហើយវាមានការប៉ះពាល់ទៅនឹងបិរមាណនិងគុណភាពនៃការដាំដុះទៀតផង។

ដូច្នេះការបាត់បង់នូវប្រាក់ខែ រួមជាមួយនឹងការទទួលបាននូវទិន្នផលនៃការដាំដុះទាបបានបង្ខំអោយនាងរី ប្អូនស្រីរបស់នាងនិងម្តាយរបស់នាងត្រូវលក់កំលាំងពលកម្មអោយអ្នកសហគមន៍ក្បែរៗនោះដើម្បីទទួលផលកំរៃចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត ប៉ុន្តែទីនោះក៏មានស្ត្រីជាច្រើនរស់នៅចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតដោយលក់កំលាំងពលកម្មផងដែរ ដូច្នេះធ្វើអោយតំលៃពលកម្មប្រចាំថ្ងៃចុះថោក ហើយនៅទីបំផុតនាងរី និងប្អូនស្រីត្រូវធ្វើដំណើរទៅឆ្ងាយពីភូមិដោយស្នាក់នៅទីនោះជាច្រើនអាទិត្យក្នុងរយៈពេលលក់កំលាំងពលកម្ម។ រីឯឪពុកនាងនិងបងប្រុសនាងវិញមានអារម្មណ៏អស់សង្ឃឹមជាខ្លាំង ចំពោះការលំបាកចេះតែកើនឡើងៗនេះ ដោយសារម៉ោងធ្វើការត្រូវបានគេកាត់បន្ថយពួកគាត់បែរជាចំណាយពេលវេលាប្រមូលផ្តុំជួបជុំគ្នាជាមួយបុរសដទៃទៀតនៅក្នុងភូមិហើយនាំគ្នាស៊ីផឹក។

ការរីកកើនឡើងនូវឧស្សាហកម្មជាច្រើននៃការអភិវឌ្ឍន៏ ក៏បានទទួលខុសត្រូវផងដែរសំរាប់ការណែនាំអោយដាំដំណាំស្រូវផ្សេងៗ ដោយតំរូវអោយមានការប្រើថ្នាំសំលាប់សត្វល្អិតដែលប្រកបដោយគ្រោះថ្នាក់ ថ្នាំនេះមិនគ្រាន់តែមានតំលៃថ្លៃប៉ុណោណ្ណោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែថ្នាំនេះហូរចូលទៅក្នុងដីស្រែ

ហើយសំលាប់គ្រប់ជីវិតសត្វទាំងអស់ដែលមានជីវិតនៅក្នុងស្រែ ដូចជា ក្តាមនិងប្រភពធនធានដែលដុះឬរស់នៅក្នុងទឹកទៀតផង។ ការបំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើនិងការអភិ—
វឌ្ឍន៍ដីសំរាប់ធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម កសិកម្មនិងសកម្មភាពដទៃទៀតបានបន្ថយយ៉ាងធ្ងន់ធ្ងរឬរាំង
ទាំងស្រុងចំពោះលទ្ធភាពអ្នកសហគមន៍ដែលរកបានតិចតួចក្នុងការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតនិងការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានធម្មជាតិ។

ស្ត្រី។បានផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីកន្លែងកាន់តែច្រើនឡើង។ ចំពោះវី ប្អូនស្រីនាងនិងម្តាយរបស់
នាងក៏មិនខុសពីស្រីដទៃទៀតដែរគឺត្រូវផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីកន្លែងដើម្បីរកការធ្វើដូចគេដូចឯងដែរ។

ស្ត្រីនិងបុរសត្រូវប្រជែងគ្នាជាមួយនិងបញ្ហាខាងជីវភាពរស់នៅដែលបណ្តាយមកពីការថយចុះនូវបរិស្ថានរួមមាន៖

- ការខ្វះខាតទឹក បណ្តាលមកពីប្រភពទឹកត្រូវរាំងស្ទួត
- ការហូរច្រោះដីនិងការក្រខ្សត់នូវអុសដុត
- គ្រោះថ្នាក់នៃការប្រើប្រាស់ជីនៅក្នុងផ្នែកកសិកម្មដែលត្រូវបានគេប្រើប្រាស់យ៉ាងទូលំទូលាយដើម្បីបង្កើននូវផលិតផលដំណាំ។
- ស្ត្រីទាំងឡាយត្រូវធ្វើការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅដើម្បីស្វែងរកការងារធ្វើរឺលក់កំលាំងពលកម្ម។
- បុរសមិនបានពុះពារដោះស្រាយអោយបានដូចស្ត្រីឡើយ។
- ចំនូលបានចុះថយនៅពេលដែលមានការផ្គត់ផ្គង់យ៉ាងច្រើនរបស់ប្រជាជនដែលត្រូវការជាចាំបាច់នូវប្រាក់ចំនូល។

## <u>សំនួរ</u>

១- ចូរពិពណ៌នាថាតើបុរសទាំងឡាយពុះពារនិងដោះស្រាយយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចជាមួយនឹងការលំបាកទាំងនេះ ?

២- ចូរពិពណ៌នាថាតើស្ត្រីទាំងឡាយនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារបានពុះពារនិងដោះស្រាយ

Case studies

យ៉ាងដូចម្តេចជាមួយនឹងការលំបាកទាំងនេះ ?

៣. តើកត្តាណាខ្លះដែលធ្វើអោយស្ត្រីផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅ ?

៤.

តើការកាប់បំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើមានការខូចខាតអ្វីខ្លះដល់ធនធានធម្មជាតិដទៃទៀត ហើយតើវាបានប៉ះពាល់ដល់ប្រជាជនយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចខ្លះ ?

Case studies

Case Study 3 – Elite economics

General description gained from discussion with the commune officials:

The Commune includes 7 villages, 11,271 people, 5670 women. There is one NGO providing credit (ENT), and an NGO doing infrastructure (Mennonite Central Committee or MCC). Reap has experienced problems with flood and drought during the last 2 years. The harvest of December 2001 only gave 50% of their rice crop capacity. The crops were flooded two times in 2001: once when growing the seedlings, damaging the seedlings, and once again during transplanting, damaging the crops once more. After that the drought came and many other plants died.

There has been no water since October, they do not have a facility to store water - they can only use private or public water pumps. Private pumps cost 2000R an hour (plus the cost of diesel) public pumps cost 500R an hour (plus the cost of diesel).

Flood destroyed houses and killed people. The commune received some aid to assist with the floods from the Cambodian Red Cross in 2001. The government provided assistance in 2001 too, relief and some rehabilitation. People cope with disaster by selling fruit and collecting fuel wood; both men and women undertake these tasks.

Many people have sold all their rice fields and are left with only their house, mainly because of debts incurred from national disaster. Credit and debts cause loss of land. Because of debts with NGOs people are losing land or selling it. At a rate of 4% interest monthly, in one year the debt increases to 48% of accumulated interest rates, and the disasters do not allow people to have income to pay back their debts.

*(analysis) The rapid rise in farm household debts and the inability to repay these debts have led to many male farmers into a state of despair resulting giving up. The rural women are then left to carry the burden. Even before the men actually give up they migrate, leaving the woman to deal with an increasingly difficult situation and within that, trying to survive. Women's work hours increase substantially. The burden is just not all the farm work it is the burden to find other income generating ways like wage labourer, also she needs to find ways to reduce expenditure and needs to consider things like education and health. In a patriarchal culture this means reducing opportunities for daughters and reducing health care costs for themselves even in pregnancy and childbirth. During land disputes women often lose out because they are less powerful then men and often poorer that men. It is more likely that the male is favoured over the female. Also if mechanization is introduced then women are left out. When a tractor arrives it is always the men that operate them, it is always the men that repair them and do maintenance, never the women. Of course they also happen to be the higher paid rural work.*

More than 460 young women (aged between 18-25) have migrated to work in garment factories, while 227 men (aged 18-35 years, mostly

single) have migrated to find work, mainly in the Thai fishing industry. Boys generally send money home every 5-6 months, while remittances from girl workers arrive every month. If the boys who go to Thailand do not return in 5 years they are considered gone forever. Some families have 2-3 daughters in the factories who are supporting their whole family through factory work. The girls' exodus started in 97-98, but the mass exodus occurred in 2000.

Garment workers come back during holidays (cars charge 2-4 time the normal price during public holidays and elections, when demand is high). Some girls are returning because they were sacked, now they are wage laborers in agricultural work. There has been an increase in young women laborers or vegetable sellers (if they have a bicycle they can go to the market).

The situation is more difficult than in the past. In the past people could feed their families with one crop a year – now they can no longer be completely reliant on rice. In the past there were disasters but there was more assistance too. Now everything is much more expensive and a family needs money for everything nothing is cheap or free.

Many factors lead to the decrease in people's livelihoods and food shortages. The main factor is flood and drought, and the villagers have no irrigation, no canals, ponds or dams to help deal with these factors. If there is not an alternative income source many families face 4-6 months of food shortages a year. The price of rice has huge fluctuations – when the yield is harvested the price goes down, when the rice stocks run out the price increases. Rice comes from other parts of Prey Veng Province.

New rice varieties have been introduced to replace local varieties, but most people still use local varieties because they require less inputs such as fertilizer (the price of which is increasing) and pesticides (which come from China). The local varieties of rice yield 1.5 tons per hectare, whereas the newly introduced varieties can produce 2.5 tons per hectare, but need more water, fertilizers, and pesticides.

They also have dry season rice but plagues of rats are a huge problem for them in the dry season.

The rice they grow passes through a middle person who buys the rice and sells it in Phnom Penh.

Each family has around 20 to 30 A (1A is $10m^2$) of land.

The process of land titles distribution began in 1987. In 1990 applications began and in 91, 92, 93 titles were issued. People can clear forests to grow rice and after land distribution there was a lot of forest clearing. People started clearing their own piece of forest to expand their land holdings. Land with river access remains public land but land near canals can be sold.

There are many land disputes in the commune.  Disputes are settled by the commune officials according to the level of destitution and need of the families involved.

The commune has one public health center. People pay for medicines but not for consultations.

Recommendations from Commune Officials

- Wells for the rice fields
- Slash interest rates
- Irrigation

Questions:

1. What have been the causes of land and environmental degredation?
2. What are the differences in access and control between women and men?
3. What are the effects of plant and animal life dying?

How has the availability of credit improved peoples lives?

## សេដ្ឋកិច្ច

ការពណ៌នាទូទៅបានមកពីការពិភាក្សាជាមួយមន្ត្រីថ្នាក់ឃុំជាច្រើន:

ឃុំមួយមានភូមិចំនួន៧ ដែលមានប្រជាជនសរុប១១,២៧១នាក់ ស្ត្រី៥៦៧០នាក់។ មានអង្គការមួយ បានផ្តល់ឥណទានដល់ប្រជាជន (ENT ) ហើយអង្គការកំពុងបង្កើតហេត្ថារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ...........
.......

(MCC )។ ប្រជាជននៅក្នុងភូមិរាបមានបទពិសោធន៍ជាច្រើនទាក់ទងទៅនឹងបញ្ហាទឹកជំនន់នឹងភាពរាំងស្ងួតដែលបានកើតឡើងកាលពី២ឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០១ កសិករប្រមូលផលស្រូវបានតែ ៥០ភាគរយប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ នៅក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០១ ដំណាំស្រូវត្រូវបានបំផ្លាញដោយទឹកជំនន់ចំនួន២ដង: រលើកទី១គឺនៅ

រដូវសាបព្រួស គឺទឹកជំនន់បានបំផ្លាញសំណាបអស់ស្ទើរតែគ្មានសល់ ហើយលើកទី២នៅរដូវដកស្ទូង។បន្ទាប់មកគ្រោះរាំងស្ងួតក៏បានចូលមកដល់ហើយសន្ទូងក៏បានងាប់ស្ទើរតែទាំងអស់។

ចាប់តាំងពីខែតុលាមក ប្រជាកសិករយើងគ្មានទឹកធ្វើស្រែទេ ពួកគេគ្មានឧបករណ៍សំរាប់ស្តុកទឹក
ទេដូច្នេះពួកគេទិញទឹកឯកជនឬសាធារណ
:ដើម្បីបូមទឹកបញ្ចូលក្នុងស្រែ ទឹកឯកជនមួយម៉ោងថ្លៃគឺបូមមួយ
ម៉ោងតំលៃ២០០០រៀលរីឯអណ្តូងសាធារណ:គឺ៥០០រៀលក្នុងមួយម៉ោង (រាប់បញ្ចូលថ្លៃសាំង )។

ទឹកជំនន់បានបំផ្លិចបំផ្លាញផ្ទះនិងជីវិតមនុស្សអស់ជាច្រើន។ ឆ្នាំ២០០១ ឃុំបានទទួលអំណោយពីក
ាកបាទក្រហមកម្ពុជា និងរដ្ឋាភិបាលក៏បានផ្តល់ជំនួយនិងការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវលទ្ធភាពពលកម្មមួ
យចំនួនផងដែរ។

ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាគ្រោះមហន្តរាយនោះ ប្រជាជនទាំងប្រុសទាំងស្រីបាននាំគ្នាទៅរក
អុសនិងបេះផ្លែឈើលក់។

ប្រជាជនជាច្រើនបានលក់ដីស្រែអស់ដោយទុកតែផ្ទះប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ បញ្ហាសំខាន់ដែលធ្វើអោយការជំព
ាក់បំណុលគេកើតឡើងគឺដោយសារតែគ្រោះមហន្តរាយធម្មជាតិ។ ឥណទាន និងបំណុលបានធ្វើ
អោយប្រ
ជាជនបាត់បង់ដីធ្លី។ ដោយសារតែជំពាក់លុយអង្គការ ប្រជាជនមួយចំនួនត្រូវបាត់បង់ដីភូមិឬល
ក់ដី
ស្រែ។ មួយឆ្នាំបំណុលត្រូវកើនឡើងដល់ទៅ៤៨ដង ក្នុងអត្រាការប្រាក់៤ភាគរយក្នុងមួយខែហើយគ្រ
ោះ
មហន្តរាយមិនបានផ្តល់អោយប្រជាកសិកររកប្រាក់ចំណូលដើម្បីយកមកសងបំណុលគេឡើយ។

(ការវិភាគ ) ការកើនឡើងយ៉ាងឆាប់រហ័សនៃបំណុលនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារកសិករនិងភាពអសមត្ថភាពដើ
ម្បី
ដោះបំណុលគេបានធ្វើអោយបុរសធ្លាក់ទៅក្នុងភាពអស់សង្ឃឹម មិនចង់ធ្វើអ្វីទាំងអស់។ ដូច្នេះអំពែ
រកដ៏
ធ្ងន់នេះត្រូវធ្លាក់ទៅលើស្ត្រី។ សូម្បីតែពីមុនក៏មិនខុសគ្នាដែរ ជាទូទៅបុរសតែងតែចាកចោលដោ
យទុកឲ្យស្ត្រីជាអ្នកដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាដើម្បីរស់។ ម៉ោងធ្វើការសំរាប់ស្ត្រីគឺចេះតែកើនឡើង។ ស្ត្រី

Case studies

មិនត្រឹមតែធ្វើការងារកសិកម្មប៉ុណ្ណោះទេថែមទាំងខិតខំរកប្រាក់ចំណូលតាមមធ្យោបាយផ្សេងៗ ដូចជា៖ ស៊ីឈ្នួលគេ។ ពួកគាត់

បានកាត់បន្ថយទៅលើចំណាយចាយវាយផ្សេងៗ ដូចជាការអប់រំនិងសុខភាព។ នៅក្នុងវប្បធម៌នៃបិតាធិបតេយ្យនេះមានន័យថាកាត់បន្ថយនូវឱកាសសំរាប់កូនស្រី និងកាត់បន្ថយនូវថ្លៃថែទាំ

សុខភាពសំរាប់ពួកគេ ទោះបីជាមានផ្ទៃពោះឬឆ្លងទន្លេក៏ដោយ។ នៅពេលមានជំលោះដីធ្លី ជានិច្ចកាលស្ត្រីតែងតែចាញ់ព្រោះពួកគេមានអំណាចតិចតួចនិងក្រជាងបុរស។ ប្រសិនបើមានយន្តការអ្វីត្រូវបានគេណែនាំនោះ ស្ត្រីត្រូវបានគេផាត់ចេញ។ នៅពេលដែលត្រាក់ទ័រនាំចូល គឺមានតែបុរសទេដែល

អាចប្រើ ជួសជុលនិងថែទាំវា ស្ត្រីមិនដែលឡើយ។ ជាការពិតណាស់ ពួកគេក៏បានចំណាយទៅលើ

ការងារនៅតាមជនបទ។

ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេងជាង៤៦០នាក់ (អាយុចាប់ពី១៨_២៥ឆ្នាំ) បានចាកចោលភូមិស្រុក ដើម្បីមកបំរើការងារ

រោងចក្រ ក្នុងខណៈពេលដែលបុរសជាង២២៧នាក់ (អាយុចាប់ពី១៨_

៣៥ឆ្នាំ) បានចាកចោលភូមិ

ស្រុកដើម្បីស្វែងរកការងារធ្វើ ពិសេសក្នុងឧស្សាហកម្មនេសាទនៅប្រទេសថៃ។ ជាទូទៅ៥_៦ខែម្តង

ទើបបុរសផ្ញើរលុយទៅផ្ទះម្តង ចំណែកឯកម្មករស្រីវិញគឺផ្ញើរទៅផ្ទះជារៀងរាល់ខែ។ ប្រសិនបើបុរស

ទៅធ្វើការនៅប្រទេសថៃហើយមិនត្រលប់មកវិញ ក្នុងរយះពេល៥ឆ្នាំ គេគិតថាគាត់ទៅរហូត។ ដើម្បីផ្គត់ផ្គង់ជីវភាពគ្រួសារទាំងមូល គ្រួសារខ្លះបានបញ្ជូនកូនស្រីដល់ទៅ២_

៣នាក់អោយមកចូលបំរើការ

Case studies

ការងាររោងចក្រ។ ក្មេងស្រីបានចាប់ផ្តើមចាកចោលភូមិស្រុកនៅក្នុងឆ្នាំ១៩៩៧_
៩៨ ប៉ុន្តែកំណើន
នៃការចាកចេញនេះមានការកើនឡើងនៅក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០០។

នៅពេលដែលកម្មកររោងចក្រត្រលប់មកពីការឈប់សំរាកវិញម្តងៗ ថ្លៃឈ្នួលឡានត្រូវឡើងថ្លៃ
ជាង
ពេលធម្មតាដល់ទៅ២_
៤ដង គឺនៅពេលមានបុណ្យទានម្តងៗ ដូចជា៖ ថ្ងៃឈប់សំរាកសាធារណៈ បោះ
ឆ្នោត។ ក្មេងស្រីខ្លះត្រូវបានគេបណ្តេញចេញអោយត្រលប់មកផ្ទះវិញ ហើយសព្វថ្ងៃនេះពួកគេបានធ្វើជាអ្នកស៊ីឈ្នួលនៅក្នុងការងារកសិកម្ម។ ចំនួនក្មេងស្រីដែលលក់បន្លែនិងលក់កំលាំងពលកម្មមានការកើនឡើង (ប្រសិនបើមានកង់គឺគេអាចដឹកបន្លែយកទៅលក់នៅទីផ្សារ )។

ស្ថានភាពនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ននេះគឺកាន់តែពិបាកជាងមុន។ កាលពីសម័យមុនប្រជាជនអាចចិញ្ចឹមគ្រួ
សារ
របស់ពួកគេជាមួយនឹងការធ្វើស្រែតែមួយដងក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ តែបច្ចុប្បន្ននេះ ពួកគេមិនអាចពឹងផ្អែកទ
ាំង
ស្រុងទៅលើផលស្រូវរបស់ពួកគេទៀតទេ។ កាលពីសម័យមុនក៏មានគ្រោះមហន្តរាយកើតឡើងប៉ុន្តែក៏មានជំនួយជួយដល់ប្រជាកសិករដែរ។ សព្វថ្ងៃនេះ អ្វីៗគ្រប់បែបយ៉ាងថ្លៃទាំងអស់
ហើយក្រុមគ្រួសារ
នីមួយៗត្រូវការលុយសំរាប់អ្វីៗដែលទទេទោះជាថោកឬមិនអស់លុយក៏ដោយ។

មានកត្តាជាច្រើនដែលធ្វើអោយជីវិតរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជនធ្លាក់ចុះ ហើយប្រឈមមុខទៅនឹងកង្វះ
ខាត
ខាងផ្នែកម្ហូបអាហារ។ តែកត្តាសំខាន់គឺទឹកជំនន់នឹងគ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត អ្នកភូមិគ្មានប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្រ្តគ្មានប្រលាយ គ្មានត្រពាំងទឹក ឬទំនប់ទឹកដើម្បីជួយដោះស្រាយនូវកត្តាខ្វះខាតទាំងនេះទេ។ ប្រសិនបើគ្មានជំរើសផ្សេងដើម្បីរកលុយទេ គឺក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំគ្រួសារនីមួយៗត្រូវប្រឈមមុខនូវកង្វះខាត

ម្ហូបអាហារពី៤_៦ខែ។ តំលៃស្រូវ_អង្ករមានការប្រែប្រួលយ៉ាងខ្លាំង នៅរដូវប្រមូលផលគឺតំលៃស្រូវត្រូវធ្លាក់ចុះ ហើយនៅពេលដែលគ្មានស្រូវស្តុកទុកគឺតំលៃស្រូវបែរជាឡើងថ្លៃ។ ស្រូវនាំចូលមកពីផ្នែកផ្សេងៗនៃខេត្តព្រៃវែង។

ពូជស្រូវថ្មីត្រូវបានគេណែនាំជំនួសពូជស្រូវក្នុងស្រុក ប៉ុន្តែប្រជាជនភាគច្រើននៅតែប្រើពូជស្រូវចាស់ដដែលព្រោះវាចំណាយលុយអស់តិចដូចជា ជី(តំលៃគឺកើនឡើង )និងថ្នាំសំលាប់សត្វល្អិត (នាំចូលមកពីប្រទេសចិន )។ ចំពោះពូជស្រូវក្នុងស្រុក ក្នុងមួយហិចតាគឺប្រជាកសិករអាចប្រមូលផល បាន១.៥តោនចំណែកឯពូជស្រូវថ្មីដែលគេទើបតែណែនាំវិញនោះគឺអាចផ្តល់ផល បាន២.៥តោនក្នុងមួយហិចតា ប៉ុន្តែត្រូវការប្រើទឹក ជីនិងថ្នាំសំលាប់សត្វល្អិតច្រើន។ ពួកគេក៏មានធ្វើស្រូវប្រាំងដែរ ប៉ុន្តែការញាំញីពីសត្វកណ្តុរគឺជាបញ្ហាដ៏ធំសំរាប់កសិករដែលធ្វើស្រែប្រាំង។

ស្រូវដែលកសិករផលិតគឺត្រូវបានលក់ទៅអោយឈ្មួញកណ្តាលឬនាំយកមកលក់នៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ។

ក្នុងមួយគ្រួសារមានដីស្រែតែ២០_៣០អាប៉ុណ្ណោះ (១អាស្មើ១០ម៉ែត្រការេ )។

ការបែងចែកដីត្រូវបានអនុវត្តន៍ឡើងនៅក្នុងឆ្នាំ១៩៨៧។ នៅក្នុងឆ្នាំ១៩៩០ ការដាក់ពាក្យសុំកាន់កាប់ដីត្រូវបានចាប់ផ្តើម ហើយនៅឆ្នាំ៩១ ៩២ និង៩៣ត្រូវបានគេប្រកាសអោយកាន់កាប់។ ប្រជាជនអាចកាប់ឆ្ការព្រៃសំរាប់ធ្វើស្រែ ហើយបន្ទាប់ពីគេបែងចែកដីមកគឺព្រៃឈើជាច្រើនត្រូវបានគេកាប់ឆ្ការ។ ប្រជាជនចាប់ផ្តើមកាប់ឆ្ការព្រៃដែលជាចំណែករបស់ពួកគេដើម្បីពង្រីកនូវតំបន់ដីដែលខ្លួនកំពុងតែកាន់កាប់។ ដីនៅតាមដងទន្លេគឺសល់ទុកជាដីសាធារណៈ ចំណែកឯដីនៅជិតប្រលាយគឺគេអាចលក់។

នៅតាមភូមិ ឃុំគឺមានការឈ្លោះទាស់ទែងរឿងដីធ្លីច្រើន។ ជំលោះទាំងនោះគឺត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយ

Case studies

ដោយមន្ត្រីឃុំ អាស្រ័យទៅតាមកំរិតនិងតំរូវការគ្រួសារនីមួយៗ ដែលជាប់ពាក់ព័ន្ធនៅក្នុងជំលោះ។

នៅតាមឃុំមានមណ្ឌលសុខភាពសាធារណៈមួយ។ ប្រជាជនត្រូវបង់ថ្លៃថ្នាំពេទ្យតែថ្លៃប្រឹក្សាយោបល់ឬពិនិត្យសុខភាពមិនគិតថ្លៃទេ។

អនុសាសន៍មកពីមន្ត្រីថ្នាក់ឃុំ :

- អណ្តូងសំរាប់ធ្វើស្រែ
- បញ្ចូះអត្រាការប្រាក់
- ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ

Case studies

សំនួរ:

១. តើមានកត្តាអ្វីខ្លះដែលធ្វើអោយមានការប៉ះពាល់ដល់បរិស្ថាន?

២. តើការគ្រប់គ្រងនឹងការទទួល បានរវាងបុរសនឹងស្ត្រីខុសគ្នាយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

៣. តើវានឹងអាចផ្តល់ផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះដល់ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជន ប្រសិនបើសត្វព្រៃ

និងរុក្ខជាតិត្រូវបានគេបំផ្លិចបំផ្លាញអោយងាប់អស់?

៤. តើឥណទានដូចម្តេចដែលអាចជួយលើកស្ទួយជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជន?

## Case Study 4 - Women and privatisation

One woman has been a widow for many years. She has five children: a 23 year old male, 19 year old male, 16 year old male who is a monk, 13 year old female who is deaf, and a 10 year old female. The youngest girl goes to school and the boy monk is in grade 5. The mother has to pay for books / pens / and school clothes, but this year the school registration was wavered.

She lost everything when her husband became sick and died, as his medical treatment had to be paid for. She worked as a construction worker in Phnom Penh from '93-98. Her son now works as a construction worker in Thailand and Phnom Penh. Another son works in Thailand on a fishing boat. It is difficult for him as he is always being chased away because he is an illegal immigrant, but he always escapes.

This year she started sugar palm production. One tree makes 5kg of sugar. From harvest to rainfall (i.e the dry season) is 5-7 months, so this is the time during which palm sugar can be collected. A middle person buys the sugar, and after this point the waged labor begins.

She is in debt with a development agency and private NGO (interest rates are 4% from development agency and 15% from private creditor, monthly). She got into debt 4-5 years ago because she did not have enough money for food. Now she just tries to pay for her debts and feed her family. Some bribes also have to be paid.

It's difficult being a widow because she feels alienated. She is also worried about the future of her children. Sometimes they have nothing to eat all day. She wants to have land and grow rice. Before they had 2-3 hectares of land, but they had to sell it. If she had land the children would work the land.

Some rice is donated to her and her family, and Hun Sen also gives rice and emergency parcels. Sometimes her young daughter and son go fishing 4-5km away in the rice fields of other people, but they get chased away.

They receive free health services and medicines from a health center that is only 1 year old.

Questions:

1. Why has access to fishing areas changed over time?
2. How is a female headed household better off if they have older children?
3. Why are members of the family migrating for work, and is it safe?

# ស្ត្រី និង ឯកជន

នៅក្នុងភូមិដាច់ស្រយាលមួយមានស្ត្រីម្នាក់ដែលនាងក្លាយជាស្ត្រីមេម៉ាយច្រើនឆ្នាំមកហើយ ។

នាងមានកូន៥នាក់ កូនប្រុសច្បងមានអាយុ២៣ឆ្នាំ កូនប្រុសទីពីមានអាយុ១៩ឆ្នាំ កូនប្រុស ទី បីមានអាយុ១៦ឆ្នាំបានបួសជាសង្ឃឯកូនពីនាក់ទៀតជាស្រីមួយអាយុ១៣ឆ្នាំជាអកុសនាងគរ

តាំងពីកំណើតនិងកូនស្រីពៅមានអាយុ១០ឆ្នាំ នាងរៀននៅសាលាជាមួយនិងកូនដែលបួស។កូនប្រុសរបស់នាងដែលបានបួសនោះរៀនបានថ្នាក់ទី៥ រាលការចំណាយលើការសិក្សាទាំង អស់គឺនាងជាម្តាយជាអ្នករាប់រងដូចជាចំណាយទៅលើ សៀវភៅ ប៊ិច និងសំលៀកបំពាក់ ទៅសាលារៀន។ល។ ប៉ុន្តែឆ្នាំនេះសាលារៀននៅក្នុងភូមិរបស់នាងអនុញ្ញាតិអោយចូលរៀនដោយអត់បង់លុយ។

នាងបានបាត់បងអ្វីៗទាំងអស់នៅពេលប្តីរបស់នាងធ្លាក់ខ្លួនឈឺរហូតដល់គាត់ទទួលអនិច្ចកម្ម ទៅព្រោះនាងត្រូវចំណាយលុយជាច្រើនទៅលើថ្លៃថ្នាំនិងថ្លៃព្យាបាលជំងឺប្តីរបស់នាងជាដើម។

នាងបានទៅស្វែងរកការងារធ្វើនៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញនៅឆ្នាំ១៩៩៣ហើយនាងក៏ទទួលបានការងារ ធ្វើជាកម្មករសំណងរហូតដល់ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៨ទើបនាងត្រលប់មកភូមិកំណើតរបស់នាងវិញ។ សព្វថ្ងៃ នេះកូនប្រុសច្បងរបស់នាងធ្វើជាកម្មករសំណង់ នៅភ្នំពេញនិងនៅប្រទេសជិតខាងយើងគឺ ប្រទេសថៃ។ កូនប្រុសមួយទៀតរបស់នាងធ្វើជាអ្នកនេសាទនៅប្រទេសថៃ។ គាត់មានការលំបាកខ្លាំងណាស់ គឺគាត់តែងតែត្រូវបានគេដេញអោយចេញពីប្រទេសគេព្រោះគាត់បានធ្វើចំណាកស្រុកខុសច្បាប់ ប៉ុន្តែគាត់អាចគេចខ្លួនផុត។

Case studies

ឆ្នាំនេះនាងបានចាប់ផ្តើមផលិតស្ករត្នោត ដែលក្នុងមួយដើមនាងអាចផលិតបាន៥គីឡូក្រាមស្ករ ត្នោត។ រយៈពេលដែលនាងអាចធ្វើស្ករបានគឺនៅរដូវប្រាំងគឺចាប់ពីរដូវច្រូតរហូតដល់រដូវធ្លាក់ភ្លៀង គឺមានកំឡុងពេលប្រហែលជា៥ទៅ៧ខែដែល។ ចំពោះស្ករដែលនាងប្រមូលបានគឺមានឈ្មួញកណ្តាលគេមកទិញដល់ផ្ទះនាងតែម្តង។ ផុតរដូវធ្វើស្ករនេះនាងបានទៅរកការងារធ្វើជាអ្នកស៊ីឈ្នួលគេ។

នាងបានជំពាក់លុយភ្នាក់ងារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និង អង្គការដែលមានការប្រាក់៤ភាគរយក្នុងមួយខែ។ ចំនែកពួកឈ្មួញមានការប្រាក់១៥ភាគរយក្នុងមួយខែ។ នាងបានជំពាក់បំណុលគេប្រហែលបួន ទៅប្រាំឆ្នាំមកហើយដោយសារតែបញ្ហាជីវភាពរបស់នាងគឺនាងត្រូវការអាហារសំរាប់បរិភោគ ប្រចាំថ្ងៃ ។ ឥលូវនេះនាងព្យាយាមរកប្រាក់ដើម្បីសងបំណុលគេនិងផ្គត់ផ្គង់ជីវភាពរបស់នាង។ លុយរបស់នាងមួយចំនួនបានចំណាយទៅលើសំណូកសួកប៉ាន់។

វាមានលក្ខណលំបាកណាស់សំរាប់ស្ត្រីមេម៉ាយដូចជានាងព្រោះនាងក្លាយអ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងគ្រួសារ នាងមានការព្រួយបារម្ភអំពីអនាគតរបស់នាងខ្លាំងណាស់តើពួកគេនិងទៅជាយ៉ាងណា។ ពេល ខ្លះនាងនិងកូនរបស់នាងមិនមានអ្វីហូបសោះពេញមួយថ្ងៃ។ នាងចង់បានដីសំរាប់ធ្វើស្រែតែគួរ អោយសោកស្តាយ កាលពីមុននាងមានដីស្រែប្រហែល២ទៅ៣ហិតាដែលប៉ុន្តែនាងបានលក់អស់ហើយដើម្បីយកលុយទៅព្យាបាលប្តីរបស់នាងនិងមួយចំនួនទៀតសំរាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ជីវភាព ។ នាងគិតថាបើនាងមានដីស្រែដូចពីមុន នោះកូនៗរបស់នាងនិងអាចធ្វើការនៅលើដីស្រែរបស់នាងបាន។

នាងបានទទួលការវិភាគទានពី ឯកឧត្តមហ៊ុនសែន ដែលគាត់បានចុះទៅចែកអង្ករក្នុងភូមិរបស់ នាងក្នុង នោះនាងក៏ទទួលបានអង្ករដែល។ ចំពោះម្ហូបអាហារប្រចាំថ្ងៃរបស់នាងជូនកាលកូនស្រីពៅនិងកូនប្រុសរបស់នាងទៅរកត្រីដែលមានចំងាយ៤ទៅ៥គីឡូម៉ែតពីផ្ទះ។ ពួកគេតែងតែត្រូវម្ចាស់ស្រែដេញចេញព្រោះពួកគេទៅរកត្រីក្នុងស្រែរបស់គេ។

នាងនិង គ្រួសាររបស់នាងទទួលបានសេវាសុខភាពនិងការផ្តល់ថ្នាំពេទ្យដោយឥតបង់ថ្លៃពីមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសុខភាព បានតែមួយឆ្នាំទេក្រោយៗមកពេលនាងចង់បានសេវាទាំងនេះនាងត្រូវបង់លុយ។

សំនួរ

១_ហេតុអ្វីបានជាអ្នកភូមិផ្លាស់ប្តូរទៅជារកត្រីមិនបាន?

២_ បើស្ត្រីធ្វើជាមេគ្រួសារតើជីវភាពរបស់គាត់ប្រសើរឡើងទេនៅពេលកូនៗរបស់ពួកគេធំៗ?

៣_ ហេតុអ្វីបានជាសមាជិកនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារមួយចំនួនចាកចេញពីភូមិស្រុកតើវាមានសុវត្ថិភាពដែលរឺទេ?

Case study 5 - Pay or die

There have been problems with floods for the last 2 years, and people have not recovered from the last floods. One month there were floods, then after the floods the drought came.

The situation in the village has changed a great deal in the past five years.

The living conditions are worse than in the past and food is lacking – they have 9 months of food shortages a year. Rice prices have fluctuated from 7 – 8,000 per 15 kg (after harvest) to 1000R per 1kg - 10,000R for 15kg.

Healthcare can be free or sometimes they have to pay a small amount like 500R, but this is still a huge amount for them – people often have to borrow money to check their health. People are dying in the village because they cannot afford money for health cover.

Land holdings are decreasing as people are selling land. About 4-5 families have started selling land "just to eat". Many people are in debt from NGOs (who charge 4% monthly) and moneylenders (who charge 20% interest). In times of disaster people cannot negotiate repayments with either NGOs or private moneylenders. Some accumulate interest; others borrow more to pay back the interest.

As coping strategies for the food shortages people look for work in Phnom Penh. Migration is increasing every year and the population is decreasing because of migration. It is the young people that are migrating. They usually come back because they are young. They sell their labor – men (18-30/40) as motodops, construction workers, or paid agricultural workers. Women aged 18-20 year old migrate, mostly to work in the factories. In this village about 20 girls have migrated since 1998 to work in order to help their families. Parents go to the city to get remittances.

The situation is worse than before: if families have daughters they send them to the factories, those who do not sell their land and migrate to Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Battambang – people die away from the village.

If all the children who have migrated to work as wage laborers send money home their families can rent labor from their village or nearby villages. It is mainly married women 30 years and over who work as agricultural laborers. Many more such women have to work than before as they are forced to sell labor to make ends meet. They have a base but move around nearby. Their husbands may carry soil or water, or cut firewood to make money. In discussion with the villagers the division of labor became clear - women harvest and transplant rice, men cut wood and carry water.

Now it is difficult to find fuel wood – if faced with a crisis there is no forest anymore, so there is no alternative than to sell labor. Before the women never went out of the village but now the women all have to engage in outside work. Before children could study, now that's not possible.

While debt and food shortages are making it difficult for most village families some are getting wealthier because they have capital. But the impact of liberalization as a policy to restructure the Cambodian economy has destroyed the lives of farmers. The agriculture policy under this system promoted the importation of agricultural products. At the same time, the farmers are encouraged to grow various hybrid rice varieties that need high financial maintenance. When the yield is good they suffered from a fall in the price of their products. When they had little rice to sell the importation of the scarce rice kept the price down. The result is farmhouse debts, which leads to migration of girls and boys, exploitation and vulnerability. Especially girls become vulnerable to violence perpetrated by men, like rape and sexual harassment, or in their desperation to find work in the garment industry find work in the sex industry instead.

The major sources of farmhouse debts are the increase for the commercialization of farming, increased expenditure for education, and health, then the occurrence of natural disasters, and the low price of agricultural products.

Main factors causing worsening living conditions:
1) Sickness / Medicine/ treatment costs
2) Debts from starvation / food shortage.

1. Are the women and men doing the same work?
2. Why some families getting richer and the majority are getting poorer?
3. What have people had to do as a result of the disappearance of all the forest nearby?
4. NGO's that provide credit to villagers are improving people lives or not? Explain?

## តើគួរតែចំណាយឬក៏រង់ចាំសេចក្តីស្លាប់

កាលពីរឆ្នាំមុនមានបញ្ហាគ្រោះធម្មជាតិមួយកើតមានឡើងគឺគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ ដោយសារតែគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់នេះហើយ បានជាធ្វើឲ្យប្រជាជននៅក្នុងភូមិនោះមិនអាចប្រកបរបរកស៊ីអ្វីផ្សេង បាន និងមានបញ្ហាមួយទៀតនោះ បន្ទាប់ពីមានគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ដែរនោះគឺមានភាពរាំងស្ងួតបន្តទៀត។

ចាប់តាំងពី៥ឆ្នាំមុនរហូតមកដល់ឥឡូវនេះស្ថានភាពការរស់នៅរបស់អ្នកភូមិមានការប្រែប្រួលច្រើន។

នៅក្នុងការរស់នៅរបស់អ្នកភូមិមានជួបនិងកង្វះខាតច្រើនដូចជាការខ្វះចំណីរអាហា នៅក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំមានការកង្វះខាតខាងចំណីរអាហាររមានដល់ទៅ៩ខែ។ តំលៃអង្ករមានការប្រែប្រួលពីតំលៃ៧_៨០០០រៀលនៅក្នុង១៥គីឡូ (បន្ទាប់ពីច្រូតកាត់រួច) ចំពោះតំលៃធម្មតាគឺថ្លៃ១០០០រៀលក្នុង១គីឡូក្រាម ចំពោះនៅក្នុង១៥គីឡូគឺតំលៃ១០០០០រៀល។

ចំពោះការបង់សេវាពិនិត្យសុខភាពវិញគឺមិនមានការគិតលុយទេ តែមានពេលខ្លះត្រូវចំណាយដែរតែចំណាយទាបតែ៥០០រៀលទេ តែនៅតែចំណាយច្រើនលើការព្យាបាលនេះដដែរ។ មានប្រជាជនមួយចំនួនបានទៅខ្ចីលុយគេដើម្បីមកព្យាបាលជំងឺ តែក៏មានប្រជាជនមួយចំនួននៅក្នុងភូមិនោះដែរស្លាប់ដោយសារតែពួកគេមិនមានលុយសំរាប់ចំណាយទៅលើការមើលជំងឺ។

ចំពោះដីស្រែដែរប្រជាជនយើងមានសំរាប់ធ្វើស្រាប់នោះ ឥឡូវភាគច្រើនមានការថយចុះមានតែមានតែ៤_៥គ្រួសារទេ ដែរលក់ដីនេះដើម្បីប្តូរនិងបាយហូប តែមួយភាគធំលក់ដីស្រែនោះគឺដោយសារតែការជំពាក់បំណុលរបស់អង្គការ និងឈ្នួញ អង្គការការប្រាក់៤%នៅក្នុងខែ ហើយចំរពាះឈ្នួញ២០%នៅក្នុងមួយខែ។ នៅពេលមានគ្រោះធម្មជាតិនេះកើតមានឡើង ប្រជាជនដែរមានបំណុលនៅជាប់និងខ្លួននោះ គាត់ចង់ទៅសុំពន្យារពេលជាមួយនិងម្ចាស់បំណុលរបស់គាត់ តែមិនអាចនិយាយចរចារសុំពន្យារពេលជាមួយនិងម្ចាស់បំណុលបានទេ។ ដូចនេះហើយការប្រាក់ចេះតែកើនឡើងពីមួយខែទៅមួយខែ ពួកគាត់មានលទ្ធិភាពសងត្រឹមតែការប្រាក់តែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។

ដោយតែការជួបនិងគ្រោះធម្មជាតិនិងគ្រោះទុរភិក្សនេះហើយទើបធ្វើឲ្យប្រជាជនយើងមួយចំនួនសំរេចចិត្តបញ្ជូនកូនចៅមកធ្វើការនៅនៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញចេះតែកើនឡើងជារៀងរាល់ឆ្នាំ។ ចំណែកប្រជាជននៅក្នុងភូមិមានការថយចុះ ភាគច្រើននៃអ្នកចាកចេញទាំងនោះគឺមានវ័យក្មេងៗ តែការចាកចេញរបស់ពួកគេមិនរហូតនោះទេ គឺត្រលប់មកម្តងម្កាលដែរ បុរសដែរមានវ័យពី១៨_៤០ឆ្នាំពួកគេច្រើនមកតែមកធ្វើជាអ្នករត់ម៉ូតូឌុប កម្មករសំណង់ ឬធ្វើការងារកសិកម្ម ចំណែកក្មេងស្រីមាន

អាយុពី១៨-
២០ឆ្នាំមកធ្វើជាកម្មករនៅក្នុងរោងចក្រនិងស្ត្រីបំរើសេវាផ្លូវភេទ។ នៅក្នុងភូមិនេះធ្លាប់មានក្មេង
ស្រី២០នាក់ បានចាកចេញពីភូមិតាំងពីឆ្នាំ១៩៩៨មកធ្វើការដើម្បីរកប្រាក់មកជួយផ្គត់ផ្គង់នៅក្នុងគ្រួសារ
របស់ពួកគេ ជួនកាលដោយមានការចាំបាច់ពេក ឪពុកម្តាយរបស់គេតែងតែទៅយកលុយពីកូនផ្ទាល់តែម្តងក៏មានដែរ។

ស្ថានភាពការរស់នៅរបស់អ្នកភូមិមានការលំបាកយ៉ាប់យ៉ឺនជាងពេលមុនដោយសារបំណុល មានផ្លូវមួយសំរាប់ពួកគាត់ធ្វើការដោះគឺ : ប្រសិនបើនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារមួយដែរមានការជំពាក់បំណុល ហើយមានកូនស្រីនោះ ពួកគាត់និងបញ្ជូនកូនស្រីនោះទៅធ្វើការជាកម្មករនៅក្នុងរោងចក្រ
ដោយមិនចាំបាច់លក់ដីស្រែអ្វីទេ។ ការចាកចេញរបស់ពួកគេទាំងនោះមិនមែនសំដៅមកភ្នំពេញតែប៉ុណ្ណោះទេគឺមានការទៅតាមខេត្តមួយចំនួនដែរដូចជា៖សៀមរាប បាត់ដំបង តែភាគច្រើនគឺមកធ្វើការនៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ដូចច្នេះប្រជាជនដែរចាកចេញពីស្រុកគឺស្ថាប់
នៅឆ្ងាញពីភូមិកំណើតរបស់ពួកគេ។

ប្រសិនបើគ្រួសារណាដែរមានកូនចាកចេញពីភូមិទៅធ្វើការនៅឆ្ងាយពីភូមិ ពួកគេតែងតែផ្ញើរ
លុយទៅឲ្យគ្រួសាររបស់ពួកគេដើម្បីដោះស្រាយជីវភាពរស់នៅ ហើយមានចំនួនតូចដែរទៅធ្វើការស៊ីឈ្នួលនៅឆ្ងាញពីភូមិ
និងមានអ្នកខ្លះទៀតទៅរកស៊ីនៅភូមិក្បែរៗនោះ។ ស្ត្រីនៅក្នុងភូមិនេះភាគ
ច្រើនរៀបការនៅអាយុ៣០ឆ្នាំនិងអាចមានអាយុច្រើនជាងនេះក៏មានដែរ ព្រោះគាត់រវល់នៅក្នុងការ
ធ្វើការងាររកសិកម្ម។ ស្ត្រីភាគច្រើនធ្វើការធ្ងន់ដូចជា ពួកគេត្រូវបង្ខំធ្វើការលក់កំលាំងពលកម្មហួត

Case studies

គ្មានថ្ងៃបញ្ចប់។ ពួកគេមានមូលដ្ឋានច្បាស់លាស់ក្នុងការធ្វើការ តែមិននៅមួយកន្លែងទេ។ ចំណែកបុរសដែរមានតួនាទីជាប្តីរបស់ពួកគេគឺរែកដី រែកទឹក កាប់អុសយកទៅលក់ដើម្បីយកប្រាក់មកផ្គត់ផ្គង់គ្រួសារ។ នៅក្នុងភូមិនោះដែរប្រជាជននៅក្នុងភូមិមានការចាត់ចែងការងារធ្វើរៀងៗខ្លួនដោយច្បាស់លាស់ដូចជាស្ត្រីធ្វើការ ស្ទូងនិងច្រូតស្រូវ ចំណែកបុរសកាប់ឈើនិងរែកទឹក។

ឥឡូវនេះវាមានការលំបាកណាស់ក្នុងការស្វែងរកអុសសំរាប់ដុត ប្រសិនបើមានឧបត្តិហេតុនៅចំពោះមុខ ពួកគេមិនដឹងជាទៅរកឈើនៅឯណាទេ ហើយក៏គ្មានជំរើសអ្វីក្រៅពីការលក់កំលាំងពលកម្មនេះដែរ។ ពីមុនស្ត្រីមិនដែរចាកឆ្ងាញពីភូមិទេ តែឥឡូវនេះមានស្ត្រីយើងជាច្រើនដែរត្រូវធ្វើការចាកចេញពីភូមិស្រុកដើម្បីមករកការងារធ្វើដើម្បីជួយផ្គត់ផ្គង់គ្រួសារ។ ពីមុនក្មេងៗអាចទៅរៀនដោយស្រួល តែឥឡូវនេះមិនមែនជាការងាយស្រួលទេ។

ការជំពាក់បំណុលនិងការកង្វះខាតអាហារ បានធ្វើឲ្យភូមិមួយចំនួនជួបនិងការលំបាក តែមានគ្រួសារខ្លះបានទទួលសេវាសុខភាពល្អ ព្រោះពួកគេមានធនធានគ្រប់គ្រាន់។ ការរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាកសិករមានការលំបាកដោយសារ តែទទួលរងនូវការប៉ះពាល់គោលនយោបាយរបស់សេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជាមានការធូរលុង។ គោលនយោបាយកសិកម្មស្ថិតនៅក្រោមប្រព័ន្ធនៃការហូរចូលរបស់នៃផលិតផលកសិកម្ម។ នៅក្នុងពេលដំណាលគ្នានោះដែរ ប្រជាជនកសិករយើងបាននាំគ្នាដាំស្រូវផ្សេងៗដោយប្រើរូបមន្តបង្កាត់ពូជស្រូវថ្មី ដែរការដាំនេះមានការចំណាយដើមទុនច្រើនដូចជាទឹក ជីរនិងការថែទាំជិតដល់។ ផលដែរបានទទួលនោះគឺល្អ តែបែរជាការរងទុក្ខវេទនារបស់កសិករទៅវិញ

ដោយសារតែតំលៃដែរទទួលបាននោះមានតំលៃថោក ដោយសារតែមានការលំហូរចូលស្រូវផ្សេង ដែរមានតំលៃថោកដែរ។ ដោយសារតែការធ្វើស្រូវមិនបាននេះហើយទើបធ្វើឲ្យប្រជាជនមានការខ្ចីបុលគេ ហើយទាំងនេះហើយដែរជាហេតុផលធ្វើឲ្យមានការចាកចេញរបស់ក្មេងស្រី និងក្មេងប្រុស ដែរជាការរងនូវការជញ្ជួញយកផលប្រយោជន៍និងទទួលរងនូវការឈឺចាប់ ជាពិសេសគឺក្មេងស្រីដែររងនូវការឈឺចាប់ដោយការប្រើអំពើហឹង្សាពីសំណាក់បុរសដូចជាការ ចាប់រំលោភ និងយាយីខាងផ្លូវភេទធ្វើឲ្យស្ត្រីទាំងនោះទៅរកការងារធ្វើជាកម្មកររោងចក្រឧស្សាហកម្ម និងឧស្សាហកម្មផ្លូវភេទ។

ភាគច្រើននៃប្រជាកសិករបានរងនូវការជំពាក់បំណុលចេះតែកើនឡើង ហើយកសិករទាំងនោះបានកែប្រែការធ្វើកសិកម្មទៅជាការធ្វើជំនួញបែបកសិកម្ម ការចំណាយមកលើការសិក្សានិងសេវាពិនិត្យសុខភាពកាន់តែកើនឡើង ដោយសារតែពួកគេរងនូវការមានគ្រោះមហន្តរាយធម្មជាតិ និងតំលៃអង្ករទាប។

**កត្តាចំបងដែរធ្វើឲ្យការរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជនមានការលំបាក**

១, ឈឺ, ថ្នាំពេទ្យ, តំលៃនៃការព្យាបាល

២, ការអត់អាហារដោយសារតែជំពាក់បំណុល ឬ កង្វះខាតអាហារ

**សំនួរ:**

១, តើការងាររបស់បុរសនិងស្ត្រីដូចគ្នាដែរឬទេ?

២, តើហេតុអ្វីបានជាមានគ្រួសារមួយចំនួនមានកាន់តែមាន និងមានគ្រួសារមួយចំនួនទៀតក្រកាន់តែក្រ?

៣, បើព្រៃឈើមានការបាត់បង់ស្ទើរតែទាំងអស់ទៅហើយ តើប្រជាជននៅក្នុងភូមិនោះមានការងារផ្សេងក្រៅពីនេះដើម្បីធ្វើដែរឬទេ?

Case studies

៤, តើការឲ្យប្រាក់កំចី្ចទៅប្រជាជននៅក្នុងភូមិនេះ ធ្វើឲ្យជីវភាពរបស់ប្រជាជនកាន់តែប្រសើរ ឡើងដែរឬទេ?ចូរពន្យល់?

Case studies

Case Study 6 - Liberalisation and starvation

In her household she has 10 members. One daughter married and moved with her children to Poi Pet last month, now there are only 7 members in the household. Before she moved she lived in the house with her family and had no job.

She owns 2 hectares of land and said that farming has been bad for the past 2 years because of the flood. This year she only got 10 sacks of rice from the harvest, in a good year she gets up to 40. ( 1 sack of rice = 90kg). They hire a tractor to plough the fields which costs 550 baht per hectare. ( 2x550=1100). This year she has not put any fertilizer in because when she first transplanted the seedlings there was the drought, then the flood came, so she harvested very little from the field. Normally fertilizer costs 350 baht per sack. Also if they use pesticide they use 2 packages mixed with detergent. That costs 10,000 riel per packet.

The tractor is hired from a private owner in the village, and there is only one in the village. Otherwise they use *Koyun* to plough which costs for 1 hectare 60,000 riel. Cows are not used for ploughing because tractors seem faster. They don't use seedlings to transplant, they used but after the past three years, all their seedlings have been destroyed. The cost of wage labour has increased, it used to be 3000 to 4000 riel per day in the past five years, but now it costs 5800 riel per person per day.

This year she planted vegetables after the wet season (pineapples, eggplants) and she doesn't know whether they will grow well or not.

If they have any health problems they go to the commune health centre which costs 500 riel per consultation. If they have the problems at night and cannot make it to the centre, they call the doctor who is more expensive and charges according to the gravity of the disease.

**Apiwat Strey** is in the village and another one, **ACLEDA**, closed down because of problems in the office she said. She has not borrowed from **AS**.

All of her children went to school, the eldest dropped out when she was in grade 5, she has 3 children studying at secondary school and 2 are at primary.

At the time of the interview her husband was fishing, far away in the forest. Every 3 nights he comes home once, bringing with him around 5 kg of fish. She said that there is not as much fish as before. For each kg of fish they earn 3200 riel. He fishes in the small ponds or lakes. The fishing lots are too far away, and they are guarded as well. If anyone enters they will be shot, and the family has no money to pay for medical treatment if that happens.

The money lender in the village lends at 10% to 20% interest per month, and the land title and farmland are used as collateral. Some have lost land in the village because they are not able to pay. They buy rice on credit in

the village sometimes from middle men, so long as they pay back the money once they have it. There is no interest payable on the rice.  They can only borrow rice from one person in another village, and when they have the money they have to pay it back.

They use the water from the stream.

Now is harder then three years ago because now they have to buy more rice to survive. Also the flood is bigger now and it is more difficult to fish. They used to chop the wood from the Tonle Sap, but there was a warning last year that they are not allowed to cut live trees because they are shelter for the fish, they are only allowed to collect dead wood.

She said that people in the village normally migrate to Poi Pet to work on plantations there. On the khmer side of the border they can get work harvesting bean, corn or potato, and on the Thai side, seasonal work harvesting rice.

Questions

1. What has been the impact on this household with the fishing lot?
2. Why have their costs risen in the last few years?
3. What options exist for work inside the village?
4. Why can people not see a doctor for free?

## សេរីភាវូបនីយកម្ម និង ភាពអត់ឃ្លាន

នៅក្នុងគ្រួសាររបស់នាងមានសមាជិក១០នាក់។ កូនស្រីម្នាក់បានរៀបការរួចហើយ រើទៅនៅឯប៉ោយប៉ែតជាមួយនិងកូនរបស់នាងកាលពីខែមុន។ ឥឡូវនេះក្នុងគ្រួសារ មានសមាជិកតែ៧នាក់ទេ។ ហើយមុនពេលកូនស្រីផ្លាស់ទៅនៅប៉ោយប៉ែត គឺនាងអត់មានការងារធ្វើទេនៅក្នុងភូមិ។

នាងមានដីស្រែចំនួន២ហិកតា។ នាងនិយាយថាការធ្វើស្រែឆ្នាំនេះមិនបានផលល្អទេ ព្រោះជួបនិងគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់។ ឆ្នាំនេះនាងបានផលស្រូវតែ១០ស្បោងប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ចំពោះឆ្នាំដែលធ្វើស្រែបានល្អវិញគឺបានផលស្រូវ៤០ស្បោង(មួយស្បោង៩០គីឡូក្រាម)។ ក្នុងការធ្វើស្រែនេះដែរគឺនាងបានជួលត្រាក់ទ័រភ្ជួរដី ក្នុងមួយហិកតាតំលៃ៥៥០បាត(៥៥០×២=១១០០)។ការធ្វើស្រែឆ្នាំនេះនាងមិនបានប្រើជីដាក់ស្រែទេពីព្រោះនៅ ពេលស្ទូងលើកដំបូងគឺជួបនិងគ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត ហើយបន្ទាប់មកជួ

បនិងគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ ដូចនេះផលស្រូវដែលនាងទទួលបានគឺតិចតួចណាស់។ ជាធម្មតាតំលៃជីក្នុងមួយបាវគឺ៣៥០បាត។ ជាមួយគ្នាផងដែរប្រសិនបើយើងប្រើថ្នាំសំលាប់សត្វល្អិត យើងត្រូវប្រើពីរកញ្ចប់ដោយលាយជាមួយនិងម្សៅសាប៊ូ។ មួយកញ្ចប់តំលៃ១០០០០រៀល។ ចំពោះត្រាក់ទ័រយើងត្រូវជួលពីឯកជន នៅក្នុងភូមិ។ ហើយនៅក្នុងភូមិមានត្រាក់ទ័រតែមួយប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ក្រៅពីនោះពួកគេភ្ជួរស្រែដោយប្រើគោយន្តក្នុងមួយហិកតាតំលៃ៦០០០០រៀល។ ពួកគេមិនប្រើគោទេ ប្រើត្រាក់ទ័រលឿនជាង។ ពួកគេមិនបានប្រើគ្រាប់ពូជដែលពួកគេធ្លាប់ប្រើនោះទេ បន្ទាប់ពីគ្រាប់ពូជទាំងនេះត្រូវបានបំផ្លាញកាលពី ពីរបីឆ្នាំមុន។ ចំពោះតំលៃពលកម្មត្រូវកើនឡើង(ឡើងថ្លៃ) កាលពី៥ឆ្នាំមុនតំលៃតែ៣០០០-
៤០០០រៀលក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃតែឥឡូវឡើងដល់ទៅ៥៨០០រៀលក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃក្នុងម្នាក់។
ឆ្នាំនេះក្រោយពីទឹកស្រកនាងបានដាំបន្លែដូចជា ម្ទេស. ត្រាប់សណ្តាយ ហើយនាងមិនបានដឹងថាតើវានឹងដុះលូតលាស់បានល្អឬក៏អត់ល្អនោះទេ។

ប្រសិនបើពួកគេមានបញ្ហាសុខភាព(ឈឺ)គឺគេទៅមណ្ឌលសុខភាពឃុំដោយត្រូវបង់ថ្លៃសេវាពិគ្រោះជំងឺ៥០០រៀលក្នុងម្នាក់។ ហើយប្រសិនបើឈឺនៅពេលយប់មិនអាចទៅមណ្ឌលសុខភាពបានគឺគេត្រូវហៅគ្រូពេទ្យមកព្យាបាល ហើយចំណាយលុយជាច្រើនអាស្រ័យទៅលើសភាពនៃជំងឺ។

នាងនិយាយថាក្នុងភូមិនេះគឺមានអង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ស្ត្រី និងមានអង្គការមួយទៀតគឺអង្គការ ACLEDA ។ តែឥឡូវអង្គការ ACLEDA.នេះបានបិទហើយពីព្រោះដោយសារមានបញ្ហានៅក្នុងការិយាល័យរបស់ពួកគេ។ នាងមិនបានខ្ចីប្រាក់ពីអង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ស្ត្រីទេ។
កូនៗរបស់គាត់បានទៅរៀនគ្រប់ៗគ្នា។ កូនច្បងរៀនបានត្រឹមថ្នាក់ទី៥ក៏ឈប់។ កូននាង៣នាក់ទៀតរៀនចប់មធ្យមសិក្សាកំរិត១ ហើយពីរនាក់ទៀតបានចប់បឋមសិក្សា។ នៅពេលដែលសំភាសន៍ជាមួយគាត់ ប្តីរបស់គាត់បានចេញទៅរកត្រីឯក្នុ

ងព្រៃឆ្ងាយពីភូមិ ហើយ៣យប់ទើបគាត់មកម្តង។ ពេលចេញទៅរកម្តងៗបានត្រីប្រហែលជា៥គីឡូក្រាម។ នាងនិយាយថាឥឡូវរកមិនបានច្រើនដូចមុនទេ។ សំរាប់ត្រីមួយគីឡូក្រាមលក់បានតែ៣៥០០រៀលទេ។ ប្តីរបស់គាត់ទៅរកត្រីនៅក្នុងបឹងឬត្រពាំងតូចៗ។ ឡូនេសាទនៅឆ្ងាយពីភូមិណាស់ ហើយមានទាហានយាម ប្រសិនបើមាននរណាម្នាក់ចូល ទៅក្នុងឡូនេសាទនោះគេនឹងបាញ់ ហើយបើមានរឿងបែបនេះកើតឡើងគ្រួសារនឹង មិនមានលុយសំរាប់ព្យាបាលឡើយ។

អ្នកចងការប្រាក់នៅក្នុងភូមិគឺយកការពី១០%ទៅ២០%ក្នុងមួយខែ ហើយត្រូវយកប្លង់ផ្ទះឬប្លង់ដីស្រែមកដាក់បញ្ចាំទើបគេឱ្យលុយខ្ចី។ ប្រជាជនខ្លះនៅក្នុងភូមិបានបាត់បង់ដីធ្លី ពីព្រោះពួកគេគ្មានប្រាក់អាចសងលោះយកដីមកវិញ។ នៅក្នុងភូមិពួកគេទិញអង្ករដោយជំពាក់ ជួនកាលគេខ្ចីពីមនុស្សថ្នាក់កណ្តាល។ គេអាចជំពាក់រយៈពេលវែងនិងសងវិញនៅពេលដែលគេរកលុយបាន ។ មិនមានការប្រាក់ទេចំពោះការទិញអង្ករដោយជំពាក់នេះ។ ពួកគេអាចខ្ចីអង្ករពីមនុស្សម្នាក់ដែលនៅភូមិផ្សេងទៀត ហើយនៅពេលដែលគេមានលុយគេនឹងសងវិញ។

ពួកគេប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកជ្រោះ។

ឥឡូវនេះគឺមានការលំបាកជាងកាលពីបីឆ្នាំមុន ពីព្រោះឥឡូវពួកគេទិញអង្ករហូបដើម្បីចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត។ ជាមួយនិងគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ដែលកាន់តែធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ហើយពិបាកក្នុងការរក ត្រីថែមទៀត។ ពួកគេធ្លាប់ទៅទៅកាប់ឈើពី ទន្លេសាប ប៉ុន្តែកាលពីឆ្នាំមុនគេប្រកាសមិនអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យប្រជាជនកាប់ឈើរស់នៅទីនោះទៀតទេ ពីព្រោះវាជាជំរករបស់ត្រីគឺគេអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យកាប់តែឈើណាងាប់ៗ។

នាងបាននិយាយទៀតថាជាធម្មតាប្រជាជនក្នុងភូមិនេះចំណាកស្រុកទៅស៊ីឈ្នួលដាំដំណាំនៅ ប៉ោយប៉ែត។ នៅតាមព្រំប្រទល់ខ្មែរពួកគេអាចរកការងារបានធ្វើ ដោយស៊ីឈ្នួលបេះសណ្តែក ពោត ឬដកដំឡូង ហើយនៅរដូវច្រូតកាត់ពួកគេទៅស៊ីឈ្នួល ច្រូតស្រូវនៅតាមជាយដែនថៃ។

សំនួរ

១_ តើមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះទៅលើគ្រួសារនេះជាមួយនិងឡូនេសាទ?

២_ ហេតុអ្វីបានជាតំលៃឡើងថ្លៃ  ជាងកាលពីប៉ុន្មានឆ្នាំមុន?

៣_ តើមានជំរើសការងារអ្វីខ្លះដែលពួកគេអាចរកបាននៅក្នុងភូមិ?

៤_ ហេតុអ្វីបានជាប្រជាជនមិនអាចទៅពិនិត្យជំងឺដោយអត់បង់ប្រាក់?

Case studies

Session One Participants

Session Two Participants