

## **Action Plan**

# **Educational Peace Fair and Gala for Lives**

*Love Life, Love Peace*

CHAO Kankanika, Pannasastra University of Cambodia  
KOUY BunRong, Institute of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Phnom Penh  
SEA Sengheng, Pannasastra University of Cambodia  
RONGSONG Sodalín, Institute of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Phnom Penh  
VATNAK Oudom, Pannasastra University of Cambodia

### With the assistance of:

IN Lina, Institute of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Phnom Penh  
SOPHAL Maliny, Institute of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Phnom Penh  
SOVANN Monyroth, Institute of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Phnom Penh

### **Introduction**

2010 is the historical year within Cambodia history since there was the first Khmer Rouge Sentence trailed. Cambodia took a significant step in facing up to its brutal past under the Communist regime known as the Khmer Rouge, which was responsible for the deaths of 1.7 million people from 1975 to 1979. Throughout history, Cambodia used to be a country under French colony nearly a decade. Not only had Cambodia suffered from this, but she also trapped in the cruel genocides under Khmer Rouge supervision for 3 years 8 months and 20 days. Nowadays, Cambodia has turned herself towards improvements in almost every sector include education, agriculture, tourisms and so on. From such development, Cambodia had herself in finding justice for the victims who died in the killing field. Millions people were killed innocently and this painful memory lays in the mindset of Cambodian people and they celebrate annually the victory day over Khmer Rouge Regime on 07 January (BramPerl Makara), a day of which Cambodian people regard as their second birth. More than a memory, Toul Sleang (S21) and Cherng Ek museums (it was used as a detained prison during Khmer Rouge Regime) are well-preserved and opens publicly for both national and international tourists to witness the miserable conditions and suffering experiences of Cambodia people during this “disgusting” regime. Therefore, Cambodian citizen understand thoroughly the disastrous the “war” brings about.

### **Brief History of Khmer Rouge Regime**

Khmer Rouge was the name King Norodom Sihanouk given to his opponent in 1960s. Their official name was Communist Party of Kumpucha (CPK), which took control of Cambodia on 17 April 1975. The CPK created the state of democratic of Kumpuchea in 1976 and ruled the country until January 1979. The party’s existence was kept secret until 1977, and no one outside CPK knew who its leaders (they called themselves “Angkar Padewat) were. A few days after they took control, Khmer Rouge forced perhaps 2 million people in Phnom Penh and other cities to the countryside to undertake agriculture work. Thousands of people died under the evacuations.

The Khmer Rouge also began to implement their radical Maoist and Marxist-Leninists’ transformation program. They want to transform Cambodia into a rural, classless society in which there were no rich nor poor and exploitation. They also abolished free market, money, normal schooling, private property, foreign clothing styles, religion and traditional Khmer culture. Public schools, pagodas, mosques, churches, universities, shops and government building were shut and turned into prisons, stables, re-educational camps and granaries. There were no public

transportation, no private property and no non-revolutionary entertainment. Leisure activities were strictly restricted. People the whole country included the leader themselves had to wear black.

Under Democratic Kampuchea, everyone was deprived their basic rights. People were not allowed to go outside their cooperative. The regime would not allow anyone to gather or hold discussion. Family relationship was strongly criticized. People were forbidden to show the slightest affection, humor or pity.

The Khmer Rouge claimed that only pure people were qualified to build revolution. Soon after seizing power, they killed thousands of soldiers, military officers, and civil servants from the Khmer Republic regime led by Marshal Lon Nol, whom they did not regard as “pure”. Over the next three years, they executed hundreds of thousands of intellectuals, civil residents, minorities such as Chinese, Cham, and Vietnamese; and many of their own soldiers and party members, who were accused of being traitors.

Under the term of CPK’s four-year plan, Cambodia was expected to produce three tons of rice per hectare throughout the whole country. This meant that people had to grow and harvest all twelve months of the year. In most regions, the Khmer Rouge forced people to work more than twelve hours per day without rest or adequate food.

By the end of 1977, clashes broke down between Cambodia and Vietnam. Ten of thousands of people were sent to fight and thousands of them were killed.

In December 1978, Vietnam troops and forces of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea fought their way into Cambodia. They captured Phnom Penh on 07 January 1979.

Extracted from Kamboly Dy. (2007). *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. Phnom Penh: Document Center of Cambodia

## **Problem Statement**

As Cambodia had a “full” experience of how “war” is like and what “war” brings about, we, as next generation youth group has the motivation, aspiration, inspiration and determination in setting an action plan which attaches its meaning to the idea of peace or peace culture. In this action plan, we, a group of Youth Peace Ambassadors, aims initially to introduce the “idea of peace” into Cambodia people’s mind.

## **Our Goals**

We specifically will be dealing and doing with four main goals:

- ♥ To encourage activities of youth regarding creativity and peace sensation.
- ♥ To get everybody involved in peace promoting
- ♥ To inspire “the sense of peace”
- ♥ To raise fund for patients with incurable disease (HIV/AIDS)

## **Stakeholders**

The plan will get the involvement from all forces of lives in Cambodia. We divide into two main specific groups: the founders and participants. Mainly, the Youth Peace Ambassadors will be the founders. Furthermore, university students, who are interested and willing to volunteer, are warmly welcomed. High school students will also be on the list to witness the experience of bitter history during the regime. Third, professors and experts will be the speech givers. They may talk about their real experiences during that miserable regime and some others experts will be given the peace-conflict resolutions. Last but not least, civil citizen are highly invited to see the fair. In short, the whole community will work on this action plan together both consciously and subconsciously.

## Roles and Responsibilities

No.	Name	Role in EPF*	Initial Role in YPTP* (L/T)
1	Chao Kankanika	Working group chair	Communication officer
2	Kouy BunRong	Working group chair	Project facilitator
3	Rongsong Sodalín	Working group chair	Project officer
4	Sea SengHeng	Working group chair	Communication officer
5	Vatnak Oudom	Working group chair	Project Leader
6	In Lina	Program facilitator	Assistance
7	Sophal Maliny	Program facilitator	Assistance
8	Sovann Monyroth	Graphic Designer	Assistance

\*EPF: Educational Peace Fair (First project in 2010)

\*YTP: Youth Peace Team Project (Long Term)

## Strengths

- ♥ Active participants especially youth
- ♥ sense of nationalism ( Khmer Rouge Fair)
- ♥ Reasonable event hosting costs
- ♥ Creativities from youth

## Weaknesses

- ♥ May not be held on time/ time constraint
- ♥ Open for public (cannot manage the participants)
- ♥ Budget lacking
- ♥ Uncertainty of speakers' availability

## Milestones

Important Event: Peace Gallery (No one ever does before)

Date : 07 January (The day of victory which reminds people of what war left them)

Options: 14 February (Sense of love)

17 April (The day Khmer Rouge forced people to leave the city)

## Why Us?

The Cambodian was the one who suffered from genocides. We know the terrible effects of being in a state of war. If not us, who else? The youth then is the potential, well-educated and expected leaders; they should know the experiences of the old and learn about peace culture by seeing from their own eyes, listening from their own ears, and watching what was happening during the fair.

## Time Frame

15 Oct 2010-06 Dec 2010	Action Plan drafting
07 Dec 2010-19 Dec 2010	Awaiting activated respond from UNESCO
07 Dec 2010- 31 Dec 2010	Drafting and finalizing the competition announcement
01 Jan 2011- 15 Jan 2011	Announcement of the competition

## Measurements

- The enrollment in Peace Gallery Competition of Khmer Youth'
- The participants in Peace Fair
- The selling tickets of Gala for Lives

## Budget

	Category of Expenditure	Amount in Riels	Amount in US
1	Venue		\$ 3,000
2	Meals (3 lunch)		\$ 270
3	Decorating venue		\$300
4	Advertising		\$ 50
5	Communication/ Travel		\$50
6	Paper/ Office necessities		\$50
7	Miscellaneous Expenses		\$300
Total			\$ 4,450

## Activities

### Activity 1: Peace Gallery Competition

Task 1: Announcement in universities : Royal University of Phnom Penh, Institute of Foreign Languages, Pannasastra University of Cambodia, University of Cambodia, Puttisas University of Cambodia, Norton University, National University of Cambodia, Lim Kokwing International school for technology and creativity

Task 2: Reviewing or screening the achievements/ the pictures

Task 3: Interviewing the short-listed candidates

Task 4: Meeting with them

### Activity 2: Educational Peace Fair

Task 1: Experience sharing from Youth Peace Ambassadors about idea of Peace

Task 2: Speech given by professors and experts

Task3: Movie broadcasting about Khmer Rouge Genocides

Task 4: Handicraft selling from various organizations

### Activity 3: Gala for Lives

Task 1: Agenda listed

Task 2: Fund raising

\*\*\* We are going to process the first activity “Peace Gallery Competition” as our first step since there will be no much challenges and resources needed. Then we will step for activity 2 which will be held as soon as possible according to our success in proposing fund.

## **Agenda**

15 Oct 2010-06 Dec 2010      Action Plan drafting  
07 Dec 2010-19 Dec 2010      Awaiting activated respond from UNESCO  
07 Dec 2010- 31 Dec 2010      Drafting and finalizing the competition announcement  
01 Jan 2011- 15 Jan 2011      Announcement of the competition

### **Brief Agenda for Educational Peace Fair and Gala for Lives**

#### **Day1**

09:00 : Welcome speech

- ♥ Youth Peace Ambassador (20mns)
  - ♥ By scholar – Chhang You (Document Center President, 20mns)
  - ♥ Question and Answers ( 15mns)
- Expected Participants : 200 university students

10:30am      Open Fair

- Activity 1      : Movie Broadcasting “Lost Love” (approximately 2 hours)
- Activity 2      : Gallery Fair
- Activity 3      : Organization products selling

02:30 pm      : speech given by professor. Leng Thearith, Master of Peace Development  
03:30-5:00pm      : Fair continues

Close of day 1

#### **Day2**

09:00am      : Open fair

- Activity 1: speech given by Pro. Heng Sreang,  
Professor at Pannasastra University of Cambodia
- Activity 2: Movie broadcasting (approximately 2 hours)
- Activity 3: Fair starts

02:30 pm      : speech by Pro. Sambo Manara  
History professor at Pannasastra University of Cambodia

Close of day2

#### **Day3**

09:00am      : Open fair

***Gala For Lives*** [Ticket selling **USD10** (Money from selling tickets served for charity)]

02:00pm- 8:30pm      : Performance and role plays (from students and orphans)  
4:00pm- 8:00pm      : Dinner Party & Dancing

Close of day3

