

- a resource centre that included an accessible information base, trainers, facilitators and researchers. It has translated relevant Buddhist texts and will publish them shortly, and has developed a conflict resolution manual;

- training, ie, developing local conflict resolution skills through media activities, conferences (a workshop organized for policy-makers last July had to be put on hold and will likely be held after the elections), and the launch of a core training program in conflict resolution skills aimed at ngos and government institutions (eg, Ministry of the Interior), made up of four two-week courses spread out over the year, and offered in conjunction with a UK ngo, Responding to Conflict. One module involving 35 participants has been completed. The idea is that those trained will then train others. The training so far has not been specialized, but intended to let participants identify the appropriate tools (traditional or non-traditional) for dealing with conflict;

- research into case studies and documentation of traditional conflict resolution practices; and

- networking with relevant groups inside and outside Cambodia.

CCCR's long-term expectation is that it will develop more resource people in its Phnom Penh office and open subsidiary provincial centres. It is considering whether to provide some technical assistance for the elections.

Buddhism is an increasingly visible and respected force for conflict resolution in Cambodia. The chief Buddhist organization is the **Dhammayietra Center for Peace and Non-Violence (DHAM)**, headed by the spiritual leader of Cambodian Buddhism, the Venerable Maha Ghosananda. Dhammayietra is a term denoting the practice of non-violence, non-partisanship, and the will to act to instill awareness of issues such as domestic violence. DHAM, founded in 1993, grew out of a 1992 peace march organized by Ghosananda from the Thai refugee camps to Phnom Penh. Since 1993, there have been annual peace marches to conflict zones, each lasting 3-4 weeks and involving around 4-700 people, led by Ghosananda. Training sessions are held to teach participants in the practice of non-violence. Aided by ngos, the Centre has prepared a variety of materials (including videos) to publicize its aims. It also encourages the involvement of monks in building a peaceful Cambodia, including through other demonstrations. It has been especially active in the APM campaign (Ghosananda was a participant at the Ottawa Treaty signing ceremony).

b) Multilateral Bodies

In 1997, UNESCO began developing a culture of peace program for Cambodia (similar programs have also begun recently in Mozambique, Burundi and Nicaragua), headed by the respected academic Raoul Jennar. The program is intended to ground democratic, non-violent methods of behaviour, including peaceful conflict resolution.