

Return of Cambodians from Viet Nam



Svay Rieng, 1st January – 31st December

2005

Department of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (DSVY) Svay Rieng

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Background

Svay Rieng, one of the poorest provinces of Cambodia, has seven districts (Annex 1). The majority of its population are engaged in agricultural activities inside the province. They also go to Viet Nam for other livelihood purposes such as to do agricultural work and trading. The push and pull factors (Annex 2A) which are additional to the impoverishment and problematic circumstances of families also drive the people from Kompong Ro, Chantrea and Svay Teap Districts to go to Viet Nam for begging in the streets of Viet Nam (Annex 3). Other people from the areas traffic their own children or the children of other families to Viet Nam for such activity for labour exploitation.

Often, the Vietnamese authorities conduct the activities to rid Cambodian beggars of their streets by arresting them. In Ho Chi Minh City, arrested Cambodian street beggars are referred to the Social Aid Centre (SAC)¹ of the DOLISA² Ho Chi Minh for care and protection where arrangements are made for their return to Cambodia. Meanwhile interviews are conducted by the DOLISA staff with assistance from a Khmer-speaking Vietnamese translator to identify irregular migrants and trafficking victims³. Documentations about them are made and, afterwards, sent along with the photos of the potential returnees through a private bus courier system to DSVY⁴ Svay Rieng for advanced family tracing and assessment.

In Ben Yieng and Dong Nai, which are the neighbouring provinces to Cambodia, Cambodians are referred to their respective centres. No identification is happening, but documentations about them including health are made and sent along with the returnees during the repatriation. No advanced family tracing and assessment take place for these groups.

The purpose of the advanced family tracing and assessment is that the caseworkers are able to make plan for appropriate intervention for the potential returnees prior, during or after arrival from Viet Nam. Once the family tracing and assessment activities are confirmed completed, coordination is made by the DSVY with the DOLISA through the diplomatic channels to agree on a date for their return. Both the irregular migrants and trafficking victims are assisted to return to Cambodia in a bus or buses organised by DOLISA Ho Chi Minh or Ben Yieng/Dong Nai Province. The agreed venue for reception of the returnees is within the grounds of Sovannaran Pagoda in Chroek Mateh Commune of Savy Tiep District. Upon arrival, crosschecking is made by the DSVY staff between the returnees and the actual numbers and their photos, after which handover papers are signed by the representatives of DSVY and DOLISA. Trucks are hired for transporting them to the villages where they say they come from, accompanied by their caseworkers to ensure they arrive home safely. Assessment is made again the days after the arrival

¹ A government centre based in Ho Chi Minh where arrested Cambodians are referred to for care and protection while arrangement is being undertaken for return to Cambodia

² Department of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs

³ Despite training they have not yet been able to identify trafficked from irregular migrants

⁴ Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

to gain an in-depth understanding of the circumstances of the whole family including family relationships, risk factors, and needs.

Since 2003, the Project⁵ of IOM Cambodia has been technically and financially supporting the staff of the DSVY Svay Rieng to provide better support to Cambodian returnees, particularly victims of trafficking from the three above-mentioned districts. IOM Cambodia, in close collaboration with IOM Ho Chi Minh, have also been working with the DOLISA of Ho Chi Minh in Viet Nam and the DSVY Svay Rieng to establish a safe, orderly and sustainable system of return and reintegration for the trafficking victims from Viet Nam to Cambodia (Annex 4). The return management involves IOM Cambodia and Ho Chi Minh, DSVY Svay Rieng, DOLISA Ho Chi Minh, DOLISA Dong Nai, DOLISA Ben Yieng, Cambodian District Police, Cambodian and Vietnamese border guards, and the Cambodian consulate in Ho Chi Minh City.

Although the DSVY has been supported by the IOM to assist the returnees to return from Viet Nam since 2003, the identification of trafficking victims (Annex 2B) did not commence until June 2005 right after the training on Introduction to Trafficking and Identification had been provided to the DOLISA staff.

⁵ the IOM's Longterm Recovery and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Women and Children Project

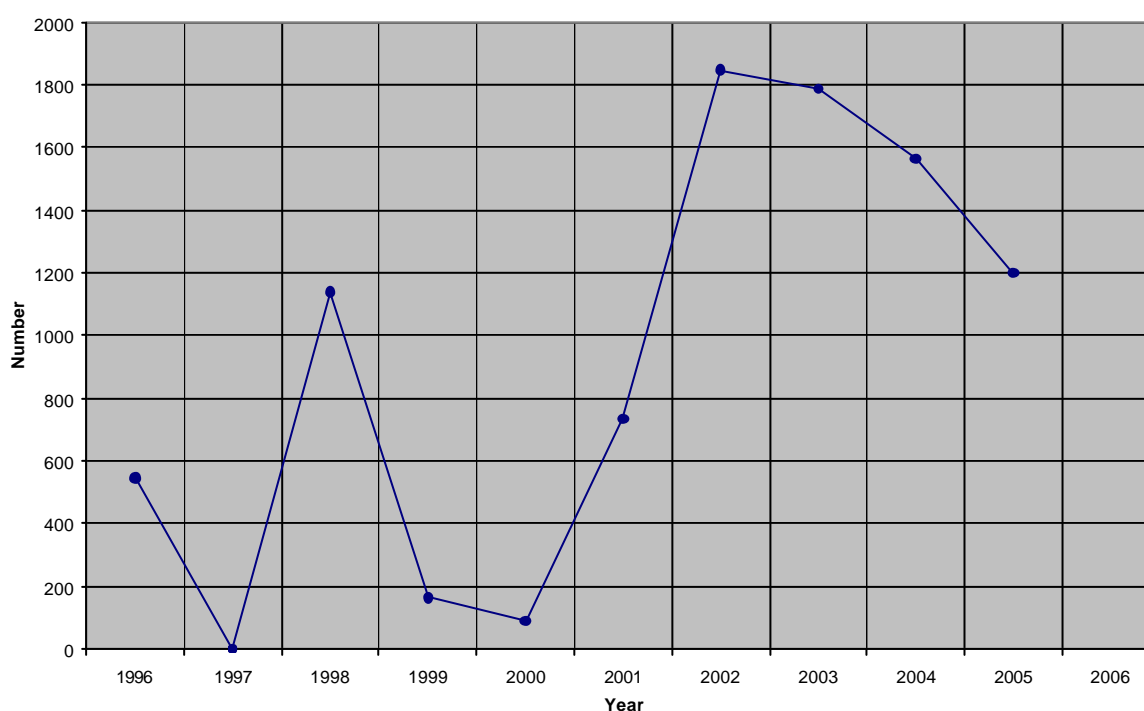
1. Introduction

This report was compiled by the IOM's Longterm Recovery and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Women and Children Project, in consultation with the DSVY Svay Rieng case workers and from the data and statistics they recorded about the returnees from Viet Nam.

It is said that the phenomenon of people going to Viet Nam for begging started in 1993, when Cambodia had its first National Election. There was an old man known as Ta Sotr who was living in Kbal Thnal Village of Tnaot Commune in Kompong Ro District. He was believed to be the only first person who had managed to cross the Cambodian-Vietnamese border illegally to go to Ho Chi Minh City for begging because his family was desperate for food, while Cambodia was busy with the election. He returned with millions of VN dong to his family and suddenly became rich. This information was spread to a lot of different areas.

Very few other people in the same village started to follow him. Until 1996 when the areas suffered severe flooding and drought, a lot of people started to go and beg in Viet Nam and the Vietnamese authorities started arresting the Cambodian beggars and notifying the Svay Rieng provincial authorities about their return through the Bavet-Moc Bai international border. There was only one surprisingly informed return of a large group of around 500 Cambodian beggars within the year. The returnees were received by an ad hoc committee consisting of representatives from Social Affairs, Health, Women's Affairs, and the Police. The committee was chaired by the Provincial Governor. During the reception by the committee, education about the national dignity was provided to them by the Provincial Governor in addition to medical check-up and some donations for going back home.

Graph 1: Total Returnees by Year



From the graph above, there was no record of returns in 1997. It was anecdotally reported that arrested Cambodian beggars were informally sent back in small groups to Cambodia through other small Cambodian-Vietnamese borders with notification to only the border guards.

From between 1998 to 2001, there was variation (100 to 1150) in the number of returnees sent back from Viet Nam. This was due to the intensification of the clearance of the street beggars in Viet Nam and the notification to the Cambodian authorities on the returns by the VN police. Due to the fact that the same people were noticed to return again and again, the committee became frustrated and lost motivation to dealing with the same groups. Consequently, the returnee reception responsibilities were solely assigned to DSVY.

During 2002 there was a rapid rise in the number of returnees. During this time there were parts of Svay Rieng that had terrible flooding and other parts that remained in drought. It was during this time that many families became impoverished. It was also noted, however, that many people were returned more than one time which suggests they were very impoverished and that they were able to receive significantly more funds than if they stayed in SVR.

Since September 2002, the number of people returning has been decreasing gradually. It was noticed that a lot of people from some villages have stopped going to Viet Nam. None of the people from some villages which had people migrating to Viet Nam in the past have been seen going any more. It was noted that a lot of factors as following have been contributing to this improvement:

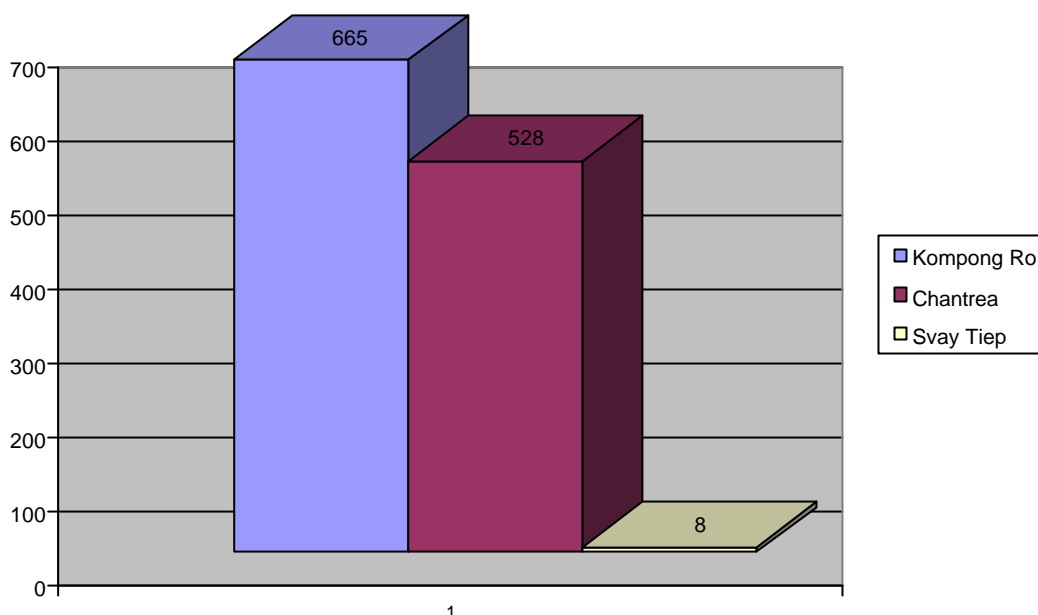
- They were frustrated about the very short term stays to do the work in Viet Nam prior to arrest and are earning nothing
- Some found other options by themselves in the village rather than continue to beg in Viet Nam
- Some understood the consequences of trafficking, blind migration, and child labour and have found other alternatives or picked up other options with the support from an NGO or a project in their own village

From 1st January until 31st December 2005, a total number of 1201 returnees, including both the irregular migrants and trafficking victims, were assisted to return on ten instances to Cambodia.

2. Returnees from Viet Nam by District

The graph below shows that the majority of the returnees (55%) in 2005 were from Kompong Ro. Approximately 10% less were from Chantrea. Very few returnees, which was about one percent (8 people), were from Svay Tiep.

Graph 2 : All Returnees by District

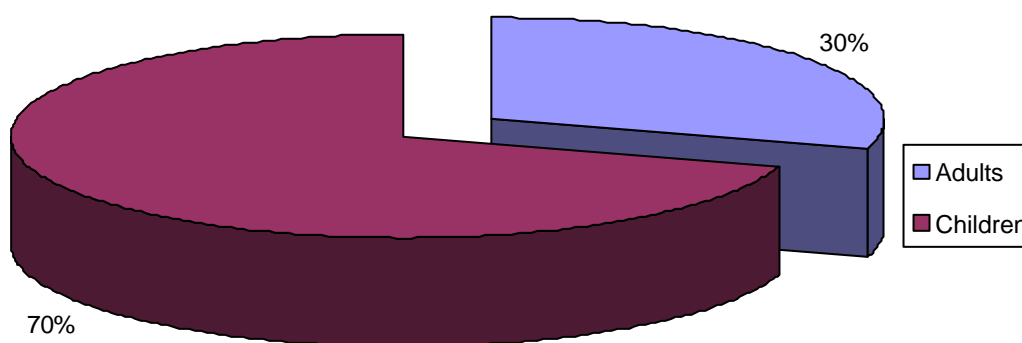


3. Returnees from Viet Nam by Age

More child returnees (70%, which is more than double of the number of adult returnees) were returned from Viet Nam. It is understood that there are reasons as following that mostly children are sent to Viet Nam:

- Vietnamese people are more likely to give money to smaller children and elderly beggars.
- Families are likely to send or take their own children to Viet Nam, for they have no other alternatives in their village, nor they as adults are given any money if they themselves beg.

Graph 3 : All Returnees by Age



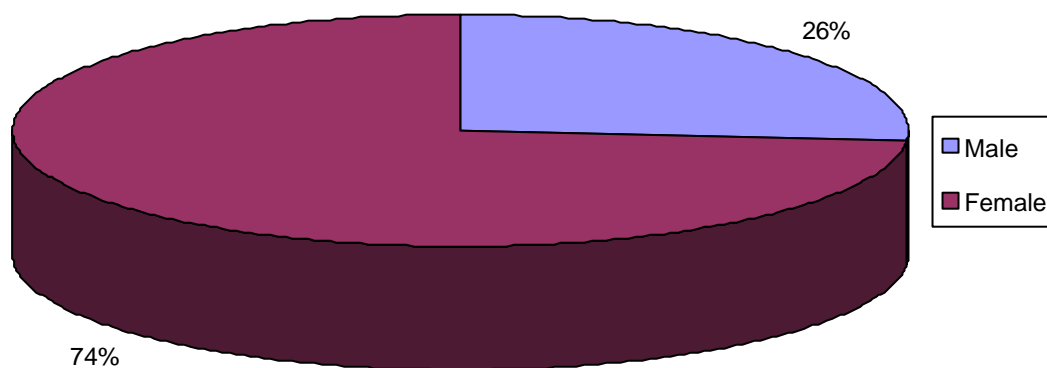
4. Adult Returnees by Sex

It has been noticed, as well as recorded, that more female adults (74%) were returned. It is believed that this fact is related to the ways women are traditionally thought of and treated as following:

- Women have better potentials than men to look after or care for children
- There is not much female-appropriate work for women to do in their villages
- Women are much better at saving or/and keeping the money than men
- Some women go to Viet Nam to escape family violence in addition to earning money there
- Women have easier access to the border crossing as women are considered to be weak people who will likely not be violent or commit crime
- Many families in the community are single-female parent headed household with no skills for their livelihood, but begging with children
- Women are likely to be more courageous and more capable of overcoming embarrassments in desperate circumstances. In addition women are usually the primary caregivers of children therefore it is not surprising that they are the ones who go with the children

However, the reason why more women were returned than men has also conflictingly been interpreted that women are more likely to be arrested than men as they are slow in noticing the risky circumstances or in escaping the arrests.

Graph 4 : Adult Returnees by Sex



5. Child Returnees by Sex

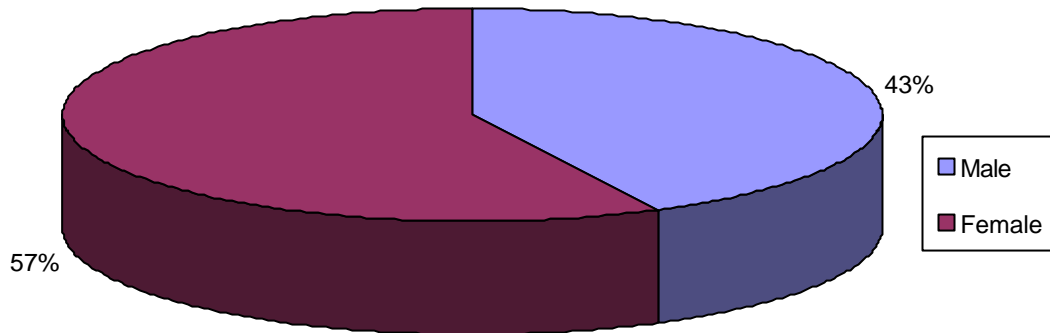
The pie below shows that girls returned outnumbered boys by 1:1.3. The number of girls returning from Viet Nam in each of the ten instances within the reporting period was always bigger than the number of boys. Reasons by the DSVY have been outlined as following:

- Most villagers with whom they are working have more daughters than sons
- Traditionally, boys are valued to have education so that they would use it when they grow up, whereas girls are believed to only work in the kitchen and look after children after marriage. Consequently, girls are more likely to be sent to Viet Nam, but boys stay in the village to go to school.
- Girls are much better at saving and keeping the money, whereas boys are believed to spend more or gamble.
- Girls are more sympathized as they are treated as weak gender, so they are more likely to be offered the money.

- Girls might also be able to earn additional money through doing sex work, in addition to begging and/or selling lottery tickets.

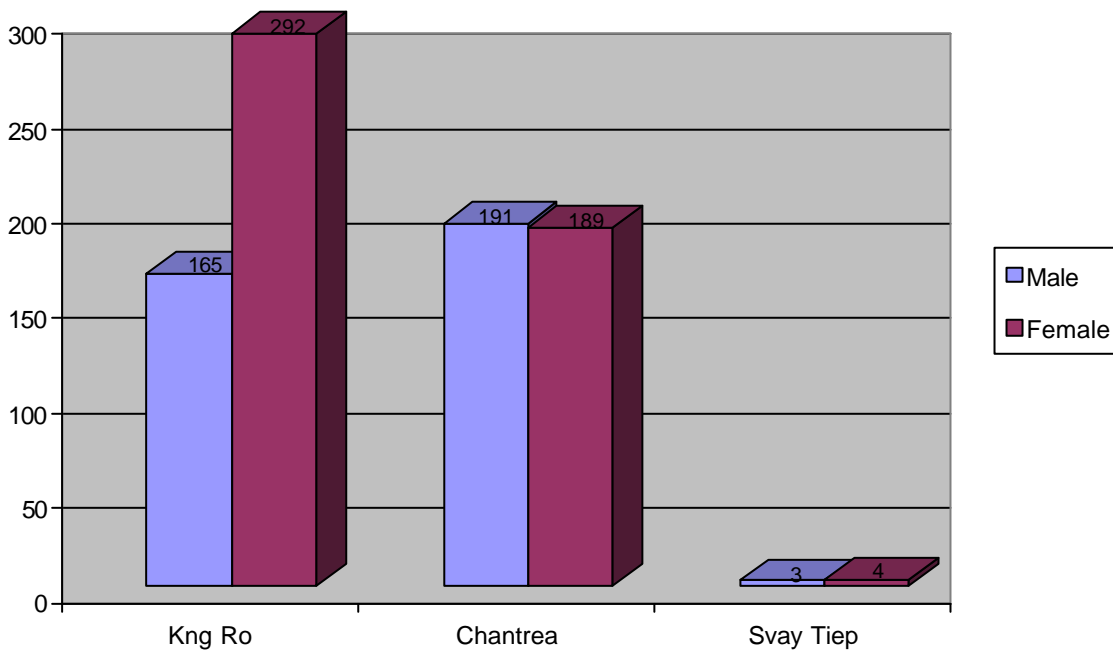
The additional reason could be that girls are so susceptible to being arrested that more of them were returned.

Graph 5 : Child Returnees by Sex



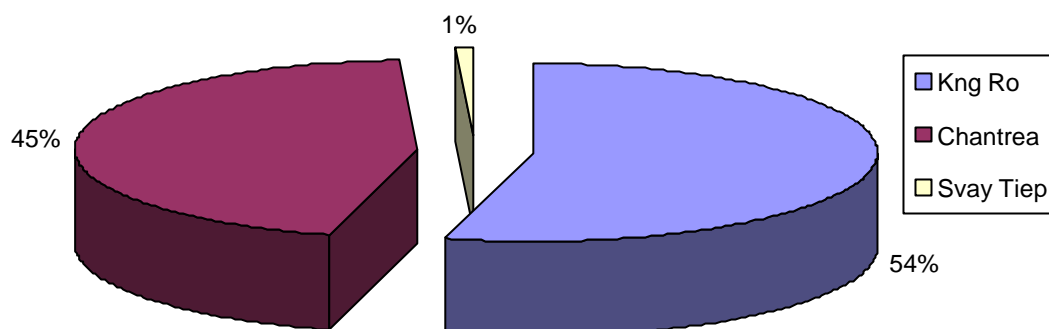
Of the total number of returnees, the number of girls almost doubled that of the boys from Kompong Ro, while the number of girls and boys from Chantrea were almost equal.

Graph 6 : Child Returnees by Sex by District



6. Total Child Returnees by District

Graph 7: Total Child Returnees by District



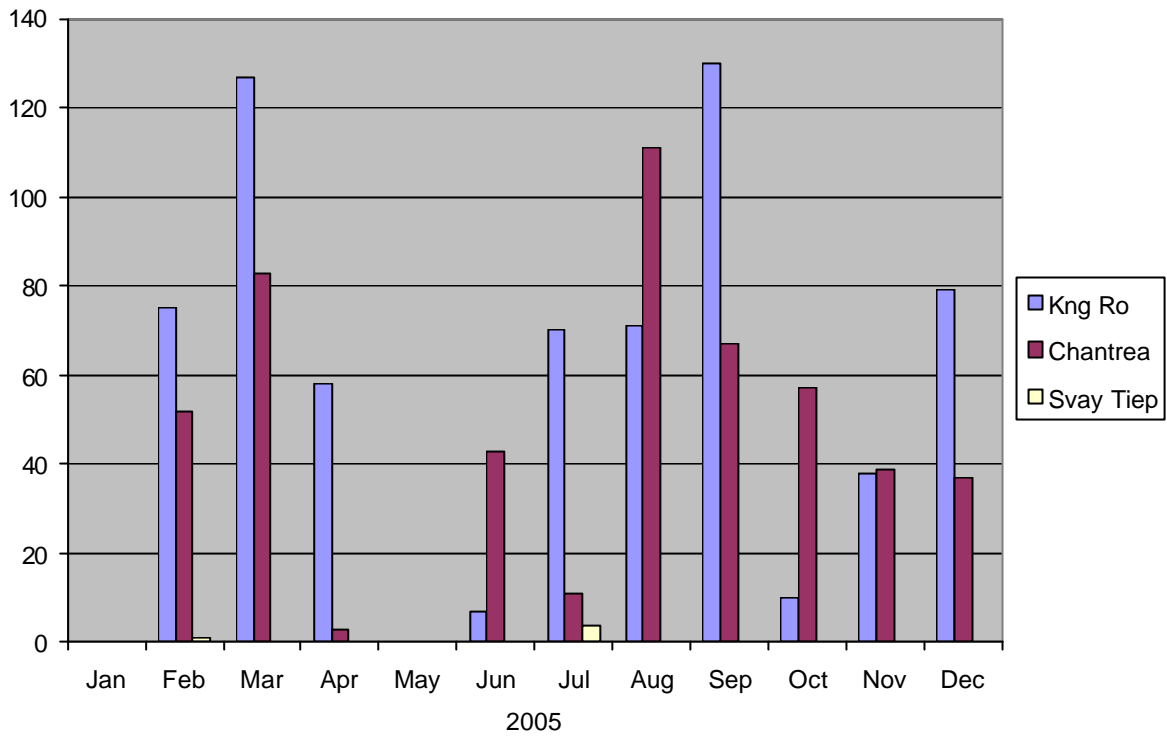
As mentioned there were more children from Kompong Ro (54%) than Chantrea (45%) returning from Viet Nam (see chart above). The least children (1%) were from Svay Tiep. The following are the conclusions made by the DSVY on the reasons why less children from Chantrea and the least from Svay Tiep were returned:

- They were taken by their relatives, friends, former neighbour, acquaintance from Kompong Ro which is known to be the source of traffickers to Viet Nam
- There are more job opportunities for the people in Svay Tiep
- The local authorities don't condone it whereas in some villages, village leaders are involved in the begging and possibly even trafficking
- People who went in the past were embarrassed with their neighbours or other people in the same village or commune who never went to Viet Nam
- The effectiveness of casework effort by the caseworkers have impacted their way of thinking or life

7. Total Returnees by Month by District

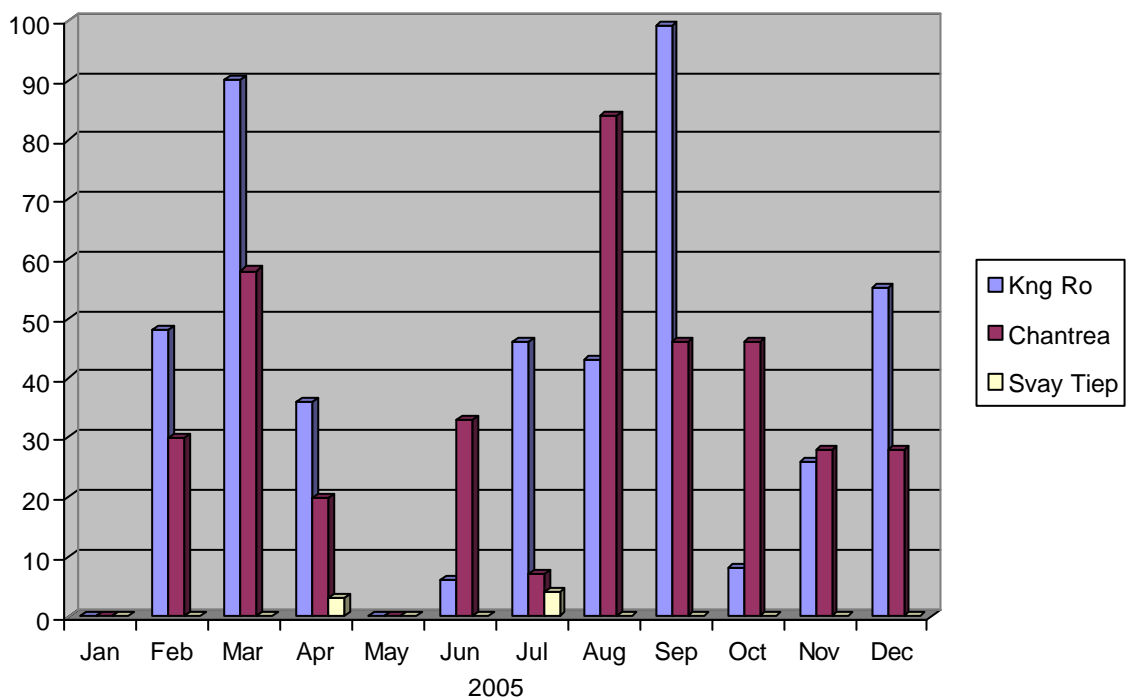
From January to December 2005, Cambodians were returned almost every month, except January and May. The number of each group of returnees ranged from around 50 to approximately 200.

Graph 8: All Returnees by Month by District



8. Child Returnees by Month and District

Graph 9: Child Returnees by Month by District



TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

Only trafficking victims were electronically documented at the IOM/DSVY Svay Rieng office. The documentation system was simple and only persons have been recorded but not the cases. Once a trafficking victim was identified, one code was assigned to them. The same code would always be referred to them if they were assisted to return from Viet Nam again. During the reporting period, a total of 93 (8% of all the returnees) victims of trafficking were recorded to have been assisted.

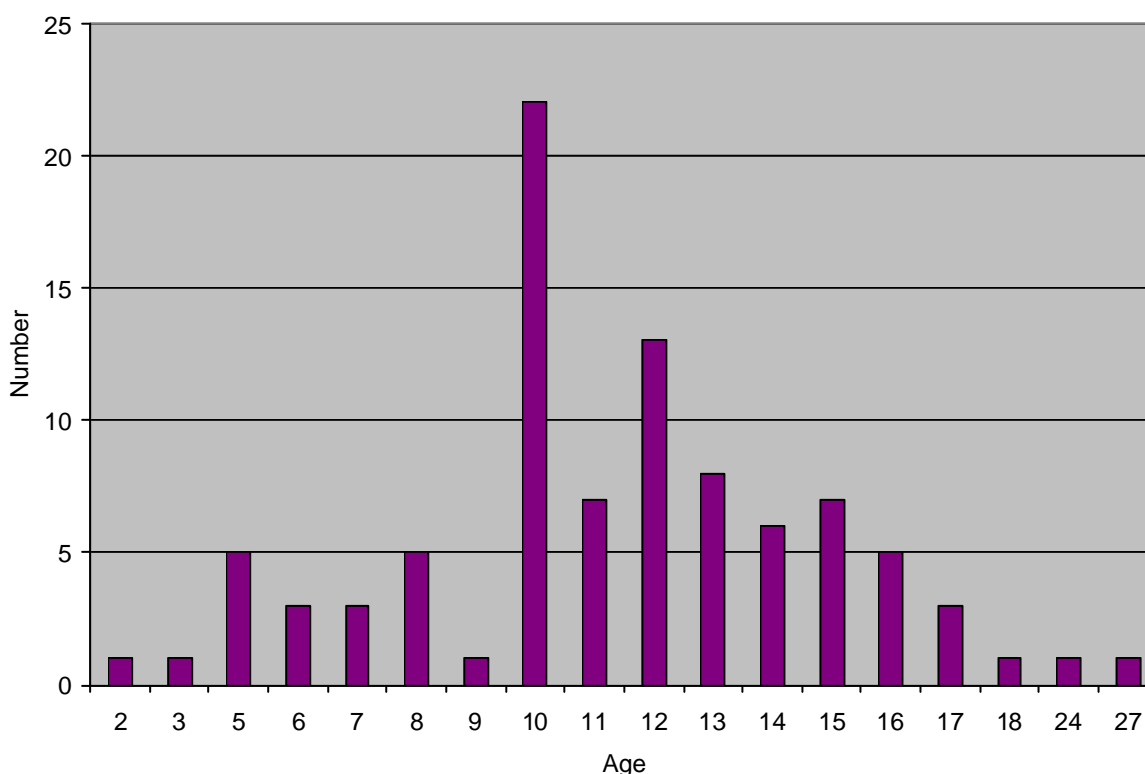
9. Trafficking Victims by Age

Victims of trafficking were found aged between two to twenty seven years. The majority were those aged ten and twelve years. No information is shown about children with the age ranging from zero to one year. The reasons given by the social workers were as following:

- Children within this age group are very dependent on their parent. So they go with only their parent and/or their very immediate relatives as irregular migrants' family to Viet Nam for begging.
- They are still too young to walk in the street without close support, to beg, or to understand the value of the money.
- Traffickers are not so interested in smaller children as it is hard to look after them. Traffickers would have to carry them or lead them in the streets to beg, which is not desirable for them.

It was also acknowledged that there might have been gaps in the data collection as they might find it unreliable or too difficult to obtain information from the children of this age group, and thus ignore them.

Graph 10: Trafficking Victims by Age



The graph above also shows that a 24-year old person has also been recorded as one of the trafficking victims. It was clarified that it was the case of a man with bilateral leg and arm disability and a severe speech impediment. He had no idea where his parents were. He had no known relatives. He lived with a family of no relation to him. He was rented by the family to go to Viet Nam with someone for begging.

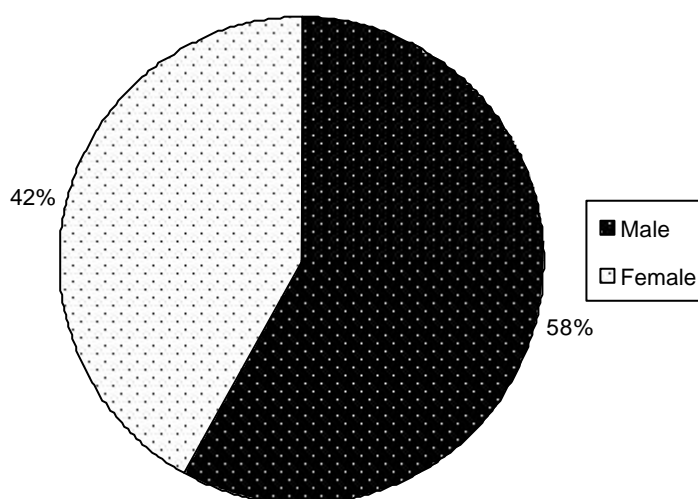
Another male adult victim of trafficking was aged 27 years. According to a woman returnee in Kbal Thnal who had taken him to Viet Nam for begging, the victim also had disability in the legs and psychiatric problem. His parents came from Svy Chrum District to Kompong Ro in search for people to rent him to go to Viet Nam. When they met her who had never known them, they rented their son to her. She refused to tell how much she had paid to his parents, but said the parents had approached her and taken him back.

The DSVY also had tried to do family tracing, but failed to be able to locate the family due to lack of information about their address. He was returned from Viet Nam only once in 2005.

10. Trafficking Victims by Sex

Although more girls were returned than boys (see Graph 5) boys are more likely to be trafficked than girls. Of all the trafficking victims, 58% were boys while girls amounted to only 42%.

Graph 11: Trafficking Victims by Sex

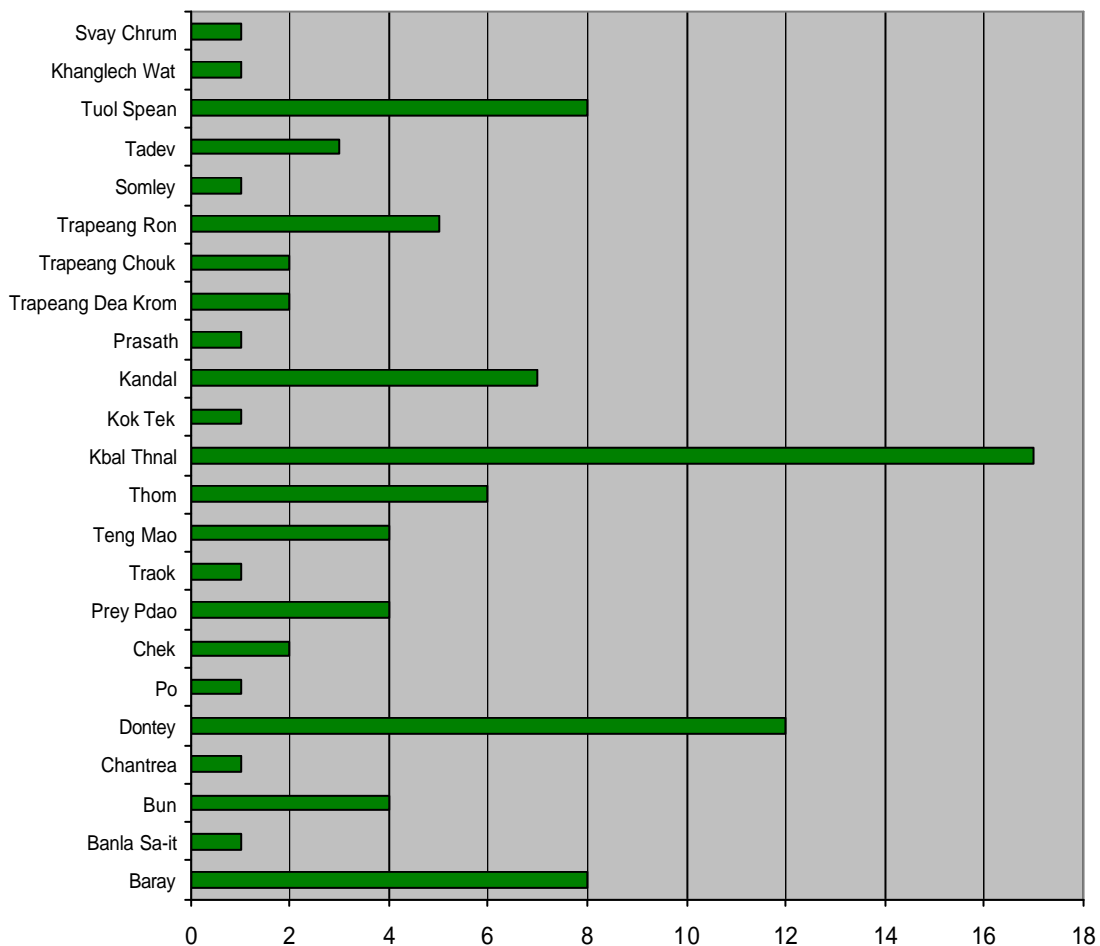


11. Trafficking Victims by Village

The graph below indicates that the most trafficking victims were from Kbal Thnal, and Don Tey Villages. Kbal Thnal is one of the villages of Thnoat commune in Kompong Ro District, from where the most people migrate to or traffick children to Viet Nam. It is known to be the largest village in Kompong Ro with an estimated population of around 500. The reasons there is a high number of trafficking victims in this village were interpreted as following:

- The village is a source of traffickers or alleged facilitators
- The number of children was growing, making the village being overpopulated and children failed to get complete care and attention, but are subject to exploitation as a result.
- The area is very susceptible to natural hazards, such as flooding and drought. The land is very infertile for crops.
- Problematic parents with drinking and/or gambling problems do nothing to earn money. Meanwhile, some other families do try with no other alternatives locally, but encounter family problems additionally. This resulted them in using their children as tools for earning a living to support the families. These parents might or might not have understood the issues of trafficking, blind migration, or child labour.
- The local authority, in particular the village leaders, who is also a member of the commune council, did not seem to take the issues seriously.
- The relatives of the local authorities also went to Viet Nam for the same purpose as others.

Graph 12: Trafficking Victims by Village



Don Tey is one of the villages in Tuol Sdei Commune of Chantrea. This village is also very vulnerable to trafficking for lots of families were impoverished, without the availability of other better options, by:

- The issue of sour land and soil in addition to the common flooding and drought.
 - Isolation from the town, as a remote area.
 - Water problem
- (See Annex 2A for more factors)

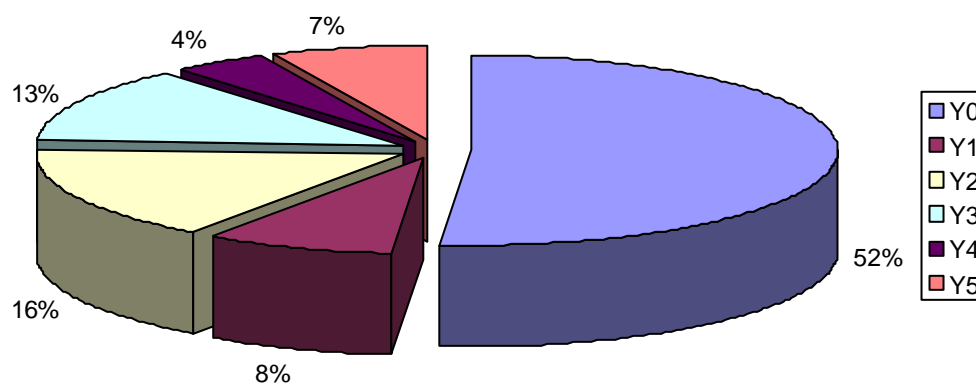
Baray and Tuol Spean, two other villages in Chantrea, also have quite high incidences of trafficking. Don Tey, and these two or other villages, are frequently approached by traffickers from Kbal Thnal, who might be related to the families by blood or marriage, or who might be their former neighbour, their friend, their acquaintance to rent the children of the villagers to go to Viet Nam.

12. Trafficking Victims by Years of Schooling

Of all the trafficking victims, more than half of them had no education. This percentage comprises also of children who had not reached school age. The early school ages in these areas are commonly 7-8 years when children are considered physically old enough for enrolment.

48% of them had from one to five years of schooling. Most of them had dropped out with no plan to continue due to lack of food and being unable to see the advantages. After counselling by the DSVY, many of them had expressed interest in going back to school with the approval from parents. Some had also requested support from the DSVY to seek the approval from the school principals, and some had additionally requested studying materials to enable them to go back to school.

Graph 13: Trafficking Victims by Years of Schooling



CONCLUSION

Many people from Chantrea and Kompong Ro go to Viet Nam for begging, of which approximately 15% are trafficked for this purpose. They are all assisted to return and the DSVY social workers are involved with the whole process of return and reintegration to assist them to improve their situation to prevent re-trafficking or/and trafficking.

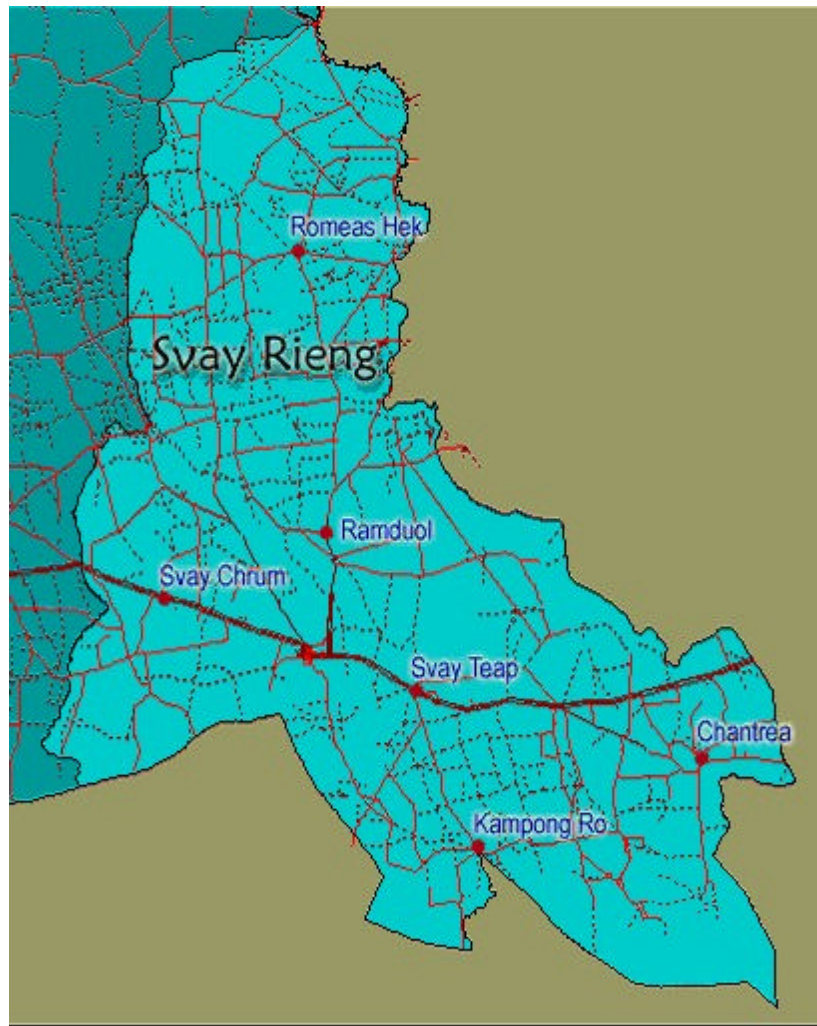
Only since June 2005 has there been an attempt to differentiate trafficked victims from irregular migrants but it is noted during the advanced family tracing/assessment and on return that there are many that are not correctly identified prior to return. It has been identified that it was because of the following reasons: the victims do not provide accurate information; they do not identify themselves as victims; more advanced training on identification needs to be provided to the DOLISA social workers. Requests have also been verbally made by the representative of the DSVY to the DOLISA of Dong Nai and Ben Yeang for the same system of documentation, identification, and advanced family tracing and assessment as that of the DOLISA Ho Chi Minh.

In Cambodia the DSVY provides support and services such as formal and non formal education, health care and treatment, psychosocial and job counselling, age-appropriate vocational training, job placement, grants, micro-credit, materials, income generation activities, life skills, and other relevant needs to the victims of trafficking and other vulnerable returnees, as well as their parents and/or siblings, through counselling, advocacy and referral to resources and services of the government and non-government agencies. A relationship is also being facilitated by the IOM Physician to be formalized between the DSVY and the government health systems for addressing their health problem, which is one of the most critical problems that exists in their families. Visits are being made by the DSVY to other agencies that might have the potentials to support the groups.

Through the collaboration and coordination between the DSVY and other agencies – both government and non-government in Cambodia and Viet Nam, it is hoped that the victims of trafficking and other vulnerable women and children especially from Kompong Ro and Chantrea will receive better support and options. It is also hoped that the number of people going and trafficked to Viet Nam for begging will decrease.

ANNEX 1

MAP OF SVAY RIENG



ANNEX 2A

FAMILY PROBLEMS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS IN KOMPONG RO AND CHANTREA

a. Family Problems

- No source of income
- Birth of a new child
- Death of a family member, especially a parent
- Family illness/health problems
- Multiple children
- Physical disabilities of family members
- Lack of food
- Loss of agricultural land

These are the problems that commonly result in the family debts which lead them to go to Viet Nam or to traffic their children to Viet Nam hoping to be able to repay them.

b. Push and Pull Factors

- Lack of skills, education, understanding of child labour/trafficking
- Lack opportunity for skill development
- Lack of job opportunities
- Lack of community-based emergency support
- Lack of market for sales of their products
- Remote areas
- Infertile soil
- Frequent natural disasters, namely flood and drought
- Water problems i.e. lack access to water or surface water is unpalatable due to sourness (no crops can be grown where this water lies)
- Poor infrastructure
- Lack of easy access to medical services
- Lack of understanding of the health services in the community
- Better opportunities in Viet Nam
- Following others when in trouble
- Easy border crossing

IDENTIFICATION

a. Victims of Trafficking

A victim of trafficking is a person who has been recruited, transported, transferred, harboured or received, while he or she was: threatened, physically forced, coerced through other forms (e.g. debt bondage), abducted, subject of fraud, deceived, abused, sold or rented out through payments or benefits (debt bondage) for the purpose of exploitation⁶.

A child victim of trafficking to Viet Nam also includes:

- a child who has been recruited, transported, transferred, harboured or received for the purpose of exploitation in Viet Nam
- An unaccompanied child arrested and referred to a centre in Viet Nam
- A child who is been sent with or is accompanied by a relative, a married sibling, a neighbour, a friend, an acquaintance, a stranger to Viet Nam and then whether or not has indicated that he/she has been exploited. However, in the case that the child goes with their parents other than aforementioned people, the child is not considered as a trafficking victim.

b. Irregular Migrants

(Also called illegal migrants or undocumented migrants) are those people who do not have a legal status in the receiving country as a result of illegal entry or overstay the visa⁷.

An irregular migrant for the Svay Reing Project in this report is either a child who migrates from Svay Rieng to Viet Nam with their parent(s) or an adult who goes to Viet Nam by themselves or with someone to earn money through begging, selling lottery tickets, or doing sex work and are arrested and returned to Cambodia. The parent(s) are also categorized as irregular migrants.

⁶ UN Protocol adopted by IOM

⁷ A Horsley, IOM Professional Development Program Manual, 2003, p19

ANNEX 3

VILLAGES WHERE THERE IS MIGRATION AND/OR TRAFFICKING

COMMUNES AND VILLAGES OF SVAY TIEP					
Svay Rompea (6V)	Koki Som (8V)	Mono Rom (2V)	Popet (6V)	Chrork Match (15V)	Kandeang Reay (8V)
Kok Samor Svay Thom Kanh Chet Ampil Ang Krorng	Tbeng Prey Tatheuk Sangkom Bat Thong Tuol Ang Kampot Touk Cheu Tiel Veay	Otamoia Monorom	Thlok Pring Thnal Keng Kampong Roteh Tuol Chres Kompot Marak Svay Kuy	Kampot Sda Both Sleuk Dombok Chuo Thnal Toteung Thnal Cheat Thmey(្រ) Prey Phdao(្រ) Kampot Prosop Sala Tean(្រ) Tuol Ampil Samaki Thlok Chrork Match Veal Prey Top	Prasotr Timuoy Prasotr Tipi Banteay Chop Kandeang Riey Leap Thnal Keng Kbal Thnal Deum Po
Sam Bo (8V)	Prosotr (9V)	Sang Koi (8V)	Romang Tkoal (9V)	Prey Ta-ei (6V)	
Sam Bo Prey Samphoi O'Ka-am Sang Kruos Tuol Angkop Thmey Trapang Ampil Prey Toteung	Prey Romduol Po Tavong Ang Svay Tuol Trabek Prey Cheuteal Prey Toteung Prey Tayeung Prey Tuol Ang Mok	Srormor Chrum Po Plea Preah Tonle Chambok Peam Thmey Bak Ronois Thlok Ork Neak	Ton leang Svay Khnor Kcheay Reusei Chong Rok Kra nhoung Prey Thnong Romang Thkoal Bek Chan	Ta Poanh Trapang Ta-ei Trapang Plang Svay Pa-em Trapang Chork Trapang Sbov	

COMMUNES AND VILLAGES OF KOMPONG RO

Nho (6V)	Reach Monty (4V)	Thmey (6V)	Ksetr (14V)	Som Yong (3V)	Banteay Krang (5V)
Ro Trapeang Trav Prey Trom Trapeang Chlonh Nhor Svay Anath	Trapeang Thna Dek Pleung Reusey Doach Phnom Srov	Prey Vor ⁸ (☞) O'r Veal Ma-am Thmey Koh Trach Chob Pring	Po Thmey Prey Sangke(☞) Trapeang Kompis Prey Char Trapeang Chouk(☞) Trapeang Smach Prey Chamna Reusey Am Samor Ksetr Kanday Troak Prey Tanhoy	Sam Yoaong Reusey Leap Svay Kantre	Po Kroch Keo Cheas Chantrea Banteay Krang Thom
Prey Thom (5V)	Preah Ponlea (7V)	Svay Teu (7V)	Samley (8V)	Thnoat (11V)	Svay Ta Yien (10V)
Prey Thom Ta Keung Preah Bak Kor Prey Sakom Ko Krous	Ang Kduoch Trapang Ron Pring Chrum Trapang Leach Preah Ponlea Tradeth Troak	Ta Cho Kho Sang Svay Teur Tiehien Krom Tiehoen Leu Samaki Tanor	Prey Manois(☞) Somley Khang Tbong Somley Khang Cheung Ta Por Svay Chek Prey Phniet Svay(☞) Prey Pha-av	Kbal Thnal(☺) Thom(☺) Bun(☺) Khang Keut Wat(☺) Khang Lech Wat(☺) Troak(☺) Kandal(☺) Po Ma-am(☺) Po(☺) Prey Robeus(☺) Tlok Thmey(☞)	Ream Cho(☞) Svay Ta Yien Deum Po Po Thmey(☞) Sek Chrum Tra Pang Trach Prey Preus(☞) Prey Tlok Bos Prey Stieng

⁸ This village is also commonly called Ben Hip Village

COMMUNES AND VILLAGES OF CHANTREA				
Prey Ankunh (8V)	Bavet (5V)	Prey Koki (5V)	Chres (8V)	Mesor Tngork (6V)
Bos Krasang Kok Laveang Kompot Chrouk Chrey Thom Prey Top(☞) Ang Sala(☞) Kompot Leap Prey Angkunh(☞)	Chrork Liev Ta Beb Bavet Leu Bavet Kandal Tapov	Prey Koki(☞) Ang Kduoch Chamcar Leav Trapang Bun(☞) Koh Ko(☞)	Trapangdie LeU(☺) Trapang Tlok(☺) Done Noy Banla Sa-it(☺) Trapangdie Krom(☺) Tuol Spean(☺) Trapang Ron(☺) Tuol Ampil(☺)	Ta Dev(☺) Dey Krahorm Svay Kuy(☺) Baray(☺) Po(☺) Bos(☺)
Prasat (2V)	Tuol Sdei (3V)	Samrong (3V)	Bati (5V)	Chantrea (4V)
Kandal Prasat	Dontei(☺) Tuol SdeiI(☺) Koh Reusei(☺)	Chek(☺) Koh Kban Kandal(☺) Koh Kban Khangcheung(☺)	Trapang Plung Thnanh Thnal Keng Prasop Lak Chrork Reusei	Chantrea(☺) Sen Tor(☺) Kok Tek(☺) Teng Mao(☺)

Note:

(☞): There used to be people from this village amongst the returnees from Vietnam, but none of them were come across by the DSVY in 2005

(☺): There are people from this village amongst the returnees

ANNEX 4

PROCESS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION FROM VIET NAM

