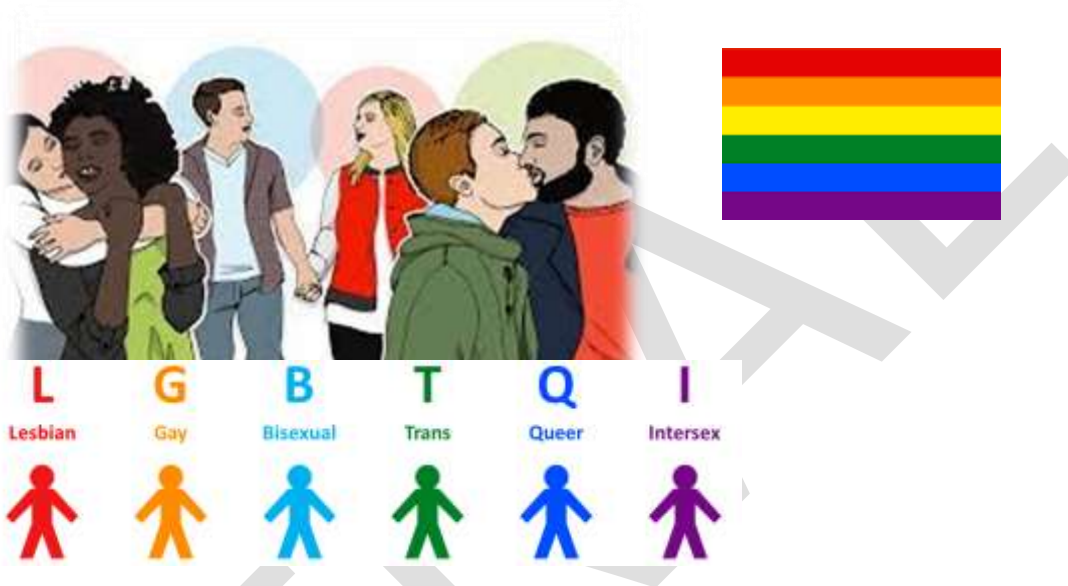




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CAMBODIAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOR COMMUNITY

LGBTQI MAPPING REPORT



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Funded by



November 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Cambodian Health and Education for Community (CHEC) would like to express its sincere thanks to everyone who helped make the LGBTQI data collected and report possible. This activity is the culmination of time, effort, expertise, and support from many different individuals, and organizations. While it is not possible to name everyone, we would like to specifically thank the following. Funders **Bread for the World, The United Nations Trust Fund**, Local authorities, CHCE's youth leaders from different districts, and networking from various INGOs and NGOs. They have also played a vital role in coordinating and verifying a great deal of the data contained to made possible of this report.

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FOREWORD

CHEC has been working on the topic of health and education, and, more specifically, HIV/AIDS education, Gender Based Violence, and youth advocacy since 2001. Over this time, CHEC have worked directly to the community. Currently, under supporting of **Bread for the World and the United Nations Trust Fund**, CHEC has extending the activity to work with LGBTQI young people, teachers, community authorizers, and health center staff to better understand specific issues with a view to developing effective strategies and solutions. We have developed a Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) and teaching materials and trainings plan for our target group in all covered districts such as Kien Svay, Peam Chor, Kompong Tra Lach, Boribo, Sreysanthor, and Chumkiri. Despite our best efforts, however, we still need a strong involvement from the Community. Particularly, from young people including LGBTQI adolescents and youths to bring the successful achievements.

Although we had gained a good understanding of what worked, and knew of some impressive programmes, campaigns and policies through our focused groups discussion, we realized that a comprehensive overview of the situation within the entire Cambodia is still needs for a future better support of equality and equity of gender including LGBTQI. CHEC, therefore, wanted to create a resource, drawing on the knowledge of civil society organisations, to reflect the situation of LGBTQI people and provide clearer guidance for governments and related education institutions for them to review their successes and progress to date, and map their future actions in relation to LGBTQI inclusion within schools to eliminating gender discrimination and promoting equality of rights.

Everyone have the right to education, but research shows that this is still far from being a reality for many LGBTQI young people. CHEC firmly believe that the report of this LGBTQI mapping can play a vital role in changing this for the better.

Kasem Kolnary, PhD

Executive Director

Cambodian Health and Education for Community (CHEC)

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

Full words

CHEC	Cambodian Health and Education for Community
BfdW	Bread for the World
UNTF	The United Nations Trust Fund
LGBTQI	Lesbians, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, Intersex
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
GVB	Gender Based Violence
KSD	Kien Svay District
KPTLD	Kompong Tra Lach District
PCD	Peam Chor District
BRBD	Borribo District
CKRD	Chumkiri District
SSTD	Sreysanthor District
KDP	Kandal Province
KPCP	Kampong Change Province
KCP	Kampong Cham Province
PVP	Preyveng Province
KPP	Kompot Province

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1. BACKGROUND

The Cambodian Health and Education for Community (CHEC) is a local non-governmental organization that has established positive reputations and relationships in the HIV/AIDS, health, & reproductive health sectors, and have long-established relationships with local health providers, Commune Council, Village Chiefs, and community members, establishing district networks, referral systems, self-help groups, mobilizing and educating communities, and working with and providing for a range of beneficiaries including women, youths and children.

This report aims to provide information about the LGBTQI living experiences including discrimination, abuse, violation, education, working barriers, healthcare services, and other necessary risk factors. Government and all development partners have taken to ensure inclusive education and to tackle discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and variations in sex characteristics. This survey has been carried out by CHEC funded by **Bread for the World and the United Nations Trust Fund** and Technical support by the Health and Education Advisor. It is intended to be a resource for governments to evaluate the current levels of inclusion within Cambodia, and CHEC themselves for a clear guide and goal setting for the next milestones and achievements.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY DESIGN

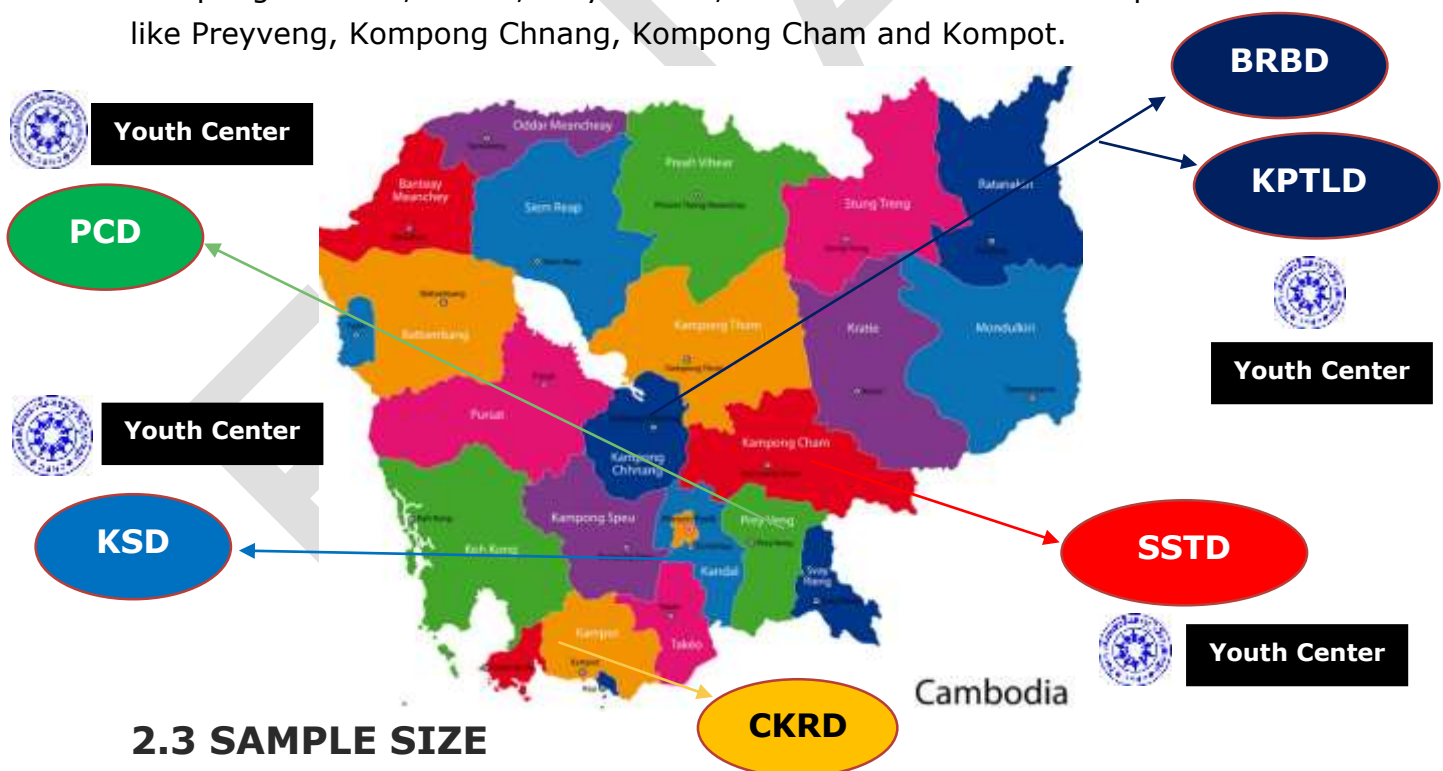
A focused groups discussion (FDG) was used to collect information and address homophobic, biphobic, transphobic, and inter-phobic violations, discrimination, and access to healthcare services in the LGBTQI community. Three major questions were discussed in each group. (1) Have you ever been abused or assaulted by your family, friends, or people in your immediate surroundings, such as at school or work? (2) Could you describe your experience with a health problem, for example, "Where do you go, do you get help from others?" "How was the quality of your health-care services?" (3) Do you face any challenges in your daily life because of your LGBTQI status, such as in education, relationships, or employment?

Using this as a starting point, CHEC hired experts as a Youth Program Advisor from health academia, who background in both health and education and experienced working with governments and civil society organizations to review a term of reference for LGBTQI mapping and developed an action plan (Appendex-1). Then, the recommendation from Professor Olaf M. Hirschmann

International Public Health & Tropical Medicine who has provided guidance on planning of how to do data collection. A survey questions was then drafted by the advisor based on the discussion and tested the understanding with the CHEC program manager and program staff for the understanding and validated the use of Khmer language at the sub-national level, particularly for the target districts and culture practice in the community (Kien Svay, Peam Chor, Kompong Tra Lach, Boribo, Sreysanthor, and Chumkiri). Then the additional question is explored in greater depth, which is related to any factors that all interviewees would like to express more of their experiences and/or any specific thing that is related to LGBTQI rights and needs that are necessary for a better practice and supports for LGBTQI.

2.2 SETTING

This survey was conducted at CHEC's youth centers and convenience places recommended by CHEC youth leaders/District facilitators under collaboration of the LGBTQI Network in each target district such as Kien Svay, Peam Chor, Kompong Tra Lach, Boribo, Sreysanthor, and Chumkiri of 4 different provinces like Preyveng, Kompong Chnang, Kompong Cham and Kompot.



2.3 SAMPLE SIZE

Through the coordination of LGBTQI networking, which was facilitated by program staff and CHEC's youth leaders/district facilitators. A total of 60 (**10 from each six different target districts as the agreed planed but we were not limited in 10 for each district but not more than 15**) adolescents, youths, and adults, ranging in age from 15 to 45 years, who

identified as LGBTQI in terms of their gender and volunteered to participate in this survey, were selected.

2.4 EXCLUSIVE CRITERIA

Participants who were absent on the FGD date and/or decided to change their mind or ignored not to respond to the FGD questions were excluded.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

A courtesy was extended to all participants, which included an introduction of the CHEC vision, missions, and self-introductions from both the interviewer and the interviewees. Then, a comprehensive explanation of the purpose of the survey was presented to all participants, as well as the explanation on the consent form, to ensure that they had a clear understanding of the survey before signing off for approval in participating in the FGD. After all participants signed off on the consent form (***Khmer language***) as well as gave an oral approval, the voices were recorded and the three main questions began the discussion.

2.6 DATA ANALYSIS

All answers from selected LGBTQI participants of six different districts in the recorded during FGDs has transcribed, and analyzed using content analysis. Recurring themes and comments were organized.

2.7 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Confidentiality, the identity of all participants was kept confidential. Their responses were coded. All the data collected were likewise secured and will not be used for any other purposes outside this survey. Participation in this research was entirely voluntary.

3.FINDING

3.1 KIEN SVAY DISTRICT

There were 13 people in total (3 additional participants came over the expected number of 10 which were strongly volunteer to joined the FGD). However, their responses to the three main survey questions are shown in the box below:

Q1: Have you experienced abuse and/or violence from your family, friends, or people in your immediate surroundings, such as at school or work?

12 participants (92.30%) experienced physical and psychological abuse from their family, relatives, local authorities, and people in their surroundings. Particularly, when they participated in local events such as Khmer New Year, Pchum Ben, and others. Furthermore, when compared to other members of the LGBTQI community, transgender participants were identified as the most victims of violation in all forms. In additions, they have experienced violence related to drugs as a result of police discrimination (A strong judgment mindset that LGBTQI people always related with drugs either using and/or selling) based on their gender and sexual orientation. Only one N=1 (7.7%) had never been subjected to any form of violation and he recognized himself as a G.

Q2: Could you describe your experience when you have a health problem, such as "Where do you go, do you get help from others?" "How was the quality of the health-care services you received?"

12 participants described the difficulties they had experienced in access to public healthcare services based on their gender and sexuality oriented. Particularly, when they don't have any facility from the non-organization or network. They reported a discrimination has been happen and not quality of the healthcare services. Especially, they need to pay an expensive fee for any Sexuality Transmitted Diseases (STDs) like Syphilis excepted HIV/AIDS which is free of charge.

However, some participants mentioned positive experiences they had when seeking assistance from a network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and/or using a private sector healthcare service. Furthermore, when participants go directly to the public health center, they are still charged for HIV/AIDS blood tests until they go to NGOs and/or receive support from NGOs network staff. However, one participant who is G with the manly characteristic reported that he received good healthcare service from health center staff despite going directly by himself.

****Men Health Organization is the main supporting organization for LGBTQI community at KSD.***

Q3: Do you face any challenges in your daily life as a result of your LGBTQI status in education, relationships, or employment?

Ten participants (76.92%) stated that they are having difficulty finding work and that the types of jobs available to them are limited. Many participants in FGD who had experienced stigma in finding jobs because of gender and sexuality-oriented discrimination reported most factory, private companies are ignored their application. They can only work as a cosmetics assistant and/or wedding makeup. Despite, in order to accept for this job some cosmetic center or wedding makeup manager still discriminated with their appearance, for instance, all male transgender who love long hair style need to cut their hair before offer a job. In addition, some participants reported having to get their hair cut from the authorizer as it is required for taking photo when they went to apply for a national identity card.

Two participants (15.38%) reported significant difficulties in forming relationships with their family. Especially with their father and uncle. They were dismissed from home and even barred from walking across his uncle's land to his house.



3.2 KOMPONG TRA LACH DISTRICT

A total of eight people took part (two participants were missed among ten) However, their responses to the three main survey questions are displayed in the box below:

Q1: Have you experienced abuse and/or violence from your family, friends, or people in your immediate surroundings, such as at school or work?

All participants stated that they had experienced discrimination through bullying in their living community but had never been subjected to any forms of violence. In addition, those bullying people all are youths' group. However, there were four participants (50%) mentioned they never experienced negative respond from their family in both bullying and violence but they just received some non-pressured advices for future plan and asked to reconsider

if they can change themselves and get married because homosexual love could not have children but still open for their own decision making.

Furthermore, there was one participant (12.5%) who identified himself as a Bi-sexual reported that he never experienced any bad things from his family and people outside but he still hid his Bi-sexual status from his family.

Q2: Could you describe your experience when you have a health problem, such as "Where do you go, do you get help from others?" "How was the quality of the health-care services you received?"

All participants stated that they are unconcerned about assessing healthcare services either in the public or private sectors. They received the same quality medical care as everyone else.

Furthermore, they can seek assistance from a network civil society organization called Men Health Social Service for HIV/AIDS testing and/or go to a public health center on their own and it free of charge.

****Men Health Social Service Organization is the main supporting organization for LGBTQI community at KPTLD up on requested.***

Q3: Do you face any challenges in your daily life as a result of your LGBTQI status in education, relationships, or employment?

Some participants stated that they are having difficulties at work because of their gender and sexual orientation because they do not receive complete trust when performing their duties. People seem to assume that being LGBTQI is a bad thing, such as taking someone's property without permission. However, some participants are still concerned about their future jobs and business plans because of their gender. Even though they are not currently facing any major discrimination, they still believe it is unsafe for LGBTQI people to run their own businesses. They are particularly concerned about customer discrimination.





3.3 PEAM CHOR DISTRICT

There were only two participants participated in the FGD (Eight participants were missed among ten) However, their responses to the three main survey questions are displayed in the box below:

Q1: Have you experienced abuse and/or violence from your family, friends, or people in your immediate surroundings, such as at school or work?

All participants stated that they never had bad experienced discrimination and any forms of violence from their family. But still experienced bullying from some people in the community.

Q2: Could you describe your experience when you have a health problem, such as "Where do you go, do you get help from others?" "How was the quality of the health-care services you received?"

All participants stated that they usually went to the pharmacy and bought their own medications. Furthermore, they mentioned friends who went to the health center and used to face discrimination, but this was about 5-10 years ago. Currently, the situation is improving, especially as they seek assistance from the Men Health Cambodia Organization.

However, bullying did occur, albeit infrequently. The two participants also stated that they had heard from friends who had been harassed by healthcare staff during physical examinations (they felt some healthcare staff also LGBTQI people and do something over professional during reproductive system physical examination).

***Men Health Cambodia Organization is the main supporting for LGBTQI community at PCD.**

Q3: Do you face any challenges in your daily life as a result of your LGBTQI status in education, relationships, or employment?

One participant stated that they are having trouble finding work due to their gender and sexual orientation. He used to refuse job offers in both the private and public sectors with a bully word after submitting an application. However, owning a business such as a makeup and/or hairdressing shop appears to be the most rewarding occupation for them.



3.4 BORIBO DISTRICT

There were eleven participants (one was added because he strongly volunteered to participate in the FGD). Their responses to the three main survey questions are shown in the box below:

Q1: Have you experienced abuse and/or violence from your family, friends, or people in your immediate surroundings, such as at school or work?

Some participants reported experiencing discrimination in the form of bullying and violence from their family and community. Furthermore, some mentioned psychological pressure since they were young but had not experienced any forms of violation.

However, one of them was dismissed from home and began living independently without any support from their family. Furthermore, some do not receive any negative responses from their family or others regarding their gender and sexual oriented.

Q2: Could you describe your experience when you have a health problem, such as "Where do you go, do you get help from others?" "How was the quality of the health-care services you received?"

All participants stated that they typically went to the pharmacy and purchased their own medications as well as private clinics. Furthermore, they rarely used public healthcare, but they claimed to receive the same high-quality care as others (No discrimination from healthcare staff).

On the other hand, all participants stated that if they require additional assistance with HIV/AIDS testing and other reproductive health issues, they can contact Men Health Social Service Organization.

****Men Health Social Service Organization is the main supporting for LGBTQI community at BRBD.***

Q3: Do you face any challenges in your daily life as a result of your LGBTQI status in education, relationships, or employment?

Some participants stated that they are having difficulty finding work because of their gender and sexual orientation. They also mentioned having difficulty getting promoted at work due to their LGBTQI status.

However, they also stated that they have been ignored, both directly and indirectly, by local authorities and/or the community in attending any community development or meeting events. LGBTQI ideas, in particular, seem to be left behind and undervalued, even when they are useful.



3.5 CHUMKIRI DISTRICT

Five people took part (five people were unable to attend the FGD), and the responses to the three main survey questions are shown in the box below:

Q1: Have you experienced abuse and/or violence from your family, friends, or people in your immediate surroundings, such as at school or work?

Some participants reported being subjected to violence from their peers, particularly from male students at school, but not from their family. Furthermore, one participant stated that he used to avoid school because of physical violence due to their LGBTQI status.

However, only two participants are free of any form of violation. Additionally, one participant was forced to marry from their family and lived with pressure for many years.

Q2: Could you describe your experience when you have a health problem, such as "Where do you go, do you get help from others?" "How was the quality of the health-care services you received?"

All participants stated that they typically went to the pharmacy and purchased their own medications as well as private clinics only. They never used public healthcare service.

Q3: Do you face any challenges in your daily life as a result of your LGBTQI status in education, relationships, or employment?

Most participants stated that they are facing discrimination and sometime unexpected violence and felt worrying about their right due to their LGBTQI status.





3.6 SREYSANTHOR DISTRICT

Only two people took part (eight people were unable to attend the FGD), and the responses to the three main survey questions are shown in the box below:

Q1: Have you experienced abuse and/or violence from your family, friends, or people in your immediate surroundings, such as at school or work?

All participants said they had never faced discrimination or violence from their family or community. They also mentioned that there are very few LGBTQI people in their community.

Q2: Could you describe your experience when you have a health problem, such as "Where do you go, do you get help from others?" "How was the quality of the health-care services you received?"

All participants stated that they typically used public healthcare and received the same quality service as others.

Q3: Do you face any challenges in your daily life as a result of your LGBTQI status in education, relationships, or employment?

Participants stated that they don't have any challenges in their daily living and received equality right in their local community.



4. LIST OF CSO SUPPORTING LGBTQI

N°	Supporting NGOs	District	Contact	Province
1	AUA Cambodia Men Health Cambodia	Kien Svay	Ms. Seang Horn 017 847 356 Mr. Kakada 011 565 464	KANDAL
2	Men Health of Cambodia	Peam Chor	Mr. Bora 096 28 27 827	PREY VENG
3	Men Health Social Service	Kompong Tra Lach	Mr. Neang Phearum 016 65 99 90	KOMPONG CHNANG
4	Men Health Social Service	Boribo	Mr. Bunroth 017 745 749	KOMPONG CHNANG
5	Non	Chumkiri	Not Applicable	KOMPOT
6	Non	Sreysanthor	Not Applicable	KOMPONG CHAM

5. CONCLUSION

Our survey found that LGBTQI people in six different districts, whether they are adolescent, youth, or adult, have all experienced very similar forms of discrimination and violation, with some even worse.

However, some people have not experienced anything negative because of their gender or sexual orientation, as evidenced by various factors described by them, such as the impact of their family's and community's education, as well as their incomes.

A good mapping of LGBTQI issues and potentials can be provided to address the gaps in human resource development and provide a specific way of educating the community and supporting good health-wellbeing. Improve the mental health of this vulnerable population in particular.

6. IMPLICATION

These findings help to expand our understanding of how LGBTQI population experienced in their life and issues facing in daily living, as well as potential issues associated with their gender and sexual oriented. It is vital that professionals working with LGBTQI community, including CSOs staff, local authorizers, healthcare staff, teachers, and school principals support workers, (Ex: Sexuality Education) and policy

makers be made aware of the problems for this group of people, especially young LGBTQI. They should be aware of the effect of the discrimination and violence to this group and consider a proper solution. (Ex: mental health first aid and mental health hotlines to support them because unexpected abuse and violation can be happened anytime). They should be pay attention and involve LGBTQI people to all community activities and keep on going education to the entire community to avoid negative interactions with LGBTQI. This would help in avoiding the violence and discrimination gender and sexual oriented in the community.

6.RECOMENDATION

According to the survey finding LGBTQI population in most covered districts by CHEC such as Kien Svay, Kompong Tra lach, Chumkiri, Boribo, and Peam Chor were experienced discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexuality oriented. Transgender identity or its expression seem encountered worst situation compared to other LGBTQI identity.

In addition, young LGBTQI people living in Chumkiri and Boribo districts where CHEC's youth center is not exist yet seem facing worse experienced including violence compared to others. So, it is significantly that CHEC should strengthening their work to be more closed with other CSO-NGOs in supporting LGBTQI population. Especially, CHEC should be consider to extending their Youth Center in Chumkiri and Boribo districts with a focused support to young LGBTQI people through several program such as Comprehensive Sexuality Education, Peer Education on Gender equality and regular conduct training to community regarding awareness of LGBTQI rights and their potential which also part of community development. However, in general, CHEC should be collaborated with local schools to keeps conducting a training on gender identity and expression or variations in sex characteristics are not mentioned in the national curriculum or the syllabuses, but these curricula are based on the idea that "education should impart and establish respect for human rights and the fundamental democratic values on which Cambodia society is based.

Each and every one working in the school as well as local authorizer and healthcare staff. Particularly, young people should also encourage respect for the intrinsic value of each person and the environment we

all share.” More specifically, human relationships are included in the curriculum under the head teacher’s responsibility. Gender, gender roles and gender patterns are terms that recur in several places. Terms such as norms, values and ethics are also used, as are gender equality and sexuality.

Furthermore, CHEC could consider for a future study on the culturally accepted approach and equal rights for LGBTQI population in Cambodia should be conducted under collaboration with relevant government sector and/or other non-governmental organizations.

7.APPENDICES

7.1 APPENDIX-1 (LGBTQI-MAPPING ACTION PLAN)

No	Activities	Date	Comments	Responsible
1	Review Concep Mapping ToR and LGBTQIA mapping process analysis	10-Oct-2022	Desk	Project Advisor
2	Develop LGBTQIA concept mapping framework	11-12-Oct-2022	Desk	Project Advisor
3	Meeting with Youth Program Team to discuss about data collection process	13-Oct-2022	Questionnaires development & discuss on data collection plan	Project Advisor Mr. Roda
4	Data collection at Kien Svay district	19-Oct-2022	Alternative based on program team	Project Advisor Ms. Sinath
5	Data collection at Kampong Tra lach district	24-Oct-2022	Alternative based on program team	Project Advisor Ms. Sinath
6	Data collection at Peam Chor district	20-Oct-2022	Alternative based on program team	Project Advisor Mr. Roda
7	Data collection at Boribo district	25-Oct-2022	Alternative based on program team	Project Advisor Mr. Butlim
8	Data collection at Chumkiri district	31-Oct-2022	Alternative based on program team	Project Advisor Mr. Butlim
9	Data collection at Srey Santhor district	03-Nov-2022	Alternative based on program team	Project Advisor Mr. Roda
7	List of mapping of LGBTQI network and Stakeholders	14-Nov-2022	Desk	Project Advisor Program Staff
8	Analyze survey data collections	15-Nov-2022	Desk	Project Advisor
9	First draft of report mapping LGBTQIA network and stakeholder with recommendation	17-Nov 2022	Desk	Project Advisor
10	Presentation of the data, and submission final report of mapping LGBTQIA network and stakeholder	24-Nov 2022	Desk	Project Advisor

7.2 APPENDIX-2 (CONSENT FORM KHMER)

កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង

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សិទ្ធិនៃសំណងឬភាពជាម្ចាស់។

ខ្ញុំផ្តល់សិទ្ធិនិងអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់នូវរូបថត វីដេអូ និង/ឬ សំឡេងទាំងនេះនៅលើបណ្តាញអ៊ីន
ធឺណេត និងបណ្តាញផ្សព្វផ្សាយ។ ខ្ញុំលែងពាក់ព័ន្ធនិងដកចេញនូវការទាមទារនានាពីអង្គការឆេ
កនិងដោយម្ចាស់ជំនួយ Bread for the World and UN Trust Fund រួមទាំងការទាមទារនានា
ព័ន្ធនឹងសំណើដែលមានពាក្យពេចន៍មិនសមរម្យឬការរំលោភបំពានណាមួយក្នុងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ
ជាសារធារណៈឬឯកជន។

ហត្ថលេខានៃអ្នកចូលរួម/អ្នកផ្តល់សម្ភាស៍/អ្នកផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន

ឈ្មោះ:.....

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ.....

7.3 APPENDIX-3 (CONSENT FORM ENGLISH)

Consent Form

Photo/Video/Audio Release Form

I hereby give permission for images, video and/or audio of mind in purpose of data collection related life experiences of LGBTQ+ community which is taking on Date.....to be used by the Cambodian Health and Education for Community (CHEC) and by Bread for the World and/or UN Trust Fund to provide support and advocacy for equality right, reducing, and/or eliminate the discrimination of LGBTQ+ community.

I grant the right to use this material on the internet and in the social media and other social network platforms. I release and discharge CHEC, Bread for the World, and UN Trust Fund from any and all claims and demands that may arise out of or in connection with the use this material, including without limitation any and all claims for libel or violation of any right of publicity or privacy.

Signature of Participant/Interviewee/Asset

provider.....

....

Print

name.....

Date:

(DD/MM/YYYY)

.....

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