

**END CHILD PROSTITUTION, ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING IN
CAMBODIA
(ECPAT-Cambodia)**



IN COOPERATION WITH



DATABASE REPORT

**Project on "NGO Joint Statistics on Rape and Trafficking"
2003 - 2004**

Funded by:



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ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADHOC	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association
AFESIP	Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Precaire
APLE	Action Pour Les Enfants
BAKC	The Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia
CCASVA	Cambodian Children against Starvation and Violence Association
CCHDO	Cambodian Children and Handicapped and Development Organization
CCPCR	Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights
CDP	Cambodian Defenders' Project
COC	Children of Cambodia
CWCC	Cambodia Women's Crisis Center
CWDA	Cambodia Women Development Agency
DFID/UK	Department for International Development (UK Government)
HCC	Healthcare Center for Children
Homeland	Meathophoum Komar
KMR	Koma Rikreay
KT	Krousar Thmey
LAC	Legal Aid of Cambodia
Licadho	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NGOCRC	Non Government Organization Committee on the Rights of the Child
OH	Our Home
PJJ	Protection of Juvenile Justice
TAF	The Asia Foundation
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
VCAO	Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization
WB	World Bank
WVC	World Vision Cambodia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ECPAT Cambodia is a network of twenty-six national and international organizations working together to ensure that all children in the country will enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all kinds of sexual abuse and exploitation. The organization aims to mobilize key stakeholders and promote coordinated action for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking in children for sexual purposes. Its mission includes awareness raising, advocacy, monitoring and the coordination of action and information among relevant stakeholders. As part of this mandate, ECPAT implemented a project called “NGO Joint Statistics on Rape and Trafficking” which collected data and information on rape and trafficking of male and female children of all ages and nationalities in Cambodia from 2003 to 2004. More specifically, the project’s specific objectives are:

- 1. To provide a valid and reliable statistical analysis of recorded rape and trafficking cases (2003-2004) in order to generate essential background information for NGOs and their future projects and provide accurate records to monitor progress and change over the coming years;*
- 2. To coordinate NGOs’ records to ensure accurate reporting and the sharing of essential information and strengthening the cooperation and resources of NGOs working towards preventing cases of rape and trafficking and helping the victims..*

The project was implemented in partnership with the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child (NGOCRC), a coalition of forty-six national and international NGOs. The coalition was established in 1994 in order to promote, advocate and monitor the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Cambodia. The joint effort was governed by a memorandum of understanding on data collection, analysis and report publication.

Twenty-two local and international NGOs agreed to take part in the study by submitting information on cases they handled in 2003 and 2004. Thirteen of these are network members of ECPAT and NGOCRC, namely: AFESIP, BICE, CCASVA, CCPCR, CoC, CPCDO, CWDA, PJJ, VCAO, WVC, Hagar, HCC and LAC. The other participating organizations are: APLE, BAKC, CCHDO, CDP, CWCC, Goutte D’eau, Homeland, KMR, OH and KT. The data in this report is therefore not representative for the whole of Cambodia but mostly reflects the programming framework of the participating NGOs, including geographical and sectoral (e.g. women, men, girls or boys) targeting and specific services.

The database project used two types of questionnaire, one each for rape and trafficking which were designed based on a review of other NGOs’ relevant interview tools. These questionnaires were only used by eleven participating organizations because of limitations in their time and other resources. The rest used their own forms whose answers were integrated by ECPAT into their database. This report includes a collation of information on a total of 558 cases of rape and 761 cases of trafficking.

Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries despite national, international and local multi-sectoral efforts to address the effects of war and poverty. Children who constitute the majority of its population do not have enough schools and basic services and have to work to help support their families. They are also subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation in the form of rape and trafficking. Cambodian children especially girls are targeted as victims of rape and trafficking. Boys on the other hand are increasingly getting involved as rapists.

Rape and trafficking happen almost everywhere in Cambodia but they were more prevalent in some provinces that were tourist centers, border areas or relatively more developed and urbanized areas.

There was an increase in the reporting of rape and trafficking in some areas despite a general decrease in overall reporting from 2003 to 2004.

Rape has become more violent from 2003 to 2004 through the involvement of more than one attacker and the use of weapons to threaten victims. Very few survivors report being raped to NGOs immediately after the crime. The majority reported only after many weeks or many months. This situation improved in 2004; however, the victims were not as willing to report to the police. The majority of the accused were arrested and tried.

While Cambodian female children (even a one year old child) were most affected by rape, older women, those who were married and widowed were also targeted. The majority of the victims only had primary school level education.

The rapists were mostly Cambodian males including young boys. They were often known to their victims since they were family members, neighbors or friends. Very few of the cases were committed by total strangers. There were also some members of the civilian government and the military who committed rape. A number of cases were also committed by students.

The data showed that trafficking happened mostly on the domestic level but also cross borders and regionally. The most common foreign destination was Thailand but also included Malaysia, Vietnam and China.

The majority of those trafficked were Cambodians but also included Vietnamese some of whom were already local residents. Most trafficked Cambodians came from Phnom Penh, possibly migrants. Both women and men were trafficked, many of whom were young girls. However victims also included married, divorced, widows and widowers. Statistics also showed that there was a decrease in the number of children and males being trafficked between 2003 and 2004.

The majority of the traffickers were also women who were mostly associated whether directly or indirectly with the sex industry. There were also police and government officials involved as traffickers. The majority of traffickers had roots in the source communities especially as relatives to the victims. In 2004 however, the role of family members as recruiters decreased while the number of 'strangers' as traffickers increased.

Within the context of the overall efforts to address poverty in the country, more specific measures are recommended to help address the sexual abuse and exploitation of children through rape and sex trafficking. These are:

- NGOs should take into consideration the needs of female children as rape and trafficked survivors and the need of men and boys as the ones who commit rape when designing programmes that may include consciousness raising activities, training projects, counseling, and even programme staffing, etc.;
- In addition, the findings should alert the different institutions charged with the education and value formation (the family, school system, religious community) of children about (eliminate this word) gender-specific messages that are negative and destructive;
- Offenders coming from the civilian and military government should be given stiffer penalties for breaking the law and breaching their contract as public officials;
- Intensify information dissemination on trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation among migrants and their families in identified source and destination areas.
- Multiple offenses against young children should warrant stiffer sentences for offenders.

In addition to the above recommendations, data gaps were also identified so that they can be addressed in the future.

- ECPAT, NGOCRC and partners will need to jointly identify and define the necessary information and collection methods as much as possible to be able to collate information accurately and to compare trends over time and in different places;
- There is a need to look further into specific conditions in places where there are higher reports of rape and trafficking to help explain how they contribute to observed trends;
- Information on services by different providers will also need to be collected, collated and shared to help determine impact and identify ways to coordinate efforts and maximize resources. There is especially a need to identify and define necessary information in the areas of how the justice system deals with rape and trafficking in children; emotional and psychological consequences of rape and trafficking and how these are addressed;
- Keep track of other forms or purposes of trafficking in order to determine the needs of other survivors and to determine how those interphase with rape and sex trafficking;
- Monitor Cambodia's existing agreements with Thailand and Vietnam and Malaysia on trafficking, to look into its enforcement, adequacy and appropriateness in addressing trafficking, the results of which should be input into a review of the agreements.

I. INTRODUCTION

ECPAT Cambodia is a network of twenty-six national and international organizations working together to ensure that all children in the country will enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all kinds of sexual abuse and exploitation¹. It was established in 1995 by a group of NGOs dedicated to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation. The organization aims to mobilize key stakeholders and promote coordinated action for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking in children for sexual purposes. Its vision is: the realization of the right of all children to live free from child prostitution, abuse, child pornography and child trafficking for sexual purposes. ECPAT seeks to realize this through its mission of awareness raising, advocacy, monitoring and the coordination of action and information among relevant stakeholders. ECPAT became an affiliated member of ECPAT International in September 2002.

As part of its mission, ECPAT implemented a project called "NGO Joint Statistics on Rape and Trafficking" which collected data and information on rape and trafficking of male and female children of all ages and nationalities in Cambodia from 2003 to 2004. The project was implemented in order to "to better understand the root causes of rape and trafficking, the chain process and dynamics of trafficking, and to guide NGOs in defining priority areas in order that their resources and assistance be channeled and utilized in a more efficient and effective way" (general project objective)."

The project's specific objectives are:

- 1. To provide a valid and reliable statistical analysis of recorded rape and trafficking cases (2003-2004) in order to generate essential background information for NGOs and their future projects and provide accurate records to monitor progress and change over the coming years;*
- 2. To coordinate NGOs' records to ensure accurate reporting and the sharing of essential information and to strengthen the cooperation and resources of NGOs working towards preventing and helping cases of rape and trafficking.*

The project was implemented in partnership with the NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child (NGOCRC), a coalition of forty-six national and international NGOs. The coalition was established in 1994 in order to promote, advocate and monitor the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Cambodia. The joint effort was governed by a memorandum of understanding on data collection, analysis and report publication.

Methodology

Twenty-two local and international NGOs working in the area of general human rights, children's rights and gender and development in different parts of the country agreed to become project partners by providing information on cases they handled in 2003 and 2004. Nine of these are network members of ECPAT, nine are members of NGOCRC, some of whom have simultaneous membership in the two. These are:

Member Organizations of ECPAT Network	Member Organizations of NGOCRC Network
Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Précaire (AFESIP)	Cambodian Children against Starvation and Violence Association (CCASVA)
Children of Cambodia (CoC)	Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights (CCPCR)
Cambodia Women Development Agency	Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization

¹ See Annex 3

(CWDA)	(VCAO)
Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO)	Hagar
Hagar	Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)
Healthcare Center for Children (HCC)	Krounsar Thmei (KT)
Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)	Protection of Juvenile Justice (PJJ)
Protection of Juvenile Justice (PJJ)	World Vision Cambodia (WVC)
World Vision Cambodia (WVC)	Healthcare Center for Children (HCC)

The other organizations that provided information for the project were:

Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE)	Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC)
Cambodia Women's Crisis Center (CWCC)	Cambodian Children and Handicap Development Organization (CCHDO)
Homeland	Cambodia Defenders' Project (CDP)
Koma Rikreay (KMR)	Goutte D'Eau

The above partners provided service-based statistics or information on cases for which they have provided a specific type of service, e.g. investigation, rescue, shelter or referral, legal assistance, etc. for the period covered (2003-2004). It should be noted therefore that the data is not representative for the whole of Cambodia but mostly reflects the programming framework of the participating NGOs, including geographical and sectoral (e.g. women, men, girls or boys) targeting and specific services.

The database project used two types of questionnaire, one each for rape and trafficking. The questionnaire on rape included information on basic information on the case; details of the crime such as type of weapon and number of attackers; information on attackers; details on the victim and family; treatment and health; trial details; and status monitoring. The questionnaire on trafficking contained questions on basic information; method of initiation, purpose of trafficking; result of trafficking; information on traffickers; information on the victim and family; treatment and health; rescue and return; trial details and status monitoring. The design of these questionnaires was based on a review of various documentation or recording tools of different NGOs. However, because of limitations in their time and other resources, only eleven of the participating organizations were able to directly use the prescribed questionnaire² while the rest used their own documentation format³. The project however only utilized the information required by its own database design.

This report contains three sections. The first provides an overview of the problem of rape and trafficking among children in Cambodia and draws from secondary literature and project reports of some relevant NGOs. The second section discusses the collated data on rape and the third one contains collated data on trafficking.

The section on rape represents a total of 558 cases of rape reported by seventeen NGOs⁴ in 21

² AFESIP, CCASVA, CoC, Goutte D'Eau, Hagar, Homeland, KMR, KT, PJJ, WVC

³ APLE, BAKC, CCHDO, CCPCR, CWCC, HCC, LAC, NGOCRC, OH

⁴ AFESIP, APLE, BAKC, CCASVA, CCHDO, CCPCR, CDP, CWCC, Hagar, HCC, Homeland, LAC, NGOCRC, OH, PJJ, VCAO, WVC

provinces and municipalities (See annex). The section on trafficking represents 761 cases provided by 17 NGOs⁵, in 19 provinces / municipalities (SEE ANNEX FOR MORE DETAILS). Given the sensitivity of the information, ECPAT ensured confidentiality of the data with partners both formally⁶ and informally in order to protect the survivors' identities.

Limitations of the Study

The general framework of the study is inclusive and addresses the need to coordinate the work of various groups by sharing information; however it also limits the study through the programming biases of the source of the information on the various cases. It is important, therefore, to keep in mind that the findings of this study are mainly defined by specific contexts of the participating organizations, which are briefly discussed in the Annex. In addition, it should be reiterated that the data presented is not necessarily representative of the whole country but are no less useful.

II. OVERVIEW

After many years of war and civil strife, Cambodia has been on the road to recovery and reconstruction, picking up what is left of the physical, economic, political and social infrastructure. The country has also been addressing the more intangible aspects of development by focusing on the development of its most valuable resource, its people, through education and training in order to replace those who were summarily killed by the Khmer Rouge. Despite initial gains and continuing efforts, Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in the region with 34.7% of the population considered poor⁷.

Its population was estimated at 13.4 million in 2004, consisting of 51% women. Partly as a result of war, the country's population is composed mostly of young people. In 1994, forty-seven percent of the population was below 15 years old. This slightly decreased in 2004 to 38.1%. In addition, the age group 15 to 19 years accounted for 12.7% which means that almost half of the country's population are children or below 18 years old.⁸ See *Table 1.0 and Figure 1.0 and note figures in bold and italics*. Based on the current population structure and fertility rate, official projections indicate that 44% of the country's population in 2011 will fall within the age range of 0-19 years.⁹

Table 1. Cambodia Population Structure 2004

Age	Percent		
	Female	Male	Total
0 to 4	10.9	11.9	11.4
5 to 9	12.7	13.8	13.2
10 to 14	12.9	14.2	13.5
15 to 19	12.0	13.4	12.7
20 to 24	10.5	11.0	10.7
25 to 29	6.2	5.9	6.1
30 to 34	6.4	6.2	6.3
35 to 39	6.1	5.8	6.0
40 to 44	5.4	5.1	5.3
45 to 49	4.4	3.3	3.9

⁵ CCHDO, CCPCR, CDP, CoC, CWCC, CWDA, Goutte D'Eau, Hagar, HCC, Homeland, KMR, KT, LAC, NGOCRC, PJJ and WVC.

⁶ MoUs were drawn up with AFESIP, CWCC and WVC as per their request.

⁷ Royal Government of Cambodia, National Strategic Development Plan Final Version 27 January 2006, (2004 estimate).

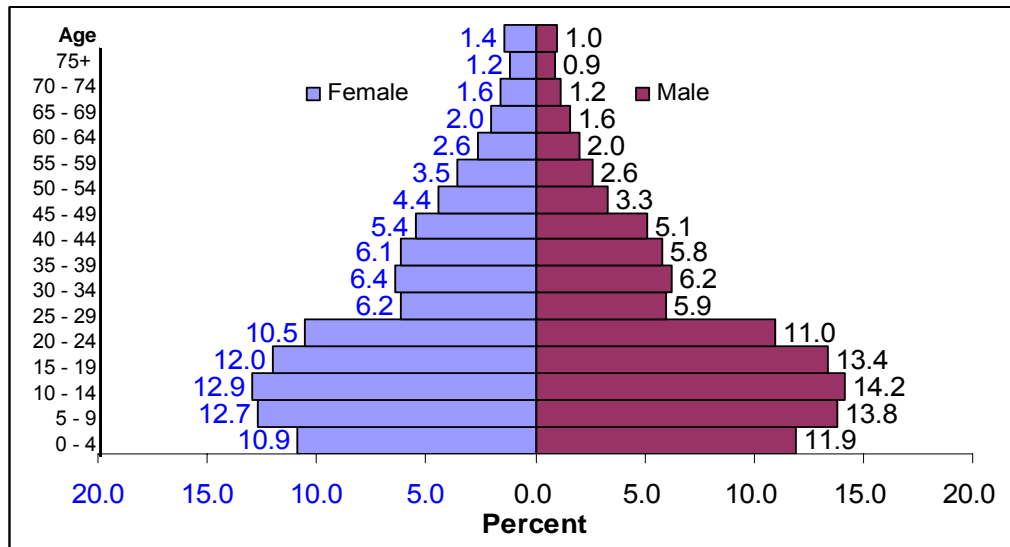
⁸ The CSES uses age ranges 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19

⁹ National Institute of Statistics/ Ministry of Planning. 2004. *Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey*. Phnom Penh: NIS/ MoP.

50 to 54	3.5	2.6	3.1
55 to 59	2.6	2.0	2.3
60 to 64	2.0	1.6	1.8
65 to 69	1.6	1.2	1.4
70 to 74	1.2	0.9	1.0
75+	1.4	1.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSES 2004

Figure 1. Cambodia Population Structure 2004



Source: CSES 2004

Needless to say, the greatest need for such age groups is education yet there is a chronic lack of schools especially for the secondary level in the countryside despite Cambodia's Education for All (EFA) Program which aims to achieve universal primary and lower secondary education by the year 2010.¹⁰ There are only 6180 primary schools and 800 lower secondary schools. And although the overall net enrolment rate for primary schools is high at 91.9% (93% for boys and 90.7% for girls), this drastically goes down for lower secondary school at 26.1% (27.1% for boys and 24.8% for girls)¹¹. Instead many of the children are already working, helping to support their families. The majority of boys and girls, aged 15 to 19 years old, are already in the labor force, with girls' participation slightly higher than those of boys. Even the age group 10-14 years is also thrust into the work force, this time with boys more active than girls. See Table 2.0.

Table 2. Girls and Boys in the Labor Force 2004

	Girls	Boys
Labour force participation rate of 15-19 years old	73.1%	72.5%
Labour force participation of 10-14 years old	47.1%	49.1%

Source: CSES 2004

Rape

¹⁰ The program consists of a total of nine years of education, grades 1-6 for primary school and grades 7-9 for lower secondary school.

¹¹ Royal Government of Cambodia, National Strategic Development Plan Final Version, 27 January 2006

In addition Cambodian girls and boys also face a very serious problem of sexual exploitation and abuse. NGO sources indicate that reports of rape have significantly increased from 1997 to 2005.¹² The Licadho Report on Violence Against Women 2006 notes significant increases in the reporting of rape crimes according to their own statistics from 2000-2005; Adhoc statistics, 2000-2005 and CWCC statistics, 1997-2005. The caseload on rape of the Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC) doubled between January 2001 and April 2002 (227 cases). Also, within a three-year period (July 2003- December 2005) their shelter in Banteay Meanchey alone received 81 cases of rape. Many of those affected were children. The age groups 10 yrs old and below and between 11 and 20 years old accounted for 18% and 64% of rape survivors.¹³ Adhoc also reports in 2004 that the majority of rape cases they documented involved victims younger than 18 yrs, 4% even younger than 5 yrs.

Media accounts of gang rape have in recent years also attracted attention. Gang rape of sex workers in the urban centers were reported in 2003 but in 2004 similar experiences were documented mostly among students in the countryside; single and married women were also targeted sometimes involving two to five men.¹⁴

In spite of these reports from individual NGOs, there are no comprehensive statistics on the problem that determine its extent because of a combination of factors. Rape is often not reported because of the cultural context in which it occurs, one, which often attributes responsibility and the burden of outcome to the victim rather than the offender. The traditional expectation that women remain virgin until marriage also keeps victims, mostly young unmarried girls, silent for fear of being considered 'broken' and unsuitable for marriage. Rape therefore is considered shameful and a cause for loss of face for the victim and of the family and therefore to be kept a secret and not reported. This is very clearly illustrated by a recent case of a twelve year old girl from Siem Reap whose mother reacted so unsympathetically to her daughter's ordeal when she said "I feel so ashamed if I tell the villagers that my daughter was raped," and even scolded and beat the girl when she told the mother about the rape.¹⁵

Victims may further hesitate to report due to: distrust in the justice system (the victim may be wary of corruption within the judicial system); the costs of prosecution (there are no legal court fees for proceeding with a criminal case, however, in practice, hidden fees are demanded at various levels due to corrupt officials); fear of retaliation from their perpetrator (especially when the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the victim); and unofficial 'compensation' settlements between perpetrators and victims (many cases are settled out of court).¹⁶

Cambodian law recognizes rape as a crime and is most directly addressed by the Untac Criminal Law and the Law on Aggravating Circumstances for Felonies of 2001. Article 33 of the Untac law states that:

- 1. Anyone who rapes or attempts to rape another person of either sex is guilty of rape and shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.*
- 2. Rape is any sexual act involving penetration carried out through violence, coercion or surprise. If rape is accompanied by threats, or if it is committed on a pregnant women or a person suffering from illness or mental or physical infirmity, or by two or more offenders or accomplices, or if it is committed*

¹²Licadho statistics from 2000-2005; Adhoc statistics, 2000-2005 and CWCC statistics, 1997-2005. (LICADHO 2006) as quoted in Licadho Report on Violence Against Women 2006

¹³ Cambodia Women's Crisis Center Project on Assistance to Women in Crisis in Banteay Meanchey Accomplishment Report July 2003 – December 2005

¹⁴ Adhoc Human Rights Report 2004

¹⁵ The Cambodia Daily, 8 January 2007, "12-Year Old Rape Victim Afraid of Talking to Police, NGOs," by Chhay Channyda

¹⁶ Licadho, 2005 Report on Violence Against Women 2006

*by anyone in a position of authority over the victim, the punishment shall be a term of imprisonment of ten to fifteen years.*¹⁷

This is further enabled to protect children by the latter by stating that:

*If rape is carried out by threats with a weapon on pregnant women, ill persons, or mental perversion persons, physically disabled persons, or minors under fourteen years old; by one or more perpetrators, or accomplices, or if it is committed by someone who is powerful over the victim/s, the punishment shall be a term of imprisonment by requiring to work from fifteen to twenty years.*¹⁸

In spite of these legal provisions, many rapists go unpunished because of the factors mentioned earlier. In addition to the need for better law enforcement, there are many other needs that need to be addressed. Victims and their families have to deal with the profound effects of rape on their lives, encompassing physical, mental, psychological and even economic aspects that may be further magnified because of cultural and social attitudes that stigmatize the victim. Services are mostly provided by NGOs but are also often compartmentalized and uncoordinated because of limited resources. Government departments with the relevant mandates usually do not have the necessary resources and expertise to address the problem.

Trafficking

Trafficking in persons has been on the agendas of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), donors and many NGOs for a number of years. Cambodia is a known source, transit point and destination for trafficking. Although trafficking is often closely associated with prostitution, it is also done for the purpose of begging and vending, labor exploitation, adoption and marriage. Children have been trafficked for all these purposes though there are no representative statistics to describe the overall national extent with which this is happening. Information on trafficking mainly centers on sex trafficking and is mostly based on local studies or broad estimates so therefore limited in scope. Nevertheless, trafficking in women and children is seen as a thriving business especially in urban centers like Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Battambang and border areas such as Banteay Meanchey, Sihanoukville, Koh Kong;¹⁹ CWCC estimates that 800 women and children are trafficked or smuggled into Thailand and approximately 400 are deported back to Cambodia each month by Thai authorities; Cambodian women and girls are trafficked to Malaysia for forced prostitution, factory and domestic work; An estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Vietnamese women are in Cambodia as sex workers²⁰.

It is estimated that 20.2% of the country's sex workers are trafficked and of 20,829 sex workers in brothels, massage parlors, streets and nightclubs in 2003, 3.7% were children.²¹

Although there is no evidence in the form of systematic and representative data that trafficking is on the rise, the following has been found to be true of the sex industry in Cambodia based on a review of quantitative and descriptive studies in the last ten years:²²

- Although men and boys are involved, women predominantly perform sex work;

¹⁷ Royal Government of Cambodia, Provisions Relating to the Judiciary and Criminal Law and Procedure Applicable in Cambodia During the Transitional Period, Decision of September 10, 1992

¹⁸ Kingdom of Cambodia, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Women's Affairs in Legal Documents, Supported by the GTZ Project on Promotion of Women's Rights

¹⁹ MOWVA, 2002

²⁰ UNIFEM, WB, ADB, UNDP & DFID/UK. 2004. *A Fair Share for Women: Cambodian Gender Assessment*. UNIFEM, WB, ADB, UNDP & DFID/ UK, Phnom Penh.

²¹ Steinfatt as quoted in The Asia Foundation and Center for Advanced Study, by Derks, Annuska, Roger Henke and Ly Vanna, Review of a Decade of Research on Trafficking in Persons, Cambodia. May 2006

²² The Asia Foundation and Center for Advanced Study, by Derks, Annuska, Roger Henke and Ly Vanna, Review of a Decade of Research on Trafficking in Persons, Cambodia. May 2006

- The reported ages of sex workers vary between 13 and 44 years old. The majority of sex workers are above 18; few of them are above age 27. Reported percentages of child prostitutes below 16 years old vary from 1% (ADHOC 1999), 3% (Arensen 2004) and 8% (CHRRC 1997) to almost 26% (Thomas/Pasnik S2)
- The majority of sex workers are Khmer; the second major group is Vietnamese who tend to be concentrated in certain areas. So far only anecdotal information exists on women of other ethnicities and nationalities (Eastern European, Chinese, Thai) working in Cambodia's sex business;
- Cambodian sex workers come from all over the country; provinces with high populations and those located closer to urban/tourist areas (Kampong Cham, Battambang, Kandal, Phnom Penh and Prey Veng) tend to place higher on the reported list of provinces of origin;
- Sex workers are very mobile, changing often among brothels; this high turnover rate is related to the temporary nature of the work, as demonstrated by the average length of time women stay in sex work (White et al 2004; Catalla 2004b; Arensen 2004; ADHOC 1999; de Ling van Wijngaarden d.d.). Yet Arensen (2004:28) found that "comparatively speaking, trafficked respondents had worked in a greater number of provinces and greater number of brothels, and had remained in sex work longer than their non-trafficked counterparts.

Under Cambodian law, trafficking is illegal according to the Law on Suppression of Kidnapping, Trafficking, and Exploitation of Human Persons and as provided for in the constitution (Article 46 "*The commerce of human beings, exploitation by prostitution and obscenity which affect the reputation of women shall be prohibited.*") with the prescribed penalty as stated: (Article 3) *Any person attracts a person, whether male or female, major or minor, regardless of his or her nationality, by means of seduction; promise of money or jewelry; or by whatever means, with or without the consent of the concerned person; coercion, threat, or using hypnotic drugs, in order to kidnap for sale or for prostitution, shall be punished with 10-15 years imprisonment. If the victim is a minor under 15 years old, he/she shall be punished with 15-20 years imprisonment.*

The law however does not accurately capture what constitutes the trafficking process and therefore is inadequate in its provisions to penalize specific acts as specified in the United Nations' Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children which defines trafficking as:

"the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or the 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 labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs"

Due to this inadequacy in legislation and other factors, the Cambodian government has not been very successful in penalizing trafficking. In June 2005, the US State Department.²³ issued a report that put

²³ The US State Department mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) monitors and evaluates government's actions to combat trafficking based on compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Governments that do are placed in Tier 1. For other countries, the Department considers whether their governments made significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance. Governments that are making significant efforts to meet the minimum standards are placed in Tier 2. Those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts do so are placed in Tier 3. Finally, the Special Watch List criteria are considered and, if applicable, Tier 2 countries are placed on the Tier 2 Special Watch List. As required by the TVPA, in making tier determinations between Tiers 2 and 3, the Department considers the overall extent of human trafficking in the country; the extent of government noncompliance with the minimum standards, particularly the extent to which government officials have participated in, facilitated, condoned, or are otherwise complicit in trafficking; and what measures are reasonable to bring the government into compliance with the minimum standards in light of the government's resources and capabilities.

Cambodia in the same category as one of the worst countries in the world in terms of handling trafficking:

Trafficking in Persons Report for Cambodia (Tier 3)
Released by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
June 3, 2005

The Government of Cambodia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so. Cambodia is placed on Tier 3 for its lack of progress in combating severe forms of trafficking, particularly its failure to convict traffickers and public officials involved in trafficking. During the last year, the Cambodian Government failed to take effective action to ensure that those responsible for the raid on an NGO shelter for trafficking victims were held accountable and brought to justice. The Cambodian Government's failure to act calls into question Cambodia's commitment to combating human trafficking. Cambodia's anti-trafficking efforts remained hampered by systemic corruption and an ineffectual judicial system. The government must take aggressive measures to prosecute and convict traffickers and public officials found to be involved in trafficking, and confront the corruption in its judicial system that hampers prosecutions of traffickers.

Trafficking is a long process that involves many stages, which often starts with migration, hence its close association with the latter. Migration is fast becoming a survival mechanism for poor people in the provinces in order to look for employment opportunities and services in more developed areas but generally uneducated and uninformed. Rural migrants are not able to resist the false promises of a better life and other forms of manipulation by the traffickers. Children and young adults who are already in the work force become easy targets for traffickers, especially girls and young women because of their relatively lower levels of education, limited skills and consequently fewer livelihood options. For example, sixty percent of trafficking survivors assisted by CWCC between 2003 and 2005 were girls and young women, 54% of them were trafficked for sex.²⁴

Trafficking survivors require many services at different stages of the trafficking process: from safe shelter, psychosocial counseling, medical care, legal services, etc. They also face problems when they try to reintegrate back to their families and villages who may not understand the negative effects of their experience and tend to blame the victim. Most of these support services are again provided by NGOs and international organizations.

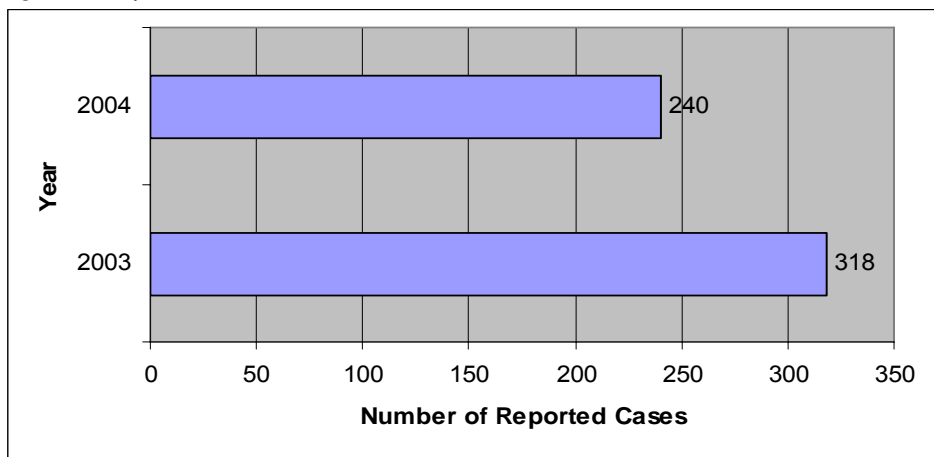
III. DATA PRESENTATION

Rape

The cases submitted to ECPAT for the database project include 240 in 2004 and 318 in 2003 in 20 and 21 provinces/municipalities respectively. *See Figure 2.0.* This does not necessarily suggest that there has been a decrease in the incidence of rape in 2004 from 2003 but more accurately a decrease in the cases reported by partner groups to ECPAT for the purpose of this project.

²⁴ Cambodia Women's Crisis Center Project on Assistance to Women in Crisis in Banteay Meanchey Accomplishment Report July 2003 – December 2005

Figure 2. Rape Cases Submitted for the Period



The annual figures above are further broken down by province/municipality which shows that rape is not isolated or unique for certain areas but happens everywhere in the country. Cases were reported in twenty provinces in 2003 and twenty provinces in 2004, with the province of Stung Treng in 2003 being replaced by Preah Vihear in 2004. See Figures 3.0 and 4.0. Although figures are higher for certain locations than others, this does not necessarily reflect a higher incidence in these areas but more accurately, the location of the programs of the participating NGOs and their respectively ability to reach out to the surrounding areas.

Figure 3. Rape by Province 2004

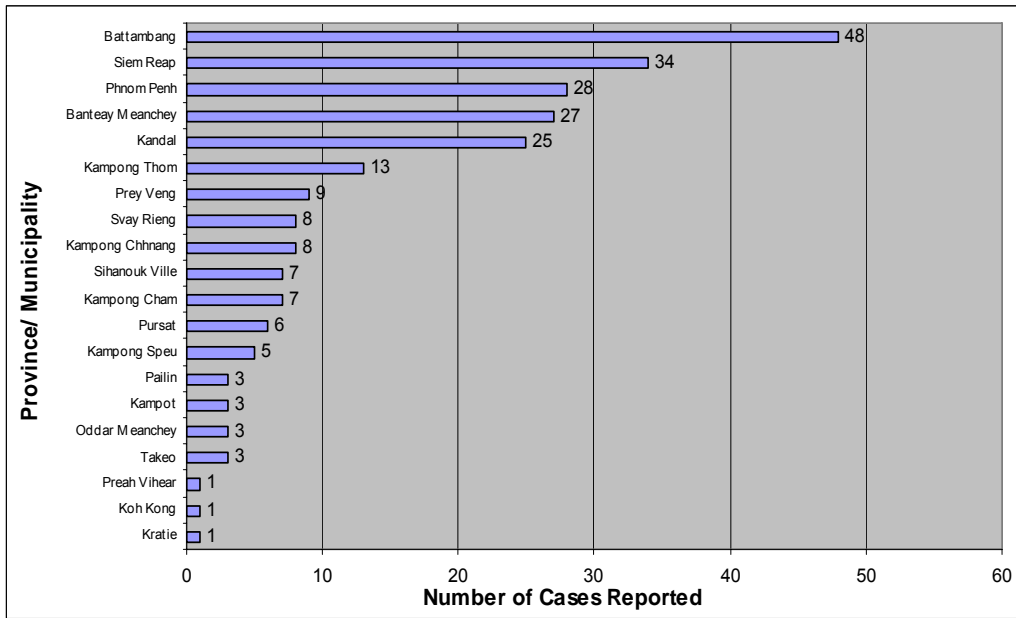
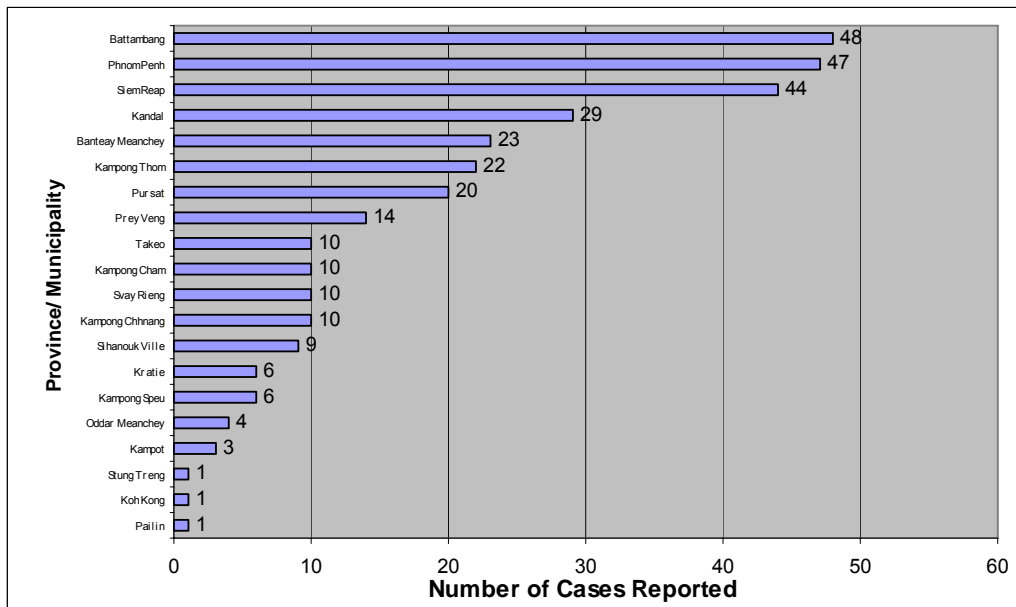


Figure 4. Rape by Province 2003



What is interesting however is the increase or decrease in numbers for each province between the two years. If the total cases reported decreased from 2003 to 2004, the same pattern should be observed for each of the provinces, assuming the NGO programs that provided services to the victims had the same locations. Though more cases were reported in 2003 than 2004, the provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Pailin registered higher numbers in 2004 while Kampot and Koh Kong registered no change. In addition, a report was made in the province of Preah Vihear which did not have any rapes the previous year. Conversely, no case of rape was reported in 2004 for Stung Treng where there was one case, the previous year. See Figures 5.0 and 6.0. The specific factors that led to these differences should be further investigated in order to understand the general conditions that contribute to increased reporting of the crime (e.g. more awareness raising programs by NGOs and other actors) or conditions being conducive to the offense (e.g. faster development and higher mobility).

Figure 5. Rape Cases per Province 2003-2004, eleven provinces (Part I)

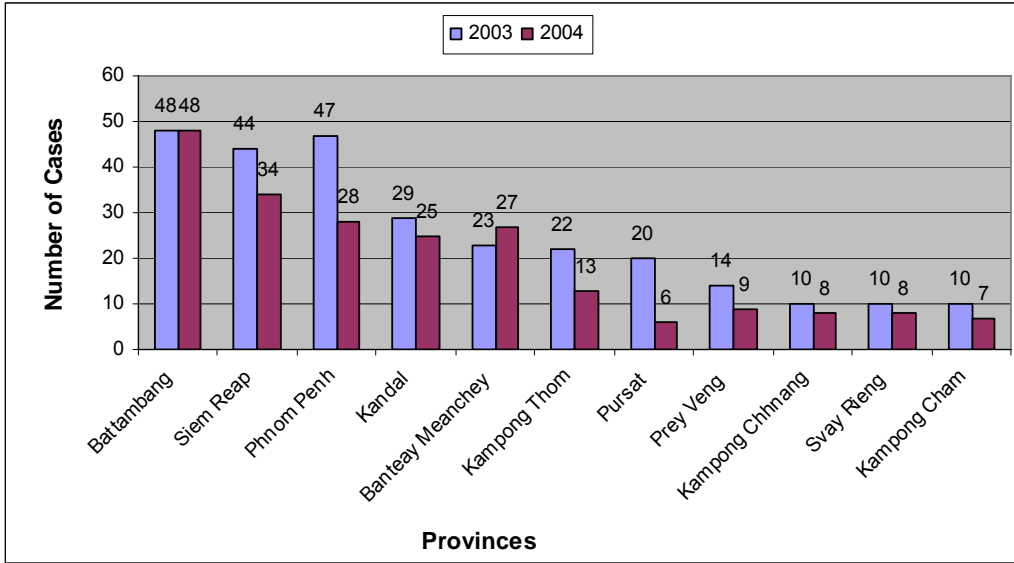
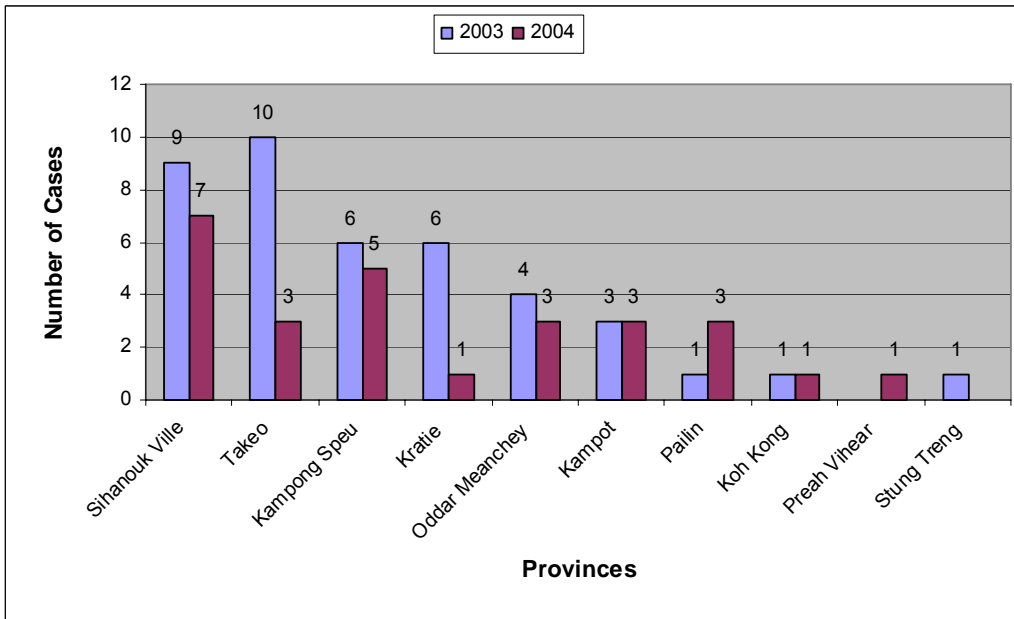


Figure 6. Rape Cases per Province 2003-2004, ten provinces (Part II)



Rape is a violent act. In the cases submitted, there were two serious characteristics surfaced that would help illustrate this. One of these has been increasingly publicized in the media as gang rape or the involvement of more than one attacker. The information collated indicates that although most cases involved only one attacker, there was also a slight increase in cases committed by more than one person in 2004 compared to the previous year. *See Table 3.0.* This may suggest some forms of planning or coordination in the efforts of the people involved and illustrates more clearly that rape is often pre-meditated. The current volume of data may be inadequate to determine if this is indeed becoming a trend, so it is therefore crucial that more attention be given in documenting cases more consistently and carefully in the coming years.

Table 3. Number of perpetrators

No. of perpetrators	2003	2004
1	243 (95.7%)	192 (95.5%)
2-7	11 (4.3%)	9 (4.5%)
Total	254 (100%)	201 (100%)

Although similarly scant, information on the use of weapons also indicate an increasing use of weapons such as axes, guns, etc. which went up by 50% in 2004 compared to 2003. Such violence has to be viewed within the overall context of Cambodian society and how it continues to allow or reinforce such behavior whether as an expression of masculinity, exercising authority or as a way of expressing disagreement.

Cambodian legal practice requires a medical certificate to help prove that the victim has been raped and as a way to substantiate a charge against an accused. It is therefore crucial that a medical examination related to the filing of a complaint is conducted immediately to document the physical evidence of rape. The longer the gap between the time the crime was committed and the time it is reported, the weaker the case. In addition, only medical certificates from mostly major hospitals in the provincial centers are accepted by the court, so for victims to file a complaint with the required document, they would have to travel to the town center which costs money and time, something many victims from the rural areas may not readily have. The decision to file charges against the attacker(s) is not easy and this may be demonstrated in how long it takes victims to report the rape. Only very few survivors reported the crime less than a week from the time the rape was committed. In 2003, only 8.7% reported to the NGOs within that period. The majority of the survivors filed a complaint from one week up to 190 weeks after the crime was committed.

In 2004 however, there was a significant improvement in the above situation. There was a marked increase in the number of cases reported sooner after the crime was committed. From 8.7%, the number of survivors who reported the rape to NGOs immediately (within less than a week) increased to 15%. *See Table 4.0.* This may be seen as a possible result of NGO programs that promote awareness on children's and women's rights and that emphasizes that rape is a crime that needs to be reported to the authorities.

Although more survivors were willing to report rape to NGOs, they were not as willing to do the same to the police. Tentative information from the database which needs to be investigated further suggests that very few report the case to the police at all.

Table 4. Gap between the crime and reporting to NGOs

Number of weeks	2003	2004
Less than 1 week (immediately)	11 (8.7%)	14 (15%)
1-4 weeks	41 (32.5%)	46 (56%)
5-8 weeks	14 (11%)	7 (7%)
13-190 weeks	54 (43%)	21 (22%)

One of the major reasons cited for not reporting rape is the climate of impunity that exists today. Even if the offender is charged, it is easy for them to avoid charges through financial and other compensation. It is important to note that while the majority of the offenders were arrested, 83.6% in 2003 and 80.8% in 2004, very few were tried. *See Tables 5.0 and 6.0.* This fact discourages victims to file charges against perpetrators as they are sure that the case will not prosper or that the offender will not be punished but will instead cause embarrassment to the family.

Table 5. Perpetrators Arrested

	2003 (318)	2004 (240)
Arrested	266 (83.6%)	194 (80.8%)
Not arrested	52 (16.4%)	46 (19.2%)

Table 6. Perpetrators Tried

	2003 (318)	2004 (240)
Not tried	291 (91.5%)	209 (87%)
Tried	27 (8.5%)	31 (13%)

It is often claimed that boys and men are also raped. This is true but it is also true that an overwhelming majority of victims are girls and women. While there may be a few males who are raped, they represent only a very small number, as the data below will show: 4% in 2003 and 1% in 2004. Perhaps it is even more embarrassing for a boy to report being raped. Other nationalities have also been raped in Cambodia, constituting 1% of survivors in 2003 and 1% in 2004. *See Tables 7.0 and 8.0.*

Although men and foreigners are only a small portion of the total number, their experience should not be considered any less significant because the information can be used especially when it comes to designing programmes for survivors.

Table 7. Gender of Rape Survivors

Gender	2003	2004
Female	305 (96%)	237 (99%)
Male	13 (4%)	3 (1%)
Total	318 (100%)	240 (100%)

Table 8. Nationality of Rape Survivors

	2003	2004
Khmer	448 (99%)	188 (99%)
Non-Khmer	4 (1%)	2 (1%)
Total	452 (100%)	190 (100%)

There are many stereotypes and assumptions as to the cause and the target of rape, many of which are attributed to the victims. It is often thought that only young, single, attractive women and virgins 'invite' or can be raped. The data collated however suggests that all women, regardless of age and marital status are vulnerable to rape. Women of all ages were victims of rape for both years. Although the majority of survivors were very young, older women were not exempt. Eighty point seven percent (80.7%) of survivors were children or were below 18 years old, most of whom were within the age group 13-17 years old. Not even a one year old child was spared. Similarly older women between the age of 41 and 56, married and widowed, were also targeted. *See Tables 9.0 and 10.0.*

In addition, the cases submitted also demonstrated a disturbing trend. An increasing number of younger women were raped in 2004 compared to the previous year, with an increase from 7.2% to 9.2% for age group 1-6; and an increase from 23.6% to 24.6% for the age group 7-12 years old.

Table 9. Age of Rape Survivors

Age Range	Total for 2 years	2003	2004
1-6	45 (8.1%)	23 (7.2%)	22 (9.2%)
7-12	134 (24.0%)	75 (23.6%)	59 (24.6%)
13-17	271 (48.6%)	156 (49.1%)	115 (47.9%)
18-40	105 (18.8%)	61 (19.2%)	44 (18.3%)
41-56	3 (0.5%)	3 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	558 (100.0%)	318 (100.0%)	240 (100.0%)

Table 10. Marital Status of Rape Survivors

	2003	2004
Single	315 (99%)	237 (98.7%)
Married	2 (.7%)	3 (1.3%)
Widow	1 (.3%)	0

The data also showed that a great majority of the survivors had very low education levels, with only 12.5% having reached the lower secondary level in 2003 and 1.6% in 2004. *See Table 11.0.*

Table 11. Education Level of Rape Survivors

	2003 (40)	2004 (63)
No education	3 (7.5%)	1 (1.6%)
Primary School	32 (80%)	61 (96.8%)
Lower Secondary School	5 (12.5%)	1 (1.6%)
	100%	100%

While the majority of rape victims were women, the majority of perpetrators were men. One hundred percent of perpetrators of rape reported in 2003 were all male and 99% in 2004. The female perpetrators reflected in the 2004 cases were married to the main perpetrator and only acted as accomplices. In one case, the husband asked his wife to help him tie up the girl. In another case, the 72 year old wife accompanied her 75 year old husband to the farm with the two girls that he then raped. In both cases, the woman received a jail sentence. *See Table 12.0.* Not all perpetrators of rape cases reported were Khmer. Three percent of cases in 2003 and 2004 were committed by foreigners whose nationalities include American, British, Dutch, Indian, New Zealander, Thai and Vietnamese. *See Table 13.0.*

Table 12. Gender of Rape Perpetrators

Gender	2003 (279)	2004 (213)
Female	0	3 (1.4%)
Male	100%	210 (98.6%)

Table 13. Nationality of Rape Perpetrators

Nationality	2003 (242)	2004 (186)
Cambodian	234 (97%)	181 (97%)
Non-Cambodian	8 (3%)	5 (3%)

Perpetrators come from all age groups but one fact that is very disturbing and alarming is how very young boys can commit rape. In 2003, 10.5% of the perpetrators were between 13-17 years old. This figure even increased to 17.1% in 2004. *See Table 14.0.* This indicates that at a very young age, these offenders do not know what is acceptable (and legal) behavior towards the opposite sex and should send a signal to parents, the education system and the mass media as to the values and attitudes they try to impart to young boys. Older men aged 40 and above, who usually would be the age of fathers and grandfathers also account for not just a small percentage of the offenders.

Table 14. Age of Rape Perpetrators

Age	Total for 2 years	2003 (210)	2004 (175)
10-12 years old	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.5%)	
13-17 years old	52 (13.5%)	22 (10.5%)	30 (17.1%)
18-23 years old	113 (29.4%)	66 (31.4%)	47 (26.9%)
24-40 years old	144 (37.4%)	80 (38.1%)	64 (36.6%)
41-60 years old	54 (14.0%)	27 (12.9%)	27 (15.4%)
61-84 years old	21 (5.5%)	14 (6.7%)	7 (4.0%)
Total	385 (100%)	210 (100%)	175 (100%)

To prevent rape, girls are often warned not to go to strange places or talk to unfamiliar people. However, the common notion that rape is committed by strangers is not supported by the data at hand, instead, it shows the opposite. Only a very small number of cases were committed by strangers. In 2003, thirty-three percent (33%) of the cases reported were committed by family members, in 2004, this went up slightly to 34.6%. Other than family, most of the rape cases were committed by people known to the victim, such as an acquaintance or a neighbor. *See Table 15.0.*

Another detail about the identity of perpetrators is their occupational background. While the majority are civilians, there are a significant number of cases committed by the military and police as well as members of the civilian government. This is especially important to emphasize because both civilian and military members of government have the mandate, ironically, to uphold the law and look after the welfare of the people, including that of the victims, therefore for them to commit rape is not just a crime but a serious failure to do their job. *See Table 16.0.* Among civilian offenders, students accounted for 10.4% in 2003 and 8.8% in 2004 signaling an urgent need to review the accountability of the school system in students' behavior.

Table 15. Relationship of Perpetrator to Victim

Relationship to Victim	2003	2004
Family (immediate and extended)	33 (33%)	44 (34.6%)
Acquaintance, neighbor, house owner	57 (53.8)	80 (63%)
Work/school hierarchy	2 (2%)	2 (1.6%)
Friend	6 (5.6%)	0
Stranger	6 (5.6%)	1 (0.8%)

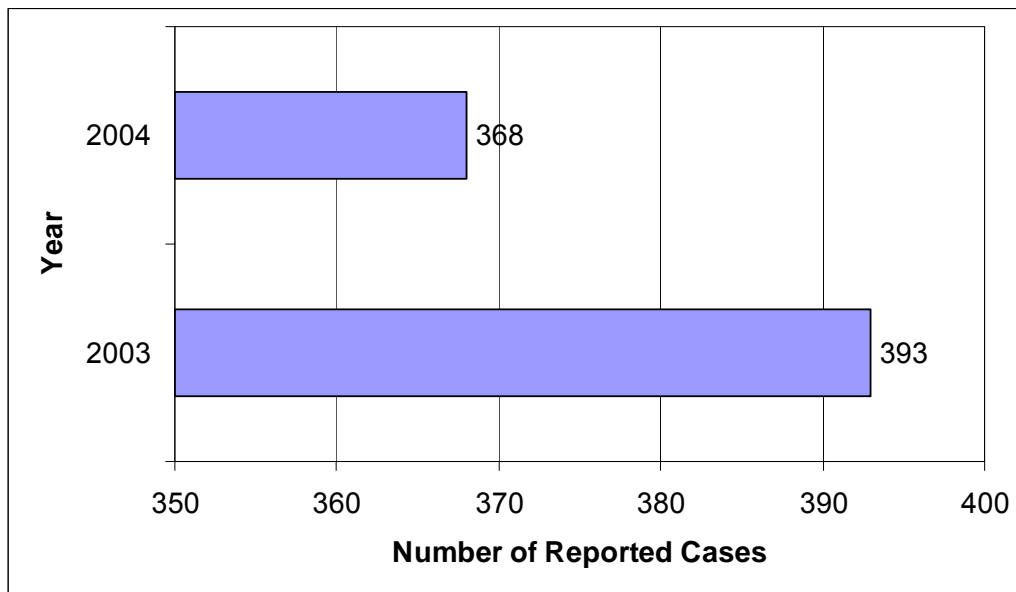
Table 16. Occupation of Rape Perpetrator

Occupation	2003	2004
MILITARY / POLICE/ quasi guards (4+3/1)	11 (8.5%)	8 (7.3%)
Civilian government	3 (2.3%)	0
Government (civilian + uniform)	11 (11.7%)	7 (6.4%)
Civilians	115 (89.2%)	102 (92.7%)

Trafficking

There were a total of 761 cases of trafficking reported by nineteen NGO partners for the two-year period: 393 in 2003 and 368 in 2004. *See Figure 7.0.* While these figures represent a decrease within a two year period, this doesn't necessarily mean a decrease in the incidence of trafficking but more a reflection of the reach of partner NGOs programming.

Figure 7. Trafficking Cases Submitted for the Period



The data also shows that trafficking happens in almost all provinces. The majority happen in the capital Phnom Penh and the border province of Banteay Meanchey, the most number in Phnom Penh in 2004 and in BMC for 2003. *See Figures 8.0 and 9.0.* Since many of the residents of these two provinces are also migrants, they may come from other parts of the country, probably to find work.

Figure 8. Trafficking by Province 2004

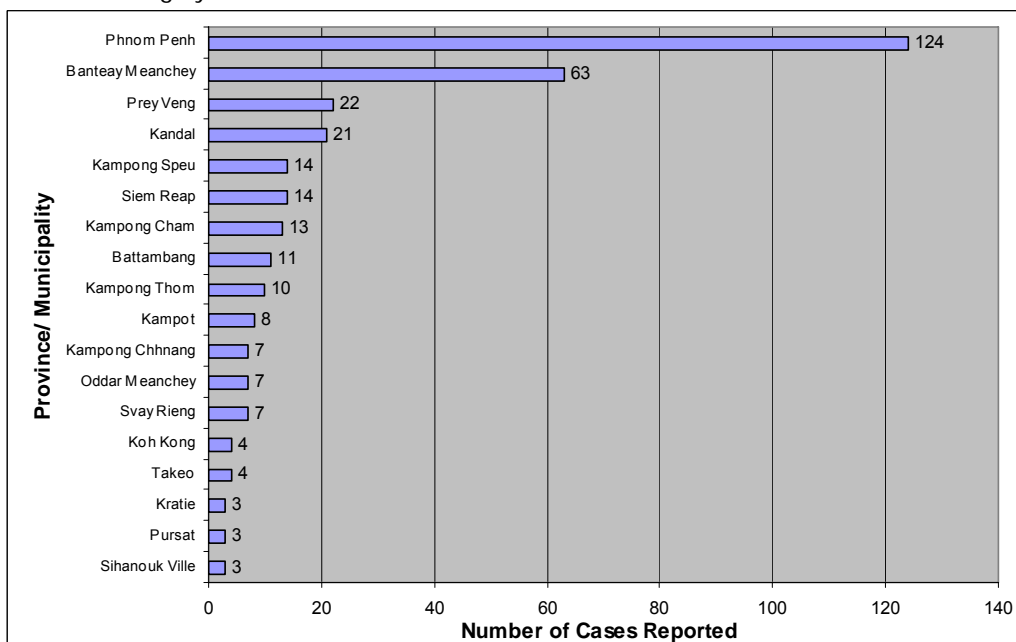
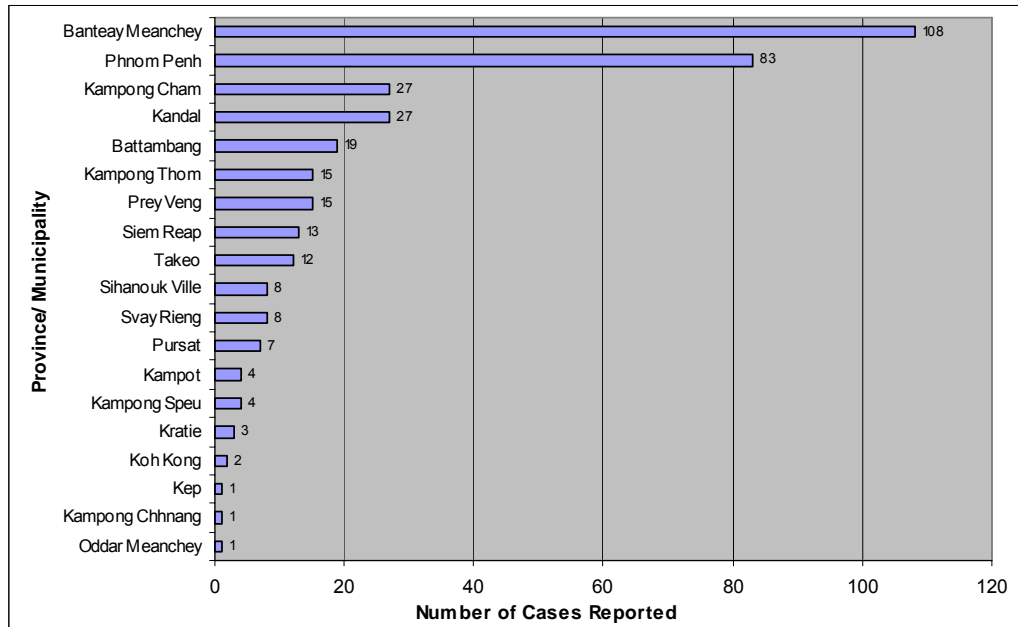


Figure 9. Trafficking by Province 2003



Like the cases of rape, it is not possible to make general conclusions for the whole country in terms of which provinces have the highest incidence of trafficking not just because of the non-representative sampling of cases included but also because of the complexity of the trafficking process. What is important, however, is the change in the number of cases between 2003 and 2004 in certain provinces. Although there was a general decrease in reported cases from 2003 to 2004, there was an increase in this same period for Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Siem Reap and Kampong Speu. *See Figures 10.0 and 11.0.* This reverse pattern warrants further investigation as to what conditions caused the contradictory trends for different provinces.

Figure 10. Trafficking per Province 2003-2004, 10 provinces (Part I)

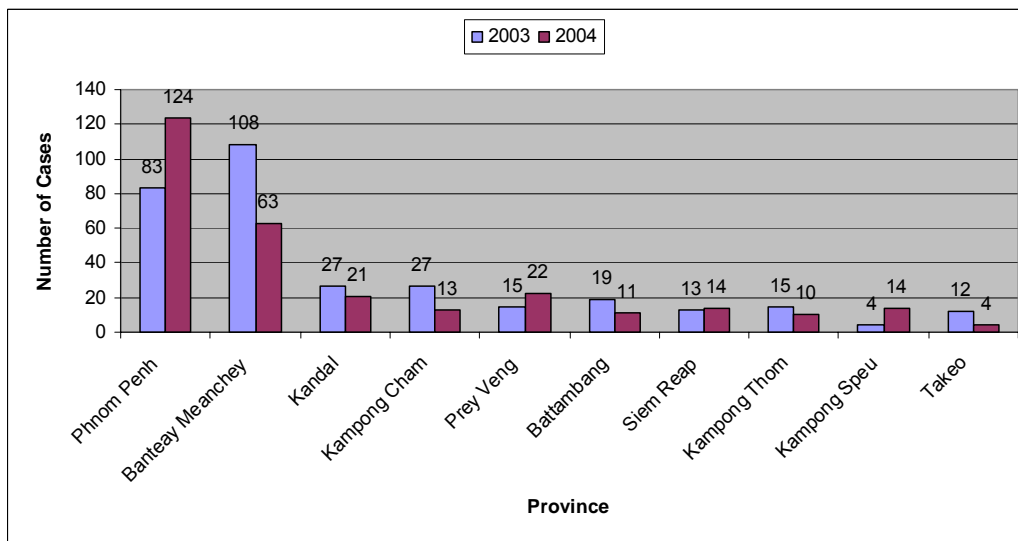
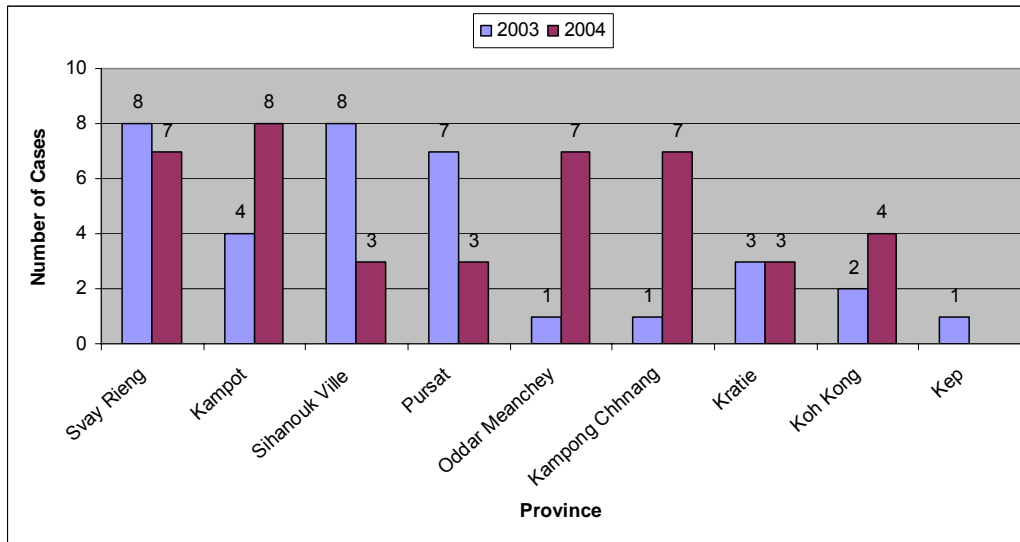


Figure 11. Trafficking per Province 2003-2004, 9 provinces (Part II)



Most of the trafficking reported by partner NGOs for 2003 and 2004 were domestic cases. However a considerable number were also bound for Thailand and a much smaller number for Malaysia. There are two official points of entry from Cambodia into Thailand, Poipet and Koh Kong and they facilitate the constant movement of people between the two countries. Day passes into Thailand are also issued which many Cambodians avail themselves of these for various purposes, from trading to begging. In 2004 Vietnam and China were recorded as additional destinations. *See Figures 12.0 and 13.0.*

The destination of the domestic cases was predominantly Phnom Penh and other town centers like Sihanoukville and Siem Reap where there is tourism and a relative concentration of employment opportunities and basic services. *See Figures 14.0 and 15.0.*

Figure 12. Trafficking Destination by Country 2003

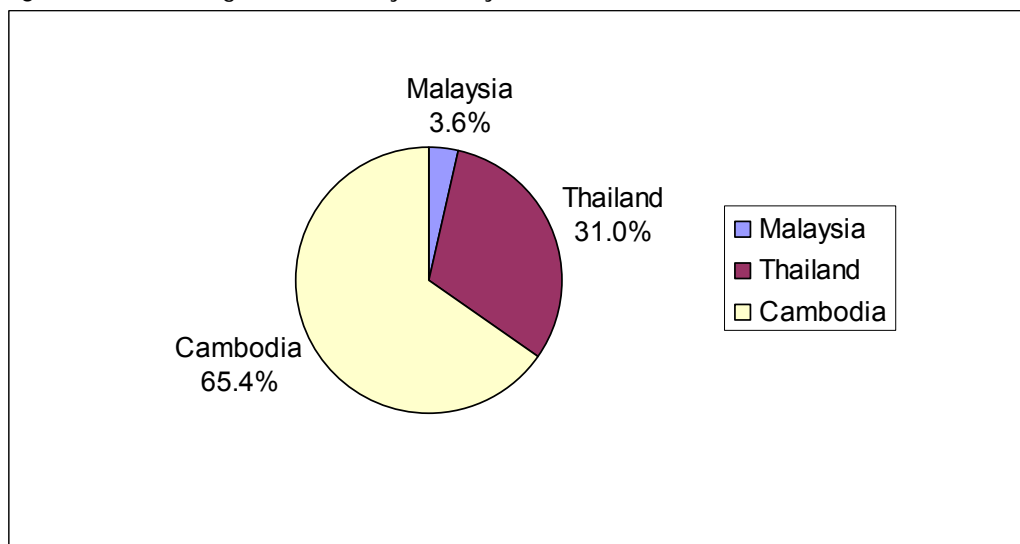


Figure 13. Trafficking Destination by Country 2004

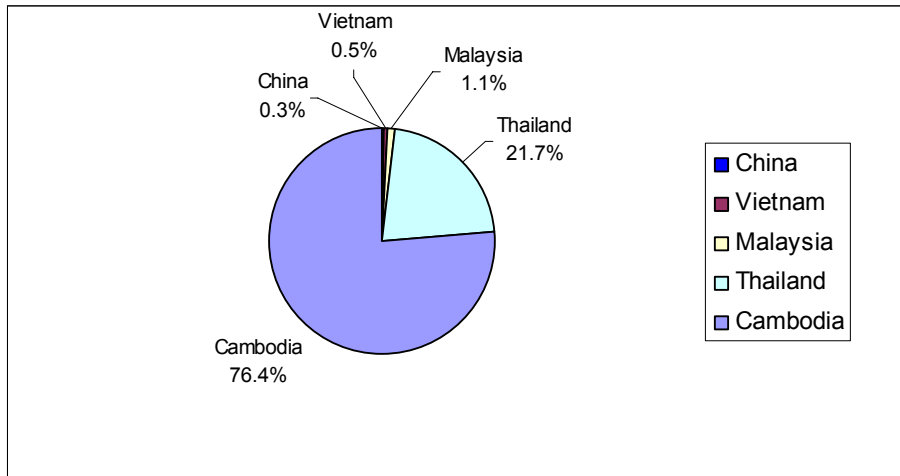


Figure 14. Trafficking Destination by Province 2003

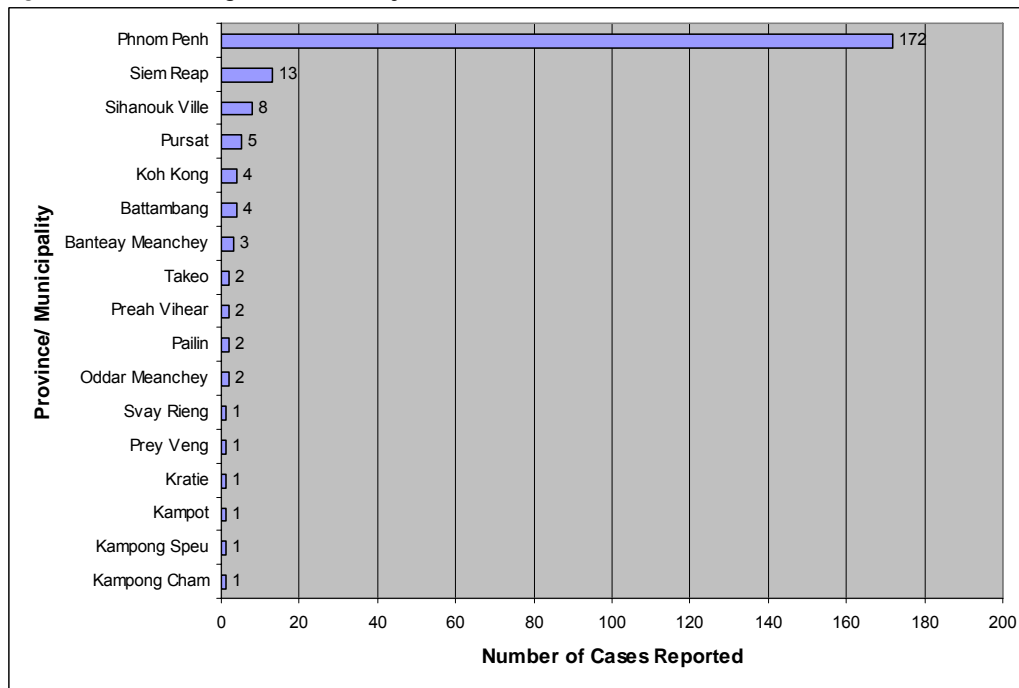
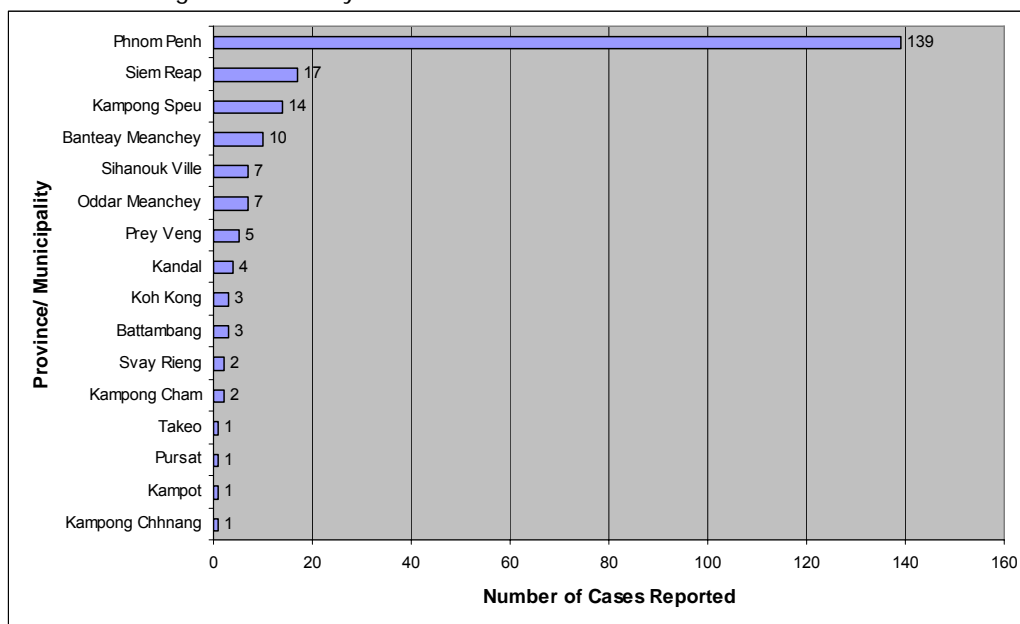


Figure 15. Trafficking Destination by Province 2004



Although the current law is still ambiguous on trafficking, the accused in all cases in 2003 and 84.6% of cases in 2004 were charged with trafficking. See Table 17.0.

Table 17. Nature of Charge of Accused

	Total for 2 years	2003	2004
Trafficking	41 (91.1%)	19 (100%)	22 (84.6%)
Debauchery	1 (2.2%)		1 (3.8%)
Pimping felony	3 (6.7%)		3 (11.5%)
Total	45 (100%)	19 (100%)	26 (100%)

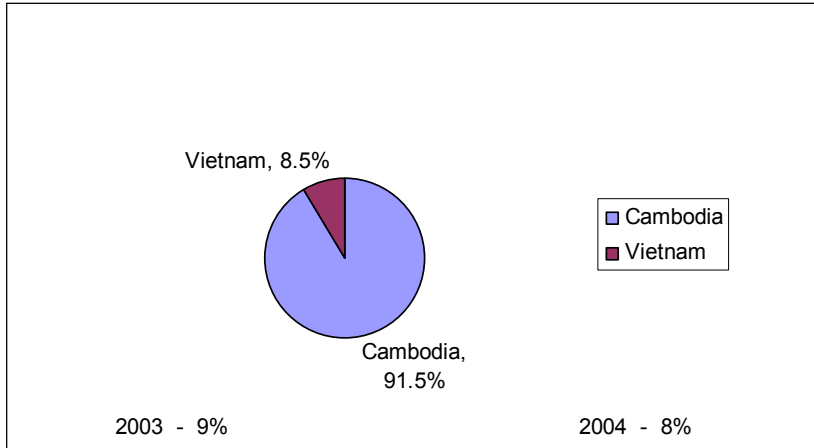
Survivors/victims

Cambodians were not the only ones trafficked in Cambodia. Vietnamese also accounted for 13% and 16% of those trafficked in 2003 and 2004 respectively, though they did not necessarily originate from Vietnam, some of whom were already residents of Cambodia. Only 9% and 8% of trafficked victims in 2003 and 2004 respectively came from Vietnam. See Table 18.0 and Figure 16.0 for joint figure and breakdown per year.

Table 18. Nationality of Trafficking Victims

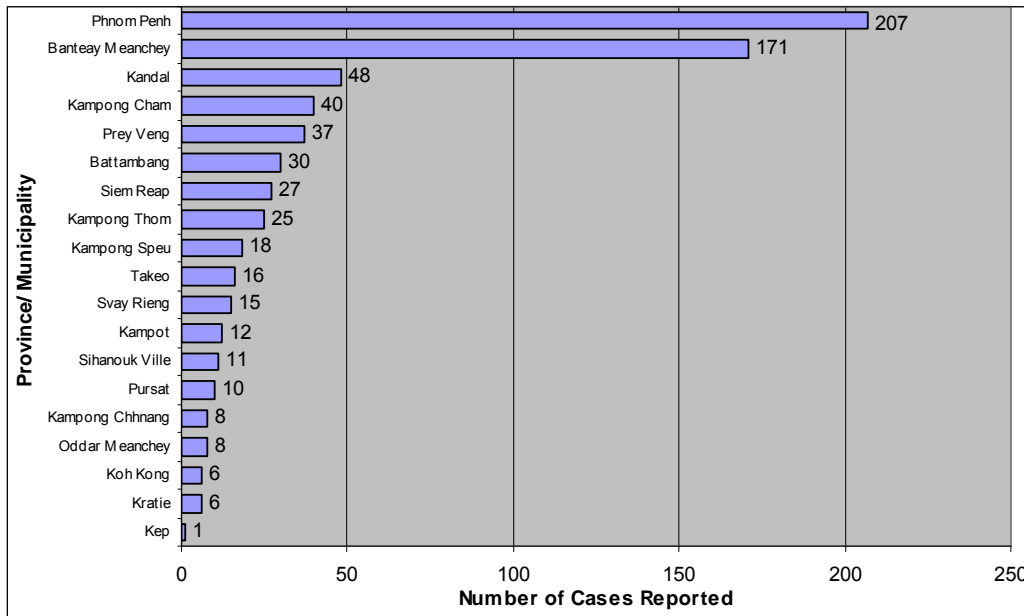
	2003 (284)	2004 (287)
Cambodian	247 (87.0%)	241 (84.0%)
Vietnamese	37 (13.0%)	46 (16.0%)
Total	284 (100%)	287 (100%)

Figure 16. Country of Origin of Trafficking Survivors



It is a common belief that people from poorer provinces are most vulnerable to being trafficked yet the data shows that most victims come from Phnom Penh and other areas with relatively more access to basic services. This may be due to the fact that cities like Phnom Penh are but staging points for traffickers. Many migrants may be initially lured to legitimate jobs there but eventually fall prey to false promises of better opportunities within the same location or to other places. Survivors then may have just settled in Phnom Penh as economic migrants before being trafficked. *See Figure 17.0.*

Figure 17. Province of Origin of Trafficking Survivors



Available literature on trafficking in Cambodia points to the fact that both women and men are trafficked. This is supported by the data collected though it also indicates that there are more women trafficked than are men. *See Table 19.0.* A good number of trafficked victims were below eighteen years old, 40% in 2003 and 25% in 2004. Even children between 9-12 years old were also trafficked. However, the statistics also show that there was a decrease in the number of children and males trafficked from 2003 to 2004. *See Table 20.0.* Majority of the victims were single but also included a few married, divorced widows and widowers. *See Table 21.0.* These figures may also be a reflection of the pattern of migration that is increasingly reported in the last few years.

Table 19. Gender of Trafficking Survivors

	2003 (393)	2004 (368)
Female	325 (82.7%)	345 (93.8%)
Male	68 (17.3%)	23 (6.3%)
Total	393 (100%)	368 (100%)

Table 20. Age of Trafficking Survivors (starting)

	2003 (90)	2004 (88)
9-12 years old	6 (6.7%)	2 (2.3%)
13-17 years old	30 (33.3%)	20 (22.7%)
18-24 years old	50 (55.6%)	59 (67.0%)
25-32 years old	4 (4.4%)	7 (8.0%)
Total	90 (100%)	88 (100%)

Table 21. Marital Status of Trafficking Survivors

	2003 (393)	2004 (368)
Single	377 (95.9%)	336 (91.3%)
Married	8 (2.0%)	12 (3.3%)
Widow	1 (0.3%)	3 (0.8%)
Widower	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)
Divorced	6 (1.5%)	16 (4.3%)
Total	393 (100%)	368 (100%)

The data show that trafficking was carried out by both women and men, although there were more women. *See Table 22.0.* The majority of these traffickers were directly and indirectly associated with the sex industry such as brothel owners, pimps of sex workers, karaoke and night clubs. Interestingly, there was also involvement by police and government officials who are believed to facilitate if not control various operations that are part of the sex industry. *See Table 23.0.* The rest of the traffickers were: coffee shop owners, drivers, factory workers, rice sellers, sex workers, farmers, fishermen, etc. suggesting that the trafficker could be anyone, anyone who lives in the community with whom people are familiar.

Table 22. Gender of Traffickers

Gender	2003 (308)	2004 (283)
Female	202 (65.6%)	178 (62.9%)
Male	106 (34.4%)	105 (37.1%)
Total	308 (100%)	283 (100%)

Table 23. Occupation of Traffickers

Occupation	2003 (192)	2004 (207)
Brothel owners, pimp, sex workers	115 (59.9%)	152 (73.4%)
Karaoke night club	9 (4.7%)	8 (3.9%)
Government / police	2 (1.0%)	5 (2.4%)
Others	66 (34.4%)	42 (20.3%)
Total	192 (100%)	207 (100%)

Trafficking is a drawn out process that starts from recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of victims and may require several parties to front or mediate in the different stages of the operation. These people who do the fronting or mediation therefore need to be familiar if not trusted by potential victims. Because of this, there is often confusion in the identity of traffickers or facilitator/mediators. It is not surprising, therefore, that the cases included in the project, identified traffickers with close relations to the victims. For example, 53.3% of identified traffickers in 2003 were immediate or extended family members; this went down to 37.3% in 2004. Only a relatively smaller

number of traffickers were strangers or brothel owners, 5.3% in 2003 and 27.5% in 2004. *See Table 24.0.* Although this needs to be verified through other means, the lower number of family member-traffickers in 2004 and the increase in traffickers directly from the sex industry may signal the changing character of trafficking to be more sex industry-oriented or just an increasing openness or acceptability of prostitution in the areas of origin.

Table 24. Relationship with Victim

Relation	2003 (75)	2004 (51)
Family member	40 (53.3%)	19 (37.3%)
Tourist and acquaintance	14 (18.7%)	7 (13.7%)
Friend, Neighbor	17 (22.7%)	11 (21.6%)
Stranger, Brothel Owner	4 (5.3%)	14 (27.5%)
Total	(100%)	(100%)

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The cases have shown that children in Cambodia are not just disadvantaged in terms of education and economics but are very vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. The resulting effect of these disadvantages have caused them to be victims and / or perpetrators of rape and trafficking. Furthermore, not all Cambodian children experience these problems in the same way. The data shows that more girls than boys are the target of rape and trafficking. The data also demonstrated how boys, increasingly commit rape and young women are being used to help facilitate the recruitment of potential trafficking victims.

In general, children's position in Cambodian society needs to be improved. Basic rights to education, health and freedom from any abuse have to be ensured first and foremost by the state. Children should not be working to feed their parents but should be supported until they become adults themselves and able to earn a decent living. The government needs to address this urgent matter now so that it will not worsen in the future given that the age composition of its population will stay the same for at least another five years. Within this overall context, more specific measures should be taken to address the sexual abuse and exploitation of children through rape and sex trafficking.

Since the majority of rape and trafficking survivors in the cases reported were young girls, Government as well as NGO programmes should take this into consideration, in terms of content of consciousness raising activities, training projects, counseling, etc. Even staffing of programmes that deliver services to survivors should ensure that they are sensitive to their particular needs without discounting the need of other age groups and boys.

The finding that almost all attackers were male, and also getting younger in age, should alert the different institutions in charge of education and values formation (the family, school system, religious community) of children about the ways males are socialized in our society, and how this has contributed to or how it can help address this problem. NGOs should not just provide information to men and boys on the law against rape but should undertake longer and more in-depth reorientation – reflecting on and examining behavior towards women and young people. Women need information on laws and where to go when they are raped. They need to understand the importance of reporting and that rape is a human rights violation and a crime that is not their fault. Women should be empowered to do so; should be provided with support networks in the community – which may include government, NGOs, etc.

Furthermore, intervention programmes also have to address how so many of reported rape cases happen within the context of family relations and ensure that this does not stay within the family but gets reported to the proper authorities.

Civilian and military government officials have been found responsible for some rape and trafficking cases should be given stiffer penalties for not just breaking the law but also seriously breaching their contract as public officials and protectors of the people. A code of ethical conduct for all government staff, both civilian and in uniform should be formulated that will compel them to observe all the laws of the country including those that protect children. Another case that warrants special attention is multiple offenses against young children. All these offenders should be given stiffer sentences.

Within the context of poverty and uneven development in the country, it is expected that internal and cross border movement will continue if not increase. Whatever efforts are made to address the systemic roots of the former will not have immediate effects so that it will be crucial to design ways to help the people cope with poverty and the consequent problems that make children vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation. There is a need to intensify information dissemination on counter trafficking and sexual abuse and exploitation among individual migrants and their families, especially about their rights and the institutions from whom they can ask for assistance. This activity should be done in identified source and destination areas.

V. DATA GAPS

In addition to the above recommendations, there are also ways that the research can be improved and enhanced to make it more useful for development programmes seeking to address the problem.

Claims of increasing trafficking and rape are made as basis for programme formulation and funding requests yet there are no accurate statistics to back this up. It is therefore important to do accurate and coordinated documentation to be able to determine this by jointly identifying and defining the necessary information and collection methods as much as possible to be able to collate information accurately and to compare trends over time and in different places. This will not only require a two way partnership between ECPAT and the participating NGOs but a full coordinative mechanism that will allow multiple and simultaneous exchanges between and among the participating organizations.

Individual NGOs have their own respective mandates (e.g., shelter, legal services, health) and therefore have individual record keeping or documentation practices but they need to work with each other in order to help develop a more accurate and complete picture of such a complex problem as rape and trafficking in order to have a broader and more accurate basis for policy advocacy and programme development.

While rape and trafficking were reported all throughout Cambodia, they were reported more often in some places than others. The conditions in these places would need to be investigated further, if this means that the incidence of rape itself is really higher in these places or only the reporting. What factors contribute to each? Follow up research that is more in-depth should be undertaken to try to answer these questions so that practical measures can be designed to address them.

Information on services will also need to be collected, collated and shared. In general there is a need to put together complete and accurate information on the various services offered by different organizations in order to determine impact and identify ways to coordinate efforts and maximize resources. More concretely, there is a need to identify and define necessary information in the areas of how the justice system deals with rape and trafficking in children; emotional and psychological consequences of rape and trafficking and how these are addressed.

While the programme focus of ECPAT is prostitution and trafficking for sexual purposes, it is also important to keep track of other forms or purposes of trafficking in order to determine the needs of other survivors and determine how those interface with rape and sex trafficking.

Cambodia now has existing agreements with Thailand and Vietnam on trafficking. Since these are very new, it would be useful and very important to see how the terms of the agreement are enforced or not, or if the provisions are adequate or inadequate. Whatever observations or documentation of specific cases are made should input into any future review of such agreements.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

End Child Prostitution, Abuse and Trafficking in Cambodia (ECPAT)

"Data Analysis and Report Writing"

December 2006

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. Background

ECPAT

ECPAT Cambodia was established in 1995 by a group of NGOs dedicated to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation. It became an affiliated member of ECPAT International in September 2002. The organization aims at mobilizing key stakeholders and promoting coordinated action for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking in children for sexual purposes. ECPAT Cambodia is a network of twenty six national, international organizations working together to ensure that children everywhere in the country enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all kinds of sexual abuse and exploitation.

ECPAT's vision is: the realization of the right of all children to live free from child prostitution, abuse, child pornography and child trafficking for sexual purposes. Its mission is: to realize its vision through awareness raising, advocacy, monitoring and the coordination of action and information among relevant stakeholders.

In order to understand the root causes of rape and trafficking, the processes and dynamics involved, ECPAT launched a project that would guide NGOs in defining priority areas so that their resources and assistance can be channeled and utilized in a more efficient way.

The project seeks to provide a valid and reliable statistical analysis of reported rape and trafficking cases of children in 2003-2004 in order to generate essential background information for NGOs and their future projects. The project also aims to collate and coordinate NGOs' records to guarantee accurate reporting and sharing of fundamental information and strengthen the cooperation between organizations working towards preventing and helping cases of rape and trafficking.

The project collected and collated data and information on rape and trafficking of male and female children of all ages and nationalities in Cambodia from 2003 to 2004. The information was collected from participating NGOs selected for their work in the area. The data collected has been entered into a database developed for this purpose. With the data inputted, ECPAT is now seeking a consultant to do the data analysis and write a report on the data collected.

II. The Data Analysis and Report Writing

The output of the consultancy will serve as the final report for the database project which will be shared to stakeholders and other relevant parties at the beginning of 2007. It will give ECPAT the opportunity to take stock of the data collected so far and make plans to revise and/or continue the project in the future.

The main objective of the consultancy is to analyze and generate a report on rape and trafficking in Cambodia based on the information contained in ECPAT's database which drew from responses from a questionnaire formulated by ECPAT and from various client forms provided by partner organizations. The output report will contain two sections: one on rape and another on trafficking.

III. Scope of Work

The main objective of the consultancy is to analyze the data from ECPAT's database in its current state and to identify weaknesses and gaps in the system.

In addition to this, the consultancy shall also give recommendations to ECPAT Cambodia how the database can be improved in the future,

The analysis and report shall cover data and information found in the database if appropriate, and can focus on the most important and relevant issues involved in rape and trafficking.

At the end of the mission, the consultant will submit / forward her report to ECPAT Cambodia.

IV. Consultant and Schedule

The independent consultant will be contracted and financed by ECPAT. The consultant is responsible for the analysis of data from the ECPAT database, writing and submission of report in electronic copy.

The assignment will be carried out in fourteen days of which approximately seven days will be spent in the ECPAT office in Phnom Penh where all needed data will be generated from their database. The consultancy does not include any field work and will depend entirely on ECPAT's existing database. The consultant will begin her work on 7 December 2006 and submit by email the final report on 22 December 2006.

Time Table

Activity	Number of Days	Target Date
Meeting with ECPAT on ToR and schedule	1 day	6 December Wednesday
Working with data base staff; generation of tables and clustering of responses	7 days	7-13 December
Writing	6 days (total)	16-21 December
Submission by email (Rape Section)		19 December
Submission by email (Trafficking Section)		22 December

ANNEX 2. PROFILE OF PARTICIPATING NGOS

Name	Programs	Base of Operations	Location of Operations
Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Précaire (AFESIP)	Shelter, Prevention, Rehabilitation, Vocational Training and Reintegration,	Phnom Penh	Kampong Cham, Siem Reap and Batteay Mean Chey
Action Pour Les Enfants (APLE)	Research and investigation	Phnom Penh	Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh
Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC)	Legal aid, help poor children	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
Cambodian Children against Starvation and Violence Association (CCASVA)	Shelter (Street Children) Rehabilitation, Reintegration.	Phnom Penh	Prey Veng
Cambodian Children and Handicap Development Organization (CCHDO)	Focuses on expatriate children and selects children in Thailand then referred by Poipet Transit Center (PTC).	Banteay Meanchey	Banteay Meanchey
Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights (CCPCR)	Shelter, Vocational Training, Rehabilitation, Reintegration.	Phnom Penh	Svay Rieng
Cambodia Defenders' Project (CDP)	Legal services	Phnom Penh	Kampong Thom, Battambang, Kampong Cham and Siem Reap
Children of Cambodia (COC)	Shelter, Vocational Training and Education	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC)	Shelter, Skill Training and Education	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap
Cambodia Women Development Agency (CWDA)	Shelter and prevention, trafficked children (Labour and Sexual), and their parent died with HIV/AIDS.	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
Goutte D'Eau	Shelter for trafficked and street children	Banteay meanchey	Banteay Menachey
HAGAR	Shelter, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Counseling. Victim of rape and trafficking (Women and Children)	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
Healthcare Center for Children (HCC)	Shelter, Rehabilitation, Skill Training and Reintegration	Phnom Penh	Kandal Province, Koh Kong and Prey Veng
HOMELAND	Shelter, Child victim of trafficking (Labour), and their parent died HIV/AIDS	Battambang	Battambang

KMR	Shelter for children, Skill training, Rehabilitation	Battambang	Battambang
Krousar Thmei (KT)	Shelter (Street Children), Trafficked children	Phnom Penh	Banteay Mean Chey, Battambang, Siem Reap
Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)	Legal aid for child victims and child offenders	Phnom Penh	Kandal, Siem Reap, Ratanakiri, Battambang, Kampong Som, Banteay Meanchey, and Koh Kong
NGOCRC- Children's House (NGOCRC)	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh	Network of around 46 members
Our Home (OH)	Shelter, skills training	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
Protection of Juvenile Justice (PJJ)	Legal aid for child victims and child offenders	Phnom Penh	Battambang, Prey Veng, Siem Reap and Banteay Mean Chey
Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization (VCAO)	Shelter, Advocacy, Prevention and Reintegration	Phnom Penh	Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Kampong Chhang and Takeo
World Vision of Cambodia (WVC)	Shelter, Advocacy and Reintegration	Phnom Penh	Kandal, Battambang, Preah Vihea, Takeo, Kampong Chhang, Kampong Speu and Kampong Thom

ANNEX 3. ECPAT MEMBERS, December 2006

Name in English	Acronym	Director's Name	Position	Contact Person	Address	Office Phone	Mobile Phone	CCC Box	E-mail Address
Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Précaire	AFESIP	Mrs. Mam Somaly	President		#23, St. 315, Tuol Kork, P.P	023-884 123		352	assistantpresident@afesip.org
AIDé Tous Cambodia	AIDéTous	Ms. Marina Protopopoff	Program Manager	Mr. Rong Rattana	#8, St. 428, Boeung Trabek, Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh		012-953 428	P.O 597	aidetous.cambodge@gmail.com
Child Assistance for Mobilization and Participation	CAMP	Mr. Oeung Kimunn	Representative	Mr. Sen Mostafa	#95, St.271, Boeung Tompon, Meanchey, P.P	012 779 647	012-699 583 / 016-907 049		info@camp2000.com
Children and Love Association	CLA	Mrs. Buth Saman	Executive Director	Mrs. Buth Saman	#9BE0, St. 390, Boeung Keng Kang, P.P		012-623 034	469	buthsaman@yahoo.com
Children of Cambodia	CoC	Ms. Pihla Muhonen	Director		#98B, St. 608, Boueng Kok II, Tuol Kork, P.P	023-883 826			
Child Right Foundation	CRF	Mrs. Mom Thany	Executive Director	Mrs. Mom Thany	#71N, St. 402, Tumnup Tuek, Chamcarmon	023-211 223	012-981 164		crf2002@online.com.kh
Children Support Foundation	CSF	Mr. Heap Serey Vuth	Director		#28B, St.358, Toul Svay Prey, Chamkar Mon		012-232 617		csf_org@yahoo.com
Cambodia Women Development Agency	CWDA	Mrs. Kean Sereiphal	Executive Director	Ms. Chhouk Sithan	#19, St. 19/107, Boeung Prolit, P.P	023-210 449	011-853 514	100	cwda@online.com.kh
Mith Samlanh	Friends	Mrs. Ly Sophat	Program Director		# 215, St.13, Daun Penh		012-852 406		-

Hagar	Hagar	Mr. Talmage Payne	Executive Director	Mr. Mam Savath/ Mr. Sue Hanna	#9, St. 163, Olympic, P.P	023-213 634	012-910 536/ 012-312 485	7	savath.mam@hagarproject.org
HealthCare Centre for Children	HCC	Ms. Terri Ly	President	Ms. Terri Ly	#115A, St. 141, Veal Vong, 7 Makara, P.P	023-212 133	012-252 779	234	terri@scf-hcc.org
Khmer Development Freedom Organization	KDFO	Mrs. Pok Kim San	Director	Ms. Prum Den	Damnak Thom Village, Stung Meanchey		012-912 727	394	ingsoeurn50@hotmail.com
Khemara	Khemara	Mrs. Koy Phallany	Director	Ms. Kong Chankanha	Ottara Vatthey Pagoda, NR # 5	023-430 620	012-927 279	61	khemara@camnet.com.kh
The Khmer Child Rights Support & Vocational Training Organization	KTO	Mr. Prum Thy	Executive Director	Mr. Prum Thy	#629, Group 6, Stung Meanchey, P.P		012-653 192	448	prumthy@yahoo.com
Khmer Youth Camp for Culture	KYCC	Mr. Khorn Sovithy	Executive Director	Mr. Khorn Sovithy	#236, St. 376, Boeung Keng Kang III, P.P		012-736 166	377	info@kycc4peace.org
Legal Aid of Cambodia	LAC	Mrs. Peung Yokhiep	Director	Mr. Meas Samnang	#43, St. 306, Boeung Keng Kang, P.P	023-215 274	012-889 466	44	lacadmin@online.com.kh
Protection of Juvenile Justice	PJJ	Mrs. Sim Souyeang	Director	Mr. Sok Phanna	#36A, St. 99, Boeung Trabek, P.P	023-726 446	012-497 900	332	pjjcambodia@online.com.kh
Pteas Teuk Dong	PTD	Mrs. Prak Sokhary	Director	Ms. Let Mary	Chamcarsomroang village, Battambang		012-940 851	96	ptdcambodia@yahoo.com
Promvihear Thor	PVT	Mr. Khuon Narin	Executive Director	Mr. Sdeoung Kunvich	Oubakrang Leu, Banteay Dei, Kandieng, Pursat		012-833 821	201	pvt_kunvich@yahoo.com
Rural Aid Organization	RAO	Mr. Ken Bunchann	Director	Mr. Ken Bunchann	Rong Bonle village, Svay Rieng district, Svay Rieng	044-945 540	012-201 000		bunchann@camintel.com

Save the Children Australia	SCA	Ms. Carol Mortensen	Country Program Director	Ms. Phon Sokunthea	#51, St.352, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Chamcar Mon, P.P	023-214 334	012-956 621	59	hapo_p01@sca-cambodia.org
Save Children Norway	SCN	Mr. Knut Harald	Country Representative	Ms. Say Sokpheap	#18, St. 57/294, Boeung Keng Kang I, P. Penh	023-216 232	012-682 770	55	rb.cambodia@scn.online.com.kh
Save Incapacity Teenagers	SIT	Mr. Chhun Roeun	Director	Mr. Chhun Roeun	#140, NR # 6A, Prek Thmei village, Mukompoul District, Kandal Province	NA	012-473 751	450	sit_teen@yahoo.com
Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization	VCAO	Mr. Chea Pyden	Executive Director	Mr. Chea Pyden	#25, St. 118, Phsar Depo III, P.P	023-884 722	012-876 422	323	vcao@online.com.kh
Watanak Pheap	WP	Mr. Nuy Bora	Director	Ms. Ing Mony Rattana	#3, St.323, Boeung Kak II, Tuol Kork, P.P	023-880 854	016-292 992	62	wp@online.com.kh
World Vision Cambodia	WVC	Ms. Ester Halin	Country Director	Nuon Rithyniron	#20, St. 71, Tonle Bassac, P.P	023-216 052	012-869 953 011-211 157	68	Sovannary_ty@wvi.org

ANNEX 4. MEMBERS of the NGO COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (NGOCRC)

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
<p>1-CAMBOKIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Mental Health Care for children That suffered from the war. 		<p>Mr. Moa Sokim Child Counselor 023-224007 011-862405</p>	<p>#21, St 492, Phsar Doeum Thkov, Chamkarmon E-mail: cambokids@online.com.kh Web site: www.bigpond.com.kh/cambokids</p>	1998
<p>2-CAMP (Child Assistance for Mobilization & Participation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate on Child Rights Mobilize Children and youth resources to work on CR field. 		<p>Mr. Son Penh Project Officer 016-789 568</p>	<p>#07, St 508, Phsar Deoum Thkov, Chamkarmorn E-mail: info@camp2000.org Web site: www.camp2000.org E-mail: campyouth@yahoo.com</p>	2000
<p>3-CCASVA (Cambodian Children Against Starvation and Violence Association)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Knowledge; Skill and Behavior of the child/youth that they will be becomes a strong member of the community. Support street Children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Street base ✓Comm base ✓Center base 	<p>Mr. Meas Savin Program Coordinator 011-873 964 023-993 615 Fax: 023-993 615</p>	<p>#443E0, St 271, Phsar Doeum Thkov, Chamkarmon E-mail: ccasva@comintel.com PO Box: 2203 CCC Box: 354</p>	1996
<p>4-CCBO (Catholic Child Bureau Organization)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the child from violation, sexual abuse, child trafficking and economic exploitation. 		<p>Mr. Pav Vannak Director 012-863 523 034-933 983</p>	<p>#72, Ekareik St., Village2, Sankat4, Mithapheap, Sihanouk Ville E-mail: bicecam@camintel.com; 012863523@mobitel.com.kh; pavvannak@yahoo.com</p>	2000

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
5-CCD (Cambodian Children Development)		<i>Mr. Kiry Rotana</i> Director 012-291 995 016-272 225	#159E0Z, St 128, Mithpheap, 7 Makara CCC Box: 223 E-mail: ccd_org@yahoo.com	2002
6-CCD (Cambodian Christian for Development)	✓Center base	<i>Mr. Sath Kimsaum</i> Director 012-193 6697	#69, Group 1, Kandal E-mail: sohakado@yahoo.com	220 05
7-CCD (Cambodian Commissioner for Development Organization)		<i>Mr. Chhe Thuok</i> Director 012-573 358	Toul Char village, Samrong Commune, Samrong District, Takeo CCC Box: 209	2002
8-CCH (The Center for Children to Happiness) • To improve education, skill and moral for job opportunity. To improve living condition of needy children, especially children who pick garbage.	✓Center base	<i>Mr. Mech Sokha</i> Director 023-995 023 012-832 330	#413, St 371 group12, Trea village, Stung Mean Chey, Mean Chey E-mail: mechsokha@hotmail.com Web site: www.cchcambodia.org	120 02
9-CCPCR (Cambodia Center for the Protection of Children Rights) • Promote CR by protecting children from violation, sexual commercial exploitation.	✓Comm base ✓Center base	<i>Mr. Yim Po</i> Director 012-967 385 023-880 690	#22, Phnom Peng Thmey, ReseyKeo E-mail: ccpcr@forum.org.kh	1994

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
<p>10-CCPSO(Cambodian Center for the Prevention and Saving Org)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food and shelter for street children. • Provide Free formal and informal education and other skill for children. 		<p><i>Mr. Van Chhath</i> Director 011-614 696</p>	<p>#236, St 102K, Kakab, Dangkor PO Box: 729 CCC Box: 333</p>	1995
<p>11-CKIMHRDA (Cham Khmer Islam Minority for Human Rights and Development Association)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on CR for Khmer Islam Minority • Protection Khmer Islam children from violation, Sexual exploitation. • Health education 		<p><i>Ms. Sa Sokila</i> Administrator 012-449 800</p>	<p>Preak Tapov village, Preak Pra, Mean Chey E-mail: ckimhrda@yahoo.com P.O Box: 1425 CCC Box: 226</p>	1993
<p>12-CLA (Children and Love Association)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Convention on CR in a sustainable manner by working with children, their families and the community. • Improve Children social and economic life. 		<p><i>Ms. Buth Saman</i> Executive Director 012-538 749 <i>Ms. Peou Sodany</i> 012-623 034</p>	<p>#9BE0, St 390, Boeung Kang Kang III, Chamkarmon E-mail: buthsaman@yahoo.com PO Box: 2577 CCC Box: 469</p>	1999
<p>13-CPCDO (Children and Poor Communities Development Organization)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food, Health Car, education, vocational skills to the children who are sexual trafficked. 		<p><i>Ms. Sok Srey Touch</i> Teacher 011-639 578</p>	<p>#32, St 50 and 1019, Phnom Penh Thmey, Russey Keo E-mail: cpcdoyouth@yahoo.com</p>	2000

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
14-CRF(Children Right Foundation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness and advocate on CR. Assist and monitor the implementation on CR in Cambodia. 		<i>Mr. Vorn Koy</i> Program Manager 012-426 889 023-211 223 Fax: 023-211 223	#29E1, Moa Tse Tong Blvd, Boeung Keng Kang I, Chamkarmon E-mail: crf2002@online.com.kh ; crf2000@forum.com.kh	2000
15-CSF (Children Support Foundation)		<i>Mr. Heap Sereyvuth</i> Director 012-232 617 023 997 153	#28, St. 358, Toul Sayprey I, Chamkarmon E-mail: csf_org@everyday.comkh Web site: www.csfcambodia.org	2001
16-CVCD (Cambodia Volunteer for Community Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve standard living and realize the potential of the poor by teaching job skill and Health education. 		<i>Ms. Tho Thary</i> Vice-Director 012-449055	#10C, St 112, Phsar Depo III, Toul Kok E-mail: admin@cvcd.org.kh ; tharytho@yahoo.com Web site: www.cvcd.org.kh PO Box: 1289 CCC Box: 288	1992
17-E&D (Enfant &Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve living condition for children Provide training , protection and Health Care 		<i>Ms. Choub Chanthy</i> 023-215260 012-888 285	#74, St 360, Toul Svay Prey I, Chamkarmon E-mail: eedcambodge@online.com.kh Web site: www.enfantsetdeveloppement.org PO Box: 882 CCC Box: 103	1984

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
18-EDCS (Education and Development of Cambodia Skill)		<i>Mr. Kim Kathavy</i> 012-314528/ 016-783805	#91, St. 95, Boeung Trabek, Chamkarmon Email: Kethavy@15@yahoo.com CCC Box: 370	2004
19-HAGAR FOSTER HOME PROGRAM	✓Center base	<i>Ms. Nhek Chanthan</i> Foster Home Program Manager 023-882382 012-653086 <i>Mr. Meth Vanthy</i> Youth group Leader 012-757684	#354, St 518, Toul Sangke, Russey Keo E-mail: fhp@hagarproject.org Web site: www.hagarproject.org PO Box: 1521	2002
20-HCC (The Healthcare Center for Children) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect and Health Care for the child who suffered from sexual exploitation, trafficking and social and economic deprivation• Generate income of the poorest families.• Advocacy on C.R.	✓Center base	<i>Miss. Ly Sotheary</i> Director 012 252 779 012-855 052 <i>Mr. Sun Vireak</i> Prevention Coordinator 023-212133 012-886859	#115AEo, St 141, Veal Voung, 7 Makara terrily@sccf-hcc.org , hcc@forum.org.kh , hcc-admin@forum.org.kh Website: www.sccf-hcc.org PO Box: 1438 CCC Box: 234	1998
21-ICM (International Christian Mission) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide Health Care to The child• Provide formal system education and vocational skills	✓Center base	<i>Ms. Eng Rat chivy</i> Administrator 023-211465 016-636931	#41-43, St 322, Boeung Keng Kang I, Chamkarmon naringsm@camnet.com.kh Website: www.icmsite.com PO Box: 88	1993

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
26-Krousar Thmey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Children well being • Develop Khmer Art and Culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Com. based ✓Center based 	<i>Mr. Sok Phanna</i> Director of Street children center 023-216 330 012-993 823	#4, St 257, Toeuk LaaK I, Toul Kok krousar-thmey@bigfoot.com Website: www.krousar-thmey.org CCC Box: 122	1991
27-KTO (Khmer Child Rights Support and Vocational Training Organization.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non formal education • Vocational Training • Legal assistance • Advocacy 		<i>Mr. Prum Thy</i> Executive Director 012-653 192	#629, St 33, Stung Mean Chey, Mean Chey prumthy@yahoo.com CCC Box: 448	2003
28-KYCC (Khmer Youth Camp for Culture) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Rights • Gender • Peace 		<i>Mr. Khan Sovithy</i> Executive Director 012-736 166	#236, St 376, Boeung Keng kongIII, Chamkarmon info@kycc4peace.org Website: www.kycc4peace.org CCC Box: 337	2001

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
29-LAC (Legal Aid of Cambodia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the development of a legal system in Cambodia. 		<i>Mr. Meas Samnang</i> Vice-Director 012-889 466 <i>Mr. Op Vibol</i> Head of Juvenile Unit 012-877 156	#43, St 306, Boeung Keng Kang I, Chamkarmon lac@online.com.kh , lacadmin@online.com.kh Web Site: www.lac.org.kh PO Box: 1197 CCC Box: 44	1995
30-LICADHO (Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense and Human Rights) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate people for the respect of Human Rights Provide legal assistance and support to victims of abuses and violations. 		<i>Miss. Long Borin</i> CR advocacy officer 012-284 029 023-330 965 023-217 626	#16, St 99, Boeng Trabek, Camkarmon licadho@camnet.com.kh Website: www.licadho.org PO Box: 499	1992
31-Mith Samlanh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to support street children 	✓Center based	<i>Mr. Sen Seny</i> CR Team Leader 092 737 860 023-426 596 023-220 596	#215, St 13, Chey Choum Neah, Daun Penh friends@everyday.com.kh Website: www.streetfriends.org PO Box: 588 CCC Box: 293	1994

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
<p>32-PJJ (Protection of Juvenile Justice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child legal consultation and protecting the rights of the child in justice system. • Child offenders and child victims, after • Legal status solved has equal access education through the provision of monthly stipend, necessary education materials and medical care. • Raise awareness on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and laws related to general public. 		<p>Mrs. Sorry Channary 012 465 374 023 726 446</p>	<p>#30, St 436/99, Beung Traback, ChamKarmon pjjcambodia@online.com.kh PO Box: 859 CCC Box: 332</p>	<p>2001</p>
<p>33- Plan International</p>		<p>Mr. Prum Thary Country Child Rights Advisor 023-217 214 Fax: 023-210 971</p>	<p>#99-100, St. Preah Sothearos, Tonle Bassac E-mail: Thary_prum@plan-international.org Web site: www.plan-international.org P.O Box: 1280</p>	<p>2002</p>

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
<p>34-SCA (Save the Children – Australia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMCI • HIV/AIDS • Life Skills Prison Project 		<p>Mr. Koksi Thanit</p> <p>Program officer</p> <p>IMCI & HIV/AIDS and Life Skills Prison project</p> <p>Kampong Cham Province</p> <p>011-876 806</p>	<p>#30, St 9, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon</p> <p>cpd@sca-cambodia.org</p> <p>projects_kc@sca-cambodia.org</p> <p>www.sca-cambodia.org/webmail</p> <p>PO Box: 52</p> <p>CCC Box: 59</p>	1987
<p>35-SCADP (Street Children Assistance and development Program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attain the above vision is to create opportunities for disadvantaged children to grow physically, socially, emotionally, intellectually, culturally, vocationally and in terms of economic and environmental security without any discrimination. 	✓Center based	<p>Ms. Roeung Sophannha</p> <p>012-329937</p> <p>023-221708/217754</p>	<p>I.216, Sothearos St, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon</p> <p>SCADP1992@ONLINE.COM.KH</p> <p>, SCADPcambodia@hotmail.com</p> <p>CCC Box: 404</p>	1992

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
<p>36-SCCO (Cambodian Organization for Learning and Training)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview the children in community • Collect data on living standard of the child • Improving standard living in Com. • Capacity building on VTS 		<p>Mr. Seng Sou Eng</p> <p>Coordinator</p> <p>011-404 160</p>	<p>#206,Sankat Beoug Toum Pon Khan Mean Cheay, E-mail: colt.org@online.com.kh Website: www.colt-cambodia.org</p>	<p>1999</p>
<p>37-SCN-CO (Save the Children Norway)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the situation for vulnerable children. • Prevent children falling in to especially difficult circumstances • Advocate for Children Rights 	<p>✓ Partnership</p>	<p>Mrs. Khun Chanpha</p> <p>CR Officer</p> <p>011-931 221</p> <p>023-211 972/</p> <p>216232/217720-124</p> <p>Fax: 023-215 078</p>	<p>#18, Street 57 corner 294, Boeung Keng Kang I, Chamkarmon rb.cambodia@scn.online.com.kh chanpha@scn.online.com.kh Website: www.reddbarna.no PO Box: 34 CCC Box: 55</p>	<p>1988</p>

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
38-SFODA (Sacrifice Family and Orphan child Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the situation of poor people, family economy, and human resource in the community 		Mr. Chhin Pan Administrative 012-362 992	#53D, St WathChas, Phum II, Chruy Chang Va, Russei Keo pensophan_SFODA@yahoo.com CCC Box: 300	1997
39-SIT (Save Incapacity Teenager) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build Capacity to the incapacities of teenagers. • Provide Skill and Knowledge to the incapacities teenager for generates income of theirs families. 		Mr. Chhun Roeurn Director 012-473751	#140, St 6A, Prek Thmey village, Prek Anhchanh, MoukomPoul, Kandal sit-teen@yahoo.com CCC Box: 450	1998
40-UKYD (United Khmer Kampuchea Krom Youth Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on CR, Health and general education. • Investigate in case of CR violation especially for minority children • Human research development and professional and skill training. 		Mr. Chhan Somnan Advisor 012-1864820	#255, Arrow path, Steung Mean Chey, Mean Chey somnanuksorg@yahoo.com	2001

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
41-USG (Urban Sector Group) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the organizing, developing and strengthening the poor community in city. • Improve living condition of the poor communities. • Promote gender equality based on mutual aid and self reliance. 		Mr. Leum Phai 012-859 226	#61, St 155, Toul Tompong I, Chamkarmon admin.usg@forum.org.kh PO Box: 1055 CCC Box: 322	1993
42-VCAO (Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garbage collecting children project • Child domestic workers project • Perspective project • Commercial exploitation of child pro. • Health Care Center for HIV/AIDS children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Center based ✓Prev. based ✓Prot. based ✓Street based 	Mr. Chea Pyden Director 023-884722 012-876422	#25, St 118, Phsar Depot III, Toul Kok vcao@online.com.kh CCC Box: 323	1994
43-VDTO (Vocational and Development Training Organization)		Mr. Tep Vuthy Director 012-914550 Mr. You Tong In Education Manager 012 545 057	#676c, Group11, Sangkat Steoung Meanchey, Meanchey E-mail: tep_vuthy@yahoo.com E-mail: vdto_kids@yahoo.com	2000

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
<p>44-Wathnakteap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving opportunities for children living in especially difficult circumstances and their families. Fosters children rights in Cambodia. 		<p>Mr. Nuy Bora</p> <p>Director</p> <p>012 913 532</p> <p>023 880 854</p>	<p>#3, St 323, Sankat Boeung Kok II, Toul Kok</p> <p>wp@online.com.kh</p> <p>www.online.com.kh/users/wp.org</p> <p>PO Box: 90</p> <p>CCC Box: 62</p>	<p>1996</p>
<p>45-WLA (Women Light Association)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on H R and Democratic for women and children Women Health Education Vocational Education for women and children 		<p>Mr. Man Saveon</p> <p>Vice Director</p> <p>012-835 413</p>	<p>#91, St 95, Boeung Trabek, Chamkarmon</p> <p>sonn_narywla@yahoo.com</p> <p>CCC Box: 471</p>	<p>1999</p>

ORGANIZATION AND MISSION	APPROACH	CONTACT PERSON POSITION & TELEPHONE	OFFICE & EMAIL ADDRESS	YEAR EST.
<p>46-WV-C (World Vision Cambodia)</p> <p><u>Mission</u> : To Create a more equitable, safe world in which all children live in secure home and are able to access high quality services that meet their human rights and needs.</p> <p>Project Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community outreach service provided for street children and families. • Accommodation and care services made available for street children. • Participation of street children in formal and non -formal education and training increased. • Family reintegration and support service provided. • Long-term foster care and support service provided. • Improve rights and services for street children advocated. 	<p>✓Center based</p> <p>✓Com. based</p>	<p>Mr. Sim Dara</p> <p>Education Program</p> <p>Coordinator</p> <p>023-881403</p> <p>012-771051</p>	<p>#95, St 315, Boeung Kok II, Toul Kok</p> <p>dara_sim@wvi.org, Mengsreng_Ung@wvi.org</p> <p>Website: www.wvi.org</p> <p>PO Box: 479</p>	<p>1993</p>

ANNEX 5. DATABASE QUESTIONNAIRES

**ECPAT-Cambodia
Trafficking Questionnaire**

Case code:

Trafficking Information

Date trafficked:	Country of origin:	Location of origin:
Approached by:	Country of destination:	Location of destination:
Method of initiation:	Passage of transit:	
Further description:		

Result of trafficking:

<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic work		Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Sold in brothel		Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Begging		Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Forced into street prostitution		Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Street vending	Sell what:	Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Adoption		Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Smuggling	What:	Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Slave labour	Work type:	Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Marriage		Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous labour	Work type:	Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:
<input type="checkbox"/> Forced pregnancy	What:	Where:	How long:	How forced to stay:

Victim's Result Details

<input type="checkbox"/> Victim paid at all	How much?	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim was abused sexually	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim was abuse physically
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim was abused verbally	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim held in debt bondage	How?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim was forced to take drugs	How?	What?	How often?
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim's ID, passport, ticket confiscated			
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim under constant supervision			
How?			

Trafficker Information

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	POB	Current address	Nationality	Relation to victim

Victim & Family

Name:	Sex:	DOB:	Animal year:	Marital status:	Living status:
Nationality:	Occupation:	POB	Education level		
Age start of trafficking:	Age end:	Current address:	Remark:		
Father's name:	Age:	POB:	Nationality:	Occupation:	
Mother's name:	Age:	POB:	Nationality:	Occupation:	
N° of family members:	N° of dependants:	Monthly income:	Remark:		

Treatment & Health

Reported by:	Reported date/ time:	Reported place:
Initial report to:	Where:	Referred to NGO by:
Case handled by:	Date of medical treatment:	Remark:
Victim received tests:	Victim immediately:	<input type="checkbox"/> return home <input type="checkbox"/> move into shelter <input type="checkbox"/> other
Psychology problems prior to trafficking:	Physically disabled:	
Psychology problems after to trafficking:	Physical problem prior to trafficking:	
Mentally ill:	Physical problem after to trafficking:	
Remark:		
Health status: Prior to incident (<input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS positive <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant) and after to incident (<input type="checkbox"/> HIV positive <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant <input type="checkbox"/> Miscarriage)		

Rescue & Return

<input type="checkbox"/> Victim leave of his/her own accord	Reason:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Went to NGO	Where:	Which:	When:	How:
<input type="checkbox"/> Went to Police	Where:	Which:	When:	How:

<input type="checkbox"/> Went to Embassy	Where:	Which:	When:	How:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Called hotline	Where:	Which:	When:	How:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim escaped	How:	When:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim rescued	By:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim arrested	By:	Where:	Which:	When:	How long:
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim detained as illegal immigrant	Where:	Which:	When:	How long:	
Further detail:					
Remark:					

Trial & Result

Perpetrator arrested:	Y / N	Date/Time of arrest:	Arrested by:
Trial date:	Length of trial:	Victim represented in court by:	
N° of perpetrator arrested:	N° of perpetrator charged:	Nationality of perpetrator:	
Remark:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Perpetrator charged	Type of Charge:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim press charges	Reason:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Case settled out of court	How:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Case tried at court	Reason:	Which:	Where:
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim testified in court	Reason:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Case processed ex officio	Reason:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal representation for victim	Reason:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Case pending	Reason of pending:	Jail sentence:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Case dismissed	Reason of dismiss:	Fine and amount:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Case closed	How:	Other penalty:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Perpetrator acquitted	Reason of acquitted:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Perpetrator convicted	Convicted on which charge		
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim compensated	How:		

Monitoring

<input type="checkbox"/> Victim live in shelter	Where:	Which:	For how long:
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim reunited with family	Reason:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Will victim be reunited with family	Reason:		

<input type="checkbox"/> Victim studying/enrolled in vocational training since trafficking	Reason:
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim back in home country	
N° of follow up visits:	Current support:
Current Employment:	
Remark:	

ECPAT-Cambodia
Rape Questionnaire

Case code:

Incident

Specific location:		
Occurred Date/Time:	Type of weapon:	Number of attackers:
Reported date to NGOs:	Reported by:	Investigated by:
Reported date to Police:	Reported by:	Investigated by:
Description of event:		
Remark:		

Attacker Information

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Place of birth</i>	<i>Current address</i>	<i>Relation</i>

Victim & Family Information

Victim name:	Age:	Sex:	DOB:	POB:	Nationality:
Occupation:	Current address:			Education level:	
Marital status:	Living status:	Animal year:	Remark:		
Father's name:	Age:	POB:	Nationality:	Occupation:	
Mother's name:	Age:	POB:	Nationality:	Occupation:	
N° family member:	N° dependant:	Monthly income:	Remark:		

Treatment & Health

Reported by:	Reported date/ time:	Reported place:
Initial report to:	Where:	Referred to NGO by:

Case handled by:	Date of medical treatment:	Remark:
Victim received tests:	Victim immediately: <input type="checkbox"/> return home <input type="checkbox"/> move into shelter <input type="checkbox"/> other	
Psychology problems prior to rape:	Physically disabled:	
Psychology problems after to rape:	Physical problem prior to rape:	
Mentally ill:	Physical problem after to rape:	
Remark:		
Health status: Prior to incident (<input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS positive <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant) and after to incident (<input type="checkbox"/> HIV positive <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant <input type="checkbox"/> Miscarriage)		

Trial & Result

Perpetrator arrested:	Y / N	Date/Time of arrest:	Arrested by:
Trial date:		Length of trial:	Victim represented in court by:
Remark:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Attacker charged	Type of charge:	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim testified in court	Reason:
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim press charges	Reason:	<input type="checkbox"/> Case processed ex officio	Reason:
<input type="checkbox"/> Case settled out of court	How:	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal representation for victim	Reason:
<input type="checkbox"/> Case tried at court	Reason:	Which:	Where:
<input type="checkbox"/> Case pending	Reason of pending:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Case dismissed	Reason of dismiss:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Case closed	How:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Perpetrator acquitted	Reason of acquitted:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Perpetrator convicted	Convicted on which charge:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim compensated	How:		
Jail sentence:	Fine and amount:	Other penalty:	

Monitoring

<input type="checkbox"/> Victim lives in shelter	Where:	Which:	For how long:
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim reunited with family	Reason:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Will victim be reunited with family	Reason:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim studying/enrolled in vocational training since rape	Reason:		
Number of follow up visits:			
Current employment:		Current support:	
Remark:			

Witnesses

Name:	Sex:	Age:	POB:	Current address:
Witnessed incident:	Y / N	Description:		
Remark:				