



NGO Coalition to Address (Sexual) Exploitation
of Children in Cambodia (COSECAM)

Integrated Child Issue Programming

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON INTEGRATED PROGRAMMING TO COMBAT CHILD TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION IN CAMBODIA

Survey Conducted by
IHRD Team

July 2007

Funded by :

gtz | Protection of Women
against Sexual Exploitation

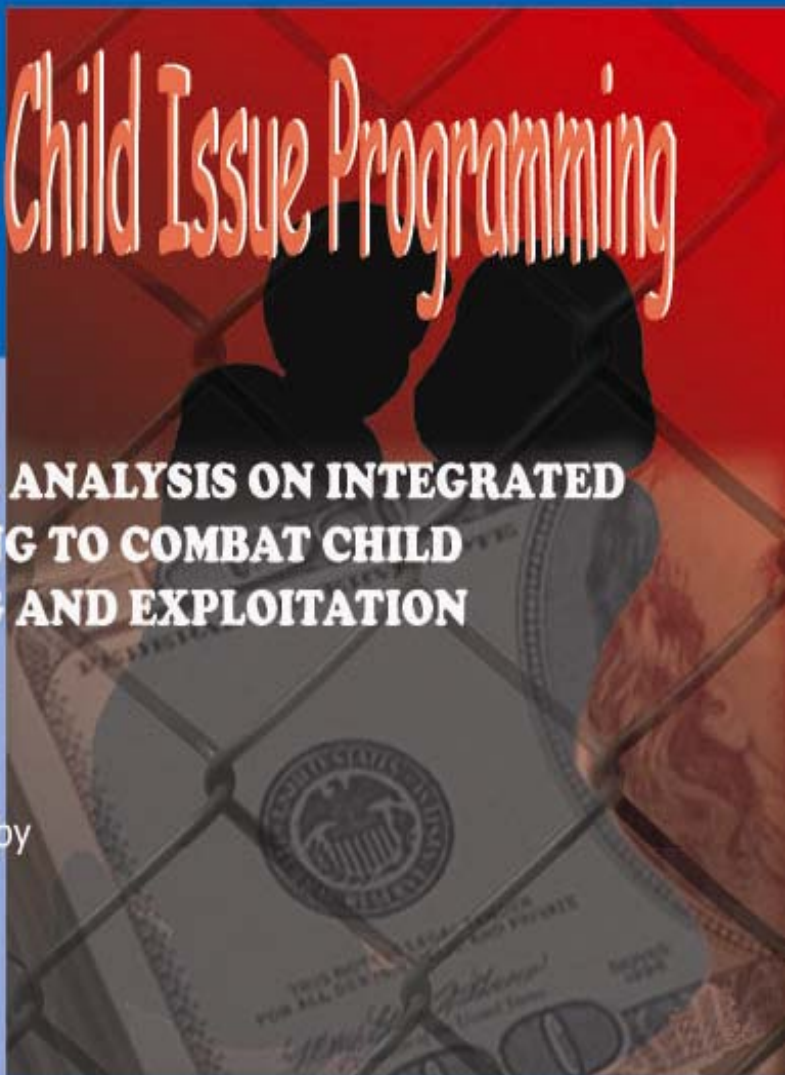


TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	3
Acronyms of NGOs	4
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION OF THE SURVEY	5
1.1 Introduction.....	5
1.2 Objectives of The Project	6
1.3 Key Definitions	6
CHAPTER II: METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 NGOs Survey	8
2.2 Data Collections	8
2.3 Target Areas of The Survey	9
CHAPTER III: PREVENTION PROGRAM	9
3.1 National Plan of Action 1	10
3.2 NGOs Working in The Area of Prevention	11
3.3 Summary of Programming Constraints in The Area of Prevention	16
3.4 Data Analysis/Conclusions	17
3.5 Recommendations	21
CHAPTER IV: LEGAL PROTECTION	22
4.1 National Plan of Action 1	22
4.2 NGOs Providing Legal Services	23
4.3 Data Analysis/Conclusion	24
4.4 Summary of Programming Constraints in Area of Legal Protection	25
4.5 Recommendations	26
CHAPTER V: RECOVERY ASSISTANCE/REINTEGRATION	26
5.1 National Plan of Action 1	26
5.2 NGOs Working in The Area of Recovery and Reintegration	27
5.3 Summary of Programming Constraints in Recovery Assistance/Reintegration	30
5.4 Data Analysis/Conclusion	31
5.5 Recommendations	33
CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	34
6.1 Conclusions	34
6.1.1 ...General	34
6.1.2 ...Specific	35
6.2 Final Recommendations	36
RESOURCES	38
APPENDIX 1: ICIP Questionnaire (1)	39
APPENDIX 2: List of NGOs Surveyed	41
APPENDIX 3:	43

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

COSECAM's IHRD team would like to express their sincerest thanks to all active members of our NGO Coalition and other concerned agencies such as ECPAT, Cambodia Act, LAC Siem Reap, Department of Women Affairs and Department of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (DoSAVY) Siem Reap, VCAO, KWCD, ILO/DoSAVY Sihanouk Ville, APLE, M'lop Tapang for taking time with us to contribute significant information, as well as ideas and input, during the survey process and regional and national workshops. Your assistance and cooperation was very important for the smooth running of this project. Big thanks are also due to Ms. Anouska Jeronimous for her consultancy in the production of this report and to Administrative and Financial Team of COSECAM who assisted the IHRD team in organizing regional and National Workshops.

The IHRD team would like to thank Mr. Tuon Vicheth, Coalition Director for his good guidance, advice and for editing this report. Special thanks due to Mr. John Vijghen, COSECAM Advisor, as well, for his good advice and his initiative of the project of Integrated Child Issue Programming.

In particularly, we would like to give thank to GTZ Cambodia, who have provided funds for conducting this project.

Acronyms of NGOs

ADB	:	Asia Development Bank
CNCC	:	Cambodian National Council for Children
COSECAM	:	NGO Coalition to Address the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia
CRC	:	Child Right Convention
CRPN	:	Child Right Protection Network
ASEC	:	Commercial Sexual Exploitation for Children
GO	:	Governmental Organization
ICIP	:	Integrated Child Issue Programming
IGO	:	Inter-Government Organization
IHRD	:	Institutional and Human Resource Development Program
MOSAVY	:	Ministry of Social Affair, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MOU	:	Memorandum Of Understanding
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	:	National Plan of Action
NTFP	:	Non-Timber Forest Product
RCG	:	Royal Government of Cambodia
STD	:	Sexual Transmitted Disease
TSEC	:	Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children
UNCRC	:	United National Convention on the Rights of Children
UNIAP	:	United National Inter-Agency Project Against Trafficking
VAO	:	Village Assistance Organization
VAW	:	Violence Against Women
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
YRD	:	Young Resources Development

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION OF THE SURVEY

1.1 Introduction

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) (UNCRC) on 14 November 1992.¹ In response the Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC) was established under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY) in 1995.²

The CNCC was tasked with the following duties:

- To be a national institution for consultation and coordination of activities related to children in Cambodia.
- To assist the RGC in monitoring and to report on various issues related to children such as the Convention on the Rights of Children and the national activity program for children.
- To investigate and report on needs and issues related to Cambodian children to the RGC and to concerned institutions and organizations.
- To collaborate with national actors and those countries that are engaged in similar work in order to share ideas, experience and views concerning the common goal which is to improve the status of children.

One of the most important acts taken by the CNCC was to introduce a Five-Year National Plan to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children (“NPA1”) which was approved by the Council of Ministers on 17 March 2000. The NPA1 had four key programs: prevention, protection, psycho-social rehabilitation and reintegration which were in accordance with Cambodia’s international commitments pursuant to the Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, adopted at the Stockholm World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children in August 1996.³ This plan also encouraged the active participation of children.

The NPA1 outlined a framework of cooperation between the government, local and international Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) to combat issues around the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia. The NPA1 underwent a process of review and recommendations were made in 2005. A second National Plan of Action covering the period 2006-2010 is currently in the process of being finalized.

Most of the agencies involved in child rights in Cambodia subsequently rigorously designed and implemented projects aimed at addressing child trafficking and exploitation either directly in partnership with the Government or independently. As a consequence, significant progress has been made in the area however coordination remains problematic therefore resulting in overlaps, gaps, inefficient and ineffective approaches.

The members of the NGO Coalition to Address the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia (COSECAM) are aware that comprehensive programming requires coordination and collaboration. In 2004 COSECAM conducted a joint strategic program development activity to address this identified gap. Unfortunately the momentum was not seized. At present actors such as the United National Inter-Agency Project against Trafficking (UNIAP)

¹ (TAKEN FROM CRIN WEBSITE- SEXUAL EXPLOITATION- 16 OCT 06)

² Now Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation.

³ Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations and others came together for the first time in Stockholm, Sweden to work on a global basis against the commercial sexual exploitation of children <http://www.unicef.org/events/yokohama/> accessed August 2007.

in the Sub-Mekong Region also the newly created National Taskforce against Human Trafficking has prioritized program coordination but of course much work still remains.

Indeed, according to a report conducted by the Asia Development Bank (ADB) in 2001, one of the main consequences of the UNCRC in the context of planning social protection for children is that it has led to the recognition that it is necessary to take an integrated, inter-sectoral approach to child-related policies.⁴

The objective of this report therefore is to provide a situational analysis of NGOs program activities addressing child trafficking and abuse in Cambodia in order to facilitate the development of a more comprehensive and integrated NGO sector activity programming in the area

Please note that it is beyond the scope of this report to actually assess the impact of the interventions in question. Rather, the purpose it is to identify trends that could be used to make interventions more effective.

1.2 Objectives of The Project

- To develop a more comprehensive and holistic understanding among senior staff about the issue of trafficking and sexual abuse and commercial exploitation of children in the context of the country and the region
- To develop a comprehensive and integrated NGO sector activity program for addressing child trafficking, exploitation and abuse

1.3 Key Definitions

Trafficking

Article 3(a) of the *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (UN Trafficking Protocol) entered into force on 25 December 2003 and defines trafficking as:

the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.⁵

⁴ See *Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific*, Chapter 14 – Child Protection: Theoretical Background P. I. Crawford - http://www.asiandevbank.org/Documents/Books/Social_Protection/chapter_14.pdf - pg 507

⁵ *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, opened for signature on 15 November 2000, ATNIF 1 (entered into force 25 December 2003) < <http://www.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/disp.pl/au/other/dfat/treaties/2005/27.html?query=UN%20protocol%20on%20trafficking> > at 6 November 2006 ('UN Protocol'); Global Rights- Partners for Justice, *Annotated Guide to the Complete UN Trafficking Protocol* (2002) 9 (Annotated Guide to the Protocol); UN Joint Framework for Addressing Human Trafficking in Cambodia

Article 3 (c) stipulates that:

the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article.⁶

Reintegration

The term reintegration in this report refers to the process of preparing for and returning the child victim back to his/her original family or community after s/he has lived in an NGO shelter for a period of time. This process entails inclusion and rebuilding of relationships within the child’s community of origin at four levels: physical, socio-economic, socio-political and cultural.

Child

For the purpose of this report a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years.

Recovery Assistance

The provision of assistance to ensure the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking, exploitation and abuse including: medical support, counseling, material assistance, education and training opportunities etc.

Reintegration Center

1. Providing temporary accommodation for a minimum of 3 months with a possibility of extension
2. Recognized within formal and informal referral mechanisms for accommodation and services for trafficked victims
3. Providing (either on site or via referral) medical, psycho-social, legal, socio-educational, vocational, job finding and apartment finding assistance; and
4. Provided accommodation and services to two or more victims during the last 6 months

Post-Reintegration Support/Assistance

Support which includes follow-up visits, job placements, consultations, and making necessary referral services to the reintegrated child over a particular period of time after s/he has returned to the family or community of origin.

Repatriation

Is the orderly return of a foreign national to his or her country of origin.⁷

http://www.un.org.kh/resourceslibrary/publications/joint_framework_human_trafficking.pdf United Nations A framework for addressing human trafficking in Cambodia 2007 at 2.

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ LIFE AFTER REINTEGRATION: THE SITUATION OF CHILD TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS Keo Chenda IOM National Program Coordinator November 2006 Long-Term Recovery and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Women and Children (2-3);

Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Women and Children in Cambodia- A review Prepared on behalf of The Asia Foundation- September 2005, 6.

CHAPTER II: METHODOLOGY

2.1 NGOs Survey

This report surveyed 29 NGOs and Government agencies in relation to their program activities addressing child trafficking and abuse (see appendix 1). They were selected largely on the basis of their membership with COSECAM and prominence in the sector, where not COSECAM members.

2.2 Data Collections

The data collected below comprises the results of both a field study (questionnaire and follow-up interviews) and a desk study for those we were not able to interview or who did not fill out questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed by the Institutional Human Resource Development (IHRD) staff at COSECAM (see appendix 2). Initially, it had been hoped that follow-up interviews could be conducted with all participants. However, the NGOs located in Battambang, Pursat, Prey Veng and Poi Pet were not interviewed due to time and distance constraints. In relation to the remaining NGOs and Government agencies only 18 were interviewed due to time constraints.

The desk-study comprised a review of available relevant information including agency websites and annual reports and other material provided to us by the relevant NGO. The questionnaire related to:

- Target Group
- Target area
- Partners
- Annual Budget
- Goals/Objectives
- Existence and nature of program activities

We were unable to gather comprehensive information on all these areas from all NGOs. We therefore narrowed the scope of the analysis to the following:

- Goals/objectives
- Target group
- Target area
- Existence and nature of program activities
- Programming constraints

Much of the eventual information gathered on these areas was still quite general enabling general analysis only. In terms of target areas for example, some agencies elaborated on general information gathered however others did not. For instance, some NGOs stated not only what target province they worked in but as well, district, commune and village whereas others have a more general target area such as Sihanouk Ville. For the purposes of a comparative analysis it was therefore more logical to discuss in terms of provinces generally. However it was possible to identify basic trends were able to be determined.

2.3 Target areas of the survey

Figure 1: Target areas of NGOs surveyed in this report



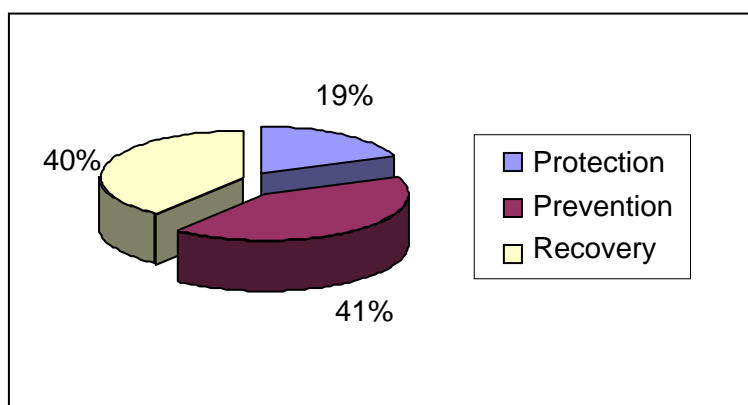
A draft version of this report was then presented at two regional consultations held in Sihanouk Ville at the end of May 2007 and Battambang in June 2007 to elicit further information, feedback, criticisms from participating agencies.

Hence there may still be information missing concerning the NGOs involved in this report. This report is also not an inventory of all anti child-trafficking and exploitation activities in Cambodia. The 29 NGOs represents only a sample of those working in the area of anti-child trafficking and exploitation. Ideally for a comprehensive analysis of programming in the sector, an in-depth analysis of every NGO working in the area would need to be conducted.

CHAPTER III: PREVENTION PROGRAM

The results of the surveys were analyzed in accordance with the key program areas identified in the NPA1: prevention; legal protection; recovery assistance and reintegration (see figure 3). Actually, given that the processes of victim recovery assistance and reintegration are so closely linked, the data gathered on both these areas were combined during analysis. It should be noted that the writer relied heavily on the review of the NPA1- *'Mobile Phones are like Gold, National Plans like Cloth'*; and as well, the draft second National Plan of Action for this report. The writer believes that even if the NGO's surveyed did or do not directly refer to these documents when planning, implementation and monitoring of program activities they provide they are still highly useful in establishing national benchmarks of program goals and priority areas.

Figure 3: % of NGOs surveyed working in the 3 Program areas



3.1 Nation Plan of Action (NPA) 1

Goals: To prevent children being trafficked and falling into prostitution

- by raising awareness on children's rights, the dangers of sexual exploitation and the tricks of traffickers, among all sectors of Cambodian society, both children and adults,
- by strengthening and mobilizing local communities to monitor and protect their children, and
- by encouraging community based initiatives for the protection of children,
- by addressing causes of vulnerability.

Strategy:

- The above prevention goals will be achieved by means of the following strategies:
- Multi-media awareness-raising for general public: production of programs and materials on children's rights
 - International and local media (print, radio, television)
 - National campaigns
 - Traditional and modern arts
 - Awareness raising specific target groups
 - Workshops/seminars
- Prevention within schools including
 - Teaching materials will be developed for school teachers, on CRC and sexual exploitation /trafficking,
 - Workshops will be organized for teachers on child protection and sexual exploitation (teacher training program)
 - Expansion of HIV / AIDS and STD education and substance use (now in grade 8), Expansion of moral education in national curriculum (planned 1998).
- Awareness-raising/sensitization for government and other professional staff
 - Sessions about children's rights and sexual exploitation of children will be organized for various professionals within Government and private sector, in particular police, court officials, lawyers, local authorities, health workers, and tourism personnel in order to sensitize them to those issues.

- Community mobilization to develop local monitoring systems
- Awareness-raising through informal education programs on CSEC and Child rights, literacy training and mobile libraries – Child-to-child programs (increase child participation)
- They will take into account experience and lessons learned from previous campaigns. Priority will be given to communities and provinces where major trafficking occurs and sexual exploitation of children is high.

3.2 NGOs Working In the Area of Prevention

Name of NGO	Type of Activities
1. Anakut Komar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support common community needs to link with existing agriculture and livelihood activities through agriculture training, handicraft, services and small business. • Support common community needs to link with existing agriculture and livelihood activities through agriculture training, handicraft, services and small business. • Promote self-help groups and community saving • Participate and provide support to marketing team to make sure Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFPs) • Investigate market possibilities for the NTFPs
2. APLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in efforts at national and international levels to promote child-safe tourism • Conducting research and surveys on child sexual abuse perpetrated outside sex establishments in Cambodia in order to gain information related to levels of incidence, methods and processes of pedophilic behavior and the associated legal and procedural issues
3. CAMBODIA ACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of child trafficking through community involvement during International Day against child trafficking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct participatory Evaluation on trafficking fair for each year to measure the improvement and successful. ○ IEC material development such as posters, T-shirts and billboards to further disseminate information to people and children. ○ The anti-child trafficking media campaign • Community education to all stakeholders: community leaders, village chiefs, Department of women affairs and social affairs, police, children, teachers and school director through workshops and follow up meeting. • Capacity building to strengthen and improve the skills and experiences of NGO partners involved in the campaign. • Law enforcement workshop to improve the skills and knowledge of local authorities, judges, police and prosecutors, and NGOs in implementing the laws against child trafficking.

4. CAMP

Children Participation in Making Child Rights a Reality

- This program includes ongoing capacity building and supports the initiatives of children to facilitate a positive change in their situation and within their communities in order to promote their best interests.

Children Net

- Children Net is a national network of children working to ensure the rights of children are respected and upheld. Members meet to discuss issues and share information.

Children Sponsorship

- Sponsoring both girls and boys to receive education until the end of high school. Each child needs \$30 per month for tuition and study materials.

Young Resources Development

- YRD provides young people with the opportunity of not only gaining experience but also contributing to solving social problems which affect children. CAMP aims to empower these young people by providing them with training on motivation, decision making, conflict resolution and negotiation, communication, stress management and project management.

Publications

- Camp produces a variety of publications on the issue of children's voice in society, protection and prevention and other training documents.

5. CCASVA

Prevention HIV/AIDS/STDs with Youth: Group discussion with youth on how to prevent contraction of HIV/AIDS; capacity building to local authorities and community assistants; facilitation and counseling of patients in the community in the health care centre.

Prevention HIV/AIDS/STDs with Sex Workers and Beer Girls launched:

Group discussion with sex workers and beer girls launched on how to prevent the contraction of HIV/AIDS and protection from violent clients. Provision of a health care centre with an STI facility; building the capacity of the local authority and peer educators to facilitate a peer to peer approach; home care visits to encourage patients to use the health care centre.

Social Marketing: Provide contraceptives (condoms and birth control pill) at a low cost to people in Prey Veng; encourage people to use condoms and birth control pill.

Providing technical support to Village Assistance Organization (VAO) and CBO for sustainable prevention of HIV/ AIDS/STDs in Prek Antas and Cheang Tek commune, Compong Leav district, and Prey Veng province.

Ongoing promotion of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention to villagers in collaboration with local authorities to prevent HIV/AIDS and provide counseling.

6. CCPCR

- Prevention program on building the community based protection network (CPBN)
- Promote and disseminate information on children's rights through public awareness.
- Awareness raising on the sexual commercial exploitation of children.

- Temporary school in remote area and Provide non-formal education including life skill to the children and then integrate them from these schools into public school.
- Build capacity to peer educators and then they can educate their friends.
- Involve children in CRC promotion, intervention of child victim and child at risk in cooperation with adult to solve problems.

7. CHABDAI

- Develop and distributing innovative resources to assist with programs working in the areas of prevention through to reintegration
- setting up and operating a resource center and library
- Working with community, organizations and government ministries to identify strategies to address the issues of sexual abuse and trafficking.
- developing training programs to build the capacity of staff working with victims
- Facilitating advice clinics for organizations discuss and address issues relating to their work.
- carrying out specific research studies which make recommendations at both program and advocacy.

8. Child Rights Foundation

Mainstream UNCRC and Relevant Training in Schools including

- Distribution of TSEC prevention leaflets to schools, communities and children and young persons through local NGOs, relevant government ministries and institutions and child rights networks;
- Sensitization of teachers in new targeted schools on child rights and trafficking and sexual exploitation of children (TSEC) to motivate their commitment in supporting child promotion and actions to prevent TSEC.

Child Participation in the Media:-

- Distribution of Newsletter to reach child readers in 35 schools spread over 7 selected provinces four times a year focusing on several main themes from children and education, HIV/AIDS, child labor and health. Child input in the newsletter is strongly encouraged. Newsletter provides children with the opportunity for expressing ideas, thoughts and knowledge to one another. It is an excellent way for children to participate and raise awareness concerning issues effecting their lives

Networking:-

- CRF participates in the planning and implementing of various Child Rights networks at both national and international levels including: NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child, ECPAT, COSECAM.

9. CHO

- Vocational skills training and micro-finance
- Primary healthcare education to reduce the occurrence of common illnesses in the community and to increase awareness of healthcare and hygiene for children and communities.
- Home vegetable gardening - training on the appropriate methods of agriculture and animal raising skills.
- Awareness raising on child rights, trafficking and HIV/AIDS
- HIV/AIDS homecare
- Building staff capacity

- 10. CWCC**
- Community organizing to enhance the ability of communities to tackle the problems themselves.
 - Advocacy, producing nationwide television and radio broadcasts on issues such as sex trafficking etc. Organizing public forums, producing publications, participating in international awareness etc to advocate for women's rights.
- 11. CWDA**
- Community Self Prevention Against Trafficking in Women and Children Program**
Integrated activities to improve the living conditions of community people, providing education for women and children, especially girls who have dropped out of school, providing health education to address issues relating to HIV/AIDS, violence against women, and promoting gender equality.
- Vocational Training Program** to unemployed young women who have recently graduated from high school in English language, typing, hospitality, general office skills, computer training, accountancy, tailoring and weaving.
- 12. ECPAT**
- Monitor the implementation of the National Plan of Action 5 year plan against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.
 - Lobby the government for adoption of new law against CSEC.
 - Promote public awareness about child sex tourism.
 - Organize educational and training workshops with relevant stakeholders
 - Facilitate coordination and cooperation among member organizations.
- 13. HCC**
- Training and Workshops for Community-based Protection Networks (CBPN) to disseminate information on trafficking issues within their communities and provide a link to provincial and district level.
 - To raise awareness among villagers and school children regarding the different forms of trafficking, CRC, gender roles, domestic violence, knowledge of reproductive healthcare, labor law, consequences of trafficking, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS etc.
 - Awareness-raising through books, posters, role-play, sharing of stories and a question and answer forum. Refresher courses provided to all CBPNs.
 - Improving the living conditions of at risk families through the formation of self-help groups to improve generation of extra income through sustainable development, interest free loans and the gaining of vocational skills.
 - Medical treatment and health education on primary and reproductive health, hygiene and the prevention of disease to selected target groups.
 - Non-formal education and reintegration into public school. HCC provides educational support to children who cannot attend public school for various reasons such as financial hardship.
- 14. KNKS**
- Education and Skills Training**
- KNKS supports community pre-school, primary schools and literacy classes in villages where government schools are not available. Education is an important component in all KNKS

activities because it simulates and empowers people to participate in their own development. It provides capacity building to community teachers and Community Education Committees. Scholarships were provided to encourage girls to return to education under a selection process according to priorities. Additionally, mobile libraries are provided to support literacy and technical agricultural training.

- KNKS supports skills training to children under the age of 18 from disadvantaged families through various forums.

Child Rights Advocacy

- Implemented Child Right Protection Network at District and provincial levels
- Participate in CRP at national level
- Conduct the child rights protection network meeting and workshop
- Expand and strengthen the relevant networks (GOs and NGOs) to support Child Rights Protection Project.

Child Rights Awareness

- Establish the Community Child Rights Protection Committee at the community level
- Establish community profile (Community mapping, families in difficult circumstances list)
- Provide capacity building to the Community Child Protection Committee and local authorities on child rights awareness, advocacy, psycho-social counseling skills through training, workshops and on the job training
- Promote child rights awareness among the community through community partners activities (community group dialogue, home visit)
- Conduct Child Rights Day and Woman's Day at the community and the provincial level
- Conduct child rights and woman's rights awareness contest among the community people.

Income Generation Activities

- KNKS supports income generation activities which include agricultural training and community owned micro-finance services.
- Saving group endowment funds and rice banks are promoted to help generate additional income.
- An additional project has been established to provide opportunities for apprenticeships and employment called the Community Villa where accomplished trainees can display and sell their handicrafts and agricultural products. This villa also operates as a commercial restaurant.

15. KWCD

- Awareness on trafficking and sexual exploitation through peer education
- Networking

16. M'lop Tapang

- Providing education on child rights, drug use, health promotion and life skills.
- Empowering children with skills that will permit them to support themselves and their families in the future.

17. SKK

- conduct awareness raising on child trafficking, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse to communities in and around the Phnom Penh area.

18. Vulnerable Children Assistance Organisation (VCAO)

Village Safe Net Program

- training to communities on prevention in cooperation with local authorities
- follow-up the effect of training
- home visits

19. Wattanak Pheap

- Community-based education (pre-school, primary school, literacy classes and libraries).
- National Literacy Day and State school enrolment campaign.
- Promoting cluster primary school as child primary school.
- Providing scholarship to girls from FEDC.
- Awareness on education, healthcare and child right (Village Child Youth Clubs).
- Rural vocational skill training.
- Life skills and small business training.
- Job counseling
- Strengthening capacity of self help groups.
- Marketing of workshop production.
- Awareness-raising on the issues of children and youth related to education, labor skills, trafficking and labor exploitation, child right, primary healthcare and intervention on child right abuse and as referral service.
- Providing training on Community- based child protection network to VDCs, CYCs, CECs, SWCs.
- Providing social counseling services to children, youth and parents.
- Promoting agro-farming system skills training.
- Promoting the community micro-financial services.
- Support the establishment of CYCs, SWCs, and farmer groups.
- Supporting the marketing development such as build up market share among private sectors and clients at provincial and national level.
- Promoting the establishment and strengthening of the Water User Groups.
- Encourage and facilitate the building up capacity of VDC, CEC, CYC, and SWC.
- Supporting the improvement of small infrastructures such as water pump, preschool/community centre construction, road feeding, and rice store.
- Provide training to Self-help group on?

20. World Vision/ Near Vear Thmey

- The centre is involved in research, advocacy and prevention.

3.3 Summary of Programming Constraints in the Areas of Prevention

Education

- Difficulties in accessing education due to distance
- Food shortages affecting concentration
- Lack of supplies and
- Lack of funds to continue to higher education

Networks/Coalitions

- Members too busy with their own organizational activities
- Members requiring per diem

Corruption

- Authorities want money because of meager salaries

Other

- Overall lack of funding
- Re NGO collaboration with government ministries: “We work with the Ministry of Tourism. Every publication must be agreed by the tourism officials. Often there are delays in approval process, claims for extra financial payment. This has a negative flow-on effect on our project timeframe and accounting to donors.”
- Re Cooperation: Often lip-service paid to the notion of cooperation at stakeholder meetings. Although participants say yes to building relationships and work together, in reality some NGOs or authorities continue to ignore our requests for cooperation.
- We, the provincial official, always inform the authorities and NGOs that before going to work in any target area, the two sectors have to contact each other at first so that we can understand. We recognize that there are some problems so far with the lack of relationships from authorities, and we are trying to improve it

3.4 Data Analysis/Conclusions

Of the 29 NGOs interviewed, 20 said they were engaged in child trafficking and exploitation prevention activities. The main identified activities relating to Prevention are:

- Awareness Raising
- Anti-Sex tourism Efforts
- Community Child Protection Networks
- Increasing Access to Education
- Child Empowerment
- Training (Capacity building)/Sensitisation
- Vocational Skills Training
- Advocacy/Research
- Networks/Coalitions

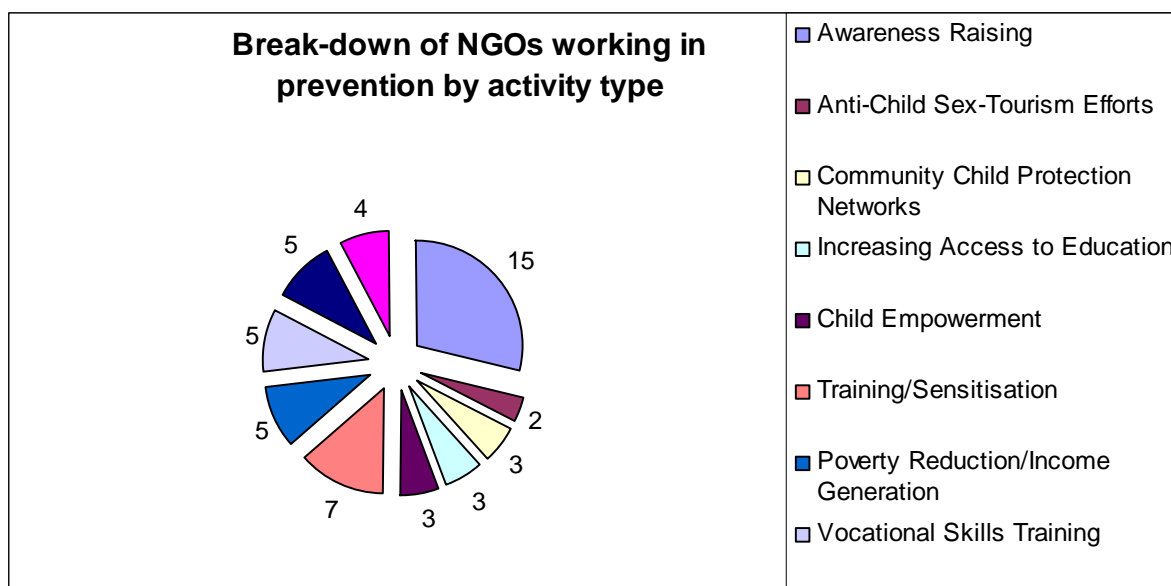
It would appear therefore that the NGOs surveyed have been broadly following the strategies, directly or indirectly, outlined by the NPA1.

Nature of Intervention	NGOs working in area
Awareness-Raising	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. APLE2. CAMBODIA ACT3. CAMP4. CCPCR5. CHABDAI6. CHO7. CRF (on CRC)8. CWCC (media)9. CWDA (on CSEC and related areas)10. ECPAT11. HCC (on CSEC and related areas)12. KNKS (on CSEC and related areas)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. M'lop Tapang 14. SKK 15. WATANAK Pheap <p>Total: 15 NGOs out of 20</p>
Anti- Child Sex Tourism efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APLE 2. ECPAT <p>Total: 2 out of 20 NGOS</p>
Community Child Protection Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HCC 2. KNKS 3. CCPCR <p>Total: 3 out of 20 NGOs</p>
Education (INCREASING ACCESS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KNKS 2. CAMP 3. HCC <p>Total: 3 out of 20 NGOs</p>
Child empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAMP 2. CRF 3. AMBODIA ACT <p>Total: 3 out of 20 NGOs</p>
Training (Capacity Building)/Sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CRF (schools) 2. Cambodia ACT 3. HCC 4. KNKS 5. Wathnakpheap 6. ECPAT 7. VCAO <p>Total: 7 out of 20 NGOs</p>
Poverty Reduction/Income Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anakut Komar 2. HCC 3. KNKS 4. CHO 5. Wathnakpheap <p>Total: 5 out of 20 NGOs</p>
Vocational Skills Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KNKS 2. CAMP 3. CHO 4. M'lop Tapang 5. Wathnakpheap <p>Total: 5 out of 20 NGOs</p>

Advocacy/Research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APLE 2. ECPAT 3. CWCC 4. CHABDAI 5. Nearvear Thmey <p>Total 5 out of 20 NGOs</p>
Networking/COALITION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ECPAT 2. CHABDAI 3. CAMBODIA ACTS <p>Total: 5 out of 20 NGOs</p>

Figure 5: NGOs Working in the Area of Prevention by Activities Type



Thus it would appear that the majority of the prevention program activities relate to awareness raising and skills training other than vocational training. (Please note that awareness raising and training relating to legal rights have been included in legal protection section of this report).

Awareness-raising was said to be occurring on these topics

- Different forms of trafficking and exploitation dangers and consequences
- Legal framework and legal rights
- Child rights and the UNCRC
- Violence against women
- Drug abuse
- Health education (HIV/AIDS, reproductive health)
- Gender equality
- Child Sex Tourism
- All the different services available to victims

Methods of Awareness-raising

- Books
- Posters
- Role plays
- Sharing of stories
- Question and answer forum
- Public awareness campaigns/media campaigns
- Nationwide television and radio broadcasts of public forums
- Distribution of TSEC prevention leaflets
- Newsletters DVDS
- Flipcharts
- Billboards
- T-shirts/hats
- International Day Against Child Trafficking

Training is being conducted in the following areas

- Life skills
- UNCRC
- Child empowerment

Target of training

- Children (school and community)
- Young people
- CBPNs
- Families
- Community schools
- Teachers
- Law enforcement officials
- Local authorities
- Police
- Judges

Only five NGO's said that they are doing research in the area of child trafficking and exploitation. Likewise comparatively few organizations are engaged in income generation activities aimed at addressing some of the root causes of child trafficking and exploitation.

Comments from the Assessment of the NPA1 AWARENESS RAISING

While reports suggest that the existence of CSEC, the concept of child rights and the term 'trafficking' are all now widely known around the country, the extent of the understanding is less clear and the overall impact of changes in awareness.

According to the assessment of the NPA1 the prevalence of such activities were based on several core-assumptions regarding the link between awareness-raising and child trafficking. First, there is an assumption that the problem is due lack of awareness. In some cases, particularly where trafficking and child sexual exploitation is already common, this assumption is questionable. Second, there is an assumption that increased awareness will lead to changes in behavior, for example, in not undertaking risky migration.

Given these assumptions it is crucial to ascertain the impact of awareness-raising on preventing trafficking and exploitation. Moreover, despite all the activities there is not a clear picture of the level and accuracy of awareness on TSEC-related issues in the country (p22) **TRAINING ACTIVITIES.**

It was noted in the assessment of the first NPA that training features heavily in the Plan, being mentioned more than 100 times, but without any clear targets. In general, little evaluation of the impact on training appears to have been carried out or at least clearly documented (p28).

3.5 Recommendations

- Need to increase overall cooperation and collaboration amongst NGOs working in the area
- More effective exchange and sharing of documents and information amongst NGOs,
- Communicate with NGOs and relevant institutions to gain more dissemination materials.
- More streamlined and coordinated dissemination of information perhaps through central agency
- Establish a common standard governing dissemination materials and methods
- Build and consolidate existing networks of NGOs.
- NGOs partners should build communication share information and learn about child participation among each other in order to conduct child participation program more effectively.
- Cooperation amongst relevant NGOs that work with children, giving opportunity for children to speak out or participate in capacity building.
- Government should control strictly the pornography via internet to prevent trafficking.
- NGOs partners should cooperate with each other in order to build relationships with the local authorities; lobby and facilitate broadening of media access to remote areas.
- Strengthen and re-create Community Based Child Protection Network from the community to provincial levels
- Further activities to address the root causes of child trafficking and exploitation such as living conditions and health problems such as credit programs
- More emphasis required on child labor exploitation
- Collecting data about all children who have suffered from any form of trafficking or exploitation (domestic violence, trafficking, rape, child labor etc)
- Child health education
- Building the capacity of key persons in communities (Key informants, village chief...) to promote awareness raising and intervention when problems occur.
- Provide vocational training with job opportunity for clients
- Market search for children's products
- Promoting income generation activity for clients and families, (e.g providing credit with low interest)
- Good governance in NGOs based on: good management, transparency, partnership and accountability.

Activities that NGOs can cooperate on, to achieve a more effective result

- Set up a network concerning child issues
- Set up a network concerning child issues
- Sharing document and experiences between NGO networks through workshop, meeting and internet
- Conduct network meetings every three months

- Publish related NGOs directory
- Implement child protection policies within each child care center or shelter
- Strengthen staff capacity
- Advocate for children (through public forum, round table...)
- Participation in coalition work, for example, creation of a common petition.
- Cooperation among NGOs for the implementation of services in order to support target groups (providing services of each NGOs)
- Create child protection policy and implement this policy

Activities that NGOs can cooperate with the government on, to increase effectiveness

- Sign MoU with relevant ministries
- Build up multidisciplinary committees with the government to address child issues
- Government sharing national plan with NGOs
- Cooperate and intervene with target group through media and other relevant agencies.
- NGOs to provide up-to-date information to relevant ministries
- Set up awareness raising materials between NGOs and government (asking the government to respond on time)
- Share documents (The ministry should send related documents to the NGO(s) timely)

Good strategies in cooperating effectively

- Strengthen the law enforcement of relevant authorities
- Monthly network meeting
- Dissemination of information widely
- Choose one key person to represent the coalition and to make decisions in cases of emergency.

CHAPTER IV: LEGAL PROTECTION

4.1 National Plan of Action 1

Goal: To protect children through:

- Improving the legal framework;
- Strengthening the implementation of the laws;
- Ensuring that existing laws and mechanisms against sexual exploitation of children are fully and effectively disseminated and implemented throughout Cambodia; and
- Addressing child pornography.

The eight strategies to achieve this goal were:

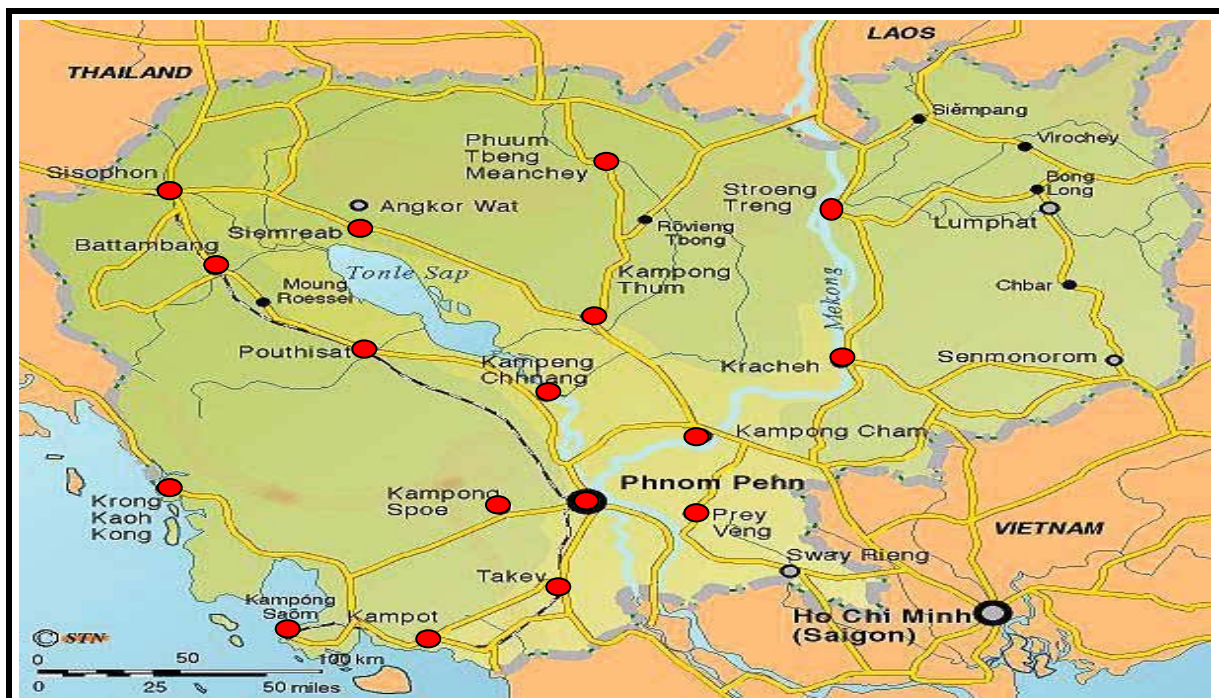
1. Review of legislation and development of new laws on child protection.
2. Review and strengthening of mechanisms for implementing legislation on child protection.
3. Training of government staff on improved implementation mechanism.
4. Public education on laws on child protection and mechanisms for implementing legislation.
5. Improvement of complaints and legal support system for easier accessibility.
6. Establishment of special protection units.
7. Improvement of international and regional co-operation to combat trafficking of children.
8. Development of specific measures against showing and dissemination of child pornography and sex videos and magazines in public places and to minors.

4.2 NGOs Providing Legal Services

Name of NGO	Nature of Activity
<p style="text-align: center;">APLE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying to improve the operational procedures of police and judicial officials and departments and to develop and enhance anti-human trafficking and child sexual abuse law. • Offering legal support to child victims and in the event of a civil claim providing representation in court. • Providing legal counseling to child victims and their families. • Monitoring cases to ensure that correct legal procedures and processes are followed. • Providing assistance and support to victims during the investigative and prosecution process • Educating children and their families on the issues of pedophilia. • Monitoring and investigating suspected pedophilic behavior of adults against Cambodian children. • Gathering and collating evidence and intelligence on suspected sexual offenders. • Providing relevant information and evidence to the Cambodian Police and appropriate court officials. • Liaising with Embassies and foreign police in relation to investigations involving their Citizens
<p style="text-align: center;">CCPCR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct research, investigation and rescue of children from brothels or any locations. And to find legal assistance for the victims at the court audience. • Provide protection to witnesses. • Deliver training to law enforcement personnel with regards to investigations and criminal law procedures.
<p style="text-align: center;">CWCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal representation to inform women of their rights and legal options. Represent clients in courts or helping to obtain legal representation from elsewhere. • Monitoring, investigating, documenting and reporting on abuses or violence perpetrated against women. Advocating appropriate actions and laws to ensure protection and justice.
<p style="text-align: center;">CDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Training • Investigation mentoring • Organization of Workshop • Publication of Books & Brochures • Provide legal Services to victims of trafficking • Law reform activities
<p style="text-align: center;">LAC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness-raising on legal procedure. • Defend cases • Provide legal counseling
<p style="text-align: center;">LSCW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSCW provides the following legal support and services free of charge: • Legal consultation and advice and • Legal court representation including research, investigation and preparation of cases to bring for prosecution. • Dissemination of information on legal rights. • Build communication, referral and reintegration mechanisms with Cambodian governmental agencies, NGOs, IOs and the UN within Cambodia and cross border in Thailand.

<p>PJJ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PJJ has published and distributed many legal handbooks regarding the CRC and Children in the Cambodian Justice System with the intention of making legal provisions and other materials on child related issues available to the target group. They are distributed free of charge to government, non-government institutions, and various people working on child related issues. E.g. legal handbook for law enforcers. • The provision of free legal services before, during and after the trial process to both child victims and offenders in 14 provinces. Once a complaint is received, PJJ will send staff out to the specified location to investigate and interview child victims and witnesses and ultimately file a complaint to the court.
<p>KNKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct public debate on laws against child trafficking and child sexual abuse at Provincial level • Strengthen law enforcement among local authorities at community-provincial level (village chiefs, commune council, district leaders, police) • legal referrals
<p>VCAO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal assistance through Legal Aid Assistance? And LICADHO

Figure 7: Legal NGO Target Areas



4.3 Data Analysis/conclusions

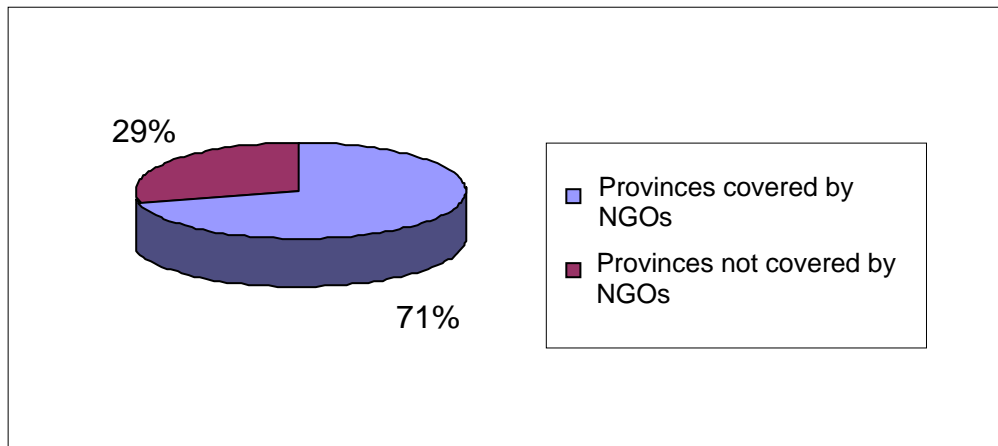
Of the 29 NGOs surveyed, 8 provide a wide-range of legal services in area of child trafficking and exploitation including:

- Direct legal advice and representation
- Court support
- Investigation
- Legal Institutional capacity building (training)

- Lobbying for law reform
- referrals

Combined, these 8 NGOs have a stated presence in 17 of the 24 provinces in Cambodia, which would appear to be a significant achievement.

Figure 8: % area of Cambodia covered by Legal NGOs



Evidently, significant progress has been made therefore in relation to NPA1 goals/strategies in the area of legal protection of victims of trafficking and exploitation.

- Increased access to legal services by victims in Cambodia
- Increased cooperation amongst legal NGOs and referrals
- Increased cooperation between NGOs and law enforcement at national and local levels

However the NGOs involved in the provision of legal services noted themselves that there is a long way to go still and identified a number of programming constraints.

4.4 Summary of Programming Constraints in Area of Legal Protection

Problems with Investigation/legal representation

- Problems in gathering evidence
- Not enough experts in the area (medical, forensic etc)
- Cannot afford the services of experts available
- Lack of equipment and skills to conduct thorough investigations
- Staff need more training
- Lack of cooperation from victims which means that often offenders go unpunished
- Often need to provide witnesses with monetary incentives such as per diems to participate in
- Investigation/ court case
- Staff/judges etc don't possess victim-friendly interview/ consultation skills
- Still lack of knowledge in community on basic rights

4.5 Recommendations

- Development of effective clear referral system
- Give advice and encourage clients so that they would cooperate with NGO lawyers and file complaints to the courts
- Strengthen capacity of legal officers in investigation and interview with clients
- Explain the legal procedures to clients
- Strengthen cooperation amongst stakeholders
- Educate and advocate on gender-related issues more effectively
- Provide incentive to highly-skilled staff to remain within the agency
- Push the government to speed up passing draft of Anti-Corruption Law
- Introduce anti-child pornography regulations
- Legislation ensuring safe migration
- Build Legal NGOs Network
- Urge the law enforcers to implement the law more effectively
- Increase legal services to offender, especially minors
- It's hard to investigate and defend cases in trial
- The court does not judge morally in some cases.
- Some NGO staff who provide legal service also do not work morally
- The government should establish a special court for child cases.

Activities that NGOs can cooperate to address this area more effectively

- Provide legal consultation and case defense services to victims
- Help in investigations
- Build legal capacity to relevant institutional staff
- Support victims and witnesses in trial processes
- Increase the dissemination of law to relevant institutions

CHAPTER V: RECOVERY ASSISTANCE/REINTEGRATION

5.1 National Plan of Action 1:

Goals of Recovery Assistance Program are:

- To promote and achieve the best possible recovery of child victims of sexual exploitation, using a non-punitive approach to victims in keeping with the rights of the child; and
- To develop wide-ranging, relevant and effective skills training programs for the child victims.

This was to be achieved through the following four Strategies:

1. Training for relevant Ministry and institutional personnel on assisting victims in recovery process.
2. Support services, with a view to promoting the self-respect, dignity and rights of the child, including: short-term shelter, medical treatment, including particular assistance to those with STDs and HIV/AIDS, psychosocial intervention services including counseling, appropriate referrals system and information on resources available.
3. Planning, monitoring and quality control of services provided for child victims of sexual exploitation.
4. Non formal education and skills training for victims: Literacy classes, Effective life-coping skills, Parenting, Vocational skills training.

The Reintegration Program Goals are:

- To facilitate the full reintegration of child victims into their families and communities, according to the principles of family reunion and non-stigmatization of the child; and
- To develop a range of options for resettlement for those children who are unable or unwilling to return home.

The Strategies to achieve this Goal were:

1. Promoting family reunion.
2. Exploration of other options: resettlement or alternative care arrangement.
3. Assistance with finding employment.
4. Establishment of community support system.
5. Monitoring and follow-up.

5.2 NGOs Working in the Areas of Recovery and Reintegration

NAME OF NGO	NATURE OF INTERVENTION
APLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing post trauma counseling to victims of child abuse and their families • Referring victims to appropriate shelters if necessary • Providing assistance and support to victims during the investigative and prosecution process
CCPCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides shelters for rehabilitation include recovery, and protection to the children. • Internal and External reintegration or repatriation of children by reconciliation between the child and the family, then reintegrate them into the family and community or to any relevant institute and organization • Temporary school in remote area and Provide non-formal education including life skill to the children and then integrate them from these schools into public school. • Build capacity to peer educators and then they can educate their friends (ALSO PREVENTION).
CHABDAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide help, support and resources to individuals, organizations and churches • Develop and distributing innovative resources to assist with programs working in the areas of prevention through to reintegration • setting up and operating a resource center and library • Working with community, organizations and government ministries to identify strategies to address the issues of sexual abuse and trafficking. • developing training programs to build the capacity of staff working with victims • facilitating advice clinics for organizations discuss and address issues relating to their work. • carrying out specific research studies which make recommendations at both program and advocacy.
CWCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop-in-Centre to provide a first contact for women who have been victims of violence and where cases can be reported. • Confidential Crisis Shelter for protection and support. A counseling service, 24 hour security, clothing, tutoring, exercise classes, vocational training and group educational services are offered at the shelter. • Counseling Program conducted both individually and in group sessions to explore options and feelings. • Vocational Training for those in the shelter and also for external clients. • Services for children and youth include the provision of counseling, recreational activities and educational opportunities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care provided with an in-house medical assistant and by networking with hospitals and clinics. • Capacity building to CWCC staff and other NGOs staffs working in the similar program on variety of issues including counseling abused women and children, stress de-briefing, the operation of the confidential shelter, the law related VAW human rights investigation, program management and office skill and administration. • Reintegration and repatriation Program to assist women who wish to return to their communities after being sexually trafficked or exploited and helping them to find employment opportunities. • Community networking with partner NGOs and Ministries to provide services
Goutte D'eau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop-In Centre run day and night for vulnerable and substance abusing children, providing activities and care. Day-Care Centre for reintegrated street children and neglected community children which offers informal education for up to 150 children with the goal of transferring them into the mainstream education system. • Rehabilitation Centre for substance abusing and traumatized children. • Medical Clinic providing basic medical care for community children and children from the centre (7000 community consultations/yr). • Social Work, community and street work and follow up of reintegration. • Jobs Program to give former substance abusers the chance to receive vocational training in a business like environment (up to 30 male adolescents). • Residential Centre for children who cannot be reintegrated into their families in the medium to long-term (up to 60 children).
HCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary shelter providing psychological and physical care with special care for those with HIV, drug addicts and pregnant women. • Vocational skills training is provided to girls over the age of 15 at the shelter and a social worker will identify the potential for businesses in the girls' communities so that they can find a job after reintegration. • Formal education is also offered. • After completion of vocational training, HCC facilitates reintegration into community. A follow up is undertaken after 3 months to ensure it has been successful and that they are not at risk of being re-trafficked. • In 2004, 110 girls were reintegrated, 89 in a stable employment situation, 21 quit their job to work with their parents in the rice fields.
KMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary secure shelter • Formal and non- formal education, vocational training and life skill education • Food, clothing and health care • Family assessment and reintegration • Psychosocial services including counseling and group therapy • Foster care and group home support in the community • Outreach Program: Provide primary health care and education to street children, their families, and children living near Battambang rubbish station and railway station
KNK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential accommodation • Psycho-social interventions • Medical • Compulsory literacy classes • Vocational training including bike/car repair, hairdressing, painting, carpentry, IT. Welding, sewing and computer graphics. • Social skills development and self-organizing groups. • Following up the vocational skill training, consultations with private shop owners were performed in order to assess the possibility of taking the youths on as employees upon completion of the training.
KNKS	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe shelter and skills training • Provide psycho-social counseling • Ensure access to health services through referrals • Provide literacy classes and skills training • Small business training

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for apprenticeships to have better employment prospects • Facilitating the marketing process through the 5p's <p>Reintegration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate reintegration of victims into families through relevant networks • Provide capital to start small business or agriculture • Case studies • Follow-up and monitoring
SKK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit Centre – to receive victims of sexual abuse, those that have been trafficked or children in conflict with the law. To offer services and shelter to them via contacting NGOs. Victims can stay at the transit centre for 24 hours during which time they are offered counseling services by a social worker. • Reintegration / Follow-up – conduct reintegration for victims back into their communities and follow-up their progress and the progress of those living in NGO shelters.
CCASVA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of food, safe shelter, emergency relief, health care and education, literacy, medical check-up, child rights education, skills training (both in and out of the centre), physical exercise, counseling and reconciliation, re-integration into the community and providing a revolving fund for children to use their skills for income. <p>Street-based activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency relief, first aid, healthcare and education, through literacy programs, mobile libraries, morality education, legal assistance, and counseling
CWDA	<p>Community Self Prevention Against Trafficking in Women and Children Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated activities to improve the living conditions of community people, providing education for women and children, especially girls who have dropped out of school, providing health education to address issues relating to HIV/AIDS, violence against women, to provide shelter for young women and children who have been the victims of violence and promoting gender equality. <p>Vocational Training Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This program provides training to unemployed young women who have recently graduated from high school. The following courses are offered:- English language, typing, hospitality, general office skills, computer training, accountancy, tailoring and weaving. There is a 50-60% success rate of job placements after training has been completed.
WORLD VISION/ NEAR VEAR THMEY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential home for sexually exploited underage girls, the centre offers a protective, nurturing and supportive environment for child victims including: a secure centre, psycho-social counseling, vocational training, support for community reintegration and continuing HIV & AIDS support. • Family reintegration component of the Neavear Recovery Project is to work closely in community development. Continuing support is offered with follow-up visits, a credit program as well as educational and vocational training for girls.
LSCW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build communication, referral and reintegration mechanisms with Cambodian governmental agencies, NGOs, IOs and the UN within Cambodia and cross border in Thailand.
M'LOP TAPANG	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing nutritious meals, a secure shelter, a safe environment, medical care, and support, mentoring, counseling and assisting drug-addicted children in the rehabilitation process. • Fighting all forms of abuse – physical, sexual, emotional, - against children, and combating drug addiction; providing a safe emergency haven for all children at risk. <p>Reintegration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing education on child rights, drug use, health promotion and life skills.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reintegrating children into public school and offering remedial and supplemental education to help them to get up to standards for their grade level; • Assisting children with integrating back to public school, their families and the community in general • Empowering children with skills that will permit them to support themselves and their families in the future (ALSO PREVENTION)
PTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide immediate temporary shelter for children and women who are repatriated or deported from Thailand. Where they are provided food, accommodation for 1-2 days before they are reintegrated or taken to others long or short term residential care. • Conduct family tracing, assessment, referral and reintegration in cooperation with MOSAVY, and DSAVY and NGO partner shelters. Offer emergency assistance to families in extreme circumstances.
PTD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide shelter for girls to stay for one year, in case of reintegration is not safe for them, they can continue their stay for longer than one year. • Taking care for good, medical care, and some other basic needs for their lives. • Not allow them to go out without permission with clear reasons and with letter of approval from director. • Make sure their family members fully support their stay in the center and not disturb their studies. • Provide vocational training skill in order to protect them to migrate for labor work and to be self reliance. • Assist in the process of submitting complaints to court • Make sure they receive justice and legal procedure. • Follow up at home or family to make sure all information is clear and true. • Provide counseling in case of serous metal problem. • Provide training on human rights, gender and health education to who?
VCAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide shelter and food • vocational training • counseling • reintegration
KWCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vocational training • Net work group/self-help group with women

5.3 Summary of Programming Constraints in Recovery Assistance/Reintegration

Reintegration

- Temptation to return exploitative practices because living conditions to difficult
- lack of cooperation or difficulties in cooperating with authorities

Shelter in General

- some shelters don't accept cases where it is the second or third time that person has been trafficked
- many shelters don't accept kids/babies with disabilities
- competing family interests prevent victims from being able to continue with training/education
- budget constraints- some girls want to stay in shelter as they will be able to continue to learn different skills
- shelter staff do not know how to handle vulnerable/difficult children
- lack of funds to have proper security such as adequate protective fencing

Vocational Training

- Employment skills doesn't fit market demand
- competition/lack of markets
- lack of market research skills
- need longer than allocated time to be able to provide clients with skills training-most are too traumatized early on to undertake training
- need to focus on healing first

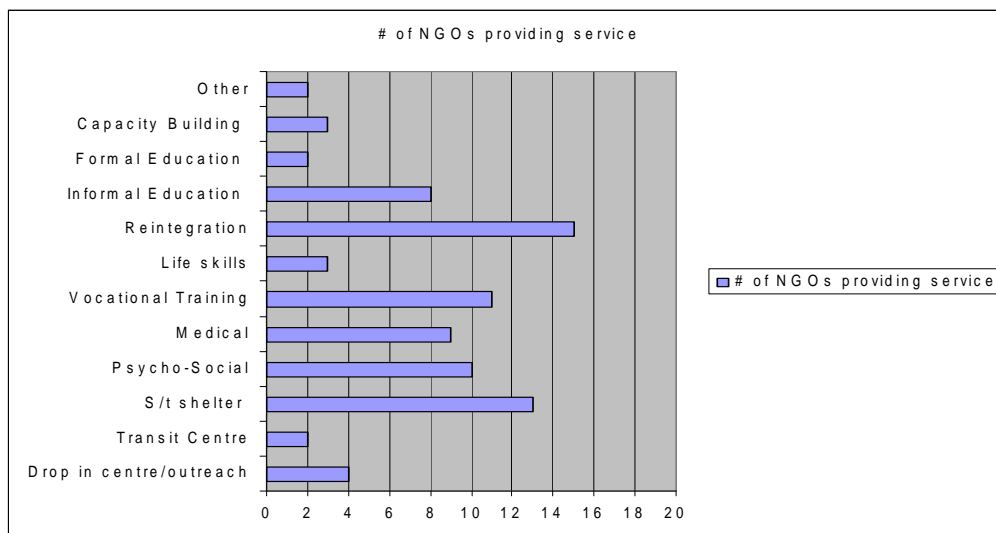
5.4 Data Analysis/Conclusion

Recovery Assistance

Out of the 29 NGOs surveyed, 19 are working in the area of recovery and reintegration assistance.

Figure 9 below shows the range of services being provided to victims of trafficking in Cambodia at present as part of the recovery assistance and reintegration process. Of these 19 NGOs, 9 responded as providing multiple services to victims (see Table 1 in appendix 3).

Figure 9: Number of NGOs Providing Services



The vocational training provided by the 19 NGOs to victims of trafficking and exploitation were said to be in the following areas:

- English language,
- Typing
- Hospitality
- General office skills
- Computer training
- Accountancy
- Tailoring
- Weaving
- Sewing
- Beauty salon
- Hair dressing
- Bike/car repair
- Painting

- Carpentry
- IT
- Welding
- Computer graphics
- Handicraft
- Small business.

Thus it can be concluded that significant progress has been made in the area of recovery and reintegration. A considerable range of services now exist in Cambodia for child victims of trafficking and exploitation.

Table 1 (see appendix 3) indicates that all of the NGO shelters provide reintegration assistance including family tracing and assessment to victims, monitoring and follow-up. This is quite significant considering that it is regarded as one of the most difficult areas in the child trafficking and exploitation response.⁸ All of the NGOs surveyed have in place a system of family tracing and assessment for children. There also appears to be a variety of alternatives should children not be able to return to their families with some NGOs stating that alternative care arrangements exist where reintegration is not possible- eg. Long-term shelters/foster care/group homes etc.

However there remain problems in relation to the monitoring and quality control of the interventions. Indeed the reality is that despite the existence of psycho-social support, services remain highly limited in Cambodia. Also in light of the fact that finding appropriate employment remains a major challenge, the nature and appropriateness of the vocational training being provided requires more scrutiny. On the subject of training, as discussed in the Prevention section there needs to be guidelines relating to both the content of the training material and way in which training is being provided in order to ensure uniformity and high quality interventions.

Some of the NGOs surveyed have established systems to monitor the reintegration process, often involving a sharing of responsibility between MoSAVY and NGOs but it is unknown if this is the practice across the board.

Recovery and Reintegration: Main Gaps and Constraints Comments from Assessment of NPA2

- In relation to psycho-social support services, considerably more attention is required to this area and should include the development of a nationally (and internationally) accredited degree level program in social work/child care. As well as the welfare of victims themselves, the potential for exploited and trafficked children to become exploiters and traffickers, while not to be over-stated, should also not be over-looked and psycho-social support should be seen as prevention as well as treatment.
- Standards of care have been developed – MOU. Now need to look at implementation.
- Although some progress has been made, **stigmatization** continues to be a constraint on the success of recovery and reintegration. Attitudinal change is required, particular in relation to victims of all forms of sexual abuse, including rape. While the situation is improving due to a number of training programs, this process of stigmatization can start on contact with law enforcement officials – either those receiving complaints on sexual abuse, or undertaking a raid on a trafficked brothel – and can continue right through to the community.

⁸ See Review of NPA1

5.5 Recommendations

- NGOs need to increase and enhance cooperation in all areas of the recovery assistance and reintegration
 - Enhance cooperation with MoSAVY officials and local authorities
 - Promote greater participation of children's families and communities.
- Negotiate with donors to increase the project duration and for follow-up activities
- Promote living condition of the local people through more effective professional training, job and market seeking for the people to sell out their products, etc
- Strengthen policy and regulations in shelter/recovery centers
- Increase support and participation from the community
- NGOs should try to lobby the government to consider and help victims' families who have no land and shelter.
- Government should provide some concession of land to migrants who intend to return back.
- Invest and focus more on appropriate job creation for the community
- Lobby Government to improve road infrastructure and implement Poverty reduction plan
- Recreation/leisure activities: tour study, sports, camping...
- Health care
- Tracing family members
- Annual seminar with all agencies working in the area of Rehabilitation and Reintegration to share ideas, experiences.
- Provide skills training on how to run small businesses and on agriculture to families.
- Income generation and businesses start-up support to families
- Provide psycho-social counseling to gambling and alcohol addicts
- Provide education on the effect and impact of substance abuses, gambling and violence.
- Follow up, monitor and orient regularly reintegrated clients.

Activities that NGOs can work in cooperation on.

- Information sharing through seminars, internet, publishing of reports e.t.c.
- Fund raising (join proposal)
- Family tracing.
- Monitoring and follow up clients.
- Training on reintegration and rehabilitation

Activities that NGOs and GOs can work in cooperation on.

- Make MOU with concerned Ministries.
- Work together to implement the National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking and Child Exploitation.
- Information sharing through seminar, internet, report sharing e.t.c.
- Family tracing.
- Monitoring and follow up clients.
- Training on reintegration and rehabilitation.
- Case conferences

CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 General

The UN's Joint Framework addressing human trafficking in Cambodia identifies key areas that are applicable to NGOs involved in the sector. These priority areas are reflected in the draft Second National Plan of Action (NPA2):

- **Promoting the international definition of human trafficking:**
Anti-human trafficking activities in Cambodia over-emphasize the deceptive recruitment of women into the sex industry. Some activities also confuse human trafficking with people smuggling. There is a need therefore for the international definition of human trafficking to be embraced more widely. There needs to be recognition that men, women and children may be trafficked for many purposes including garment and other manufacturing, construction, fishing, begging and domestic work, and that trafficking may be international or internal. Both the UN and NGO programming in the area should reflect an understanding of the complexity of the problem.⁹
- **The need to recognize that increasingly men are vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation:** Whilst recognizing that women and children in their different categories are particularly vulnerable and may need special support, there is inadequate attention to trafficking in men.
- **Continue to recognize the need for a holistic approach to human trafficking:** Human trafficking cannot be addressed by anti-human trafficking activities alone. There is the need for a broader and more holistic approach. NGOs need to continue to recognize the linkages between development program and trafficking, and supports activities that address violence against women and children, irregular and unsafe migration, labor exploitation, corruption and poverty alleviation.

6.1.2 Specific

Some of the areas identified as gaps in programming during assessment of the NPA1:

- 1- Child participation
- 2- Social norms and attitude
- 3- Areas of vulnerabilities

Social Norms and Attitudes

In the assessment of the NPA1 it was pointed out that a much neglected area in counter-trafficking and exploitation activities was that of the social norms and attitudes which help it to flourish (p5). For example:

- The belief how men should be sexually active while women should remain virgins until marriage
- Men demanding sex with virgins or young children because less likely to/will not have HIV

⁹ UN Joint Framework for Addressing Trafficking in Cambodia- 2007 pg 6

- The frequenting of brothels and karaoke bars by men thereby creating demand for CSEC and forced prostitution

Areas of Vulnerability

Likewise vulnerability reduction activities tend to be dominated by those that focus on reducing poverty or creating jobs. As mentioned as one of the constraints of programming, vocational training provided in the past has not always been matched to the availability of jobs.

Hence it has been suggested that more attention needs to be paid to other vulnerabilities, particularly those of a systematic nature. These include:

- The high costs of health care, and the role this plays in placing families into debt (e.g. Through credit programs other than that for small business development);
- the illegal deprivation of land, which causes families to lose their livelihoods and makes them at risk of being preyed upon by traffickers;
- difficulties in accessing education, including children having to pay to attend school when it is intended to be free

As indicated by these examples, for most vulnerable communities and people in Cambodia, child trafficking and exploitation are just some of the many problems they face. Prevention activities at community level should therefore, be holistic in nature rather than just focusing on trafficking and exploitation. There needs to be a focus on families at risk as well as the victims themselves. This is already being done, particularly in the case of several of the NGO's surveyed in this report but there needs to be a more coordinated approach.¹⁰

Child Participation

Children's participation, right of expression, and right to information and knowledge are enshrined in UNCRC.

Traditionally the planning of and preparations for child protection projects have focused on adult views on a given problem. With the CRC, children are increasingly being seen as active agents themselves. This change implies an increased focus on children's active participation in all stages of a given project—from planning to evaluation. The NPA1 review notes that child participation should not be promoted on the basis of "political correctness", but rather because experience shows that it leads to the achievement of better project results and higher efficiency.¹¹

There are several NGO's whose stated aimed to facilitate and encourage child participation. The NPA1 review argues that it is important to be clear as to how and where child participation can make a contribution.¹²

- More NGOs working on child issue need to recognize children as active agents in the process
- First however NGOs need to understand the definition of child participation themselves

¹⁰ Mobile Phones are Like Gold, National Plans are like CLOTH, 25 February 2005, Final Draft with Edits – 7 April 2005. 25 February 2005 Final Draft With Edits – 7 April 2005, p? (see prevention section)

¹¹ See *Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific*, Chapter 14 – Child Protection: Theoretical Background P. I. Crawford - http://www.asiandevbank.org/Documents/Books/Social_Protection/chapter_14.pdf - PG 513

¹² Ibid, p.21

- Need to make sure that child participation is authentic and that young people are involved in the areas in which that can best make a contribution.

Five components of Cambodia Second National Plan Against Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation (2005-2009) (Draft)

Program 1: Policy and Cooperation

- 1.1. Planning and Coordination
- 1.2. Information collection, Collation and Dissemination
- 1.3. Participation
- 1.4. Bilateral and Regional Cooperation
- 1.5. Research: Experience Sharing and Analysis
- 1.6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Program 2. Prevention

- 2.1. Increasing Understanding/Awareness Raising
- 2.2. Safer Migration
- 2.3. Labor Protection
- 2.4. Community Action
- 2.5. Vulnerability Reduction
- 2.6. Child Sex Tourism

Program 3: Criminal Justice

- 3.1. Legal Frameworks
- 3.2. Specialist anti-TIPSE response
- 3.3. Police (non-specialist unit)
- 3.4. Judiciary
- 3.5. Victim identification, protection and support
- 3.6. Legal sector cooperation

Program 4. Protection, Recovery and Reintegration

- 4.1. Shelters, Services and Referral Systems
- 4.2. Services to Victims: Specific
- 4.3. Family Tracing and Assessment (including Repatriation)
- 4.4. Re-integration and Monitoring

Program 5: Special Programs

- 5.1. Reducing Demand/Social Norms
- 5.2. Violence against Children and Women
- 5.3. Pornography
- 5.4. Corruption
- 5.5. Drug Dependency

6.2 Final Recommendations

The writer notes that the actual content of the Draft NPA2 has not been cited however this report endorses the stated priority areas.

In relation to the data collected and findings of this report, particular focus needs to be given to:

1. Greater cooperation amongst NGOs working in the area
2. The development of national standards on training and awareness raising material and the method and delivery of training/awareness raising

3. enhance current and develop new methods of information sharing and dissemination both amongst NGOs as well as wider community
4. Adherence to and implementation the MOU relating to the delivery of recovery assistance and reintegration services
5. Regular and effective monitoring of programs and project activities to increase the quality of interventions
6. More dialogue with donor partners and amongst donor partners about program planning
7. Programs should look to assist not only assist victims but their families as well
8. Development of programs aimed at easing debt burdens
9. More focus needs to be placed on the training of staff and providing support and encouragement to ensure positive work environment, job satisfaction therefore avoiding high staff turn-over.

RESOURCES

- Cambodia National Plan of Action
- http://www.un.org.kh/resourceslibrary/publications/joint_framework_human_trafficking.pdf United Nations
- A framework for addressing human trafficking in Cambodia 2007
- <http://www.vitalvoices.org/files/docs/Prevention%20assessment%20Report-formatted%20CAS1.pdf>
- http://www.asiadevbank.org/Documents/Books/Social_Protection/chapter_14.pdf
- <http://www.crin.org/docs/PDN%20Ingles%20Final.pdf>
- Life after reintegration: The situation of child trafficking survivor, Keo Chenda IOM National Program Coordinator November 2006 Long-Term Recovery and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Women and Children (2-3)
- Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Women and Children in Cambodia- A review Prepared on behalf of The Asia Foundation- September 2005

APPENDIX 1: ICIP Questionnaire (1)

1- Date of Interview:

2- Interviewee:

3- NGO's name:

Director's name:

4- NGO Contact address/number:

5- Target Group:

6- Target area:

7- Partners:

8- Annual Budget: for Trafficking & sexual exploitation of children: For general:

9- NGO's goal

10- NGO's Objectives

11- Does your ONG has a specific project for Trafficking & sexual exploitation of children?

Yes/ No:

If no, what do you do with child trafficking & sexual exploitation of children issues?

If yes, what program/project's name

Prevention activities:

Protection activities:

Activities:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

The constraints

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Others Comments:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Revised Information Sheet

Goal	3 yrs Objectives & Indicators	Activities	Constraints	Target group	Target area

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF NGOS SURVEYED

Nº	NAME OF NGOs	ACRONYM
1	Anakut Komar	AK
2	Action Pour Les Enfants	APLE
3	CAMBODIA ACT	
4	Child Assistance for Mobilization and Participation	CAMP
5	Cambodian Children Against Starvation Violence Agency	CCASVA
6	Cambodian Center for Protection of Children's Rights	CCPCR
7	Cambodian Defenders Project	CDP
8	CHABDAI	
9	Cambodian Hope Organization	CHO
10	Child Rights Foundation	CRF
11	Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre	CWCC
12	Cambodian Women Development Agency	CWDA
13	End Child Prostitution Abuse and Trafficking in Cambodia	ECPAT
14	Goutte D'eau	
15	Health Care Centre for Children	HCC
16	Komar Reak Reay	KMR
17	Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi	KNK
18	Kumar Ney Kdey Sangkheum	KNKS
19	Khmer Women's Cooperation for Development	KWCD
20	Legal Aid Cambodia	LAC
21	Legal Support for Children and Women	LSCW
22	M'LOP TAPANG	
23	Protection of Juvenile Justice	PJJ

24	Poi Pet Transit Centre	PTC
25	Pteas Tuk Dong	PTD
26	Seva Kapea Komar	SKK
27	Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization	VCAO
28	Wathnakpheap	WP
29	World Vision Cambodia	WVC

Appendix 3

N°	Name of NGO	Type of Services Provided											
		Drop In centre/ Outreach	Transit Centre	MT/LT shelter	Psycho-Social counseling	Medical (in-house or referral)	Vocational Training	Life Skills	Reintegration	Informal education	Formal education	Staff Capacity Building	Other
1	Goutte D'Éau	*		*					*				
2	CWCC	*		*	*	*	*		*	*		*	
3	HCC			*	*	*	*		*	*	*		
4	KNK			*	*		*	*	*	*			
5	KMR	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
6	CCASVA	*		*	*	*	*		*	*			
7	Near Vear Thmey			*	*		*		*				
8	Mlop Tapang (not vocational training)			*	*	*			*	*			
9	CWDA			*			*						
10	PTD			*	*	*	*		*	*			
11	PTC		*						*				
12	SKK		*						*				
13	CHADBAl											*	
14	APLE				*								* (referrals)
15	LSCW												* (referrals)
16	KNKS				*		*		*	*			
17	CCPCR							*	*				
18	VCAO						*		*				
19	Wathnakpheap								*				